EFFECTS OF LOCUS OF CONTROL ON SURVIVAL AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY AMONG VICTIMS OF TRIBAL CLASHES IN OLMORAN DIVISION – LAIKIPIA DISTRICT (RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE, KENYA)

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AUGUST 2005
DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for examination defence in any other University.

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This research project has been presented for examination with our approval as University Supervisor.

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This research project is dedicated to my mother, Virginia Wambui Mahinda, for being my source of inspiration. You are cherished with much affection.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Professor Augustine Nwoye for his tireless supervision and guidance, which have facilitated the timely completion of this work. Indeed, I owe him a great deal for this encouragement and insightful enunciations during the didactic phase of the whole Guidance and Counselling Course. His intellectual stimulation and encouragement have enabled me to learn skills. I had thought earlier on as unattainable.

I also wish to thank all my friends in the Department of Psychology for all the support given any time I needed help. They were a source of great encouragement when the spirit was dampered at times and the light grew dim. To you I say you are special.

To my parents, Mahinda and Wambui, my children, thanks for being patient with me. Without you, I could not have had the power to keep going. For all those friends in the teaching fraternity and outside, who gave me moral support when I decided to quit the class and become a student again. Your encouraging comments were the fuel with which I ran the whole course and I sincerely appreciate your support.

Last but not least, I wish to thank all those who I encountered in the course of my research work. The D.O. (Kinamba and Olmoran Division). The survivors at Supili Trading Centre involved in this study and the youth in Olmoran who frankly responded to the touchy questions with sincerity. Be Blessed.
The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship that exists between the Locus of Control of victims of tribal clashes in Kenya and their survival and problem solving ability.

The relationship that gender has to each of these variables was also investigated.

The study targeted both males and females victims in Olmoror division. A sample of 150 Survivors were randomly selected from five locations that were highly affected by clashes.

Using a correlation approach, the study utilized three standardized statistical instrument. The Problem-solving inventory by Heppner, and Peterson (1982) was used to measure the survivors problem solving self-appraisal while the Internal - External Locus of Control scale by Rotter (1966) was used to measure the Locus of Control dimension. A self-made questionnaire will be used to explore the feelings and opinions of the survivors.

The data were analysed using the spearman rank order correlation coefficient and the Chi – square test using a 0.05 level of significance.

It is hoped that this finding will inform policy makers and care givers on the need to formulate a good strategy that will enable the communities to have a good conflict management measures. Counsellors could use this finds to plan and employ appropriate interventions in helping those unable to make use of their frustrations.
The results show that survivors with an Internal Locus of control are prepared if necessary to challenge and change the existing systems and are not constrained by conventional assumptions and beliefs. These survivors are effective problem solvers, since they have confidence in their problem solving abilities. The results are discussed in relation to the need for strengthening and improving rehabilitation and resettlement programmes of the displaced survivors in Kenya.

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P.S.S.A.D...........................Problem Solving Self-appraisal Dimension

P.S.I...............................Problem Solving Inventory

L.O.C...............................Locus of Control
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1:1:0 Background of the Study

Although it is true that everyone orient himself in accordance with the data supplied by the outside world, we see everyday that the data in themselves are only relatively decisive.

One man resigns himself to circumstances because experience has shown him that nothing else is possible. Another is convinced that though things have gone the same way a thousand times before, the thousand and first time will be different.

This has been emphasized by social psychological theories that postulate that a man was regarded primarily as a complex energy system which maintains itself by means of transaction- with the external world. The ultimate purposes of this transaction are individual survival, propagation of the species and ongoing evolutionary developments.

According to evolutionary doctrine, some personalities are better fitted than others to perform these tasks. This means that, how one copes psychologically with situation will determine whether he becomes a survivor or remains a victim.

According to psychodynamic models developed by Tyharst 1951), the behaviour of people suddenly caught in the eye of a catastrophe varies from individual to
individual but across the spectrum there does appear to be an identifiable pattern of responses which is consistent throughout many independent studies of disaster.

This pattern can be divided broadly into three bands:

(1) 10 - 20 percent of people will remain relatively calm during the period of impact. A few indeed will become exceptionally calm and rational, a condition the Americans have termed "super cool". These people will be able to collect their thought quickly. Their awareness of the situation will be intact and their judgment and reasoning abilities will not be impaired to any significant extent. They will be able to assess the situation, make a plan and act upon it.

(2) Approximately 75 percent of the population will quite simply be stunned and bewildered. They will find that their reasoning is significantly impaired and that thinking is difficult. They will behave in a reflexive almost automatic or mechanical manner. The physiological reactions also occur.

The most frequent being sweating, rapid heartbeat, trembling, weakness, nausea and in extreme cases even vomiting, urinating and defecation.

(3) The third band of between 10 - 15 % of the population will show a high degree of inappropriate behaviour. That is behaviour, which is only ineffective in coping with a life threatening situation but may also be counter productive and even add to their danger. Behaviour which may be identified within this group includes uncontrolled weeping, confusion, screaming and paralyzing anxiety. During the period of post trauma, the survivors will attempt to rebuild their lives. It is during this phase that the
psychological reactions of those who have survived a disaster or traumatic event resemble closely the symptoms known to the medical profession.

The more common symptoms seen will include: recurrent dreaming about the catastrophe, anxiety, depression, and psychosomatic disorders. This is hardly unexpected given that victims are left without family, friends, possessions, homes and jobs.

There are occasions however when an individual or group of individuals find themselves trapped in a Long term survival situations. If one word could sum up success at Long term survival is ADAPTATION. Indeed, long-term survival is one continual struggle to adapt to a changed and threatening environment. Those who perish are frequently observed to be those who are unable to mould themselves psychologically to their new conditions.

It seems intuitively reasonable that those who are cool and calm during this period of impact are able to formulate and carry out a plan have and will a better chance of surviving than those who are hostile bewildered or otherwise psychologically impaired. (Abramson, et al 1978) postulate that individuals vulnerable to depression differ from the non vulnerable in their Causal judgement they habitually make for the good and bad events in their lives.

This implies that victims who are in a depression reactions or are apathetic will pay no attention to their new and hostile environment just at the time when they need to
do so most of all. Bear in mind that it is at this stage that the normal physical need will have to be met such as hygiene, shelter, water and food.

It is essential to note that these essentials can only be obtained if the individual can respond appropriately to his new surroundings. However, unfortunately a person in a state of apathy or bewilderment will make little or no effort to meet these essential requirements even if the raw materials are available.

On the contrary, anyone who has a genuine and realistic belief in himself and his abilities is well under way to surviving. As well as a belief in oneself and one's abilities, there are other factors which are common to survivors and which can determine the difference between surviving and perishing.

Finding a purpose to ones existence is an excellent aid to survival. One concentration camp survivor reported that he appointed himself "an author without a pen" who register everything so that one day he can tell the world what he has seen or behalf of the millions who can no longer speak or write (Heimler 1963). But simply identifying a purpose is not enough; it must be coupled with tasking.

Some task will be mundane, routine and even tedious but they will be essential all the same. For example, maintaining as far as possible clean health and hygiene, making continual repairs, and improvements to shelters, clothing and equipment, developing and practicing new skills, developing and refining plans.
"Dreams, ideas and plans not only are an escape they give me purpose and a reason to hang on" Callahan (1986). Frankl (1947) referring to his experience in a concentration Camp remarks ... Any human being who cannot see the end of a provisional form of existence is unable to live toward an aim. He can no longer, like a human being in normal. Life makes plans for the future.

This ability to plan for the future implies hope. That is the person implicitly accepts that the situation he or she is suffering is only temporary and that the future is for the better.

Attachment is another important coping behaviour. The strong social bond between the victim and his kin provides a powerful motivational force for reunion and hence survival. It has been frequently observed how members of a family will not rest until they have found each other. (Bowlby 1973)

Prayer springs readily to the minds and helps in times of distress. Even those who have not prayed before or who do not profess a religious belief, catch themselves praying. As one famous maxim puts it: “There are no atheists in foxholes” (Koegan and Holmes 1985). Prayer is forced spontaneously to the surface when a person is under distress. The act of prayer can be considered rather prosaically, as a form of adaptive behavior that aids a person’s survival by reducing anxiety and keeping hope alive.

Character used here is a rather nebulous term which refers to an individual’s moral being or Inner strength. There is little doubt that, in times of stress, particularly when
under prolonged duress, some people are able to draw upon an inner reserve of energy to help them through the more psychologically crippling phase.

This very true when we observe a person who has lived for themselves and their immediacy is thrown into a new and frightening environment. They become uprooted and disorientated. They have learnt their former life too well and cannot adapt to the change in circumstances. Their world has sunk and they along with it. On the other hand, those people who possess a personal ideal will take it with them, wherever they go and wherever they happen to find themselves. They are able to put down roots and to anchor their own personalities.

They are able to live comfortably within themselves no matter where they may be and can never be entirely uprooted. Their ideas and their ideals are bound up within them and they are not tied to their everyday existence.

This personal character possesses another distinct advantage in long term survival. It enables one to command a quiet superiority over the enforced circumstances. However, it is important to note that this superiority is not an aggressive dominance: rather it is a superiority of spirit which refuses to allow one to succumb to circumstances whether natural or man made.

Conclusively these are the people with well-developed self-presentation skills and are more predictable because they are able to present an inherently good performance in a variety of settings.
Survival in society is one area in which an individual difference variable has been extensively and systematically examined. Out of this, it has been discovered that most survivors learn how to manage the many and various problems that confront them.

They learn how to lead comparatively positive lives, how to find satisfaction, that make life worthwhile and how to turn frustrations and difficulties into useful potential driving force.

It is often the immense pleasure gained from doing what they enjoy that enables them to weather the storms. In fact, most of the survivors adapt quickly to new situations and are naturally spontaneous, creative and would rather enjoy the challenges posed by changing circumstances.

However, different from this group are other victims who become unable to make use of their frustrations. They can no longer go about their daily lives and function in society because they have reached a crisis point at which their problems overwhelm them. So great are their frustrations, emotions and difficulties that they often feel quite unable to make decision of any kind or even to work or mix with other survivors.

These victims have many labels attached to them. They are mentally or emotionally ‘disordered’, work shy, unemployable, hysterical and depressed. Moreover they are
unable to distance themselves sufficiently from their difficulties to see where the real tangle lies.

This category of victims fail to know that if one can turn destructive forces towards some form of construction and 'Madness' towards health, then one can redirect one's own Internal psychic energy in an outward and positive direction.

According to Heimler (1975) the important message is that the relationship between the past and present is that it will always affect the future.

This means that whatever the past experience had been, provided the individual is capable of finding some satisfying 'niche' in the present. The person can function in the 'here' and 'now' and find alternative choices for a future.

Maslow and Mittleman (1951) point out that relatively little is known about why one person can shake off the experience quickly whereas others succumb to it and have persistent, perhaps permanent distressing symptoms.

Some develop lasting personality defects-recurrent anxiety symptoms, loss of interest in normal daily activities, and such marked disruption of ego function that they are unable to keep working at even the most routine jobs (Kardiner & Spiegel, 1947).

A review of some of these findings noted that the differences between the two groups of people could be attributed to some components such as locus of control.
The idea that locus of control is a moderator variable has been noted by many subsequent authors. For instance, Storms (1987) examined frustrations in 166 community mental health workers and found that externals are more likely to respond to frustration with counter productive behaviour (sabotage, aggression, their withdrawal) than persons with an internal locus of control.

Spector (Spector 1982) argued that because internals tend to believe that they can control their circumstances through their behaviour, they do attempt to exert more control than would be external provided that control is perceived to lead to desired outcomes and rewards.

There is a need for careful evaluation of these variables that effect aspect of survival in order to make suggestions about ways of enhancing more satisfying coping mechanism among the victims of tribal clashes.

These victims' abilities and potential may not be realized due to external and internal factors that can influence their survival. The external factors include experiences they derive from socialization within their environment, their family friends, caregivers and trusted leaders in the immediate neighbourhood. The victims' perceptions and feelings comprise their internal factors.

A true scenario is that victims with external Locus of control have been noted to be frustrated and more often are very aggressive unlike those with internal locus of control who have been observed performing at a higher levels and have a higher value on their personal skills and achievement and always enjoy greater mental health.
Phares (1976) victims with external locus of control have little faith in controlling their own lives in the present or in the future. An investigation of this difference is the core of this study.

1:3:0 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effects of the locus of control on survival and problem-solving ability among the victims of tribal clashes. It also sought to determine the relationship between survival and one's belief, life purpose, gender and personal character.

1:4:0 Significance of the Problem

The study is aimed at discovering and addressing important condition that would enhance more satisfying coping mechanism and problem-solving skills among the survivors of tribal clashes. This data would be useful to counsellors, family members, churches, friends, non-government Organization and government leaders and others with enormous task of Rehabilitating and resettling these victims. Also in therapeutic or preventive term the study is aimed at assisting victims find out and be helped to find out how they can use their negative side more constructively.

The information could be a useful tool that will boast a change of locus of control where need be, so that the Survivors will be able to take adequate responsibility for their status, in terms of their will to live which is dependent on feeling useful. The result of the study are expected to stimulate further research in this area in order to
address the issue of physiological, social and environmental consequences on problem-solving skill among victims of tribal clashes.

1:5:0 Research Questions

The study is aimed at answering the following research questions upon investigating the relationships among the variables of the study, which include locus of control and survival as independent variables and one’s belief, gender social bonds, and personal character as dependent variables.

- What are the factors that influence a particular orientation of a locus of control among survivors of tribal clashes?
- How do these orientations affect the problem solving ability of survivors of tribal clashes?
- Is there significant difference between male’s and female’s locus of control orientations among victims and survivors of tribal clashes?
- Do males differ from females in their problem solving ability?

1:6:0 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study will be confined to the population and sample of the study from Laikipia District because it is among the few districts with the highest population of displaced victims of tribal clashes and because of its easier access.

Although this District is occupied by different ethnic groups, the study will be confined to one ethnic group that is the kikuyu with the highest number of victims.
The victims population to be included in the sample are those not in their original homes by the time of the study. Those who are already resettled will not be included in the sample.

Finally there are several other factors affecting behaviour but this study will only focus on the environmental and individual perception as the major factors and not the biological factors in the study District.

1:7:0 Assumption of the Study

In the proposed study, the following assumptions will be made:

- All respondents will be co-operative and will provide reliable responses.
- All the respondents selected for the study had gone through the same traumatic experience in terms of period of exposure.
- Respondent selected for the study have a behaviour that varies from individual to individual.
- The Rehabilitation programme targets the unhealthy and disoriented groups.

1:8:0 Definitions of Operational Terms

- Orientation: A distinctive style of life.
- Tribe: Racial group united by language religion, custom and living as a community.
- Tribal clashes: Racial Conflict, tension
- Adaptation: Action or process of adapting or being adapted.
- Survival: State of continuing to live or exist when best adapted to new surroundings.
• Survivor: One coping successfully with the difficulties.
• Frustration: State of being disappointed
• Victim: A psychologically dependent person unable to cope with difficulties.
• Skill: Ability to do a certain task.
• Ability: The capacity to undertake an assignment.
• External Locus of Control: A personal perception that holds the belief that one’s outcomes and destiny are controlled by forces outside him/herself; most often perceived as luck or fate.
• Internal Locus of Control: A personal perception that contingency relationships which exist between one’s actions and the outcomes that follow are the result of their own Internal Control; for instance, due to one’s ability, laziness, diligence and so on.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2:1:0 Introduction

The chapter has been divided into two sections. The first section includes three personality theories that is underlying the theoretical framework upon which this study is grounded.

Section two is a review of related literature on survival outside and inside Kenya.

2:2:0 Theoretical Framework


2:2:1 Rotter's Social Learning Theory

Rotter in 1982 formulated the social-learning theory to show that human beings learn basically through social experiences. Out of Rotter's Social learning theory, the locus of control concept was developed. The theory had the following underlying assumptions.

- Prediction of human behaviour rests on an understanding of the interaction of people with their meaningful environments.
- Human personality is learned. Personality is not determined at any age of development but can be changed as long as people are capable of learning.
- Human personality has a basic unity. This means that experience and the environment interact with one another to form a unified whole. The person cannot.
be separated from the environment and the environment has no meaning other than that given to it by a person.

- Motivation is a goal directed. People are not motivated to seek pleasure or to reduce drives. Rather they are motivated by their expectance that their behaviours are moving them closer to their goals.

At the basis of Rotter's social learning theory is the supposition that reinforcement does not automatically extinguish behaviour but rather that individuals have the ability to perceive the connection between their own behaviour and the occurrence of the reinforcer.

Above all, Rotter's social learning theory is built on four concepts: behaviour potential, expectancy, reinforcement, value, and psychological situation.

The behaviour potential concept refers to the likelihood that a specific behaviour will occur relative to other behaviours that an individual could display in a given situation. Behaviour includes in this case not only acts that can be observed directly but can be inferred from overt behaviour.

Expectancy refers to a person's belief that, if he or she behaves in a certain way in a given situation, predictable reinforcement will follow. Reinforcement value refers to the degree of preference for one reinforcement over another. That is we have preferences for different reinforcement, with current reinforcements associated to the past ones out of which we develop expectances for future reinforcement.
The psychological situation is a coalition of our internal and external environments. That is of cognitive variables and external stimuli. Behaviour can be predicted only from the psychological situation and not from the motives or traits that make what some theorist a call a core of personality (Rotter, 1982).

Holding firmly on this, Rotter posits that personality is continually changing as a result of our experiences, but it also has a high degree of stability because it is influenced by past experiences. He also asserts that our psychological needs are learned and social in origin in that they depend on other people for their satisfaction and reinforcements.

According to Rotter's theory some people believe that reinforcements are dependent on their own behaviours, others think reinforcements are controlled by outside forces. Those with personality variable called “Internal-locus of control” believe that events are always, contingent on their own actions. The reinforcements they receive are a function of their own behaviour and attributes. Externally oriented people are convinced that they are powerless with respect to these outside forces (Schultz, 1990). The Externals believe that events are only occasionally contingent on their own actions often occurring because of fate.

Hogan (1990) asserts that, Externals are difficult to predict because they believe luck or powerful others shape their behaviour because they are controlled from without not within while internals have a well developed self presentation skills and they are more predictable because they are able to present on inherently good performance in a variety of settings.
Spector (1982) reiterates that because internals tend to believe that they can control their situations or settings, through their behaviour, they will always attempt to exert more control than would be externals, provided that control is perceived to lead to desired outcomes and reward. Internals are more likely to feel performance leads to outcome while externals are less likely to have performance-to-outcome expectancy (Lawler 1971).

According to Cooper (1988) those with a high internal locus of control have a sense of self confidence, powerful personalities and also tend to be emotionally stable, trusting, imaginative, experimenting, self sufficient and shrewd. That is, they are prepared if necessary to challenge and change the existing system and not be constrained by conventional assumptions and belief. This is different from the Externals who are always blaming their circumstances for what they are.

"I don't believe in circumstances people who get on in the world are the people who get up and look for the circumstances they want, and if they can't find them, make them (G.B Shaw).

Since survivors are highly traumatized people they will show an attitude of dependency which is almost childlike in its observation and expression. This experiences might propagate external locus of orientation among this survivors. Therefore there is a dire need to investigate the kind of locus of orientation held by survivors of tribal clashes and how this external orientation can be reduced so that internal locus of control can be nurtured among this victims in their now and hostile environment.
Heppner and Peterson (1982) postulated that people’s effectiveness in solving real life problems depend to a larger degree on their beliefs about their problem solving abilities what they referred to as the problem solving self-appraisal. Problem solving self-appraisal refers to the self perceived effectiveness or ineffectiveness of an individual in solving problems. It refers to an individual’s global self-appraisal of his or her problem solving ability, rather than the individual’s actual ability.

In theorizing on this dimension, Heppner and Petersen (1982) proposed that an individual’s problem-solving appraisal is dependent on three factors:

- Problem-solving confidence
- Approach – avoidance style and
- Personal control

Problem-solving confidence is defined as self assurance while engaging in a wide range of problem-solving activities a belief and trust in one’s problem-solving abilities (Larson, Piersel, Leao & Allen 1990). Approach avoidance style is defined as a general tendency to approach or avoid different problem-solving activities while personal control refers to believing that one is in control of one’s emotions and behaviours while solving problems (Larson et al 1990).

According to Heppner (1982) people may praise themselves either as effective or ineffective in their problem-solving capabilities. Individuals who appraise themselves as effective problem solvers are those who:

- Have confidence in their problem solving abilities
- Readily approach problematic situations.
- Believe they are in control when solving problems.
- Those who appraise themselves as ineffective problem solvers do not portray these qualities.

According to Heppner (1982) problem-solving confidence is consistent with Rotter’s (1978) postulate that the most important problem-solving attitude is the expectancy that one can effect in part what happens to oneself. This suggests that a person’s personality will determine his/her problem-solving appraisal. Specifically, it appears that internally oriented individuals are more confident about their problem-solving abilities than externally oriented individuals.

Further research has revealed that people who express confidence in their ability to control aspects of their environment also tend to be better problem solvers.

It has also been revealed that actively seeking alternatives is a functional problem-solving attitude. Rotter (1978). This seems to be consistent with the second factor approach-avoidance style. In addition research has supported the notion that successful problem solvers are not impulsive and do not avoid problems but rather engage in several problem-solving behaviours (Phares 1967).

Based on this concept Heppner and Peterson (1982) developed the problem-solving inventory (PSI) scale that measures people’s perception of their personal problem-solving behaviours and attitudes.
Using the scale, researchers have found individual who appraise themselves as effective problem-solvers to be less depressed (e.g. Dixon 2000, Nezu and Perri 1989) and distressed than ineffective problem-solvers under general conditions or under stressful ones.

Other researchers have supported predicted differences between effective and ineffective problem solvers. Effective problem solvers tend to have a more internal focus of control, use more problem focused coping strategies have few irrational thoughts and a greater productivity towards cognitive ability and have more confidence about their decision making ability than ineffective problem-solvers.

In this proposed study, the PSI will be employed to confirm if it is true as Heppner and Peterson (1982) asserted that self appraised effective problem solvers have an Internal Locus of control, it will be worthwhile to investigate Neal and Heppner’s (1986) findings that self appraised ineffective problem solvers make use of fewer helping resources.

2:2:3 Alfred Adler’s Concept of the Creative Self

Adler's self is a highly personalized, subjective system which interprets and makes meaningful the experiences of the organism. Moreover, it searches for experiences which will and in fulfilling the person's unique style of life, if these experiences are not to be found in the world the self tries to create them.
He considered each person to be unique configuration of motives, traits, interest and values. Every act performed by the person bears the stamp of his own distinctive style of life.

According to Adler, Consciousness is the centre of personality. This implies that, man is a conscious being. He is ordinarily aware of the reasons for his behaviour. He is conscious of his inferiorities and conscious of the goals for which he strives.

More than that, he is a self-conscious individual who is capable of planning and guiding his actions with full awareness of their meaning for his own self-realization.

With regard to his theory, Adler highlighted the "Masculine Protest", which is a form of over compensation that both men and women indulge in when they feel inadequate and inferior.

Adler acknowledges that the striving for superiority may manifest itself in a thousand different ways and that each person has his own concrete mode of achieving or trying to achieve perfection.

The style of life is Adler's chief idiographic principle. Everyone has a style of life but not two people develop the same style thus all of a person's behaviour spring his style of life.
2:3:0 The Conceptual Framework

This study will concern itself with investigating the relationship among levels of locus of control, problem solving-self appraisal and survival.

Figure 2.1

- Locus of Control
  - Age
  - Gender

- Internal
  - Problem Solving Self Appraisal
    - Problem Solving Confidence
    - Approval avoidance style
    - Personal control

- External
  - Survival
    - Purpose
    - Attachment
    - Personal Character

Effective

- Positive

Ineffective

To do this, the study will assume the conceptual framework outlined in Figure 2.1.
In this figure, level 1 represent the relationship between locus of control (LOC) and Survival. Both of these variables are also affected by other factors as indicated inside the boxes.

Level 2 represent the relationship between locus of control and problem solving self-appraisal among the survivors.

While the arrows do not necessarily suggest the direction of relationship. It is hypothesized that the relationship will progress linearly as depicted in the figure.

Whereby Individuals with an Internal (LOC) will appraise themselves as effective problem solvers. On the other hand, it is hypothesized that individual with an external (LOC) will respond to the other variables as indicated on the right hand side of the figure.

2:4:0 Studies Done on Survivors of Disasters Outside Kenya

According to many researchers on human Survival, it has been observed that survival is a very personal thing – is a very lonely thing. How one copes psychologically with situation will determine whether he becomes a survivor or remains a victim.

Leach (1994) assert that long term survival is a very personal struggle and no one can take this burden from the victim. This long term survival situation mainly arise when an individual or group of individuals find themselves trapped in certain war conditions incarceration in prison of war and concentration camps.
If one word could sum up success at long term survival is ADAPTATION. Indeed, long term survival is one continual struggle to adapt to a changed and threatening environment. The victims seek to establish a new behavioural fitness between himself and his new environment. Those who perish are frequently observed to be those who are unable to mould themselves psychologically to their new conditions.

Victims who are in a depressed reaction or are apathetic will pay no attention to their new and hostile environment just at the time when they need to do so. Most of all, it is at this stage that the normal physical needs will have to be met such as hygiene, shelter, water, warmth and food. These essentials can only be obtained if the individual can respond appropriately to his new surroundings.

Glesser et al (1981) framework based on a description of psychological and behavioural impairment found in victims following a psychiatric study of the victims of the Buffalo Creek disaster in 1972. Victims showed much higher levels of psychopathology or behavioural aberration compared with the Xenia tornadoes.

The high level of psychopathology found in the Buffalo Creek victim was due to the fact that these people greatly outnumbered the non-victims. Consequently, the victims could do little to help themselves or one another and assistance had to come mostly from outside.

According to psychodynamic models developed by Tyhurst (1951) a few of survivors do become exceptionally calm and rational. A condition the American have termed 'super cool' these people will be able to collect their thoughts quickly, their awareness
of the situation will be intact and their judgment and reasoning abilities will not be impaired to any significant extent. They will be able to access the situation, make a plan and act upon it. A study of British police officers involved in shooting incidents found that although there was a general build up of tension and anxiety most officers reported that at the point of greatest danger they became extremely calm and clear headed (Manolies, Hyat – Williams 1986)

Within the population there is a gradual return of awareness reasoning ability recall and emotional expression. In the families involved, people begin desperately to search for their children and loved ones.

Survivors will now need to be with others and indeed they will show an attitude of dependency. As well as seeking out other people. Many survivors will attempt to find temporary shelter in places such as other people’s homes (those of friends and relatives where possible) as well as shops and hotels.

Friedman and Linn (1957) they will also have a need to talk about their experience. Victims, not unnaturally want to be looked after. They want to be given something e.g. a blanket, a cup of tea or similar item of comfort. The importance of this act of giving and comfort does not appear to be related to the actual kind of aid given but rather to the psychological effect of being cared for.

Frankl (1947) referring to his experience in a concentration Camp remarks ‘any human being who cannot see the end of a [Provisional] form of existence is
unable to live toward an aim. He can no longer, like a human being in normal life, make plans for the future”.

This ability to plan for the future implies hope. Hopes means that the person implicitly accepts that the situation he or she is suffering is only temporary and that the future is for the better. Glessor et al (1981) observed that Personal character enables the victims of any disaster to command a quiet superiority over the enforced circumstances.

It is important to note that this superiority is not an aggressive dominance. Rather it is a superiority of spirit which refuses to allow one to succumb to circumstances be they natural or man made.

In a study of 547 Jewish women survivors it was found that a large percentage of them considered themselves as “...superior to the guards and to those responsible for their detention” (Bloch 1947).

Helmer (1975) noted that most people adapt quickly to new situations are naturally spontaneous and creative and will enjoy the challenges posed by changing circumstances.

However, Maslow and Mittleman (95!) Point out that relatively little is known about why one person can shake off the experience quickly, whereas others succumb to it and have persistent, perhaps permanent distressing symptoms.
Some develop lasting personality defect-recurrent anxiety symptoms, loss of interest, in normal daily activities and such marked disruption of ego function that they are unable to keep working at even the most routine jobs(Kardiner & Spiegel 1947).

"A person's conviction that nothing can happen to him is sometimes painfully shattered if something actually does happen to him. In that case the shock of being hurt or losing his property will be intensified (Schmideberg, 1942).

2:5:0 Impact of Violence in Kenya

There is very little that has been done on the impact of Violence on victims of tribal clashes in Kenya. However, a few studies have been carried out from which we can draw inferences.

For example, according to Dr. Hart (Sunday Nation Feb. 20, 2005) on what bring violence in humans, noted that violence is in some way part of human nature, more than 80% of women and 90% of men fantasise about killing people they don't like.

The psychologist found that these individuals have a characteristic personality profile: impulsive, low intelligence, vindictive, easily angered, resistant to control, deliberately annoying and likely to blame everything on other people.

In reference to victims of tribal clashes, most victims have high level of depression, low self esteem, loss of will and defeats. Though there is need for a healthy personal development that will lead to success and attainment of personal goal, some people
are unable to progress with their life task. This is more so among these victims of tribal clashes.

Reno, W. (1998) asserts that because of violence, many people left their farmlands and their homes. This massacre succeeded in the localization of diverse communities; people hate, fear, evade and suspect the government in any undertaking. They have formed community vigilant groups for their protection.

People live in a state of preparedness for any adverse eventualities and do not expect any government assistance in times of trouble. People who wanted to begin businesses hesitated and motivation went very low. Once an area is affected by violence, the inhabitants' lives are indefinitely disrupted.

It is often suggested and assumed that security is a prerequisite for development (Schoeman 1998). It is noted that social systems operates best in times of peace. In situations of conflicts, schools close and many children do not attend school. Children are predominant in the rural areas and in war situations as Victims. In refugee camps, children outnumber adults at the rate of six to one. In Laikipia and Njoro clash areas, the violence has been traumatizing to these children some were witness to the death of their parents and the destruction of their farms. The education of the displaced children is inconsistently expensive and eventually leads to termination or truancy. Differential association has led to many children leaving school and get into child labour. Competition in normal schools with stable children has led to this children performing badly leading them to play truancy and eventually indulge in delinquency behaviour, which lead to poor personal growth.
Wahinya Kabaru (Daily Nation Sept. 18, 1993) says that the psychological impact of the so-called tribal clashes on school pupils is immense by any standard. The learning ability of these tender young minds has been impaired and that the repercussion of such tragedy would be reflected sooner than later on the performance of the pupils in their school life.

As Dicken would put it is ‘hard times’ for these young pupils, some of whom have seen houses being burnt, their parents being hacked to death and the worst of all listened to the most bizarre tales about the so called warriors.

The environment under which the pupils have had to learn has been one of apprehension and naturally the pupils lose their concentration. The sight of armed men hacking others to death and burning houses is an indelible trauma in the minds of the young people.

There is no doubt that the clashes have destabilized most schools with far-reaching social implications. Enrolment of pupils and student has been very low and the trend shows that pupils from certain ethnic communities are missing.

In Rift Valley, the Kalenjin “Warriors” and the Maasai “Morans” are made up of young males aged between 16 to 35 years. They are the ones charged with the responsibility of cattle raids. Their victims who go on revenge missions are also in the same age category. The youth contribution in violence cannot be underestimated. There are advantages to the warlords in recruiting the youth in armed conflicts. The child soldiers’ sense of fear is low. War is an adventure for them. It is a form of pride.
Children learn very quickly in times of war, children are less suspected. The long-term effect of the youth involvement in violence is a set-back to any conflict transformation efforts that may be introduced in societies that have had conflicts. Indoctrination, mentacide and psychological warfare are deeply implanted in the mind of the youth at their prime period and this may take a long time to de-construct.

The displaced victims of tribal clashes have also been forced to live in harsh squalid conditions, unhygienic camps, in churches, trading centres without proper sanitation and shelter. The health of the victims has been pathetic, especially children suffering from malnutrition. Women and children have borne the brunt of the mayhem thereby comprising the bulk of the victims. As Ayot notes "wars and conflict often leave women in situations whereby they can hardly make ends meet. They have little or no resources at all against these acts of violence" (1995, 4).

The affected people have been forced to look for alternative means of survival. Experience has shown that, most women and girls in such circumstances will end up in dubious means of earning a living such as prostitution. This has very negative implications.

Some victims have contracted sexual transmitted diseases including AIDS while others have fallen victims of unwanted pregnancies. In short, something has to be done to restore peace and stability in all spheres of life -- political, social economical or psychological.
2:5: Violence and Survival in Ol Moran (Laikipia District)

A lot on this area has been gathered through testimonies of witness in the judicial commission of inquiry into tribal clashes sitting at Nakuru County Council Chambers under the chairmanship of Appeal Court judge Akilano Akiwamani assisted by Appellate Judge Samwel Bosire and High Court Judge Sarah Okinyo, Director of Public Prosecutions Benard Chunga teaming up with Senior State Counsel Dorcas Oduor in 1999.

According to Michael Githua (186 witness) intensified rustling preceded 1998 tribal clashes that erupted in Ol Moran Division, Laikipai District. Soon after the December 1997 General election Peter Ndigara Kahero a clash victim (205 witness) told the commission that, the clashes also followed invasion by Pokot of Mutukanjo Ngwataniro Co-operative Society farm which was subdivided to its members comprising Kikuyu, Kamba, Luhyia and Kisii (East Africa Standard, Feb 1999). It took intense pressure by donors who forced the Government to act decisively to stop these tribal clashes that erupted at Ol Moran Division of Laikipia District.

According to Rev. Father Barso Sandro, who is stationed at Tarbor Spirituality Centre near Nyahururu (209 witness), the role played by Catholic Archbishop Nicodemus and the press contributed significantly in bringing about international attention on the clashes in which scores of people were killed, houses set on fire and hundreds others displaced as shown on the following pictures taken during the skirmishes.
Photo 1: Rev. Father Barso Sandro conducting a funeral mass for the clash victims at Sipili Trading Centre.

Photo 2: President Kibaki (then Leader of Opposition) attending the funeral for clash victims at Sipili Trading Centre.
Father Sandro said the Ol Moran clashes that started on January 13, 1998 were instigated by Pokot, Samburu and Turkana warriors against largely members of the kikuyu community who were perceived to sympathise with the opposition. The most affected areas included survey, Muharari, Bariri, dam Sanaki and Kahura. The attackers were believed to be to be Samburu and Pokot warriors armed with rifles.

The economic well being of the people has been greatly and adversely affected by increasing insecurity and infertile land. Since most of this people lost properly and some everything, many live in absolute penury. They cannot move from wherever they are and start from square one. Climatically, this area is un-cultivatable because it receives very little rainfall and the soil is not suitable for crop cultivation.

Bowlby (1973) asserts that members of a family will not rest until they have found each other. This victims have all along established ties with their kinsmen and it has been observed that this reunion has enabled them survive.
The survivors have begun seeking out this and forming groups that has been championing their interests, wishes and aspirations. The mere presence of a person’s family, friends and trusted leaders in the immediate neighbourhood appears to dampen emotional excitement (Glover 1942, Janis 1951). Unfortunately, according to Joan Wangusi, (E A Standard, Oct 25 1999), many of the victims have been unable to make use of their frustrations. They can no longer go about their daily lives and function in society because they have reached a crisis point at which their problems have overwhelmed them.

Once a person has been utterly powerless to protect himself from danger, he can no longer maintain a basic sense of confidence about his future safety. He now anticipates consciously or unconsciously that the same thing can happen to him again. At any time he no longer regards himself as immune to extreme misfortune, injury and death, he no longer feels the world to be a safe place where he can cope with whatever adversity that may arise.

As severe frustrations continue unabated the person feels that he has been abandoned that no one cares what happens to him (Rado, 1942). Luckily, some have been able to draw upon an inner reserve of energy to help them through the more psychologically crippling phases.
2:6:0 Critical Analysis of the Review

From the literature reviewed in this section, various major themes have emerged. It has emerged that how one copes psychologically with situation will determine whether he becomes a survivor or a victim.

Those who perish are frequently observed to be those who are unable to mould themselves psychologically to their new conditions.

Other survivors are able to collect their thought quickly, their awareness of the situation will be intact and their judgement and reasoning abilities will not be impaired to any significant extent. While others are unable to assess the situation, make a plan and act upon it.

The difference between that person who is able to shake off the experience quickly and another person that will succumb to it and have persistent, perhaps permanent, distressing symptoms is the core of this research.

From the review it has emerged that locus of control variable can potentially affect an individual’s survival. On the other hand, individuals who appraise themselves as effective problem solvers have been reported to adapt quickly to new circumstances than their ineffective counterparts.
Research Hypothesis

The following statistical hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance using the test indicated.

H01 There is no significant correlation between locus of control and problem-solving self-appraisal scores.

Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient.

H02 There is no significant correlation between problem solving self-appraisal scores and survival.

Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient.

H03 There are no significant gender differences in the survivors' locus of control scores.

Chi-Square test.

H04 There are no significant gender differences in the survivors' problem-solving self-appraisal scores.

Chi-Square test.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3:1:0 Introduction

In this chapter, details on how the study will be conducted are presented. The chapter is divided into six sub-sections. Research Design, Population Sample Instrumentation, Data Collection and Data Analysis.

3:2:0 Research Design

The study will utilize a correlational approach which is an attempt to establish the extent to which two or more non-manipulated variables are related (Kless & Bloomquist: 1985).

In this approach, no variables are manipulated, the investigator simply measures naturally occurring events, behaviours or personality characteristics. The method typically involves obtaining pairs of observation or measurers on the variables of interest from a relatively large number of individuals. Each pair of observation consists of a measurer obtained for each variable from one individual. The paired measurers are then plotted and statistically analyzed (often by using a correlation coefficient) to determine if any relationship exists between them.

The choice of this design is based on the fact that independent variables in this study cannot be actively manipulated and that the participants cannot be randomly assigned to treatment conditions. The independent variables of this study are locus of control and survival while the dependent variable is problem-solving ability or skill.
3:3:0 Location of the Study

The proposed study will be conducted in Olmoran division of Laikipia district in Riff Valley. Olmoran Division is west of Laikipia bordering Samburu District and Baringo. The division is 140 km from Nyahururu Town. However, because not all areas were affected, the researchers will focus on the five most affected Zones that are: Survey, Muharari, Barariso, Dam Samaki and Kahura.

3:4:0 Target Population

Since Olmoran division is not a highly populated area, and the population is not homogeneous, the researcher will confine himself to only one group, the kikuyu community that was the target of Pokot, Samburu and Turkana "warriors".

In order to obtain a representative sample of a population of 150, a simple random sampling will be done in the five zones. The decision to have this group is because they were highly affected in terms of loss of property such as land, cattle and life of their loved ones. A number are still camping in the nearby trading centres and within the Catholic Church compound in Olmoran Centre.

3:5:0 Research Instruments

Three standardized Instruments will be used to collect data: The problem solving inventory (PSI) by Heppner and Peterson (1982), A standardized 1-1 scale by Rotter (1966), plus a self - developed made questionnaire.
Problem Solving Inventory

The problem solving inventory (Hippner & Peterson 1982) will be used to assess self-appraised problem solving ability. It is composed of 32 items rated on a 6-point Likert Scale (From 1 - strongly agree to 6 - strongly disagree) that measures people's perception of their personal problem solving behaviours and attitudes on a global level. Lower scores indicate assessment of oneself as a relatively effective problem solver, whereas higher scores indicate assessment of oneself as a relatively ineffective problem solver. Although (PSI) scores have been found to correlate significantly with observational ratings of problem-solving skill (Larson, Piersel, Imao 1990). The PSI measures an individual's global self-appraisal of his or her problem-solving ability rather than the individual's actual ability (Dixon 2000).

Factor analysis has revealed that the (PSI) is composed of three factors (Hippner & Peterson 1982). The problem solving confidence factor (11 items), the approach-avoidance style (16 items) and the person control factor (5 items).

A total (PSI) score is used as a single general index of problem-solving appraisal (Larson et al 1990). Reliability estimates by Hippner and Peterson (1982) suggested that the three factors were internally consistent (rs ranged 72 to 90, N = 150) and stable over a two week period (rs ranged from 83 - 89, N = 24) The internal consistency of the PSI total in both samples in their study was quite high (α = 90, N = 206, for sample 1 and α = 89, N = 237 for sample 2).

The PSI does not appear to be related to intelligence, academic achievement, or social desirability (Hippner & Peterson 1982) adequate validity estimates have been
provided in several investigations which have shown the PSI to be related to a variety of cognitive, effective and behavioural activities associated with problem solving (Larson et al 1990.). This instrument will be pre-tested through a pilot study for confirmation of validity and reliability.

3:5:2 The Internal–External Locus of Control Scale (I-E).

The study will utilize Rotter’s (1966) I–E scale to measure the survivor’s Locus of control. The scale consists of 29 question pairs including 6 filler questions using a forced choice format. The respondent chooses from each pair a statement that corresponds to his or her description of the generalized expectancy. The scale is self-administered and can be completed in about 15 minutes. The scale has been most frequently used and has also been used with adolescent and older subjects (Lef Court 1991). No upper or lower age limits have been established.

Internal statements are paired with External statement, one point is given for each external statements selected. Scores can range from 0 (Most internal) to 23 (Most External). Over 50% of the Internal – External locus of control investigation have been carried out using the Rolter scale. Different investigators have indicated that there are individual differences in perception about one’s control over one’s destiny and that Rolter scale is sensitive to these differences. The scale has also been extensively used to investigate the Locus of Control of Low social economic and minority groups to explore their at risk situation of being overwhelmed by external factors this predisposing them to external Locus orientation Coleman et al. 1966 indicate significant racial and social class differences in the performance on the I – E scale. He found that in general persons in Lower social class and who are members of
minority groups hold an external orientation believing that they have no control over the events and forces in their lives. On the other hand Phares (1976) suggest that internally oriented people may enjoy greater mental health. The instrument will be pre-tested for reliability and validity during the Pilot Study.

3:5:3 Researcher-Made Questionnaire

- A questionnaire will be administered to the identified members of the community as well as the local leaders in the division.
- Questionnaires are considered ideal for collecting data from the sampled respondents because they individually record and interpret these instruments. The questionnaire will be used to collect information on losses and the people opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Government resettlement programme.
- The questionnaires will also emphasise on their perception of tribal conflict and relations. This questionnaire will be administered to Men and Women aged between 30 – 45 years, 65 – 64 years and 55 – 75 year respectively. Most of those age – groups are illiterate or semi- -literate. Research Assistance will help record the responses from such members.

3:6:0 Pilot Study

Before the actual data collection, the three instruments will be subjected to a pilot administration on a group of about 25 male and 25 female who will not be included in the final sample.
This will enable the researcher to familiarize with the administration and collect details about validity and reliability of the instrument. The pilot study will also help to identify any items in the questionnaire that may require modification.

3:7:0 Data Collection Technique

The researcher will visit the division to administer the instrument. Instruction will be given to participants after which they will be requested to start working on the instruments. No time limit will be set and the researcher will be available to clarify any misunderstanding.

3:8:0 Data Analysis Plan

Means and standard deviations will be obtained for all the relevant data. Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient and the chi-square tests will be utilized to explore the relationships among the variables of interests. All analysis will be carried out using the SPSS package.
CHAPTER FOUR
RESULTS OF THE STUDY

4:1:0 Introduction

This chapter presents the results that were obtained in this study. The chapter is divided into two sections. The first section contains descriptive analysis while the second section comprises statistical analysis and hypothesis testing.

Presentations of findings followed the sequence of research questions investigated and the null hypothesis addressed by the study. The first section consisting mainly of descriptive statistics deals with answers to the major questions explored in the study as outlined in chapter one while the second section deals with the results of the test of four null hypotheses investigated. Table results and figures in the first section are organized following each of the four research questions explored. The tables show data presented in frequencies, percentages while charts visual presentation of the same data where necessary.

4:2:0 Descriptive Analysis

Data was collected from a sample of 150 victims of tribal clashes. The victims were grouped into categories based on gender, age group, marital status and occupation. Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.
4:2:1 Survivors' Locus of Control

The Survivors’ Locus of Control was measured using an internal-external (I-E) Locus of control scale by Rotter (1966). Table 4.1, charts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3

Research question one: What are the factors that influence a particular orientation of a locus of control among survivors of tribal clashes?

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to locus of control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locus of Control Score</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key

A high score = External Locus of Control

A Low score = Internal Locus of Control

As evidenced by the table above, 22% of the respondents had a locus of control score of 9, 16% had 8 and 13% had a score of 12. Those with a score of 10 and 11 were 11% in each category. 7% scored 6, 5% scored 13 while 4% scored 5. The highest observed score was 14 in 7% of the population while 2% had the lowest score of 4.
The average LOC in the population was found to be 9.64 while the range is 10. The standard deviation is 2.452.

From the mean above it is deducible that the studied population in general had an internally oriented locus of control.

4:2:2 Locus of Control and Age Group

Chart 4.2: Distribution of respondent’s locus of control according to Age
Chart 4.2 shows that 57% of the respondents aged below 30 had LOC scores of 4-6 compared to 6% of those aged above 30. In the 7-9 LOC range, there were 43% of the below 30 years respondents and 40% of those aged above 30. It was also seen that there are no respondents aged below 30 years that have a LOC scores of above 10.

This shows that the below 30 year olds have a more internal locus of control while the above 30 are more externally oriented.

4:2:3 Locus of Control and Marital Status

Chart 4.3: Distribution of respondent's locus of control according to Marital Status

The chart above shows that 50% of the single respondents lie in the LOC range of between 4-6, compared to the married in the same bracket who are 6%. All the respondents with LOC of 13 above are married. In the 7-9 LOC range, there are 40% of the married and 38% of the single. In the 10-12 LOC score range lies 38% of the married and 13% of the single. This implies that the single have a more internally oriented locus of control compared to the married.
Research question two: How do these orientation affect the problem solving ability of survivors of tribal clashes?

4.3.0 Problem Solving Index

Data were also collected from the 60 victims on their problem solving index. This was measured using a scale adapted from Heppner and Peterson (1982). The maximum score earned was 119 and the lowest or minimum score was 80 across the categories. The data were explored according to the survivors' Locus of Control.

4.3.1 PSI Range and Survivor's Locus of Control

Table 4.2: PSI range versus Locus of control range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSI range</th>
<th>Locus of Control range</th>
<th>4-6</th>
<th>7-9</th>
<th>10-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 - 89</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 - 99</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 109</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 - 119</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results on the table above, it can be seen that majority of the survivors with an internally oriented Locus of Control fell in the PSI range of 90-99. It can also be seen that 39% of the externally oriented survivors were in the PSI range of 100-109.
This means that those with an internal locus of control are effective problem solvers unlike those with an externally oriented locus of control.

**Research question three: Is there significant difference between males and females locus of control orientations among victims and survivors of tribal clashes?**

**4.3.2 Locus of Control and Gender**

Chart 4.4: Distribution of respondent's locus of control according to gender

![Chart 4.4: Distribution of respondent's locus of control according to gender](image)

Chart 4.4 above highlights the distribution of locus of control with gender. It is observed that there were more males than females at low LOC scores of 4 - 6. The same is observed at level 7 - 9 of LOC. The trend takes the opposite turn in higher values of LOC with 20% of female compared to 8% of men having 13 - 15 LOC scores. 35% of the females and 34% of men lie in the LOC range of 10 - 12. It can thus
be said that males are more internally oriented compared to women in terms of locus of control.

Research question four: Do males differ from females in their problem solving abilities?

4:3:3 Respondent’s Gender by PSI Range

Chart 4.5: Distribution of respondent’s PSI according gender

Chart 4.5 above illustrates that at PSI range of 80–89 there are 38% of the female and 22% of the male. 36% of the male compared to 14% of the female lie in the 90-99 PSI range. It is also clear that at the range of 100-109 female comprise 43% whilst males are 30%. There are generally few scores of PSI above 110, the highest being 119. It’s seen that 11% of the males and 5% of the females are in the above 110-PSI range. From the table females can be observed to have more confidence in their problem solving abilities than the males.
Statistical analysis was done to test if there were significant relationships between the variables stated in the hypothesis. Chi-square and spearman correlation coefficients were used to analyze the hypothesis stated earlier in this proposal. The results were presented per hypothesis.

Relationship between Locus of control and problem solving self-appraisal

H01: There is no significant correlation between locus of control and problem solving self-appraisal scores.

This was a null hypothesis that needed testing to ascertain whether it was to be accepted or rejected. To facilitate this kind of decision, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated.

Below is the data obtained from the computation

Table 4.3: PSI range vs. Locus of Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spearman Correlation</td>
<td>-.088</td>
<td>.129</td>
<td>-6.37</td>
<td>.527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result from the Pearson correlation coefficient test in table 2.1 above indicates that there is no significant correlation between locus of control and problem solving self-appraisal scores.
The null hypothesis stated above was therefore accepted for these survivors. It was thus concluded that locus of control has no effect on problem solving self-appraisal scores.

4:3:5: Relationship Between Problem-Solving Self-Appraisal and Survival

H02: There is no significant correlation between problem solving self-appraisal and survival. This hypothesis was also tested using Pearson correlation coefficient.

Table 4.4: Correlation Between PSI range and Locus of Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetric Measures</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Asymp. Std. Error</th>
<th>Approx. T</th>
<th>Approx. Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spearman Correlation</td>
<td>-0.087</td>
<td>.141</td>
<td>-0.585</td>
<td>.562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data presented above, it is seen that the spearman correlation is -0.087. This implies a lack of correlation between Locus of Control scores and problem solving self-appraisal scores.

The null hypothesis stated above is thus accepted for this group of survivors. It can be concluded that the survivors Locus of control does not affect their problem solving ability.

4:3:6 Relationship Between Gender and the Survivors' Locus of Control

H03: There are no significant gender differences in the survivors' Locus of control scores.
To test this null hypothesis a Chi-square test was performed to compare males and females.

### Chi-Square Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>2.709</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data presented in chart 1.1 above indicate no significant differences between males and females in their locus of control. $p = 0.439$. The null hypothesis stated above was therefore accepted for these survivors. It was thus concluded that the locus of control has no effect on gender.

### 4.3.7 Relationship Between Gender and Problem-Solving Self Appraisal Scores

1104: There are no significant gender differences in the survivors' problem-solving self-appraisal scores.

A chi-square test was again used to establish whether there is any significant difference between male and female survivors in their problem-solving ability. Table 1.4 below presents data on the chi-square test performed.

#### Table 4.5: Relationship Between PSI range and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>4.623</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The chi-square value of 0.202 implies a lack of significant gender differences in the problem-solving index. In conclusion, the null hypothesis on gender difference in problem solving has been accepted.
5:1:0 Introduction

In this chapter, the main findings of the study are discussed and interpreted in the light of their implications to counselling practice.

5:2:0 Discussion

Discussions of the findings of this study follow the major research questions in the order presented in chapter one.

5:2:1 Research Questions

Research question one: what are the factors that influence a particular orientation of a locus of control among survivors of tribal clashes?

This question sought descriptive responses from the Appendix A. The data was collected, analyzed and presented in table 1.5 of the preceding chapter. According to the data the studied population in general had a locus of control that is more internally oriented. According to Rotter’s social learning theory (1982) people with an internal locus of control believe that events are always contingent on their own actions the reinforcement they receive are a function of their own behaviour and attributes. A look at the behaviour (Hogan 1990) reiterates that internals have a well developed self presentation skills and they are more predictable because they are able to present an inherently good performance in a variety of settings.
With reference to the gender, there were more females than males who had an internal locus of control. More men were seen to have a locus of control that is more externally oriented.

A consideration of age was also examined and it was revealed that majority of the survivors with an internal locus of control were above 30 years, unlike those with an external locus of control orientation who were aged below 30 years. Another factor that was noted to influence the choice of orientation of a locus of control among survivors was the marital status.

An examination that was conducted revealed that majority of the survivors with an external locus of control were married while most of the single were more externally oriented.

In a nutshell, it can be stated that the orientation of a locus of control can at times be influenced by gender, age and marital status along with other factors that need to be examine.

According to Rotter's theory, those with ant internal locus of control believe that reinforcement are dependent on their on behaviour while those with an external locus of control think that reinforcement are controlled by outside forces spectator (1982) emphasis that internals will attempt to exert more control than would be external, provided that controls perceived to lead to desired outcomes and reward. Look the behaviour of this survivors, with an internal locus of control, cooper (1988) states that those with a high internal locus of control are prepared if necessary to challenge and
Research question two: How does this orientation affect the problem solving ability of survivors of tribal clashes?

This research question sought to determine the extent to which the choice of orientation affects the problem solving ability. Regarding this problem, all the items from the Appendix B of the questionnaire were of interest. The results are presented on table 2.0.

It is deducible that those with internal locus of control were seen to be good problem solvers. This is consistent with Rotter's (1978) postulate that internally oriented individuals are more confident about their problem solving abilities than externally oriented individuals.

A further research has revealed that people who express this confidence in their ability to control aspects of their environment also tend to be better problem solvers. Heppner and Peterson (1982) corroborate the findings to their assertion that people's effectiveness in solving real life problems depend to a large degree on their beliefs about their problem solving abilities. This implies that, survivors who appraised themselves as effective problem solvers are those who have confidence in their problem solving abilities, readily approached problematic situations and had a believe that they were in control when solving problems.
Research question three: is there significant difference between males and females Locus of control orientation among survivors of tribal clashes?

The third question of the present study sought to compare the levels of locus of control of orientation among the survivors based on gender. Data collected from appendix A of the questionnaire was used to respond to the problem. The data presented in table 1.1 was used to verify this. It was observed that there were more males than females at low LOC scores of 4-6. The same was observed at level 7-9 of LOC.

However, 35% of the females and 34% of men lie in the LOC range of 10-12 this simply implied that to a large extent there were more females than males who had an internal locus of control while men were seen to be more externally oriented. Though this difference was observed to be minimal it can be stated that motivation is the major factor that contributed to this disparity. This view is observed in Rotter's social learning theory (1982) which has documented an underlying assumption that people are not motivated to seek pleasure or to reduce drivers, rather they are motivated by their expectance that their behaviours are moving them closer to their goals. This is well corroborated by Alfred Adler who advanced the concept of the "masculine protest" Which is a form of over compensation that women indulge in when they feel inadequate and inferior.

Adler further acknowledges that this striving for superiority may manifest itself in household different ways and that each person has his own concrete mode of achieving or trying to achieve perfection.
Research question four: Do males differ from females in their problem solving ability?

This question did in fact seek to examine this difference. The data collected from Appendix B of the questionnaire was analyzed and presented on table 1.4. The results from this table indicated that females were good problem solvers than males. At the range of 100-109 female composed 43% whilst males were 30%.

Look at this difference Heppner and Peterson (1982) postulates that people's effectiveness in solving real life problems depends to a larger degree on their belief about their problem solving abilities than the males. This is well corroborated by Phares (1967) who while looking at this disparity asserts that, successful problem solvers are not impulsive and do not avoid problems but rather engage in several problem-solving behaviours.

This means that in the circumstances, women have been able to command a quiet superiority over the enforced circumstances. However a point to note is that this is a superiority of spirit, which refuses to allow one to succumb to circumstances be they natural or man made.

**5:3:0 Implications**

From the data collected and subsequent analysis done, in terms of counselling, it is important to note how the particular choice of orientation can determine the level of survival among any group of people under threat.
Those with an internal locus of control have a high level of motivation and can survive any traumatic experience. This corroborates Leach (1994) view that long-term survival is a very personal struggle and no one can take this burden from the victim. The victim will seek to establish a new behavioural fitness between himself and his new environment.

According to Tyhurst (1951) these survivors do become exceptionally calm and rational. These people are able to collect their thought quickly, their awareness of the situation will be intact and their judgment and reasoning abilities will not be impaired to any significant extent. They will be able to access the situation and make a plan and act upon it unlike those with external Locus of control whom the caregivers or any other government agency should try to assist in terms of rehabilitation. This group should be trained or equipped with the necessary life skills so that they can be able to cope with any life challenges and threat. As Frank (1947) asserts, any human being who cannot see the end a (provisional) form of existence is unable to live toward an aim. He can no longer, like a human being in normal life, make plans for the future.

Another important point to note is that those individuals living in harsh, hostile and unsecured environment have learnt how to cope with these conditions. This explains why the studied population is to a high degree internally oriented. They have learnt that the destiny of their life is in their hands and should not lie in fate. This is an important element that should be reinforced. This ability to solve problems is dictated by a choice of orientation. Helmer (1975) echoed this point when he noted that most people who adapt quickly to new situation are naturally spontaneous and creative and will enjoy the challenges posed by changing circumstances. As already observed external should be trained or equipped well with relevant skills so that they are able to
solve their problems in life. Since as Leach (1994) observed, those who perish are frequently observed to be those who are unable to mould themselves psychologically to their new environment.

Peaceful co-existence is an integral factor within a neighbourhood of community. As Ayot (1995) notes, wars and conflict often leave women in situations whereby they can hardly make ends meet. They have little or no resources at all against these acts of violence.

The counsellors or other care given have a responsibility of educating the community on the importance of communication and conflict resolution methods. This will go along way alleviating dispute or conflict, which always takes toll of their lives and property.

Along with this factor, there is a need to extend a helping hand to these desperate and depressed victims of this kind of a disaster. As it has often been observed, survivors will indeed show an attitude of dependency (Friedman and Linn, 1957). Note that these victims unnaturally want to be looked after. They want to be given something e.g. a blanket a cup of tea or similar item of comfort.

Glessa et al (1981) adds that victim will do very little to help themselves or one another and assistance had to come mostly from outside. We cannot fail to mention the importance of belongingness. For the4se victims to be able to cope up well with the traumatic experience, they can be assisted to locate their family members. Since it was noted in Appendix e, a number have lost at least a member of their kinsmen.
Bowlby (1973) asserted that members would not rest until they find each other. These victims have all along established their ties with their kinsmen and it has been observed that this re-union has enabled them to survive (Glover1942, Jan1951) further reiterates that the mere presence of a person’s family friends and trusted leaders in the immediate neighbourhood appears to dampen emotional excitement.

Hope in the life of human being has all along kept him going. However as Schmideberg (1942) has observed, when a person conviction that nothing can happen to him is sometimes painfully shattered if something actually happen to him. The shock of being hurt or loosing his property will be intensified, thus a new tease of life is needed. With hope the person will implicitly accept that the situation be or she is suffering is only temporary and that the future is for the better.

This is very important because for many of these victims, Kardner and spigel (1947) have noted that they have lost interest in normal daily activities and such marked disruption of ego function that they are unable to keep working at even the most routine jobs.

Joan Wangusi (E A Standard, Oct.25 1999) corroborates this as he observes that many of the victims have been unable to make use of their frustrations. They can no longer go about their daily lives and function in society because they have reached a crisis point at which their problems have overwhelmed them. Healing for this victim is incomplete without re-settlement survivors in a secure environment. Any government effort should champion the interest of the disadvantaged and the vulnerable groups. This is very true of children who have seen houses being burnt, their parents being
hacked to death and the worst of all listened to the most bizarre tales about the so-called warriors.

As regards to this effort, Reno W (1998) asserts that because of violence, many people left their farmlands and their homes, people now hate, fear, evade and suspect the government in any undertaking.

5:4:0 Recommendations

The following recommendations can be made based on the findings of this study. This study found out that on the overall, the studied population in general had a locus of control that is more internally oriented and were also good problem-solvers.

This clearly indicated that the caregivers, relatives and the church may have consciously or unconsciously done a commendable job in the survivors' environment for them to have achieved the status they are in terms of the two variables of this study.

Although a good job has been done, those charged with the welfare of these victims could try to structure further environments that have warmth and a good sense of belonging. This type of an atmosphere could uplift the survivors who are lagging behind.

The Government and the community should work together in enhancing individual’s sense of responsibility, especially those victims with an external locus of control.
Inculcate in them appropriate attributions to success and failures in terms of own effort, and hard work versus lack of effort and laziness.

The community should discourage individuals taking life as a matter of luck or chance, fate or forces beyond their control rather than seeing them as a result of their own effort and determination.

Further research into factors that account for either internal or external locus of control is here recommended so that suggestions can be made on the intervention measures that can be employed in survivors with an external orientation. It has been clearly documented that persons with internal locus of control enjoy greater mental health (Phares 1976). This is of paramount importance to victims of tribal clashes as it is for all humanity at large.

This study also found out distinct differences among survivors based on gender, age and marital status in terms of locus of control orientation and problem-solving self-appraisal scores.

Further research could be done to investigate the factors that have influenced this group's current status.

The government and the church should equip the community with some knowledge on how to assess the individual's locus of control, orientation and problem-solving self-appraisal so that they can be able to diagnose these aspects and counsel survivors appropriately.
Survivors should be encouraged to exploit all opportunities within their environment so as to be able to explore their capabilities and abilities, discovering the challenges ahead of them and setting goals on how to overcome the challenges rather than responding themselves to fate.

5:5:0 Suggestions for Further Research

This research was carried out in only one division within one district i.e. Laikipia. Hence, I suggest for research capturing other districts also affected by this phenomena so that a coherent report can be drawn to use in implementing the necessary measures of resettlement and rehabilitation.
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And Kegan Paul: London


Kabiru. W. (Daily Nation, Sep 18,1993)


APPENDICES

Appendix A: Internal vs. External Control (I-E) Scale Rotter (1966)

Instructions: Please tick ( ) on the appropriate space.

This is a questionnaire to find out how certain events affect different people. Each item consists of a pair of alternatives, (a) and (b). Please circle the one statement of each pair (only one) which you more strongly believe to be the case as far as you are concerned. Note that there are no right or wrong answers and in each case you only express what you strongly feel about the event.

1 (a) Children get into trouble because their parents punish them.

(b) The trouble with most children is that their parents are too easy with them.

2 (a) Many of the unhappy things in people’s lives are partly due to bad luck.

People’s misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.

3 (a) One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don’t take enough interest in politics.

(b) There will always be wars no matter how hard people try to prevent them.

4 (a) In the long run people get the respect they deserve in this world.

(b) Unfortunately an individual’s worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.

5 (a) The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense.
Most students don’t realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings.

Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader.

Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.

No matter how hard you try some people just do not like you.

People who can’t get others like them don’t understand how to get along with others.

Heredity plays the major role in determining one’s personality.

It is one’s experience in life which determine what one is like.

I have often found that what is going to happen will happen.

Trusting to fate have never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action.

In case of the well-prepared students there is rarely if ever such things as an unfair test.

Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to coursework that studying is really useless.

Becoming a success is a matter of hard work, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
(b) Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.

12 (a) The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions.
(b) This world is run by few people in power and there is not much the little guy can do about it.

13 (a) When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work.
(b) It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.

14(a) There are certain people who are just no good.
(b) There is some good in everybody.

15 (a) In my case getting what I want have little or nothing to do with luck.
(b) Many times we might just as well as decide what to do by flipping a coin.

16 (a) Who get to be the boss often depend on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.
(b) Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability, luck has little or nothing to do with it.

17 (a) As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand nor control.
(b) By taking an active part in political and social affairs, the people can control world events.
18 (a) Most people don't understand the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.

(b) There really is no such thing as "Luck".

19 (a) One should always be willing to admit mistakes.

(b) It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes.

20 (a) It is hard to know whether or not a person really like you.

(b) How many friends you have depends on how nice a person you are.

21 (a) In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.

(b) Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three.

22 (a) With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption.

(b) It is difficult for people to have much control over things politician do in office.

23 (a) Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grade they give.

(b) There is a direct connection between how hard I study and like the grade I get.

24 (a) A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.

(b) A good leader makes it clear to everybody what their jobs are.
25 (a) Many times I feel that I have little influence over the thing that happen to me.
   (b) It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

26 (a) People are lonely because they don’t try to be friendly.
   (b) There is not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you.

27 (a) There is too much emphasis on athletics in High school.
   (b) Team sports are excellent way to build character.

28 (a) What happens to me is my own doing.
   (b) Sometimes I feel that I don’t have enough control over the direction my life is taking.

29 (a) Most of the time I can’t understand why politicians behave the way they do.
   (b) In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level.

SCORING: Sum of external items, which are underlined, indicates whether the respondent is externally or internally oriented.

NOTE: Respondents who have internal locus of control tend to have a positive perception and those who have an external locus of control usually have a negative perception of events in their life.
Appendix B: The Problem-Solving Inventory (PSI) Instructions

Instructions

Below is presented a list of 3 statements about problem solving you are to express, on a six point scale, the extent to which the statement matches with what you feel personally about the issue presented in each case. Circle the choice that closely indicates the extent to which you agree or disagree with the given statement.

The six points are:

SA  Strongly Agree  D  Disagree
PA  Partly Agree     PD  Partly Disagree
A   Agree            SD  Strongly Disagree

1. When a solution to a problem was unsuccessful, I do not examine why it did not work.

   SA  A  PA  PD  D  SD

2. When I am confronted with a complex problem, I don’t bother to develop a strategy to collect information so I can define exactly what the problem is.

   SA  A  PA  PD  D  SD

3. When my first effort to solve a problem fail I become uneasy about my ability to handle the situation.

   SA  A  PA  PD  D  SD

4. After I have solved a problem, I do not analyze what went right or what went wrong.

   SA  A  PA  PD  D  SD
5. I am usually able to think up creative and effective alternatives to solve a problem.

6. After I have tried to solve a problem with a certain course of action, I take time to compare the actual outcome to what I thought should have happened.

7. When I have a problem, I think up as many possible ways to handle it as I can until I can’t come up with any more ideas.

8. When confronted with a problem, I consistently examine my feelings to find out what is going on in a problem situation.

9. I have the ability to solve most problems even though initially no solution is immediately apparent.

10. Many problems I face are too complex for me to solve.

11. I make decisions and I am happy with them later.

12. When confronted with a problem, I tend to do the first thing that I can think of to solve it.

13. Sometimes I do not stop and take time to deal with my problems but kind of muddle ahead.
14. When deciding on an idea or a possible solution to a problem, I don't take time to consider the chances of each alternative being successful.

15. When confronted with a problem, I stop and think about it before deciding on a next step.

16. I generally go with the first good idea that comes to my mind.

17. When making a decision I weigh the consequences of each alternative and compare them against each other.

18. When I make plans to solve a problem I am almost certain that I can make them work.

19. I try to predict the overall result of carrying out a particular course of action.

20. When I try to think up possible solutions to a problem, I do not come up with very many alternatives.

21. Given enough time and effort, I believe I can solve most problems that confront me.

22. When faced with a novel situation I have confidence that I can handle problems that may arise.
23. Even though I work on a problem, sometimes feel like I am groping or wandering and am not getting down to the real issue.

SA A PA PD D SD

24. I make snap judgement and later regret them.

SA A PA PD D SD

25. I trust my ability to solve new and difficult problems.

SA A PA PD D SD

26. I have a systematic method of comparing alternatives and making decisions.

SA A PA PD D SD

27. When confused with a problem, I do not usually examine what sort of external things my environment may be contributing to my problem.

SA A PA PD D SD

28. When I am confronted by a problem one of the first things I do is survey the situation and consider all the relevant pieces of information.

SA A PA PD D SD

29. Sometimes I get so charged up emotionally that I am unable to consider many ways of dealing with my problems.

SA A PA PD D SD

30. After making a decision, the outcome I expected usually matches the actual outcome.

SA A PA PD D SD

31. When confronted with a problem I am sure of whether I can handle the situation.

SA A PA PD D SD
32. When I become aware of a problem one of the first things I do is to try to find out exactly what the problem is.
Appendix C: The Self-Developed Questionnaire

Instructions: Fill the blank spaces and tick □ where an alternative have been provided.

Provide your answer honestly.

Occupation... Age below 30 □ Above 30 □

Sex Male □ Female □

Marital Status: Married □ Single □

(1) When did you settle in Ol Moran Before 1992 □ After 1992 □

(2) What made you decide to settle here?

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(3) What were you engaged in before the clashes?

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Was the income enough for your family?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(4) What were the losses that you incurred after the clashes?

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Was there death in your family?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(5) What have you done to reclaim these losses?

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(6) Have you been able to retrace your lost family members if any?

Yes[___] No[___]

If no

Why have you not been able?

(7) What can you say about your neighbouring communities?
(8) How was your relation with these communities before the clashes?

(9) How is your relation with this communities after the clashes?
(10) Do you think you can be able to live well after this losses?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If no
Why can’t you be able?

(11) What can you say about your new environment?

(12) Would you agree to be resettled in any other area?

[ ] [ ]
(13) Who should discipline warring members of a community?

(14) Who should reconcile these warring members of a community?
(15) In your view, why do you think there are tribal clashes in the district?

(16) How can this clashes be prevented

(17) Would you elect a leader from a different community?

Yes [ ] No [ ]
If Yes

What would make you elect such a leader?

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If No

What would make you reject him?

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(18) What should be the composition of the security committee

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I, Shonk:

Should young people be represented in the security committee.

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If Yes

Why should they be represented?

If No

Why shouldn't they be represented?