Public Participation Determinants and Implementation of Constituency Development Fund Projects for Public Schools in Kasipul Constituency, Homabay County- Kenya

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Abstract: **Constituency development fund in Kenya was introduced in the year 2003 which was later amended in 2007 through CDF Act. This Act stated that 2.5% of GDP be sent to constituency for development projects. Also the Act stated that 5% be used for administration purposes by the CDF board, 95 % to be allotted as follows: three quarters allotted equally among the 290 constituencies, 25% to poverty index constituencies. The purpose of the study was to determine the determinants of public participation and their effects on implementation of constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency, Homabay County. It was guided based on the following objectives: To determine the effects of economic determinants of public participation on constituency development fund school projects, to find out the effects of social-cultural determinants of public participation on constituency development fund school projects, to examine the effects of political determinants of public participation on constituency development fund school projects and to measure the effects of technological determinants of public participation on constituency development fund school projects. The study was anchored on Agency theory and Resource based theory. The target population for the study was 183,340 consisting of CDF funds manager, locational chiefs, assistant chiefs, constituency development fund committee, government representatives, school heads in both primary and secondary schools and the general public. This study adopted a descriptive and correlational research designs. Stratification sampling technique was used to obtain a sample size for the study. The sample size for the study was 400. A five point Likert closed questionnaires was used to collect primary data. Piloting was done in Karachuonyo Sub County to test reliability. 40 closed questionnaires were issued to CDF projects managers, CDF committee members, local administration, sub-location, school heads, government representatives and project beneficiaries in Karachuonyo sub County to test Reliability. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the research tool. Collected data was analyzed through mean, standard deviation and regression and correlation analyses. Analyzed data was presented in tables and figures. The study established that Schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities. In addition, the study found out that economic determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects (r = .157, p =.002< 0.05). The study established that political determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects r=.557 t=6.159, P=.000< 0.05. The study further found out that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflicts social-cultural beliefs. The study concluded that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency were distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections. Additionally, the study concluded that political determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation on CDF school projects. The study recommended that CDF school projects should be equitably and evenly distributed in Kasipul constituency without considering political support received or to be received but for the greatest common good of all people in Kasipul constituency. The study recommended that NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency should provide technological means of receiving views from members of the public on the projects they intend to initiate in schools within Kasipul constituency. Technology would ensure timely dissemination of information to the public as well as views collection.**

Keywords: **Constituency development fund, public participation, school projects,**

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Constituency Development Fund projects originated from Asia especially in India. Development projects are key for the success a country. Projects decentralization enable funds to flow from the national central government to constituencies for development based on the needs of the local people. Key determinants of CDF project are MPs elected at constituency level. By the year 2010 the concept of constituency development fund had spread out to a number of countries in Africa as well as in Asia notably Philippines, Honduras, Pakistan, Nepal, Tanzania and Malawi among others. In the Philippines, allocations to members of congress has gone up six times since CDF was introduced in 1990. (Tshangan, 2010).

In Pakistan and India CDF funds reach the public by administrative structures, and hence avoid the need to introduce one. CDFs Projects are political. Constituency-based initiatives are noted that they can protect communities from the impersonal administration of inflexible and centralized state organizations that often overlook individual communities in the name of administrative rationality (Baskin, 2010).

In Malaysia, there three key factors which affects the success of failure of a project. Lack or presence of top management support, clear project mission and management competency determine the success or failure of projects. This is because lack of the support from top managers more on allocation of resources and formulation of clear missions, is detrimental to the implementation of the project. A competent team with the required technical knowledge and proven qualifications in project management are also vital for the success of a project (Oyalo, 2015)

In USA, CDFs is known as "pork barrel". The congressional members take part in allocations on key areas knowns as "earmarks" or "member items" in national and state-level policy making. The operations of CDFs many a time draw questions from people on how the efficient the government is in delivery of service and whether the level service delivery are accountable. Legislators play a pivotal role in determining development priorities and how public participation in policy making can be made more meaningful. Like in the USA Policy making on CDFs, goals and size of the funds; the structure of decision making on how to spend CDF money at all stages of implementation; oversight of CDF operations depend on various individuals and groups in making policy (Baskin, 2010).

In Zambia the size of the CDF has grown from 60 million Kwacha when it was introduced in 2006 to 666 million Kwacha in 2010. In Tanzania, CDF was fully endorsed by President Jakaya Kikwete through parliament in year 2008. In Uganda, CDF was borne out of a series of meetings held between the President and members of parliament (MPs) of the 7th Parliament in order to relieve MPs of the pressure from their constituents in regard to the promises and other development projects. (Hick,2010)

In Kenya CDF was introduced in the year 2003 which was later amended in 2007 through CDF Act. This act stated that 2.5% of GDP be sent to constituency for development projects. Also the Act stated 5% be used for administration purposes by the CDF board, 95 % to be allotted as follows: three quarters allotted equally among the 290 constituencies, 25% among the poverty index constituencies. The aim was to spearhead economic growth, fight poverty and reduce inequality. Constituency development funds involve redistribution of decision-making responsibilities for project identification, planning and implementation and monitoring from the Central Government to the constituencies (Namano, 2015).

The Kenyan CDF was introduced at 2.5 percent of the national government's ordinary revenue and has grown along with the overall size of the government budget. Project planning, community participation, monitoring and evaluation and effective training affects effective implementation of projects with community participation and training having the biggest effects. Effective and efficient planning and implementation of CDF projects is according to the scope, proper timing and completion schedule for project completion need to be actual and realistic. To improve participation, there should be more training on planning so that implementation of CDF projects can be a success (Chesiyna & Wanyoike, 2016).

Poor managerial skills affects how NG-CDF funded projects perform. Lack of staff with proper and sufficient knowledge to ensure that CDF projects are efficient and effective affects their performance. Lack of enough and clear regulation influences the capability to spearhead NG-CDF funded projects. Stakeholder involvement is key in enhancing performance of NG-CDF funded project. In Kenya is only a handful stakeholders who participate in making contributions in meetings to discuss project matters. The stakeholders are not aware of the status of NG-CDF project in their areas. This is caused by insufficient funds to enhance public participation inaccessibility and lack of incentives to sustain NG-CDF projects (Gathoni & Ngugi, 2016).

Factors such as allocation of funds, political interest affects successful completion of projects. Funds allocation has a strong and positive relation with the projects completed. Funds are allocated to some projects at times in a certain financial year by legislators or their committees but are not checked by the constitutional agencies. Insufficient funds allocated to CDF funds makes many of the projects to stall. This makes many of these projects remain uncompleted for a dog's age making it unbeneficial to the society (Kamau & Muturi,2015)

Factors like governance, project identification, monitoring and evaluation and expert contribution have great effects on the on implementation of CDF funded projects in Mbooni Constituency. All these determine whether project would succeed or fail. Community participation in project identification is much of importance as it improves good governance practices through awareness creation on the legal and regulatory framework controlling the operation of CDF. This also improves extent of expert involvement in the project cycle and continually ensures that there is effective participatory, monitoring and evaluation so they can directly spur implementation of projects funded by Constituency development Fund (Muchiri, 2014)

Separation of all stakeholders is the main problem facing successful completion of the objectives of the project. Projects where the stakeholders are ignored only succeed to a certain level while in projects where the project managers build strong mutual relationships with all the identified stakeholders are completed successfully and end up with bigger linkages and ownership among the target communities (Mille & Marsh, 2014).

Public training session aims at improving competencies of project manager. Enhancing the capabilities of technical staff, training and workshops activities upscale their knowhow and practical experience. Consequently they become more effective and efficient to work in the civil society sector and local staff. It therefore follows that for effective implementation of projects, training is a key component. Management of government funded projects consist of all types of stakeholders, hence, there must be an effective training tailored to address

specific project areas in order to enhance effective project implementation (Lytras et al., 2010).

Stakeholder's participation is significant because it brings forth their interests and roles clearly. It also determines possible causes of conflicts that may affect the success of projects. Involvement of stakeholders gives room for proper identification of the existing interrelationships between the participants which establishes a useful partnerships and coalitions required for building mutual understanding in terms of respect, trust and collaborations (Llewellyn, 2009).

Building proper and strong relationships between management and project stakeholders is critical in determining the success of projects. Good interactions between participant enhances overall evaluation existing relationships, beginning with the qualifications and the necessary changes that managers have to put in place as part of their executive roles (Bourne, 2009).

Involvement of community members in project development is necessary otherwise the success of implementation projects in the community cannot be achieved. Many health and community agencies come up with development which depends on the equity principle, multi-facet collaboration, participation and empowerment to improve the attainability of the objectives of the project (Maritim, 2013).

Stakeholder involvement and participation in the project is key in determining the success or failure. Maximum contribution by the community and other relevant stakeholder involvement is important because it ensures that projects are implemented efficiently and hence by all participants and creates a sense of ownership. Public projects which begin without allowing members of the public to take part in the determination of the project according to their needs fail because of lack of public approval. Such projects stall drawing criticisms from stakeholders for misappropriation of CDF funds (Zena, 2012).

Involving stakeholders and project teams is key in securing success in a given project. Best management practice encompasses participation of all key stakeholders. This ensures that they are involved in key aspects of the project leading to attainability of expected results .This can be attained from total achievement of community needs and objectives through projects. Stakeholder involvement indicates that all the stakeholders play their part collectively. The community must own the project, the implementers to put in all necessary skills into the project as they are the teams and relevant bodies entrusted with implementation of projects. Frequent monitoring of the progress of the project to ensure maximum are achieved must be observed (Mulwa, 2010).

Community involvement in the allocation of CDF to identified projects gets rid of CDF structural weaknesses thus shows transparency in allocation and utilization of CDF funds and accountability of committee members. Challenges of CDF are challenges in CDF allocation, project identification, sharing, management, community involvement in project design, prioritization, and monitoring and evaluation (NTA, 2012).

Community participation in CDF projects is very low despite the fact that it has funded more education related projects. This is very dangerous to development. The chances of these projects succeeding is low since the community does not own them. Many people have never participated in CDF funded projects. This is true in the entire country. Although the majority of them are aware of the CDF projects, the success is hindered by low involvement from the community. This has led to higher levels of dissatisfaction by the members of the community. If CDF was made to assist Kenyan citizens, then they should take part in the identification of the projects which they need and take part in the management for them to succeed (Maziku, Majenga, & Galan 2014).

Stakeholder involvement and effective implementation have a direct linkage. Also, a moderate and effective implementation have positive relationship to CDF projects. Monitoring and evaluation and management training have a weak and insignificant direct relationship with implementation of CDF projects. Majority in the public do not take part in contributing towards CDF project for the fear of rampant corruption in the committee. Stakeholder participation and effective implementation have relationship (Daud, 2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The application of ICT by governments improves effectiveness There has been a lot of criticism from various quarters on the way the CDF is managed and implemented. In 2013/2014 financial years Ksh 7,320,000 was put into projects in secondary schools. In 2014/2015 financial year Ksh. 7,250,000 was invested in schools in Kasipul Constituency. There was a decline in funding to projects by Ksh.70000. The decrease in constituency development funds' school projects in Kasipul Constituency is associated with determinants of public participation which affects their involvement in project identification and implementation in many schools (Kasipul CDF Reports 2019).

Chesiyna & Wanyoike (2016) did a study on the determinants of effective implementation of Constituency development fund projects in Baringo Central Constituency, Kenya. This study was based on the following objectives. To find out the influence of project planning on effective implementation of CDF funded projects, to determine the influence of community participation on effective implementation of CDF funded projects, to measure the influence of monitoring and evaluation on effective implementation of CDF funded projects, to find out the influence of training on effective implementation of CDF funded projects. The study adopted a survey research design. Simple random sampling technique of 110 respondents was carried out. This study failed to look at how economic, Social-cultural, political and technological determinants affect implementation of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency. This study was carried out to fill this gap.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

i. To evaluate the effects of economic determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

ii. To find out the effects of social cultural determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

iii. To examine the effects of political determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

iv. To measure the effects of technological determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

1.4 Research questions

The following research questions were used to guide this study:

H_{01}: What is the effect of economic determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency?

H_{02}: What is the effect of social cultural determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency?

H_{03}: What is the effect of political determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency?

H_{04}: What is the effect of technological determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency?

1.5 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The study was carried out in Kasipul constituency and it focused on NG-CDF initiated projects. Most of the respondents for this study were CDF committee members who are chosen from a political standpoint. Most of them feared to give information for the fear of damaging their relationship with the appointing authorities. Other respondents were uncooperative, some felt that their time was wasted. Members of the public and school management where projects are carried out feared to give information for the fear of victimization. The study kept details of such respondents confidential and private. Additionally, some members of the public had language barrier problem, lack of cooperation, fear of victimization, loss of political popularity. The study ensured that identity of the respondents remained anonymous.

However, the CDF committee members were sensitized on the need for the study. The study assured them that all the information they given was kept confidential and private. Also the researcher explained to them that the information they gave was used for academic study purposes only. Also the study used simple and clear questions that were easily understood and answered by the respondents. This provided required information without any fear. The researcher also issued them with questionnaires to be filled at their convenience. The researcher later collected the filled in questionnaires for data analysis and presentation.

1.6 Assumptions of the Study

The information collected from the respondents gave clear picture of public participation in NG-CDF projects. The information obtained from the respondents gave actual status of projects in Kasipul constituency. NG-CDF projects in Kasipul constituency have enhanced livelihood of Kasipul residents

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The study reviewed literature of earlier researchers on the determinants of public participation of NG-CDF projects. It also looked at the relevant theories that underpin the study.

2.1.1 Agency theory

This theory was introduced by Rees in 1985. It states that there is relationship between principals and their agents who exercise authority on behalf of organizations. This theory holds the view that principals need to solve two basic tasks when identifying and managing their agents: i.e. they have to choose the best agents and create nice environment to make them behave according to their wishes. Also, they have to closely check agents' behavior in order to ensure that they are performing as per the agreement (Ayee, 2005).Normally, squabbles show up when there is a conflicts of interest, goals and/ or difficulty which makes it expensive for the principal to validate what the agent has done.

The application of this theory is limited to the existence of perennial conflicts between agents and principals. Mainly, these conflicts are caused by variation of interest, investment substitution, agents awarding themselves higher payments and others benefits, misuse of resources especially on personal satisfactions, over borrowing among others. Unless checked, these elements can taint and bring down the good relationship between the agents and principals.

This theory is relevant for this study because MPs acts as representative of their respective areas to the government. They are a link between the government and civilians. In this case, the MPs are agents and civilian are principals. CDFs are entrusted on the MPs on behalf of the civilian. This leads to agency relationship. MPs can invest in projects that are not beneficial to the society or sometimes misappropriate funds allocated to CDFs kitty by the national government. On the hand, the government may want to start projects that improve the lives of the people, but the MPs and CDF management team initiate white elephant and selective projects to show the public they are working for the greatest common good. This projects may end up failing leading to the conflicts between MPs, the public and the government. Checks and balances must be put in place to ensure smooth and proper utilization of funds..

2.1.2 Resource based theory

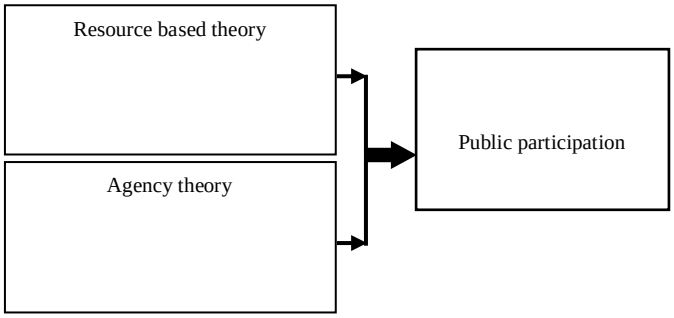
The resource based theory was championed by Wernerfelt and it was introduced in the year 1984.It states that the ability to compete is attained by giving value to customers that outshines that of immediate competitors through innovation. It further argues that the organization should keep tabs on identification and application of resources so that it can attain and maintain competitive edge over its rivals (Borg & Gall, 2009). International merchants hold the view that the success or failures of a company globally rest upon the biceps of their affiliates to favorably muscle with other competitors

(Madegwa, 2014).According to RB theory, resources are put onto the process of production in a company and it's grouped into three major groups; physical capital, human asset and organizational capital (Currie, 2009). A capability is the ability of the given resources to do a range of tasks. Every institution is composed of a bundle unprecedented resources and abilities which underpin the strategic and competitive advantages.

The resource based theory is widely applied and used by a firm especially on how to attain and sustain competitive edge over its rivals using the available resources. Nonetheless, the application of this theory is limited. In practice, these resources that give companies a competitive advantages get exhausted. Accordingly, the firm must look for alternative mechanisms of remaining in the industry. It must utilize the most recent technology to exploit and create value out of the available resources. Physical capital, human capital and organization capital must be given the necessary ingredients for them to deliver expected results.

This theory is relevant to this study since nearly all countries, counties and constituencies are endowed with diverse resources at their disposal. Superior resources in terms of natural resources, strategic location and others can be used to create superior value to its citizen. CDFs funds can be used to exploit these resources to create value to the community.

Fig. 1. Summary of Theoretical Framework



2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Economic determinants and public participation.

Erdugan (2012) carried a study on the effect of economic factors on the Performance of the Australian Stock Market. To achieve its goal, this study sought answers to the following research questions: to determine whether or not aggregate stock return is influenced by the changes in: GDP, inflation, interest rate, wage rate, commodity prices, exchange rate and US stock index, to find out whether the return on individual stock determines the return on the market, to examine whether the Australian stock market is weak form efficient and to determine whether the Australian stock market is semi-strong efficient. Secondary data used in the study was collected from DX Database Time series on economic variables available. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study indicated that all economic variables identified have affected the return of stock market. Also, the study found out that real GDP, labor cost index and the US stock market have a significant effect.

Jamal (2004), did a study on the effects of financial resources on the implementation of small project ventures in the cottage industry in India. The findings of the study showed that cottage projects in Indian begun with the production of household items. Over time the industry has grown, and have become very popular throughout the world even threatening industrial countries of the world with popular industrial products. Further, the study noted that this achievement in cottage industry in India was motivated by the interest of the government in allocation of finances to the industry so as to create more job opportunities to the citizens. Also, the study identified because of its growth, the cottage industry in India facilitated the growth of financial institutions which who got over half of their revenue from this informal industry.

Maina and Gathenya (2014), did a study on the effects of economic factors on performance of project management among petroleum marketing firms in Kenya. The objectives of the study were to determine level of economic factors affecting success of petrol marketing projects, to find out the effects of project management performance factors in project Success. The study used a descriptive research design. Stratified random sampling method was applied to obtain sample of 48 respondents out of target population of 159 respondents from the top, middle and low level officers. Primary data used in the study was collected using questionnaires. Quantitative data collected was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics. The study identified that project managers in the petroleum marketing firms is less successful due to various economic factors which hinder their operation hence success. Further, the study noted that, economic factors like forex, funding, joint ventures and foreign investments are some of the predicators that impact the success and failure of projects in the petroleum marketing firms. Also, the study found out that economic factors affect the success of projects in the petroleum marketing firms to a great extent.

Macharia (2014), did a study on the effects of economic factors affecting ICT integration in management of secondary schools in Kahuro district, Kenya. This study was based on the following objectives: To determine how financial resources affect ICT integration in secondary schools, to examine how school infrastructure affect ICT integration in secondary schools in Kahuro district, to identify how personnel proficiency in ICT skills influence ICT integration in Kahuro district and to determine the effects of school management on ICT integration in secondary schools in Kahuro district. The study also used descriptive design and questionnaires to collect primary data. Stratification was applied to select a sample size of 238 out of a target population of 792 principals, teachers and computer technocrats. Collected data was analyzed by qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study identified that financial resources and integration had direct but insignificant relationship. Further, the study noted that those who had ICT knowledge had a minimal effects on ICT integration.

Kariuki and Misaro (2013), did a study on the influence of Socio-economic Status and Participatory development in

Kenya. This study wanted to test the following hypotheses: Participating household's socio-economic status influences respondents' level of participation in CDF projects, the type of CDF project determines the level of respondents' participation and there is strong relationship between the level of respondents' satisfaction in projects funded by CDF and participation level of respondents. Data used in the study was collected from primary sources using questionnaires and interviews. The sample size for the study was 100 respondents. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The study found out that socio-economic deprivation was rampant though literacy levels were higher. Further, findings of the study indicated that CDF facilitated the establishment of school bursaries, dispensaries, creating employment opportunities and efficient transport. Also the study identified that public participation in CDF projects, seminars, workshops or educational tours was low due to lack of transparency.

Simiyu, Mweru and Omete (2014), did a study on the effects of devolved funding on socio- economic welfare of Kenyans: a case of constituency development fund in Kimilili constituency. The study was guided by the following objectives: to find out projects financed by the devolved funds in Kimilili constituency, to determine the degree of participation by the people in the projects financed by the devolved funds in Kimilili constituency and to examine the effects of devolved funding on the socio-economic welfare of the people of Kimilili constituency. The study also used a descriptive survey design. Census sampling method was applied to select a sample of 98 individuals. Primary data was collected through semi-structured questionnaire and an interview schedule. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods were applied to analyze collected data. The findings of the study indicated that roads, bursaries, health centers, schools and agriculture are the major projects funded by CDF funds. Also, the study noted that there was public involvement in the CDF funded projects. Further, the study established that there was an increase in standards after the introduction of CDF. The study concluded that CDF is pivotal in social economic aspects and hence policy makers should enhance the management of these funds.

Ngiri (2016), carried out a study on the effect of constituency development fund on socio-economic development in Mbeere South constituency, Kenya. The independent variables were infrastructure, social welfare projects and job creation initiatives. The study also adopted a quantitative descriptive design. Cluster method was applied to select a sample of 100 respondents from five administrative wards out of target population of 130,185 people in Mbeere South. The study used questionnaires to collect primary data. Collected data was analyzed through both descriptive and inferential methods. The findings of the study noted that CDF projects like infrastructure development projects had a positive and important effects on the constituency development. Also, the study found out that CDF projects also affects directly economic and social life of people in constituencies.

Maosa and Kenyanya (2018), did a study on the effects of financial planning practices and performance of the constituency development fund: a case of Borabu constituency, Nyamira County, Kenya. The objectives of the study were to find out the role of cash budgeting process in the management of CDF-funded projects in Borabu Constituency; examine the relationship between cash flow projection and the performance of CDF-funded projects in Borabu Constituency and to determine the effects of capital budgeting on the management of CDF-funded projects in Borabu Constituency. The study too, applied correlational research design. Random sampling was applied to select a sample size of 162 out of a target population of PMC members. Primary data was collected using questionnaires. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential methods. The findings of the study indicated that, there is a direct relationship between financial planning and performance of projects funded by CDF. Further, the study noted that an increase in cash budgeting by one unit leads to a significant change in performance of CDF projects. The study concluded that financial planning practices are significant in influencing performance of CDF funded projects.

Chepkorir (2010), conducted a study on the effects of resource mobilization on productivity of hawked agricultural products in Bomet County. The study found out that inadequate resources to erect green shades for selling agricultural produce like green maize, fruits, vegetables and Irish Potatoes, have made hawkers to line directly along the road with produce aiming to targeting potential buyers who are traveling. They exposing them to adverse weather conditions hence lowering their quality and values. Many a times, travelers on Vehicles take, leave paying this leads to unexpected losses.

Makori (2015), carried out a study on effects of macro-economic forces on performance of construction and allied companies listed at the Nairobi securities exchange (2004 to 2013).This study sought to determine influence of GDP growth on performance of construction and allied enterprises in Kenya, to examine influence of exchange rate volatility on performance of construction and allied enterprises in Kenya and to find out the influence of inflation on performance of construction and allied enterprises in Kenya. Also, the study adopted an explanatory research design. Census methods was used to select a sample size of 5 companies listed at NSE. Secondary data used in the study was obtained from Central Bank of Kenya and the World Bank database and annual reports. ROA and ROE were used as the measure of performance. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in analyzing collected data. The study revealed that there was a direct but weak relation between performance of firms and GDP growth rate. Further, the study noted that relationships between performance independent variables macroeconomic was statistically significant. The study concluded that the government ought to put more efforts to attain and sustain economic growth which leads to more job creation and accelerates demand for manufactured goods.

Mwangi & Wekesa (2017) did a study on the effects of economic factors on Organizational Performance of Airlines: A

case study of Kenya Airways Ltd. This study was based on the following independent variables: Taxation and Interest Rates. The study also used descriptive research. The study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected using questionnaires whereas, secondary data was obtained from annual reports. Stratified random sampling was used to obtain 74 respondents. Collected data was analyzed by Content analysis and descriptive analysis and inferential methods. The findings of the study showed that economic factors affect organizational performance of Kenya Airways Limited.

2.2.2 Social –cultural determinants and public participation

Shahzad, Kamran and Khanzada (2018), did a study on the effects of cultural differences in Pakistani and Chinese on Success of Project in Chinese Project Oriented Companies. This study was guided by the following hypotheses: Cultural Diversity has effect on the managerial actions, Pakistani and Chinese diversified teams have positive effect on learning and the success of Project, managers need to understand diversity for better managing the teams and Pak-China Cultural diversity positively affects the success of Projects through better and enhanced managerial action. The study used questionnaires to obtain primary data from the data respondents. Convenience sampling method was applied to select a sample size of 260 respondents from Chinese firms operating in Pakistan. Collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The study established that cultural diversity has great importance on managerial actions hence managers have to cope with such actions to curb the differences.

Akhter and Sumi (2016), Socio-Cultural factors affecting Entrepreneurial activities in Bangladesh. The study hinged the following predictors: Religion ethnicity family, physical attributes and economic status. Primary data was collected through interviews, key informants from cross-section of people and experts and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Collected data was analyzed using descriptive methods. The study found out that socio-cultural factors affected entrepreneurship directly and inversely in a society. The study concluded that because of socio-cultural effects on entrepreneurship, the Bangladeshi society need to come up with new values and orientation favorable to entrepreneurship and establishment of entrepreneurs.

Masovic (2018), did a study on socio-cultural factors and their impact on the performance of multinational companies. This study was based on the following independent variables: culture, language, religion; level of education, customer preferences, and the attitude of the society towards foreign goods and services. The study found out that culture affects multinational companies' operation. This is because, they spread across many parts of the world with diverse social and cultural practices. The study also noted that culture can directly or inversely, affect the performance of multinational companies in given country. The study concluded that successful MNCs must innovate, accept and understand the culture fully amid cultural diversity so as to take advantage of opportunities and cope with disadvantages coming from different cultures across the world.

Anyanwu (2016), did a study on the effects of socio-cultural on effective English communication of Nigerian undergraduates. This study was hinged on the following objectives: To ascertain the level to which English is used in Nigerian tertiary institutions, to find out the level to which socio-cultural factors affect learning of the English language and to examine strategies for achieving effective communication in English. Questionnaires were used to collect data from a sample size of 90 randomly selected respondents. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive methods. The findings of the study indicated that some cultural and social factors influence effective communication of many undergraduates in Nigerian. Further, the study noted that factors like first language, nature of the English Language, Poor Socio-Economic Background of English and negative attitude towards English learning affect results of English in Nigeria. Additionally, the study found out that socio-cultural background of the students affects their performance in English language and competence.

Maziku, Majenga, and Robert (2014), did a study on the influence of Socio-Cultural Factors on the performance of Women Small and Medium Enterprises in Tanzania. The study was based on the following predictors: Family Roles, women immobility, education level of women owner-manager, ethnic origin SMEs owner-manager and attitude of husbands on women business.The study also applied a cross-sectional and case study research designs. Primary data was collected from sample size of 80 women in SMEs using questionnaires. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics and binary logistic model. Findings of the study revealed that lack of women movement, lack of support from society members and ethnicity indirectly influenced performance

of women SMEs. Further, the study found out that family roles, education level and role models are important figures in nurturing the performance of women SMEs.

Lelelit, Macharia, & Mburugu, (2017), did study on the effects of social-cultural factors on women participation in wildlife Conservation Projects: A Case of Northern Rangeland trust Samburu County. The independent variables of the study were: cultural practices, level of women education, gender roles and religious beliefs. The study also used stratified proportionate random sampling to select a sample of 64 out of a target population of 213 women. Primary data was obtained through self-administered questionnaires. Collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study indicated that rituals and norms of local people moderately influence women participation in wildlife conservation projects. Also, the study found out that the level of education of women affects their participation in wildlife conservation projects in Samburu County. Further, the study noted that Islam, Judaism, Christianity and Hinduism affects participation of women in wildlife conservation projects while on the other hand Buddhism fairly affected participation of women in wildlife conservation projects.

Auya and Oino (2013), did a study on the role of CDF on social development in Kenya. A study of South Mugirango Constituency. The variables of the study were availability and

access to health and education facilities in North Mugirango before and after introduction of CDF, to determine the effect of the distance to the nearest health facility, state of buildings and availability of essential drugs, ambulance services, medical equipment and ratio of health workers to patients in hospitals. The study found out that CDF has played a key role in enhancing lives of people in North Mugirango. On the other hand, the study noted that there was no evidence to prove that CDF managers allowed beneficiaries of project in managing of the projects. Also the study established that many of CDF projects failed because of poor management.

Mucee, Bururia, Mwiti and Reche (2014), carried out a study on the influence of socio-cultural factors that influence access to secondary School Education in Tharaka South Sub-County, Kenya. This study was based on the following independent variables: Family sizes, cultural factors, parents' level of formal education and parents' social class. This study also used a descriptive survey design. Stratified random sampling method was applied to select a sample size of 165 students and 9 primary school head teachers out of a target population of 17 secondary school principals, 17 classroom teachers, 1654 students and 96 primary school head teachers. Primary data used in the study was obtained using questionnaires and interview schedules. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential methods. The study established that majority of the parents (80%) who had students in secondary schools had primary school education hence affected their attitudes towards attainability of secondary school education negatively. Further, the study noted that many of the families have between 5-8 children and their parents are ordinary. Also the study found out that early marriages, child labor and FGM are among cultural practices that affects pupil's transition to secondary school.

Yabbi (2013), did a study on the effects of socio and cultural factors on academic performance of hearing impaired pupils at St. Martin primary school, Kakamega County, Kenya. This study was based on the following variables: Social factors, economic factors and cultural factors. Questionnaires were used to collect data from respondents composed of pupils, teachers, and parents. Interview guide was used for the head teachers and the area education officers. The study employed purposive sampling to sample and stratified and simple random sampling were used to select a sample of 107 respondents. Collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential methods. The study established that economic factors affect education performance since most of the parents were low income earners. Further, findings of the study noted that cultural factors like negative perception towards HIV children leads to discrimination, declined performance and low motivation of the pupils. Also, the study found out that challenges caused by socio-cultural and economic factors affect academic performance.

Sanga (2017) did a study on the effects of social-cultural environment on adverting by Multinational Companies in Kenya. The study adopted a cross sectional survey. Simple random sampling was used to select sample size of 75 MNCs in Kenya. Primary data used was collected using questionnaires. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the collected data. The study found out that socio-cultural factors affect advertising strategies of MNCs in Kenya. Also, the study established that social factors like family composition, social set up and language affected advertising strategies very much unlike cultural factors.

2.2.3 Political determinants and public participation

Osterloh (2010), conducted a study on the effects of politics on economic performance. This study was based on the following predicators: Broadest measure of ideology, welfare state expansion Secondary data used in the study was collected from the Comparative Manifesto Project (CMP). The sample size was 23 OECD countries. Obtained data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential methods. The findings of the study indicated that, party support for various market-liberal policies had a direct effect on economic performance. Additionally, the study found out that parties who focus on market interventions and welfare of state policies affected economic growth negatively. Further findings of the study indicated that parties that proposed incentives for business, technology and infrastructure positively influenced the growth of economy. On the other hand, the study found out that welfare state policies had a negative and significant effect on growth.

Tsubura, (2013) in his study on politics of CDFs in comparative perspective, established that in Asia and Africa, the CDFs has given birth a lot of power struggles, especially in the introduction and operation unlike in other government social spending. Further, the study noted that in Philippines, CDF is established by the power of the president, while in India and Tanzania funds are established by ruling parties to gain popularity at the grassroots. In Ghana and Zambia, it was a replica of India and Tanzania. On the other hand, in Pakistan and Kenya, the birth of CDFs has become a game changer in electoral politics. CDFs was used as a strategic tool for executive and on the other hand the funds become a preventive measure against the executive to avoid the loss of the political support of the local MPs.

Murray (2011), in his study found out that elected politicians almost always have interest in those projects that are financed by CDF in their constituencies. This meant it is used as a stepping stone to support their re-election in the next general election. This is not genuine and legitimate because they use the public entity as a re-election bid. Further, the study established that such intention has led to a conflict of interest in constituencies especially when making decision on how and when to use funds without consultations. On the other hand, the study noted that members of CDF committee are handpicked by area MP. This gives MPs total control over CDF committee hence, they use them to ratify CDF projects. This keeps CDF out of disputes regardless of their incompetence in planning, implementation and development thus lack of enough checks to deter abuse.

Kriel (2011), wanted to find out the relationship between political risk and financial Performance of firms in Africa. This

study was based on the following objectives: to determine whether firms benefit from staying in an environment that is more risky, by looking at the long term financial performance effect and to analyze the factors that lead to increased political risk and whether the financial performance of firms operating in these environments varied in the long term. The data used in the study was obtained from secondary sources. Non-probability purposive sampling was used to select a sample size of 406 firms operational in 5 African states. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive methods. The study established that financial performance and political risk are positively related. Further, the study noted that more often, companies in countries with higher political risk tends to record higher financial performance when overall political risk is also higher.

Baskin (2010), in his study noted that, politics plays a pivotal role in the establishment of CDF projects. He further, found out that politics at the constituency level in Africa affects both the supply and demand for constituency services. Constituency-based projects are a lifeline to community since they protect communities from the impersonal administration of authoritative and centralized state organizations who focus on rationality in administration at the expense of individual communities.

Andhoga, Mose and Mavole (2018) did a study on the role of political Influence on the Effective Management of National Government Constituency Development Funded projects in Kasipul Constituency. The study used multi-staged proportionate random sampling techniques to select a sample of 400 respondents and 77 NG-CDF funded projects out of 254 projects. Questionnaires and interview were applied to obtain primary data. Secondary data was collected from CDF project records. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. The study noted that politics has positive but insignificant influence on effective management of NG-CDF funded projects in Kasipul constituency. The study concluded that political influence does not have significant role on the effective management of CDF projects in Kasipul constituency.

Gakure, Orwa Wachira (2012) wanted to find out the effects of organizational Politics on the effectiveness of management development in the Kenya Civil Service. Independent variables for the study were: perceptions of politics, clarity of expectations, Supervisors support, opportunities for development, encouragement to use knowledge gained, effect on social relationships and distribution of finances for development. The study also applied a descriptive survey design. Stratified random sampling was used to select sample size of 205 out of a target population of 3,482 civil servants in job groups P, Q and R. Secondary data used by the study was collected from the Integrated Pay and Personnel Database (IPPD) of the civil service. The findings of the study indicated that practices such as performance contracting declined negative effects. Also, the study found out that politics affects social relationships leading to 'silo mentality' pervading the civil service which in turn affects learning from each other, this curtails benchmarking of successful interventions and hence, leads to duplication of effort which affects effective service delivery.

Ochoki Nyamori, (2009), in their study on accounting and accountability for the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya, established that politicians have the ability to decide who to be given the project, direct the actions of stakeholders by taking away the independence to work efficiently. Further, the study found out that MPs have control over CDF kitty, project identification, disbursement of funds and even handpicking participants through the monitoring and evaluation process. Also, they found out that politicians decide which parts of the constituency to develop in a constituency based on the political support they can get. Also the study noted that due to political gains, some politicians take projects outside their geographical boundaries to gain political popularity. This makes development in their own constituency to lag behind. Political power given to MPs allows them to approve annual budgetary estimates, spend it and spend part of the budget in M&E. The community always remain ignorant of the embezzlement of funds and shy away from complaining because of lack of knowledge on the utilization of the CDF kitty and lack of participation during project viability studies.

2.2.4 Technological determinants and public participation

Alghamdi and Bach (2014), wanted to determine how technological factors improve Performance of Marketing Strategy. Technology data collection techniques, interactive nature of technology, data management and technology's characteristic were independent variables of the study. Data used in the study was obtained from secondary sources. Collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings of the study indicated that technology affects marketing strategy positively. Also, the study noted that technology is used in marketing positioning, choosing segment, partitioning of the market, understanding consumer behavior, managing sales, managing marketing campaigns and understanding the market.

Mohammad, Majid, Hamidreza and Farid (2014), carried out a study on influence of Information Technology (IT) on Employee Productivity in Shahr Bank, Iran. The study was based on the following independent variables: Intensity of IT application by human resource, Productivity and Human resources productivity. The study noted that application of IT led to improvement amongst employee performance hence motivating them to carry out their roles leading to enhanced human resource productivity. Additionally, the study found out that IT provides software mechanisms to employees and organizations which is at the center of human resource development. Further, the study noted that IT helps in shaping up professional skills, contributes to change and innovation, improves cognitive skills and facilitates decision making and standard thinking.

Faraji and Abdolvand (2016), did a study on the influence of human factor on the success of information technology outsourcing. To attain its goals, the study sought to test the

following Variables: Client motivation, vendor willingness and knowledge transfer. The sample size of the study was 94 companies and organizations. Primary data used in the study was obtained through questionnaires. Likert scale, Partial Least Squares (PLS) method and Smart PLS software were applied to analyze collected data. The findings of the study indicated that client motivation does not influence knowledge transfer. However, the willingness of vendor to transfer knowledge affects the customer motivation. Also, the study noted that human factors play a key role in knowledge transfer i.e. the more vendor is willing to knowledge transfer, the more knowledge is transferred. Further, and the study noted that the client's motivation has no important role on knowledge transfer.

Harris, Al-Bataineh and Al-Bataineh (2016), did a study on One to One Technology and its effect on student Academic Achievement and Motivation. The study was guided by the following research queries: Does 1:1 Technology affect student academic achievement? Does 1:1 Technology affect student motivation? The study adopted a quantitative research design. The findings of the study indicated that1:1 Technology affected students' academic performance and motivation in school. The study further found out that technological change is necessary because it gives students more exposure and professional development for teachers own their newly acquired teaching methods.

Hussein, Selamat, and Karim (2010) did a study on the effects of technological factors on information systems success in the electronic government context. This study was based on the following predictors: Perceived usefulness, information and system quality and user satisfaction. Stratified random sampling was applied to choose a sample size of 450 respondents. Primary data used in the study was collected using questionnaires. Collected data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential methods. The findings of the study indicated that technological factors are crucial in determining the effectiveness of the usage of information systems both in the electronic government agencies and the public sector. Similarly, Ogola & Nyang'au (2021) found the need for public organizations to utilize e-government to improve service delivery.

Agboola (2006), carried out a study on the effects of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in banking operations in Nigeria. This study was guided by the following variables: nature and level of adoption of innovative technologies; extent of utilization of the identified technologies and the effects of using ICT devices in banks. The findings of the study indicated that technology is at the center of competition in the banking industry. Further, the study found out that use of ATMs, EFT, smart cards, electronic home and office banking and telephone banking increased due advancement in ICT. Also, the study found out that some financial innovations are spearheaded by enhancements of technology

Njoroge, Muathe and Bula (2016), did a study on the influence of technology on performance of mobile telephone industry in Kenya. The study used descriptive and explanatory design. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample size of 170 respondents out of target populations of 381respondents.The study also used primary data that was collected using questionnaires. Obtained data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Also, the study used secondary data obtained from annual reports of companies. The findings of the study indicated that technology affected the performance of mobile phone companies. Further, the study found out that innovation is key since it leads to new ideas, products and services and it facilitates complex production processes. The study concluded that companies to invest more in modern technology so that they have up to date technology in place to boost their performance.

2.3 Research Gap

Maina and Gathenya (2014), did a study on the effects of economic factors on Performance of Project Management among Petroleum Marketing Firms in Kenya. The objectives of the study were to determine level of effects of economic factors on success of petrol marketing projects, to find out the effects of project management performance factors in project success. The study used a descriptive research design. Stratified random sampling method was applied to obtain sample of 48 respondents out of target population of 159 respondents from the top, middle and low level officers. Primary data used in the study was collected using questionnaires. Quantitative data collected was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics.

Lelelit, Macharia, & Mburugu, (2017), did study on the effects of social-cultural factors on women participation in wildlife Conservation Projects: A Case of Northern Rangeland trust Samburu County. The objectives of the study were: To find out the effects of cultural practices on women participation in wildlife conservation projects in Northern Rangeland trust in Samburu county, to determine how the level of women education affects participation in wildlife conservation projects in Northern Rangeland trust in Samburu county, to assess the effects of gender roles on women participation in wildlife conservation projects in Northern Rangeland trust in Samburu county and to determine the level to which religious beliefs affect women's participation in wildlife conservation projects in Northern Rangeland trust in Samburu county. The study also used stratified proportionate random sampling to select a sample of 64 out of target population of 213 women. Primary data was obtained through self-administered questionnaires. Collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. This study used a small sample hence its findings would not give clear results.

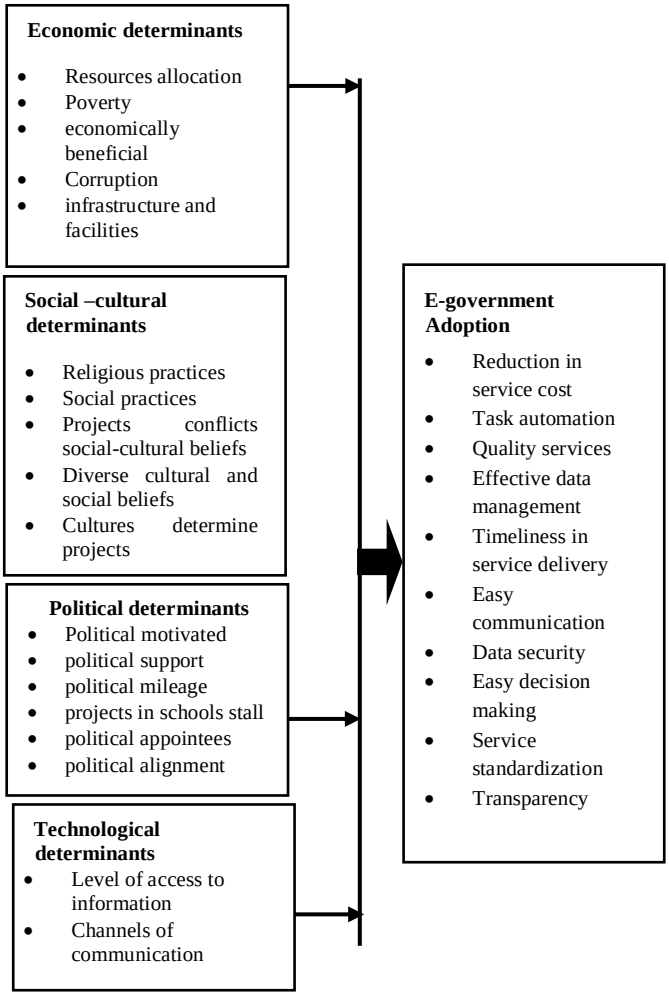
Gakure, Orwa Wachira (2012) wanted to find out the effects of organizational Politics on the effectiveness of management development in the Kenya Civil Service. Independent variables for the study were: perceptions of politics, clarity of expectations, Supervisors support, Opportunities for development, encouragement to use knowledge gained, effect on social relationships and distribution of finances for development. The study also applied a descriptive survey design. Stratified random sampling was used to select sample

size of 205 out of a target population of 3,482 civil servants in job groups P, Q and R. Secondary data used by the study was collected from the Integrated Pay and Personnel Database (IPPD) of the civil service. The study used a small sample hence its findings would not be clear.

Muchiri (2015), did a study on factors influencing the adoption of technological innovation in selected organizations in Nairobi, Kenya. The predicators of the study were: top management involvement, infrastructure, organization culture, individual and social factors. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select a sample size of 36 respondents out of target population of 100 top and middle managers. Primary data used in the study was collected using questionnaires, surveys, and interviews. Descriptive and inferential methods were used to analyze data. The sample used a small sample.

2.4 Conceptual framework

Fig. 2. Conceptual Framework



III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive and correlational designs. According to (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003), descriptive studies deal with what, where and how in a phenomenon hence gives more details on the subject phenomenon. This descriptive research design was applied because the study is after determining how public participation affect CDF funded projects in Kasipul Constituency, Kenya. A descriptive research design was carefully designed to ensure that full description on the phenomena to avoid any error during data collection. According to Bari, Muturi and Samantar (2019), correlation research design enables the researcher to identify the nature of relationships between independent variables and dependent variables. Correlation research design enabled the study to determine the nature relationship between independent variables.

3.2 Location of the study

This Study was carried out in of Kasipul Constituency, Homa Bay County in Kenya. Homa Bay county borders Kisii County to the North and Migori County to South. Homabay County is approximately 150 km form Kisii town. It occupies an area of 3154.7 square kilometers.

3.3 Target population

Kothari (2004), states that a target population is set or group of people, services, units, events or households studied. The target population for this study was 183,340 consisting of: CDF projects managers in both primary and secondary schools, Constituency development fund committee and government representatives.

Table 1: Target Population

Target groups	Population
CDF funds manager	1
CDF committee members	10
Location administration	14
Sub-location administration	14
School heads	120
Government representatives	7
General public	183,174
Total	183,340

3.4 Sampling procedures and techniques

This study adopted stratification and census random sampling techniques to obtain the sample size. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), states that in stratified random sampling, items are selected in a way that the existing sub-groups in the population are more or less reproduced in the sample. Since the population is heterogeneous, it was organized into strata so that those with similar features are in that same stratum. Simple random sampling was used to select the sample that was used.

3.5 Sample Size

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) states that a sample size is a representative figure of the total population under study. The sample size for the study was 400. Yamane, (1967) formula was applied to obtain samples from CDF projects managers, CDF

committee members and government representatives. According, the sample of the study was 400 respondents.

$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ where:

n = Size of the sample

N = Size of the target population

e = Level of confidence at 95 % (5%=0.05)

$\frac{183340}{1+183340(0.05)^2} = 400$

400 was the sample representing the target population of CDF projects in the Kasipul constituency.

Table 2: Sample Size

Target groups	Population	Sample size	Technique
CDF funds managers	1	1	Census
CDF committee members	10	10	Census
Local administration	14	14	Census
Sub-location	14	1 4	Census
School heads	120	120	Census
Government representatives	7	7	Census
Project beneficiaries	183,174	234	
Total	183,340	400	

3.6 Construction of research instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) questionnaire is best tool to get data from a large sample quickly. Closed -ended questionnaires was structured according to the Likert scale. A likert scale mostly used in scaling answers in research, i.e. five point Likert scale (Strongly disagree= 1, disagree="2" dissatisfied with the case, Neutral="3" not sure with the case, Agree="4" feeling okay with mentioned case, strongly agree="5" accepting the case mentioned very much, was applied to determine the responses of the respondents.

3.7 Testing for validity and reliability

3.7.1 Instrument Validity

According to Gay, Mills, and Airasian, (2009), validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure and consequently permits appropriate interpretation of scores. Validity is the extent to which a study measures what it is proposed to measure (Mugenda, 2003). Face validity was used and tested through the MKU supervisor and experts from relevant

3.7.2 Instrument Reliability

Nsubuga, (2000) is measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials. Piloting was done in Karachuoyo constituency in Homa Bay. This was done to test reliability of research tools. This sub county was used for piloting because it is in the same region and run the same CDF projects in schools. A sample size of 10%-20% is suitable for pilot testing (Baker, 2004). The 40 closed questionnaires was issued to CDF projects managers, CDF committee members, Location administration and Sub-location heads, School heads, government representatives and project beneficiaries in Karachuonyo. Reliability was tested through use of Cronbach's alpha coefficient. According to Cronbach's alpha coefficient, if alpha coefficient is more than 0.70 it was accepted. On the other hand, if alpha coefficient is less than 0.70, reliability was rejected since the instrument was unreliable. This process would allow for the researcher to ensure that the irrelevant, ambiguous and biased questions are eliminated. The following formula was used for Cronbach's reliability alpha:

$\alpha = \frac{N\bar{C}}{\bar{V}+(N-1)\bar{C}}$ where:

α = Cronbach's reliability alpha

N = Items in the questionnaires

$\bar{V}$ = Average Variance

$\bar{C}$ = Average covariance between items pairs

The results from the pilot study justified the use of the data for further analysis because all the values of Cronbach's alpha were more than 0.70.

Table 3: Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	N of Items
economic determinants	**.** 738	**7**
social –cultural determinants	**.** 768	**5**
Political determinants	.915	**6**
technological determinants	.904	**7**
Public participation in CDF projects in schools	.740	**4**

3.8 Data collection methods and procedures

According to Kombo and Tromp (2009), a questionnaire is a written set of questions prepared to generate information on the desired area of study from a pool of participants. This study, used primary data. Closed ended questionnaires were administered through drop and pick methods. Questionnaires were used to get primary data from respondents. The questionnaires were administered to CDF projects managers, CDF committee members, location administration, Sub-location heads, school heads, government representatives and Project beneficiaries.

Before the study is done, the researcher sought permission and the certificate of Ethical Clearance from the Mount Kenya University Ethics Clearance Committee. The study also sought permission from post graduate of the Mount Kenya University and National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The study also observed professional and research ethics.

3.9 Data analysis techniques and procedures

After all the data is collected, it was cleaned up, organized and coded. It then was analyzed using quantitative methods. Data analysis was done through descriptive and inferential Statistics. The study applied mean and standard deviation, correlation and multiple regression analyses. The findings of this study was presented in tables and figures. Regression model was as follows:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$

Where

Y – Public participation
β_0 - Constant variable
β_1, β_2, β_3, β_4 – Regression coefficients
X_1 – economic determinants
X_2 –social –cultural determinants
X_3 – Political determinants
X_4- technological determinants
ε = Error term

3.10 Ethical considerations

First and foremost, the study sought permission from the university and post graduate department to carry out research. Also, the study sought for permission from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) before commencing the study. The study also ensured that Plagiarism was kept below 20 %. All studies used were cited. Information collected from the field was used for academic purposes only. Details of the respondents were also kept secret and confidential. Also the study ensured that biasness was avoided after and during the study period.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Response Rate

the total response rate for the study was 97.5%. This response rate was sufficient for data analysis and findings. According to Miller (2011), a response rate of 55% and above is adequate for analysis. Additionally, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argued that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and statistical reporting; a response rate of 60% is good while a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

Table 4: Response Rate

Questionnaire	No.	Percent
Given out	400	100
Returned	390	97.5

4.2 Demographic Proportions of Respondents

4.2.1 Respondents Gender

The study assessed the respondents' gender in Kasipul constituency. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 5: Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	208	53.3
Female	182	46.7
Total	390	100.0

Source: Field data 2022

According to table 4.3 above, the study found out that 53.3% of the respondents were male while 46.7 % of the respondents in Kasipul constituency were female. Thus most of the respondents in Kasipul constituency at 53.3% were male.

4.2.2 Respondents' Age Profile

Table 6: Distribution Of Respondents Age

	Frequency	Percent
less than 20 years	34	8.7
20-30 years	74	19.0
30-40 years	122	31.3
40-50 years	88	22.6
50-60 years	48	12.3
Over 60 years	24	6.2
Total	390	100.0

The study established that 31.3% of the respondents were aged between 30-40 years, 22.6% were aged between 40-50 years, 19.0% were aged 20=30 years, 12.3% were aged between 50-60 years, 8.7 of the respondent were less than 20 years while 6.2 % were aged between Over 60 years. This meant that majority of the respondents in Kasipul constituency were aged between 30-40 years. Thus they had good understanding of the determinants of CDF projects in their constituency.

4.2.3 Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

The study wanted to determine education level of respondents in Kasipul constituency. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 7: Respondents' Educational Qualification

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Primary	7	1.8
	Secondary	105	26.9
	Tertiary	122	31.3
	University	156	40.0
	Total	390	100.0

The study found out that 40% of the respondents in Kasipul constituency had university education, 31.3% had tertiary education, 26.9% had secondary education while 1.8% had primary. Hence the study established that most of the respondents had university education. Additionally the study established that all respondents were able to read and write. This facilitate faster and easier data collection.

4.3 Descriptive findings

4.3.1 Economic determinants

The study sought to describe how economic determinants affect public participation determinants on constituency development fund's school projects: a case of Kasipul constituency, Homa Bay County. The study issued a five point (1. Strongly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Neutral, 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree) Likert scale questionnaires to respondents in Kasipul Constituency and requested them to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statement on economics determinants. The findings of the study were presented in table 4.6 below.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics on Economic Determinants

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unequitable resource sharing affects CDF's school projects in Kasipul constituency.	390	2.0487	1.19776
Feasibility study is done for all NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency	390	2.9897	1.30843
Some projects earmarked are economically beneficial to schools in Kasipul constituency	390	2.0154	.88968
NG-CDF has initiated projects in every school in Kasipul constituency	390	2.8026	2.39096
Higher inflation rates has made the cost of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency to shoot through the roof	390	2.8436	1.27610
Corruption has made many of the school projects undertaken by Kasipul constituency to fail	390	2.8282	1.28416
Schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities	390	3.6154	1.22559
Valid N (list wise)	390		

According to the table above, unequitable resource sharing affects CDF's school projects in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 2.0487 with standard deviation of 1.19776, feasibility study is done for all NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 2.9897 with standard deviation of 1.30843, some projects earmarked are economically beneficial to schools in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 2.0154 with standard deviation of .88968, NG-CDF has initiated projects in every school in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 2.8026 with standard deviation of 2.39096, higher inflation rates has made the cost of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency to shoot through the roof had mean value of 2.8436 with standard deviation of 1.27610, corruption has made many of the school projects undertaken by Kasipul constituency to fail had mean value of 2.8282 with standard deviation of 1.28416 and schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities had mean value of 3.6154 with standard deviation of 1.22559. The study established that Schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities had the highest mean 3.6154 while some projects earmarked are economically beneficial to schools in Kasipul constituency had the lowest mean of 2.0154. This meant that Schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities built through CDF funds. These findings were in harmony with Maosa and Kenyanya (2018), who established that, there is a direct relationship between financial planning and projects funded by CDF. Further, the study noted that an increase in cash budgeting by one unit, leads to a significant change in performance of CDF projects. The study concluded that financial planning practices are significant in influencing performance of CDF funded project.

4.3.2 Social Cultural Determinants

The study sought to describe how socio-cultural determinants affect public participation on constituency development fund's school projects: a case of Kasipul constituency, Homa Bay County. The study issued a five point (1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree) Likert scale questionnaires to respondents in Kasipul Constituency and requested them to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statement on economics determinants. The findings of the study were presented in the table below.

Table 9: Descriptive Statistics On Social Cultural Determinants

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflict social-cultural beliefs	390	3.5795	1.04775
NG-CDF management consider cultural influence before initiating a project in the constituency	390	3.3308	1.13863
Diverse cultural and social beliefs of each school affect successful completion of projects	390	3.5667	1.10824
Cultures determine a project to be set up in a given area in Kasipul constituency	390	3.5692	1.05824
Social-cultural beliefs have seen some of the projects fail in Kasipul constituency	390	3.4897	1.17980
Valid N (list wise)	390		

The study noted that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflicts social-cultural beliefs had mean value of 3.5795 with standard deviation of 1.04775, NG-CDF management consider cultural influence before initiating a project in the constituency had mean value of 3.3308 with standard deviation of 1.13863, diverse cultural and social beliefs of each school affect successful completion of projects had mean value of 3.5667, with standard deviation of 1.10824, cultures determine a project to be set up in a given area in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 3.5692 with standard deviation of 1.05824, social-cultural beliefs have seen some of the projects fail in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 3.4897 with standard deviation of 1.17980. Accordingly, the study discovered that Some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflict social-cultural beliefs had the highest mean of 3.5795 while NG-CDF management consider cultural influence before initiating a project in the constituency had the lowest mean of 3.3308. These findings indicated that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflicts social-cultural beliefs. These findings agreed with Akhter and Sumi (2016) who studied Socio-Cultural factors affecting Entrepreneurial

activities in Bangladesh and found out that socio-cultural factors affected entrepreneurship inversely in a society. The study concluded that because of socio-cultural effects on entrepreneurship the Bangladeshi society need to come up with new values and orientation favorable to entrepreneurship and establishment of entrepreneurs.

4.3.3 Political determinants

The study wanted to describe how political determinants affect public participation on constituency development fund school projects: a case of Kasipul constituency, HomaBay County. The findings of the study were presented in the table below.

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics On Political Determinants

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are politically motivated	390	1.9923	1.13710
Many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are meant to gain political mileage	390	2.3949	1.23279
NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections	390	2.5026	1.26196
Change of MPs in Kasipul constituency during general elections makes NG-CDF funded projects in schools stall	390	2.3538	1.29580
Managerial positions in NG-CDF board members in Kasipul constituency are political appointees	390	2.1359	1.16482
Sharing of managerial positions according to political alignment affects decision making and performance of school projects in Kasipul constituency	390	2.1564	1.33131
Valid N (listwise)	390		

According to the table above, the study noted that many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are politically motivated had a mean of 1.9923 with stand deviation of 1.13710, many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are meant to gain political mileage had mean value of 2.3949 with standard deviation of 1.23279, NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections had mean value of 2.5026 with standard deviation with standard deviation of 1.26196, Change of MPs in Kasipul constituency during general elections makes NG-CDF funded projects in schools stall had mean value of 2.3538 with standards deviation of 1.29580, managerial positions in NG-CDF board members in Kasipul constituency are political appointees had mean value of 2.1359 with standard deviation of 1.16482, sharing of managerial positions according to political alignment affects decision making and performance of school projects in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 2.1564 and standard deviation of 1.33131.

The study established that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections had the highest mean of 2.5026 while many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are politically motivated had the lowest mean of 1.9923. The study identified that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency were distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections. These findings agreed with Tsubura, (2013), who established that in Philippines, CDF is established by the power of the president, while in India and Tanzania funds are established by ruling parties to gain popularity at the grassroots.

Additionally Murray (2011), in his study found out that, elected politicians almost always have interest in those projects that are financed by CDF in their constituencies. This is meant to use the kitty as a stepping stone to support their re-election in the next general election. This is not genuine and legitimate because they use the public entity as a re-election bid. Further, the study established that such intention has led to conflict of interest in constituencies especially when making decision on how and when to use funds without consultations. On the other hand, the study noted that members of CDF committee are handpicked by area MP. This gives MPs total control over CDF committee hence they use them to ratify CDF projects. This keeps CDF out of disputes regardless of their incompetence in planning, implementation and development and lack of enough checks to deter abuse.

4.3.4 Technological determinants

The study aimed at describing how technological determinants affect public participation on constituency development fund school projects, a case of Kasipul constituency, Homa Bay County. The findings of the study were presented in the table below.

Table 11: Descriptive Statistics On Technological Determinants

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency has provided means of submitting views technologically	390	3.4077	1.23590
Top CDF management allows the use of technology in planning and overall management of school in Kasipul constituency	390	3.4128	1.13207
Availability of suitable technology has enhanced the way the public submit their views on school project.	390	3.4795	1.15322
Technological advancement on school projects' supervision gets enough support from the top management in Kasipul constituency	390	3.5333	1.04779
NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency has enough technology experts	390	3.7769	1.05332
CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically	390	3.8282	1.07733
Information regarding projects to be undertaken reaches the public promptly	390	3.5641	1.17810
Valid N (listwise)	390		

According to the table above NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency has provided means of submitting views technologically had mean value of 3.4077 with standard

deviation of 1.23590, top CDF management allows the use of technology in planning and overall management of school in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 3.4128 with standard deviation 1.13207, availability of suitable technology has enhanced the way the public submit their views on school project had mean value of 3.4795 with standard deviation of 1.15322, technological advancement on school projects' supervision gets enough support from the top management in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 3.5333 with standard deviation of 1.04779, NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency has enough technology experts had mean value of 3.7769 with standard deviation of 1.05332, CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically had mean value of 3.8282 with standard deviation of 1.07733 and information regarding projects to be undertaken reaches the public promptly had mean value of 3.5641 with standard deviation of 1.17810. The study established that CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically had the highest mean while NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency has provided means of submitting views technologically had the lowest mean of 3.4077. Thus the findings of the study indicated that CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically.

These findings were similar to the findings by Mohammad, Majid, Hamidreza and Farid (2014), who discovered that application of IT led to improvement amongst employee performance hence motivating them to carry out their roles leading to enhanced human resources productivity. Additionally, the study found out that IT provides software mechanisms to employees and organizations which is at the center of human resources development. Further, the study noted that IT helps in shaping up professional skills, contributes to change and innovation, improves cognitive skills and facilitates decision making and standard thinking.

4.3.5 NG- CDF school projects

The study aimed at describing how NG-CDF school projects are affected by public participation in Kasipul constituency, Homa Bay county. The findings of the study were presented in the table below.

Table 12: Descriptive Statistics On Ng- Cdf School Projects

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Every primary /secondary school in Kasipul constituency has a project funded by NG-CDF	390	2.3308	1.17857
School projects funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency have led to improved service delivery	390	2.1410	.82886
All learning facilities in every school are funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency	390	3.4179	1.15270
School projects initiated by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency get no resistance from the school management	390	2.3359	.95530
Valid N (listwise)	390		

The study findings showed that every primary /secondary school in Kasipul constituency has a project funded by NG-CDF had mean value of 2.3308 with standard deviation of 1.17857, school projects funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency have led to improved service delivery had mean value of 2.1410 with standard deviation of .82886, All learning facilities in every school is funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency had mean value of 3.4179 with standard deviation of 1.15270, school projects initiated by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency get no resistance from the school management had mean value of 2.3359 with standard deviation of .95530. The study established that all learning facilities in every school are funded by ND-CDF in Kasipul constituency had the highest mean of 3.4179 while school projects funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency have led to improved service delivery had the lowest mean of 2.1410. These findings meant that all learning facilities in every school are funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency.

According to (Maritim, 2013), involvement of community members in project development is necessary otherwise the success of project implementation in the community cannot be achieved. Many health and community agencies come up with development which depends on the equity principle, multi-facet collaboration, participation and empowerment to improve the attainability of the objectives of the project.

4.4 Correlation Analysis

The study conducted a correlation analysis to test the nature of relationship between independent variables (economic determinants, social-cultural determinants, political determinants, technological determinants) and dependent variable. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 13: Correlation Matrix On Institutional Determinants Of E-Government Adoption

The study		economic determinant	Social Cultural Determinant	Political Determinants	Technological Determinants	Cdf School Project
economic determinants	Pearson Correlation	1	.000	.117*	-.093	.157**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		1.000	.021	.066	.002
	N	390	390	390	390	390
Social Cultural Determinants	Pearson Correlation	.000	1	-.419**	.131**	-.163**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	1.000		.000	.009	.001
	N	390	390	390	390	390
Political Determinants	Pearson Correlation	.117*	-.419**	1	-.226*	.298**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	.000		.000	.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
Technological Determinants	Pearson Correlation	-.093	.131**	-.226**	1	-.816**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.066	.009	.000		.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
Cdf School Projects	Pearson Correlation	.157**	-.163**	.298**	-.816**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.001	.000	.000	
	N	390	390	390	390	390

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Findings in the table above indicated that economic determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects (r = .157(**), p =.002< 0.05). This meant that an increase in economic determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. In addition, the study found out that social cultural determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects (r = -.163(**) p =.001< 0.05). This meant that an increase in social cultural determinants led to a significant decline on public participation in CDF school projects. Additionally, the study found out that political determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects (r = .298 (**), p =.000 < 0.05). This meant that an increase in political determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. Similarly the study found out that technological determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects (r = -.816 (**) p =.000 < 0.05). This meant that an increase in technological determinants led to a significant decline in public participation in CDF school projects.

4.5 Regression analysis on the relationship between public participation determinants and constituency development fund school projects.

The study conducted regression analysis to establish the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable. Independent variables were (economic determinants, social-cultural determinants, political determinants and technological determinants. constituency development fund school projects was dependent variable. Simple and multiple regression analyses to determine how public participation determinants and constituency development fund school projects were related.

4.5.1 Regression analysis on the relationship between economic determinants and constituency development fund school projects.

The study conducted a simple regression analysis between economic determinants and constituency development fund school projects. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 14: Model Summary 1

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.157(a)	.025	.022	.35756

A Predictors: (Constant), economic determinants

The model had a correlation value R=.157. The study found out that economic determinants and constituency development fund school projects had positive relationship. Additionally, the model indicated R square of 0.025 which was adjusted to .022. This meant that changes in the economic determinants led to 25 % change on constituency development fund school projects

Table 15: Anova 1

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.250	1	1.250	9.777	.002(a)
	Residual	49.606	388	.128		
	Total	50.856	389			

The Findings of the study in the table above indicated F-test value of 9.777, P=.002< 0.05. This meant the overall regression model was fit. This finding showed that economic determinants had a significant effect on constituency development fund school projects.

Table 16: Coefficients 1

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	2.384	.241		9.911	.000
	economic determinants	.250	.080	.157	3.127	.002

According to the table above, the study established that economic determinants had a significant effect on constituency development fund school projects. R=.250, t=3.127, P=.002< 0.05. Thus, taking other factors to be constant at zero, economic determinants contributed to 23.84 % change on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul Constituency in Homabay County. Y=2.384+.250X

4.5.2 Regression analysis on the relationship between social cultural determinants and constituency development fund school projects.

The study conducted a simple regression analysis between economic determinants and constituency development fund school projects. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 17: Model Summary 2

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.163(a)	.026	.024	.35722

A Predictors: (Constant), social determinants

The findings in table above showed R=.163. This meant that social cultural determinants and constituency development fund school projects had a positive correlation. The model had R square of .026, which was adjusted to .024. These findings indicated that changes in social-cultural determinants led to 26.0 % changes in constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency in Homabay County.

Table 18: Anova 2

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.345	1	1.345	10.542	.001(a)
	Residual	49.511	388	.128		
	Total	50.856	389			

The Findings of the study in the table above indicated F-test value of 10.542, P=.001< 0.05. This meant the overall regression model was fit. This finding showed that social cultural determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

Table 19: Coefficients 2

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	4.101	.298		13.744	.000	.000
	social cultural determinants	-.243	.075	-.163	-3.247	.001	.002

According to the table above, the study established that social cultural determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects. R=-.243, t=-3.247, P=.000< 0.05. Thus, taking other factors to be constant at zero, social-cultural determinants contributed to 41.01 % decline in constituency development fund school projects in Homabay County. Y=4.101+-.243X

4.5.3 Regression analysis on the relationship between political determinants and constituency development fund school projects.

The study conducted a simple regression analysis between political determinants and constituency development fund school projects. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 20: Model Summary 3

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.298(a)	.089	.087	.34554

A Predictors: (Constant), political determinants

The findings in table above showed R=.298. This indicated that political determinants and constituency development fund school projects had a positive correlation. The model further had R square of .089, which was adjusted to .087. These findings indicated that changes in political determinants led to 8.9 % changes in constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency in Homabay County.

Table 21: Anova 3

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.529	1	4.529	37.932	.000(a)
	Residual	46.327	388	.119		
	Total	50.856	389			

The Findings of the study in the table above indicated F-test value of 37.932, P=.000< 0.05. This meant the overall regression model was fit. This finding showed that social cultural determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

Table 22: Coefficients 3

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	2.001	.185		10.828	.000	.000
	political determinants	.557	.090	.298	6.159	.000	.002

According to the findings in table 4.20, the study established that political determinants had a significant and direct effect on constituency development fund school projects. R=.557 t=6.159, P=.000< 0.05. Thus, taking other factors to be constant at zero, political determinants contributed to 20.01% increase in constituency development fund school projects in Homabay County. Y=2.001+.557X

4.5.4 Regression analysis on the relationship between technological determinants and constituency development fund school projects.

The study conducted a simple regression analysis between technological determinants and constituency development fund school projects. The findings were presented in the table below.

Table 23: Model Summary 4

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.816 (a)	.666	.665	.20916

A Predictors: (Constant), technological determinants

The findings in table above showed R=.816. This meant that technological determinants and constituency development fund school projects had a positive correlation. The model further had R square of .666, which was adjusted to .665. These findings indicated that changes in social-cultural determinants led to 66.5 % change in constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency, Homabay County

Table 24: Anova 4

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	33.882	1	33.882	774.453	.000(a)
	Residual	16.975	388	.044		
	Total	50.856	389			

The Findings of the study in the table above indicated F-test value of 774.453, P=.000< 0.05. This meant the overall regression model was fit. This finding showed that technological determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

Table 25: Coefficients 4

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	6.259	.113		55.491	.000	.000
	Technological determinants	-.809	.029	-.816	-27.829	.000	.002

According to the findings in table 4.17, the study established that Technological determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund's school projects. R=-.809, t=-27.829, P=.000< 0.05. Thus, taking other factors to be constant at zero, technological determinants contributed to 62.59% decline in constituency development fund school projects in Homabay County. Y=6.259+-.809X

4.5.5 Regression analysis on the relationship between public participation determinants and constituency development fund's school projects.

The study conducted multiple regression analysis between public participation determinants and constituency development fund school projects. The findings were presented in the table below:

Table 26: Model Summary 5

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.828(a)	.685	.682	.20398

A Predictors: (Constant), technological determinants, economic determinants, social cultural determinants, political determinants The findings in the table above showed R=.828. This meant that public participation determinants and constituency development fund school projects had a positive correlation. The model had R square of .685, which was adjusted to .682. These findings indicated that change in public participation determinants led to 68.5 % change in constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency in Homabay County.

Table 27: Anova 5

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	34.837	4	8.709	209.315	.000(a)
	Residual	16.019	385	.042		
	Total	50.856	389			

The Findings of the study in the table above indicated F-test value of 209.315, P=.000< 0.05. This meant the overall regression model was fit. This finding showed that public participation determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

Table 28: Coefficients 5

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	5.475	.315		17.363	.000
	economic determinants	.114	.046	.071	2.463	.014
	social cultural determinants	-.022	.047	-.015	-.469	.639
	political determinants	.200	.060	.107	3.314	.001
	technological determinants	-.776	.029	-.783	-26.593	.000

According to the findings in table above, the study established that public participation determinants had a significant effect on constituency development fund school projects. Holding other factors constant, public participation determinants affected constituency development fund school projects by 54.75%. Additionally, the study established that economic determinants had a significant and positive effect on constituency development fund school projects. Taking other factors be constant at zero, economic determinants caused 11.4% change in constituency development fund school projects. Similarly, the study found out that socio-cultural determinants had insignificant and negative effect on constituency development fund's school projects. A unit change on social cultural determinants led to 2.2 % decline in constituency development fund school projects. Further, the study noted political determinants positively and significantly affected constituency development fund school projects. Change in political determinants led to 20% change in constituency development fund school projects. In addition, the study established that technological determinants had significant but negative effects on constituency development fund school projects. Change in technological determinants led to 77.7 % decline in constituency development fund school projects.

The multiple regression model is thus given as:

Y=5.475+.114X +-.022X+.200X+-.776X

V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENNDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Research Findings

The purpose of the study was to determine the determinants of public participation on constituency development fund school projects: a case of Kasipul constituency, Homabay County. It was based on the following objectives; to evaluate the effects of economic determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. To find out the effects of social cultural determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. To examine the effects of political determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. To measure the effects of technological determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency.

The first objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of economic determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. The study established that schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities had the highest mean of 3.6154 while some projects earmarked are economically beneficial to schools in Kasipul constituency had the lowest mean of 2.0154. This meant that schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities built through CDF funds. In addition, the study found out that economic determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. This meant that an increase in economic determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. Regression analysis indicated that economic determinants had a significant and direct effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The second objective of the study was to find out the effects of social-cultural determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. The study found out that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflict socio-cultural beliefs had the highest mean of 3.5795 while NG-CDF management considers cultural influence before initiating a project in the constituency had the lowest mean of 3.3308. This finding indicated that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflict social cultural beliefs. In addition, the study found out that social cultural determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. This meant that an increase in social cultural determinant led to a significant decline in public participation in CDF school projects. Regression analysis established that social cultural determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The third objective of the study was to examine the effects of political determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. The study established that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections had the highest mean of 2.5026 while many of NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency are politically motivated had the lowest mean of 1.9923. The study identified that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency were distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections. Additionally, the study found out that political determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. This meant that an increase in political determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. Regression analysis established that political determinants had a significant and direct effect on constituency development fund school projects. Regression analysis found out that technological determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The fourth objective was to measure the effects of technological determinants on constituency development fund school projects in Kasipul constituency. The study established that CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically had the highest mean of 3.8282 while NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency have provided means of submitting views technologically had the lowest mean of 3.4077. Thus the findings of the study indicated that CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically. Similarly, the study found out that technological determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. This meant that an increase in technological determinants led to a significant decline in public participation in CDF school projects. Regression analysis found out that technological determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The study further established that all learning facilities in every school are funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency had the highest mean of 3.4179 while School projects funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency has led to improved service delivery had the lowest mean of 2.1410. These findings meant that all learning facilities in every school is funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency.

5.2 Conclusion

The study concluded that Schools in Kasipul constituency have enough infrastructure and facilities built through CDF funds. The study also concluded that all learning facilities in every school are funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency. In addition, the study concluded that economic determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. The study additionally concluded that an increase in economic determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. Additionally, the study concluded that economic determinants had a significant and direct effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The study concluded that some projects initiated in schools by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency conflict socio-cultural beliefs. In addition, the study concluded that social cultural determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. The study further concluded that an increase in social cultural determinants led to a significant decline in public participation in CDF school projects. Additionally, the study concluded that social cultural determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The study concluded that NG-CDF school projects in Kasipul constituency were distributed according to the political support MP gets during general elections. Additionally, the study concluded that political determinants had a positive and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. Further, the study concluded that an increase in political determinants led to a significant increase in public participation in CDF school projects. Additionally, the study concluded that political determinants had a significant and direct effect on constituency development fund school projects.

The study concluded that CDF board in Kasipul constituency has enough ICT experts who create awareness on CDF funded projects electronically. Similarly the study concluded that technological determinants had a negative and significant relationship with public participation in CDF school projects. Further study concluded that an increase in technological determinants led to a significant decline in public participation in CDF school projects. Additionally the study concluded that technological determinants had a significant and negative effect on constituency development fund school projects.

5.3 Recommendation

The study recommended that school projects initiated and funded by CDF should be of great economic importance to the school and community. This can be achieved through contracting local contractors to carry out these projects. Income generated from such contracts benefits the school through payment of school fees by the local community.

In addition, the study recommended that more efforts be put in proper application of economic determinants as they significantly increase public participation in CDF school projects.

The study recommended that before CDF school projects are initiated, top management should consider social cultural effect of such projects to the school and community. This would reduce resistance from key stakeholders of the school, society, teachers and students.

In addition, the study recommended that social cultural determinants should be controlled efficiently and effectively since they negatively and significantly affect public participation in CDF school projects.

The study recommended that CDF school projects should be equitably and evenly distributed in Kasipul constituency without considering political support received or to be received but for the greatest common good of all people in Kasipul constituency. In addition, the study recommended that politics should be kept out of projects initiated and funded by NG-CDF in Kasipul constituency as this would lead to completion of projects in time.

The study recommended that NG-CDF management in Kasipul constituency should provide technological means of receiving views from members of the public on the projects they intend to initiate in schools within Kasipul constituency. Technology would be timely in dissemination of information to the public as well as views collection. The study recommended that NG-CDF initiated should be carried on to completion so that schools and other stakeholders can get improved services.

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