



KIBU NEWS

A Monthly Digital Newsletter of Kibabii University

Week

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A Look into the Journey of KIBU's First Female Driver

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UPCOMING

EVENTS



NEW STUDENTS ADMISSION DATES:
MONDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 2021

KIBU News Week



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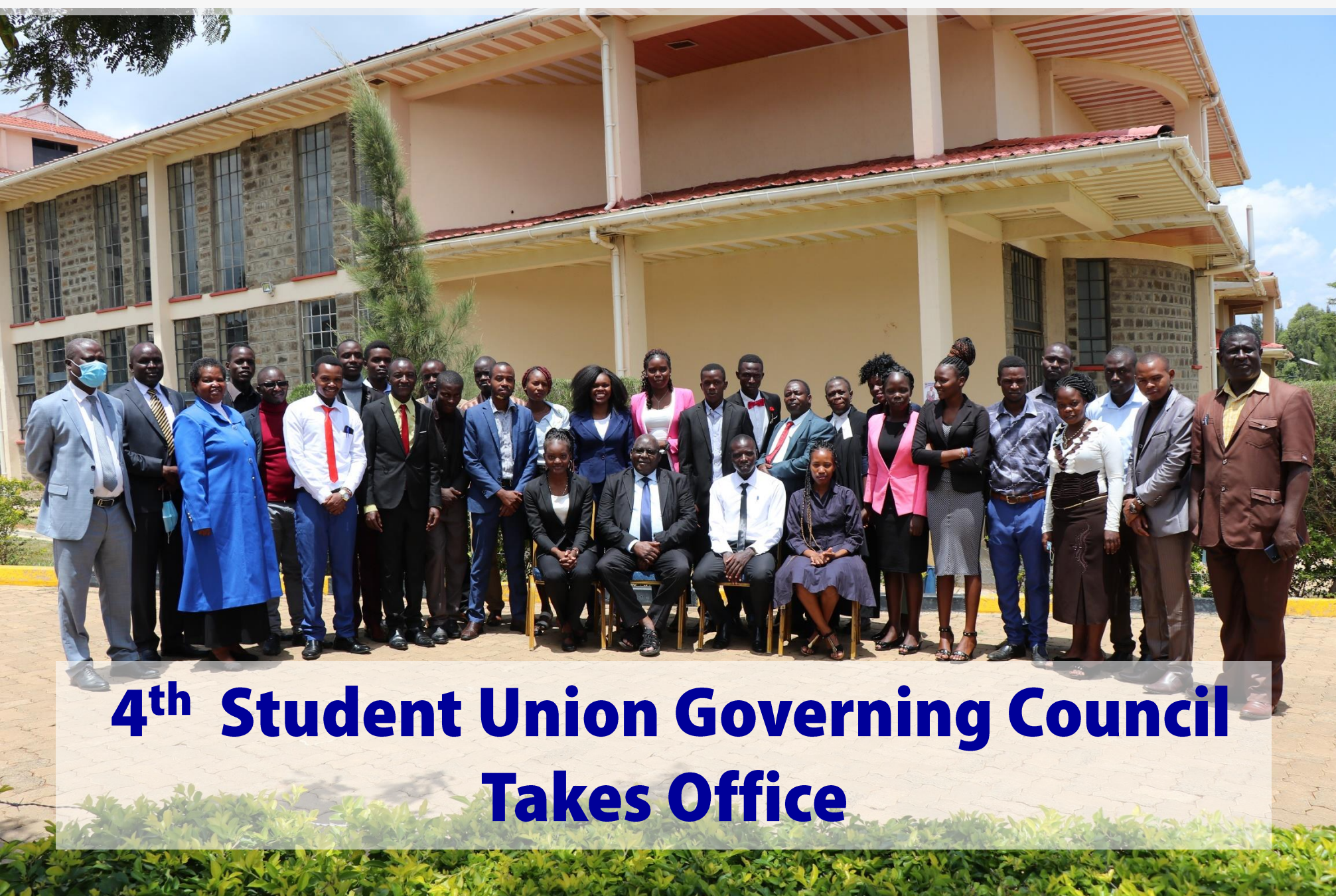
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4th Student Union Governing Council Takes Office

By Meshack Nyambane

The Vice Chancellor Prof. Isaac Ipara Odeo presided over the swearing in of the Student Governing Council on 24th August, 2021. The event was a culmination of elections held on 20th August, 2021 to elect officials that shall serve in the 4th Students Organization of Kibabii University (SOKU) Governing Council for the next one year. The exercise coordinated by the Dean of Students Office which unlike previous events attracted a fair turnout was held against strict Covid-19 protocols enforced by the both the Campus Security as well as the National Police Service. According to the Universities (Amendment) Act, 2016, the election of the members of the Student Council is done through electoral colleges based on either academic departments, schools or faculties, where students of each department, school or faculty elect three representatives, out of whom at least one must be of opposite gender. The representatives then cast their ballot to elect the Students Governing Council consisting of the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary General, Treasurer, Academic Secretary, Accommodation and Security Secretary and Special Interests Secretary.

In this year's elections Tyson Muranda emerged top with 15 votes, followed by David Meta with 3 votes. Mustaki Bramwel garnered no vote. Other winners were Hyline Bonareri (Vice Chairperson), Gilbert Kiplangat Sigei (Secretary General), Pius Karanja Njane (Treasurer), Lucy Odira (Academic Secretary), Joram Mwenda (Accommodation and Security Secretary) and Mildrath Makori (Special Interests Secretary).

In his address, the Vice Chancellor urged the leaders to embrace the culture of collegiality and to become ambassadors of goodwill in their interaction with stakeholders.

"Student leadership must help to cultivate the culture of social well-being. Kibabii University is an entity of economic significance to the society that we live in. Your decisions must promote peace and tranquility and should never interfere with people's investments," he said.

In her remarks, the Dean of Students Dr. Alice Chemutai lauded the student community for conducting themselves in a mature and peaceful manner and exercising their democratic right through the ballot. She also thanked the Chairman of the Electoral Commission Dr. Munir Muganda for delivering a credible election for the students.

“This is a diverse group of leaders in terms of gender and representation. It meets the threshold of the Universities Act, 2012. I challenge the leadership to work harmoniously in serving the students’ interests,” she said.



Left: Dean of Students
Dr. Alice Chemutai

4TH STUDENT ORGANIZATION OF KIBABII UNIVERSITY (SOKU) STUDENTS COUNCIL AND ELECTORAL COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES -2021

| A STUDENT COUNCIL | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|-------------|
| S/N | POST | NAME | GENDER | COUNTY |
| 1. | Chairperson | Muranda Tyson | Male | Kakamega |
| 2. | Vice Chairperson | Hyline Bonareri | Female | Nakuru |
| 3. | Secretary General | Gilbert Kiplangat Sigei | Male | Bomet |
| 4. | Treasurer | Pius Karanja Njane | Male | Murang’a |
| 5. | Academic Secretary | Lucy Odira | Female | Uasin Gishu |
| 6. | Accommodation and Security Secretary | Joram Mwenda | Male | Meru |
| 7. | Special Interests Secretary | Mildrath Makori | Female | Kisii |
| B ACADEMIC REPRESENTATION | | | | |
| NO. | POST | NAME | GENDER | COUNTY |
| 1 | Academic Rep FESS (1) | Brian Wanjala | Male | Kakamega |
| 2 | Academic Rep FESS (2) | Kevin Samita | Male | Kakamega |
| 3 | Academic Rep SCAI | Victor Kithinji | Male | Meru |
| 4 | Academic Rep FS | Larry Wafula | Male | Bungoma |
| 5 | Academic Rep SOBE | David Miregwa Ondieki | Male | Nyamira |
| 6 | Post Graduate Rep | Kabisa Kevin Namaswa | Male | Bungoma |
| 7 | Academic Rep Part-Time | Wanyama N. Rose | Female | Bungoma |
| 8 | Academic Rep Evening and Weekend Program | Josphat Simiyu Masakha | Male | Bungoma |
| C MALE REPRESENTATION | | | | |
| | POST | NAME | GENDER | COUNTY |
| 1 | Male Rep FESS (1) | Edwin O. Kengere | Male | Kisii |
| 2 | Male Rep FESS (2) | Kimtai Nicholas Kipsang | Male | Laikipia |
| 3 | Male Rep SCAI | David Karuga | Male | Nakuru |
| 4 | Male Rep FS | Kenneth Kipkoech | Male | Nandi |
| 5 | Male Rep SOBE | Ochieng’ George | Male | Kisumu |
| D FEMALE REPRESENTATION | | | | |
| NO. | POST | NAME | GENDER | COUNTY |
| 1 | Female Rep FESS (1) | Vivian Bochere | Female | Kisii |
| 2 | Female Rep FESS (2) | Cherotich Faith Jebet | Female | Baringo |
| 3 | Female Rep SCAI | Leence Lidonde | Female | Kakamega |
| 4 | Female Rep FS | Brenda Chemtai | Female | Kericho |
| 5 | Female Rep SOBE | Cecilia Nabwire | Female | Busia |

Equity Bank's Visit Promises Green Energy for Kibabii University

Equity Bank Kenya Ltd team of managers paid a courtesy call on the Vice Chancellor on Wednesday 1st September, 2021 to discuss a wide range of mutual successes between the two institutions. Key among them was Equity Bank's robust drive to transform the country out of ramifications of deforestation and pollution occasioned by piled pressure and high dependency on wood fuel. Weighing in on the matter, Equity Bank's Director of Energy Mr. Erick Naivasha stated that the only way for survival of institutions was to cut down on utility costs as well as conserve the environment. "Over 20 billion shillings worth of wood energy goes up in smoke in all learning institutions in Kenya every year. We have embarked on a rigorous programme aimed at reversing this trend and so far, we have donated over 7 million trees to universities, TVET colleges and basic education institutions across the country," he said. Early this year, the Bank donated 5,000 seedlings to Kibabii University.

The visit comes at a time when the University is gearing towards 100% transition to green energy. So far, the University uses solar energy for security lighting including the street lights at the newly constructed Sports Complex. Also, out of a course in Renewable Energy offered in the University, many students' projects are under incubation and shall go a long way in providing solutions to the University, the country and the region. To this end, Mr. Naivasha pledged to conduct an energy audit in the institution towards providing a lasting project that shall contain the usage. He also brought to fore a water management project as a priority area that shall support the University's agenda.

The Vice Chancellor welcomed the partnership and reiterated the University's speedy engagement in realizing the partnership.

The meeting was also attended by the Regional Manager of Equity Bank Mr. George Onyino, Director of Education Services Mr. Benson Munene and the Bungoma Branch Manager Mr. Stephen Wasiche among other officers.



Above: Equity Bank Group Team lead by Erick Naivasha pose for a group photo at the Vice Chancellor Office.



KIBU Receives a Donation of Taekwondo Equipment



Above: Taekwondo Federation President Major (Rtd) Suleiman Sumba (In brown suit) poses for a group with the VC, Olympian Faith Ogallo and University officers.



Above: Taekwondo Federation President Major (Rtd) Suleiman Sumba during the presentation of equipment.
Right: A student demonstrating during the event.

Kenya Taekwondo Federation delivered a donation of Taekwondo equipment to Kibabii University on Monday 6th September, 2021. The donation was presented to the Vice Chancellor Prof. Isaac Ipara Odeo by the President of Kenya Taekwondo Federation Major (Rtd) Suleiman Sumba in an event that also acted as a homecoming for Faith Ogallo after her Tokyo Olympic stint.

"We highly appreciate Kibabii University for your contribution in the progress of taekwondo in Kenya. Your performance in regional competitions continues to please us as a Federation and we pledge our total support," Maj. Suleiman said.

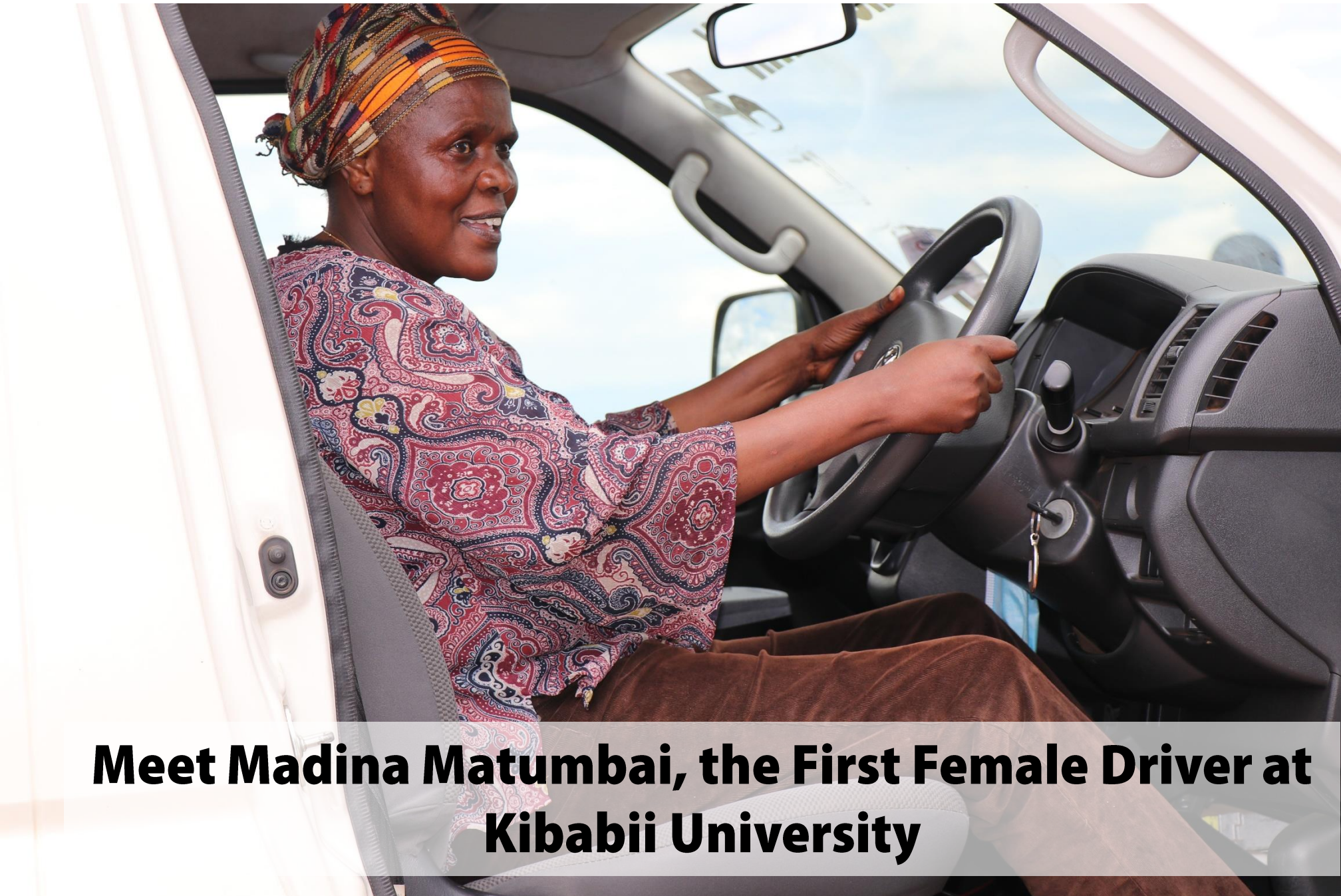
The donation included an assortment of protective equipment which include; One pair of Hogo (body protector), two pairs of back kick targets, fourteen flip targets, two pairs of sheen guards, four pieces of head gears (head protectors), and two pairs of arm guards.

The Vice Chancellor expressed his gratitude to the Federation for the support. He lauded Faith Ogallo for placing the University at a strategic position that was now attracting partners of goodwill.

"Taekwondo is one of the most popular sports disciplines in this University. We are confident that the new equipment will have a positive impact on the performance of our young athletes and we promise to produce the best for this country going forward," said the Vice Chancellor.

The event was also attended by The Ag. Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic and Students Affairs) Prof. Julius Maiyo, other University Officers and the University Taekwondo team.





Meet Madina Matumbai, the First Female Driver at Kibabii University

It is every person’s dream to be recognized by their profession. So those that are yet to earn a title, must work tirelessly to acquire one. We bring forth a story of determination, a story of all firsts. Ms. Madina Matumbai is a mother of two and a driver at Kibabii University. Her story paints a picture of a go-getter combined with luck as she juggled her way to become the first female driver in the University. In an interview, we get to know more about her in our new KIBU NEWSWEEK segment of KNOW YOUR ICONS!

Interview by MeshackNyambane & Agnetta Shilasi

Q: Who is Madina?

Madina is a humble born-again Christian, a third born in a family of 10, 8 girls and 2 boys who hails from Webuye, Bungoma County. We were brought up in a polygamous family where peace and respect were core values. My parents were staunch Catholics. My father worked at Pan Paper Mills in Webuye while my mum was a house wife. I am a wife and a mother of two children, a girl and a boy. My daughter is in her last year of studies at Eldoret National Polytechnic pursuing Diploma in Engineering (Building and Construction option) while my son is at Vera Beauty and Fashion College pursuing Fashion and Design. I am an usher and an Intercessor in my church.

Q: Tell us about your education background.

I went to Nzoia Primary School and upon completion of my primary school education, I joined Muji Secondary School until form two where I left to join the National Youth Service (NYS) in 1988. I undertook a three months basic training at NYS and upon completion, I was posted to Iten. After some time, I went back to Kaptur High School and completed my high school education because I needed a certificate to enable me take a professional course. In 1990, I went back to NYS to undertake 3 months driving course. Upon completion, I trained as an elementary mechanic after which I was posted to NYS Headquarters in Nairobi.

Q: How was the experience at NYS?

I joined NYS in 1988 and I can say it was a good experience, it gave me an opportunity to complete my high school studies. When one joins NYS, you start with basic training which entails orientation on how to conduct yourself during the course period. The training is quite tough whereby you have to wake up by 3 a.m. and by 5 a.m. you were ready for drilling. Self-discipline was core, everything must be in order; even the beds must be well made and properly aligned. Dressing in uniform was a must. It was tough and so many trainees dropped out along the way.

Q: How many ladies made it from there?

We were five ladies from Bungoma County but only four made it to the end. Two enrolled for tailoring and dress making, one for cadet and eventually became a commandant at NYS, while the one who enrolled for Secretarial course but dropped out along the way. I joined driving.

The first three months after joining you had to undergo basic training before joining a course of your choice depending on your secondary school performance. After my form four, I qualified for two courses; tailoring and driving. The first one seemed a bit “tricky” and I opted for driving. The training was successful and upon completion, I was first posted to NYS Nairobi to join my course mate Agnes Mwikali (now deceased) as her co-driver to get driving experience.

We were driving a bus and a water boozier. Agnes was my coach, she trained me on how to drive around the city, what gear to use on slope and which gear to use while driving on a hill. She really encouraged and mentored me. She later secured a job at JKUAT and I was left alone in Nairobi. I was later transferred to Gilgil where I worked for a few months but then got my first job.

Q: Do you still have other friends that you were with at NYS who are currently working in other universities?

I only kept in touch with two female drivers who were ahead of my class and were employed at JKUAT. The late Agnes Mwikali has been working at JKUAT as a driver until June, 2021 when she passed on. Another friend is Jane who works in a private university.

Q: Which was your first vehicle as a professional driver and where?

My first vehicle as a professional driver was a Toyota Tussle. This was the car I used to drive during my job at Oserian Fresh Flowers Company in Gilgil.

Q: Tell us about your professional journey.

I landed my first job in the year 1990 at Oserian as a driver. I consulted the NYS and they advised me to take up the job. It was a tedious job because I was forced to work day and night and the pay was very low. In 1991, I quit the job and went back to NYS where I was discharged as a member of NYS. I was thus given my dues and then came back home. I stayed for ten years without a job. I started a small business to sustain myself. In 2002, I landed my second job through a friend at Ndonyo Lessos Milk Farm in Eldoret. I was driving the CEO’s wife and other workers in the Company. I worked at Ndonyo for 8 months. During one of my routine trips I saw a lady driver in an Eldoret Express bus, I got motivated and decided to quit the job so that I could join the Matatu industry. I started to inquire about the requirements and I was informed that I needed to have a driver’s



badge and a Passenger Service Vehicle (PSV) license. I went to Times Towers in Nairobi and processed all the required documents and came back equipped and ready to work as a matatu driver. I got a job in one of the companies in Bungoma where I worked for a year before joining another company in Kisii under Premium Travellers Sacco where I worked for another one year and then joined Eldoret Sacco. I was the first female driver to drive shuttles from Bungoma to Nairobi under the Eldoret Sacco.

Q: How did you land a job at Kibabii University?

In 2008, while on my normal duty, one of my passengers got interested in this lady driver. We had a lengthy discussion and in the course of the conversation came to learn that he was a staff at Kibabii Diploma Teachers Training College. Upon informing him I trained at NYS, he requested me to take my papers to the Institution for they needed a female driver to drive the Principal. I submitted my papers and was invited for an interview where 78 interviewees turned up and I was the only lady amongst them! I was taken through a bus driving test, and when I started driving everyone was amazed. Even students left their classrooms to come and watch. That's how I merited for the job. I was given an appointment letter and I reported on duty on 4th October, 2009. I was the Principal's driver for one year and four months. I then joined Kibabii University on gender basis after the Management approached and requested me to work for the University. I was invited for an interview which was successful and that's how I started working here.

Q: Which one was your first longest driving journey?

My first longest driving journey was a 370km drive in 1991 at NYS ferrying staff from Nairobi to Moshi in Tanzania which took us six hours on the road.

Q: A wife, a mother and a driver, how are you managing?

I started driving when my first child was 7 years old while my last born was 4 years. My husband has been very supportive all along. We had to take our children to a boarding school to enable me manage with my work. At the moment, they are all grown up which is giving me ample time to do my work.

Q: In 2018 the Government issued a directive for all school buses to be painted with a specific color code. Do you think this has contributed positively?

I support the Government's initiative. It has really helped in identification of school buses unlike before. It is easy to spot and differentiate a school bus or vans from other cars and this promotes safety.

Q: What are your experiences with ferrying university students?

It has always been a nice experience. They enjoy being driven by a female driver. Female students also feel motivated that what men can do, women can do better. I always have the mother-child relationship with students and I always ensure anytime they are spending a night out, they have a secure place to sleep - a place that they can't access drugs or get robbed and injured. I make them a part of my responsibilities until we come back to the University.

Q: What are your experiences working in a male dominated field?

As a female driver, I enjoy working in this field. I love my work and I do it with passion. I cannot say it has been soft or tough. At times you are favored especially when the traffic police notice it's a female driver, they become a bit lenient with you compared to male drivers. On the other hand, it's tough when you drop either students or staff at their respective areas very late and you have to find a place to sleep on your own or go home alone. It becomes a bit insecure for a lady compared to men.

Q: If not driving, what else would you be doing?

I am a business lady and any time I am away from duty, that's what I do. Being a driver, I hire a lorry, ferry grocery from farms to the market and sell to vendors at a wholesale prices.

Q: Would you advice ladies to be drivers?

Yes, I advise ladies to be drivers. It is fun, it's a job that pays well and so if one is committed, it can take them far. Driving is a job just like any other, where focus and determination is key.

“At times you are favored especially when the traffic police notice it's a female driver, they become a bit lenient with you compared to male drivers,”
Madina



The Looming Danger in Malicious use of Chemicals

By Joseck Olukusi Alwala

Across international borders, chemicals that can be used for both benevolent and malicious purposes are frequently traded. Many of them are being misused in explosives, and recreational drug synthesis. The properties that make these chemicals essential to society also lead to their misuse as chemical weapons or for chemical weapon production. This conundrum automatically leads to questions such as: "What can the government do through its scientific community to prevent malicious uses of the chemicals needed by the citizens?" and "What do our educators require to help tackle this problem of dual use of chemicals?" This dual-use nature of hazardous chemicals leads to an unfortunate reality and no country is immune to the malicious use and impacts of chemicals.

The good news is that there exists an Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). This is an international organization that oversees the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). This organization promotes chemical safety and security by providing tools and knowledge to mitigate the risks arising from chemical accidents and potential misuse of toxic chemicals, including the threat of terrorism. Fortunately, Kenya is a member of OPCW.

Ethical approach and behavior in handling of chemicals should not be ignored. It is a way to bring the communities together towards the common good of safety and security of chemicals. Chemical practitioners in the country must voluntarily adopt the ethical codes or guidelines such as 'The Hague Ethical Guidelines and the Global Chemists' Code of Ethics (GCCE). The ministry of health and internal security should empower people so that they are guided by a shared mission. Through this they are likely to bring a sense of professionalism to their work and to hold each other accountable for ethical behavior. New employees need scenario-based training to practice acting ethically and discuss ethics. University professors have a duty to educate others on the importance of ethical behavior, capitalize on teachable moments to help others understand the principles behind the desired behaviors, encourage others to speak up and act when they see something wrong as far as chemicals

industry is concerned.

The government has a duty to investigate chemical security attitudes and practices and present them via surveys, overviews, and discussions of frameworks. The emphasis should be on the mutual support, independence, and conflicting nature of chemical safety and chemical security practices and attitudes. Detailed analysis of all relevant security policies and regulations that impact on manufacturing industries need to be studied. In addition, universities should encourage studies that start to unearth the needs related to chemical security in secondary and higher education in the country.

Laboratory experiments and classroom approaches must aim at illustrating or demonstrating chemical security topics and principles. Educators should strive to provide interesting, topical experiments lectures to their students and clearly explain ideas for engaging students in the detection of dual-use chemicals.

Universities and industries rarely discuss chemical security and safety education. The chemists have a duty to understand the risks posed by chemicals, equipment, and expertise. This can be achieved if only they work with our industries to promote best practices, our governments to make common sense reforms, and our institutions of higher learning to incorporate chemical security training. Experiences with chemicals need to be shared continuously.

The conversation on chemical security education must continue. Education on the hazards of chemicals, the potential for their malicious use, and ways to reduce the likelihood of chemical security incidents is paramount. All scientists should commit to understanding and sharing safety and security risks associated with the chemicals they use.

The Author: Joseck Olukusi Alwala is the Head of Chemistry Laboratories, Kibabii University, and Organizing Secretary, Kenya Chemical Society, Western Chapter



Dealing With Depression at the Workplace

By Amos Nyongesa | anyongesa@kibu.ac.ke

If you feel depressed when working, then you are in a mental state of severe despondency and dejection, you're not alone. Sadness, anxiety, loss of motivation, difficulty in concentrating, unexplained bouts of crying, and boredom are just a small sample of the things you may be feeling if you're experiencing depressive symptoms at work.

Depression has affected directly and indirectly several millions of people worldwide each year and data from the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that the number of people seeking help for depression increased significantly from 2019.

SIGNS OF WORK DEPRESSION

The signs of depression at work are similar to general depressive symptoms. That said, some may look more specific to a workplace setting. This depression tends to affect your level of functioning in your job, as well as at home.

Some of the common signs of work depression to be aware of include:

- Withdrawal or isolation from other people.
- Poor self-hygiene or significant change in appearance.
- Physical complaints like headaches, fatigue, and stomach upset.
- An increase or decrease in weight or appetite.
- Late arrival at work, missed meetings, or absent days
- Procrastination, missed deadlines, reduced productivity and performance in tasks, increased errors, or difficulty in making decisions.
- Indifference, forgetfulness, detachment, and disinterest in things.
- An appearance of tiredness for most or part of the day (may be taking afternoon naps at work).
- Irritability, anger, feeling overwhelmed, or getting very emotional during conversations (may start crying suddenly or become tearful over small things).
- Lack confidence while attempting tasks
- Alcohol or substances abuse.

WHY YOU MIGHT BE DEPRESSED AT WORK

There are various reasons why you may be dealing with an increase in depressive symptoms at work place. The following situations may contribute to work depression:

- Feeling like you have no control over work issues
- Feeling like your job is in jeopardy
- Working in a toxic work environment
- Being overworked or underpaid
- Experiencing workplace harassment or discrimination
- Working irregular hours
- Lacking balance between work and home
- Working in a setting that doesn't match your personal values
- Doing work that doesn't further your career goals
- Experiencing poor or unsafe working conditions

WHAT TO DO IF YOU FEEL DEPRESSED WHILE WORKING

No matter where you work, managing symptoms at work can be challenging. The good news is that there are things you can do when you're feeling depressed:

- Take a 10-minute break away from your desk or office.
- Take a lunch break and get outdoors.
- Go for a quick walk during a break, exercise does wonders for mental health.
- Take a mental health day.
- Practice a few minutes of mindfulness meditation.
- Incorporate deep breathing exercises into your day.
- Watch a funny video.

THE COMMON RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION AT WORK

Some of the risk factors for depression at work include:

- Dismissive managers
- Effort-reward imbalance
- Workplace politics
- Workplace gossip
- Workplace bullying
- High job demands
- Low decision latitude
- Limited social support in the workplace
- Unfair expectations
- Excessive workload
- Unclear or mismanaged roles at work



HOW TO MANAGE DEPRESSION RELATED TO WORK

If you're noticing a link between depressive symptoms and your workplace, seek help immediately.

- Talking with your immediate supervisor or boss is a good first step- provided you feel supported by them.
- Sometimes a change in Assignment or Location within an office or organization can help reduce symptoms.
- In an organization, the human resource department can develop a work-based employee assistance program that offers mental health related services for personnel and work concerns.
- Outside of work, a combination of psychotherapy, medication, and lifestyle interventions are often recommended for treating depression.

THE PARTING SHOT

For a healthy society it is important to create a culture of spreading awareness and reducing the stigma associated with mental health disorders at the workplace, so that the affected individuals are encouraged to seek help freely without any prejudice when needed.

Experiencing symptoms of depression while at work can feel overwhelming but remember, you're not alone. If you're not ready to reach out at work, make an appointment with a health care provider or a mental health professional

Understanding Forensics in the Modern World

By Sebastian Wangombe

When you look at the current world, you wonder how small it has become. There is nowhere to hide, there is no secret to hide. The world is exposed and everyone is exposed. The world has been squeezed together by technology. The factual evidence to all these semantic questions is that the world had been brought to your palm through forensic science. All aspects of a life can be explained through forensics, just as modeling does to the world of mathematics. The world is but just forensics.

Forensics can give meaning to anything, can explain and predict an occurrence of phenomenon. As you walk your fingers through linguistics, engineering, soil science, pathology/biology, accounting, criminalistics, digital and multimedia sciences, toxicology, anthropology, jurisprudence, odontology, auditing and psychology you can't miss pressing buttons forensics in one way or another.

Forensic science is a multi-disciplinary field that has taken a long time to be understood. It deals with evidence management in organized and procedural manner accepted by the practitioners. Evidence can be anything from a shoe print to the soil carried in compartments under one's shoes. The application Forensics methods from natural and physical sciences to matters of criminal and civil law is not new to criminalistics, it has been for a long time.

Almost any science can be a forensic science because

almost any science can contribute to solving a crime or evaluating a civil harm. In fact, with few exceptions, forensic sciences are no different in what they study than traditional sciences. The only difference is that forensic scientists apply the methods and techniques of established sciences to legal matters.

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY: deals with skeletal biology, which includes bone and bone system structures and their relationships to characteristics such as gender, age, race, socioeconomic status, and so forth. That knowledge can be applied to the examination of characteristics of skeletal remains that are part of a crime scene. In such cases, the goal of the analysis may be to determine the identity of the deceased person.

Criminalistics usually called "forensic scientists can be defined as the application of scientific methods to the recognition, collection, identification, and comparison of physical evidence generated by criminal or illegal civil activity. It also involves the reconstruction of such events by evaluation of the physical evidence and the crime scene. They also analyze evidence such as body fluids in order to determine if DNA in those fluids matches blood found at a crime scene. Criminalists may help identify, collect, and evaluate physical evidence at a crime scene.

FORENSIC ENGINEERING: uses the concepts of mechanical, chemical, civil, and electrical engineering as tools in the reconstruction of crimes and accidents and the determination of their cause. A major component of that work involves traffic accident reconstruction. To determine what may have caused the accident, forensic engineers use evidence such as skid marks; damage to cars and their positions after the accident; road and environmental conditions; injuries to drivers, passengers, and pedestrians; and witness accounts.

JURISPRUDENCE: professionals who have a strong interest in the legal aspects of the status of scientific evidence in the courts. They study and comment on the admissibility of scientific evidence, especially new types of evidence. They are also concerned with the role of forensic science in general in the criminal justice system and about ethical issues as they apply to judges and lawyers.

FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY: also known as forensic dentistry is applied in the identification of a body from its dentition, which may be the only reliable way of identifying human remains in mass disasters, such as airplane crashes, fires, or wars. The forensic dentist can obtain an X-ray of the surviving teeth and compare it to antemortem dental X-rays. Of course, there must be some information about the possible identity of the body, and there must be some antemortem X-rays available for comparison.

A FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST is charged with determining the cause and manner of death. Forensic pathologists have three major duties to perform. They are called to crime scenes to make a preliminary examination of the body and perhaps an initial determination of the postmortem interval (the time since death). They will take charge of the body and direct the trained death scene investigators to carefully prepare and remove the body and transport it to the morgue for later analysis. Forensic pathologists determine the cause and manner of death by use of the postmortem examination, or autopsy.

FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY: the first visitors to a corpse, especially one left outdoors, are insects. Many different types of insects will seek out a corpse and inhabit it for a short time, to deposit their eggs or larvae and to feed on the body. The role of the forensic entomologist is mainly to help determine the postmortem interval by examining which insect populations inhabit the body. Certain insects will attack the body right after death, whereas others will wait until some decay has taken place.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRISTS have long been involved in determining whether persons are mentally competent to

stand trial and to aid in their own defense. Intent is usually considered to be a prime factor in determining whether a crime has been committed. They are involved in crime scene reconstruction and psychological profiling. People who repeat the same type of crime are known as serial criminals. Such people usually have particular motivations and reasons for committing that type of crime and will tend to form behavioral patterns that show up time after time.

FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY is the application of such analysis to cases in which death or injury may have been caused by the ingestion of drugs or poisons. By far the most common kinds of cases examined by forensic toxicologists involve drunk or drugged driving.



Usually there are two categories of intoxication: “impaired” and “under the influence.” The latter requires a higher concentration of alcohol. The role of the forensic toxicologist in such cases is to measure the quantity of alcohol in the body, usually by blood analysis, and then to explain the effects of that quantity on the person’s ability to drive. Toxicologists are often asked to “back calculate” what the alcohol concentration in a person’s blood may have been at an earlier time, although this can be a difficult undertaking owing to the large number of variables.

Forensic toxicologists handle cases in which there has been an overdose of an illicit drug, which may contribute to or cause death. The toxicologist must be able to determine blood levels of the drugs or their metabolites and to interpret those findings and ascertain the role that the drug played in the person’s death. In many cases, more than one drug is taken or a drug may be taken in conjunction with alcohol, and the toxicologist must be able to interpret the interactions among those substances. In such cases, the toxicologist works closely with the forensic pathologist.

Proper use of APA Referencing Style

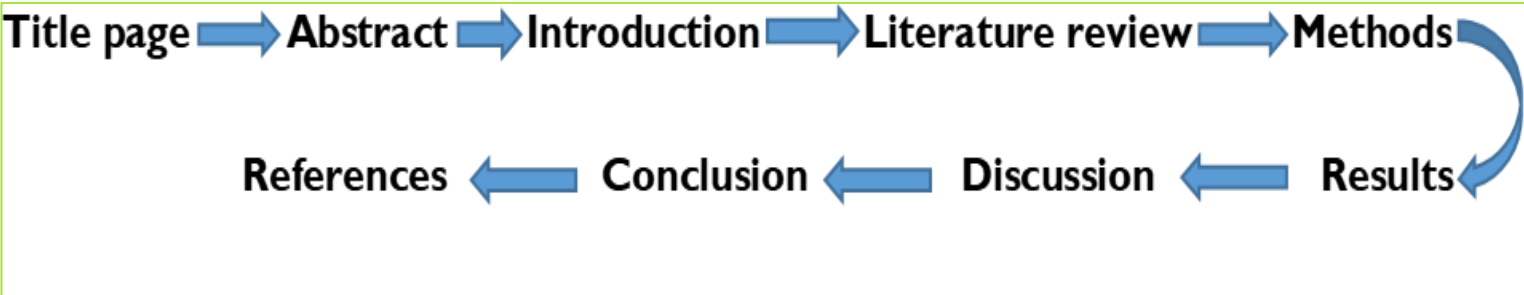


By Isaac Wamalwa Manje

Are you writing a thesis, an academic paper for a class, conference or publication where you are required to use APA style to organize your paper, cite sources and list the references used?

APA referencing is the style of documenting sources used by the American Psychological Association. This method of organizing research papers is used mostly in the social sciences, like psychology, sociology, anthropology, sociology, humanities, as well as education and other fields.

All APA-formatted papers contain the following parts, always in the same order:



There are two main parts when using APA referencing style: The in-text citations within the text of your paper and the reference list at the end of your paper.

1. In-text Citations
 - APA is an "author-date" style, the author(s) and the year of publication are given in round brackets, separated by a comma (Manje, 2021).
 - In-text citations, when used in a paper and on the references page, should always match.
 - In-text citations should be used anytime you use information from a source.
 - Put quotation marks around direct quotations and add the in-text citation and page number.
 - Include page, chapter or section numbers only when you need to be specific, such as when you are quoting, paraphrasing or summarizing. For example: (Manje, 2021, pp. 11-13).

Citing Two Authors:

The surname of both authors is stated with either ‘and’ or an ampersand (&) between. For example:

Manje and Wamalwa (2021) state... or ... (Manje & Wamalwa, 2021).

Citing Three, Four or Five Authors:

For the first cite, all authors’ surnames should be listed:

Manje, Otibine, and Simiyu (2021) state... or ... (Manje, Otibine, & Simiyu, 2021).

Further cites can be shortened to the first author’s name followed by et al:

Manje et al (2021) state... or ... (Manje et al, 2021).

Six or More Authors:

Only the first author’s surname should be stated followed by et al, see the above example.

Citing a Work with No Author(s):

If the author is unknown, the first few words of the reference should be used. This is usually the title of the source. If no author is named, the title of the work should come first.

If this is the title of a book, periodical, brochure or report, is should be italicized. For example:

(*A guide to citation*, 2021).

If this is the title of an article, chapter or web page, it should be in quotation marks. For example:

(“APA Citation”, 2021).

Citing Authors with Multiple Works from One Year:

Should be cited with a, b, c etc. following the date. These letters are assigned within the reference list, which is sorted alphabetically by the surname of the first author. For example:

(Manje, 2017a) or (Manje, 2017b)

Citing Multiple Works in One Parentheses:

If these works are by the same author, the surname is stated once followed by the dates in order chronologically. For instance:

Manje (2007, 2013, 2017) or (Manje, 2007, 2013, 2017)

If these works are by multiple authors, then the references are ordered alphabetically by the first author separated by a semicolon as follows:

(Manje & Wamalwa 2017; Wayong’o, Siamba, & Kibanda, 2015).

Citing a Group or Organization or Corporate Body:

For the first cite, the full name of the group must be used. Subsequently this can be shortened. For example:

First cite: (International Citation Association, 2015)

Further Cites: (Citation Association, 2015)

Citing a Secondary Source:

The original author and date should be stated first followed by ‘as cited in’ followed by the author and date of the secondary source. For example:

Lorde (1980) as cited in Manje (2017) or (Lorde, 1980, as cited in Manje, 2017)

1. Reference List

- Contains all the information required to follow up your source
- Be on a new page at the end of the document right after your conclusion
- The list should be titled “**References**”, in title case, centered and in bold
- Be arranged alphabetically (A – Z) by name of first author (or title if the author isn’t known, in this case “a, an and the” should be ignored).
- Should not be numbered
- If there are multiple works by the same author these are ordered by date, if the works are in the same year they are ordered alphabetically by the title and are allocated a letter (a, b, c etc.) after the date
- Contain full references for all in-text references used

How to Construct Reference Lists for Specific Resources

Different types of information resources may be consulted when one is writing an academic paper. These may include books, journal articles, assignments, audio-visual materials, book chapters, conference papers, e-books, e-journals, theses, newspaper articles, electronic or internet documents, images, works of art, music, social media posts, podcasts, study guides databases etc.

Here is how to construct reference lists for some of the most common reference sources:

Title Rules:

1. It is italicised
2. The first letter of the first word, the first letter of the first word after a ':' or '-' and the first letter of proper nouns are capitalised

(ed.)=edition
This is not included for 1st edition books

Author surname, Initial(s). (Year). *Title* (ed.). Publisher location: Publisher

Hardcopy: Manje, I. (2021). *Proper use of APA referencing style*. Bungoma: Kibabii University Press.

E-book: Manje, I. (2021). *Proper use of APA referencing style*. Bungoma: Kibabii University Press.

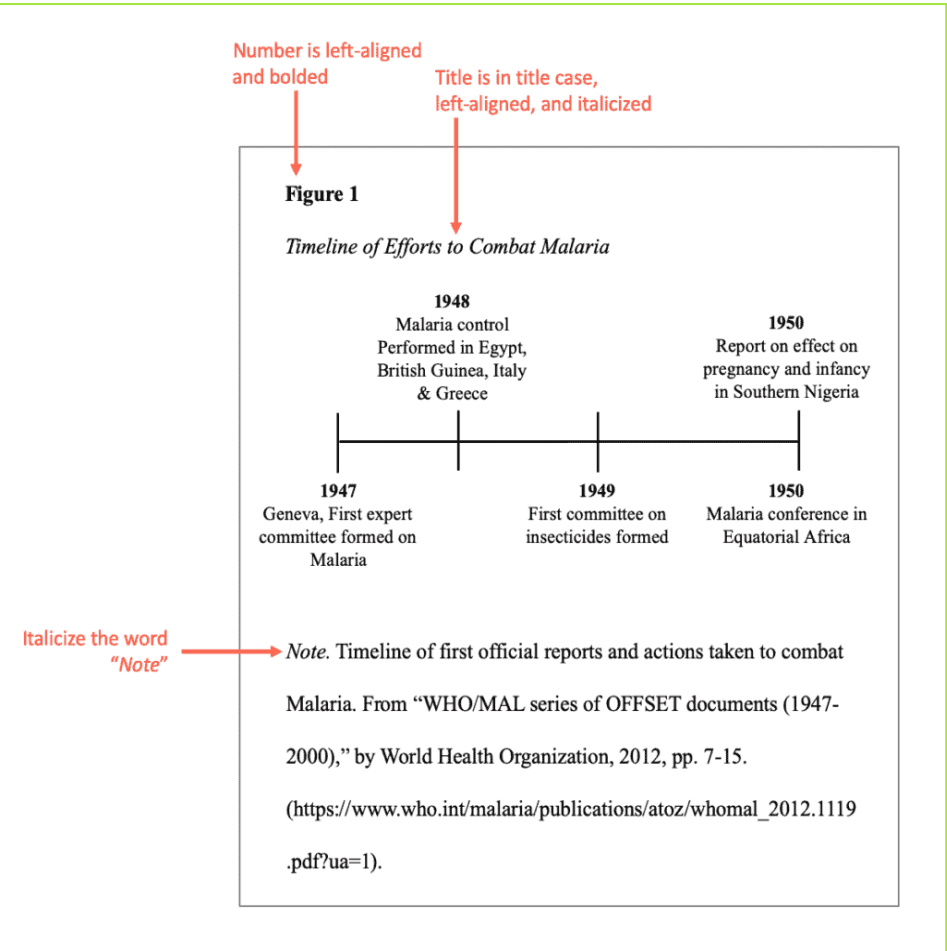
Figures in APA Format

Figures represent information in a visual way. They differ from tables in that they are visually appealing. Sure, tables, like the one above, *can* be visually appealing, but it’s the color, circles, arrows, boxes, or icons included that make a figure a “figure.”

There are many commonly used figures in papers. Examples APA Format: Pie charts; Photographs; Maps; Hierarchy charts; Drawings etc.

General format of a figure is the same as tables. This means each should include:

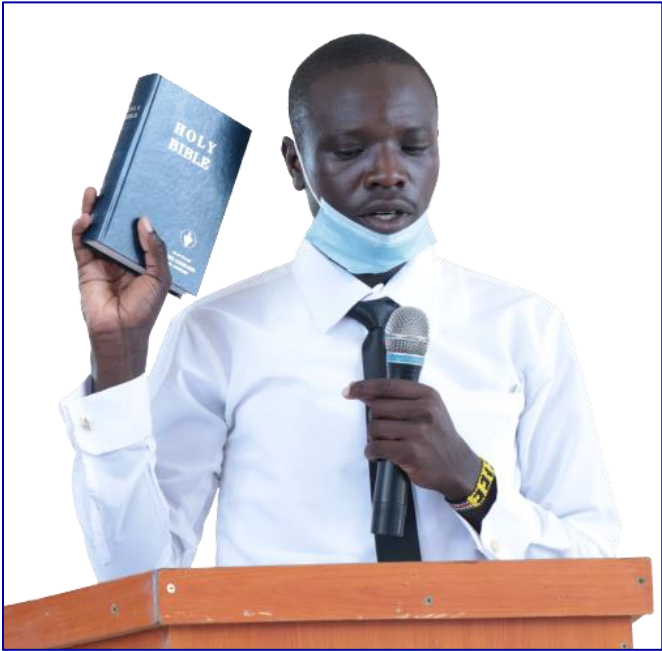
- 1. Figure number
- 2. Title
- 3. Figure
- 4. Notes if any
- 5. Source
 - Only include a figure if it adds value to your paper. If it will truly help with understanding, include it!
 - Either include a figure OR write it all out in the text. Do not include the same information twice.
 - If a note is added, it should clearly explain the content of the figure. Include any reference information if it’s reproduced or adapted.



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A WORD WITH THE SOKU CHAIRMAN, TYSON MURANDA



Tell us about yourself

I am Tyson Muranda, a third year student pursuing Journalism and Mass Communication. I am a goal-oriented and determined person who is ready to listen and serve others with integrity, diligence and honesty.

Give a brief history of your path before making it to SOKU Leadership. Have you ever been a leader elsewhere i.e. primary or high school?

As the saying goes, a leader is born and others chosen by God. Being the president elect in this great Institution, my path of leadership has had a lot of hustles and tussles. I the Secretary General, Butere Sub County Youth Group. I also served as Sanitation Cabinet Secretary in primary and high schools. Leadership always comes with responsibilities and sacrifice is the key for one to reach out to his subjects.

What motivated you into contesting for SOKU presidency and what was your burning desire as a comrade that pushed you to contest for the position?

My urge to bring change and revive the lost spirit of comradeship has always been my motivating factor. As a leader, I have always wanted to leave a legacy in this Institution and serve comrades who have always had trust and faith in me.

Who supported you in your campaigns? Did you receive any support from politicians?

I can confidently say that God has been and will always remain my greatest beacon, for it is written that with God everything is possible. In addition, I really thank my family and friends who stood with me through the campaigning period. For the politicians, I did receive ideological support.

How much did you spend in your presidential campaigns?

Since inception, my campaigns costed close to Ksh. 70,000 which I believe without close relatives, family members and friends, I couldn't have raised.

How do you feel having clinched the seat?

I feel happy and motivated because my dream and dreams of many students came true. I am also delighted to say that through this seat I will get mentored and trained by Kenya School of Government (KSG) which incidentally trains top public servants including Cabinet Secretaries, to get more skills in leadership. I believe that I can now serve as an example to any upcoming young leaders.

What do you intend to do for Kibabii University during your tenure?

I got into leadership to serve and help everyone achieve their academic goals. During my tenure, I intend to; advocate for improvement of health services, negotiate on the policy of 100% transition, and be a good ambassador of Kibabii University both nationally and internationally.

Do you have projects in mind that can be flagged off to benefit comrades directly?

Working towards achieving a legacy, I have projects which I feel if the University supports in flagging them off, will be of great importance to students. The projects include:

- i) **Okoa Comrade:** students come from different backgrounds. It is difficult for some students to pay school fees, rent and even cater for their daily needs such as meals. I noted that so many students couldn't even manage a meal a day during the Covid- 19 period. At its initial stages, comrades suffered so much and as a considerate leader, it will be my pleasure to support such comrades who live amongst us.
- ii) **Car Wash:** Kibabii University is a great institution and it's not in order to see the University vehicles receive services from outside. This project aims at improving the lives of under privileged students who will be working partly to earn some money for themselves.
- iii) **SOKU Tournament:** with the current developed pitch, I intend to organise a tournament during its official launching which will see us support different talents of students and give awards to the best teams as a way of recognition.

Any future ambitions in national politics?

Leadership does not end here for I believe through the mentorship I will get from networking; I will be strong to move to National politics and to serve Kenyans as the president some years to come. But before that, I will be vying for the seat of Member of Parliament Butere Sub County come 2027.

What's your message to other SC members and the University Management?

To my Student Council members, it's my humble appeal that we team up in unity and deliver with integrity and diligence. And to University Management, it's my request that you support us fully throughout our tenure so that we can take Kibabii University to greater heights. **UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.**



OUR CORE VALUES

Excellence

Accountability and Transparency

Integrity

Social Responsibility

Innovation

Academic Freedom

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