

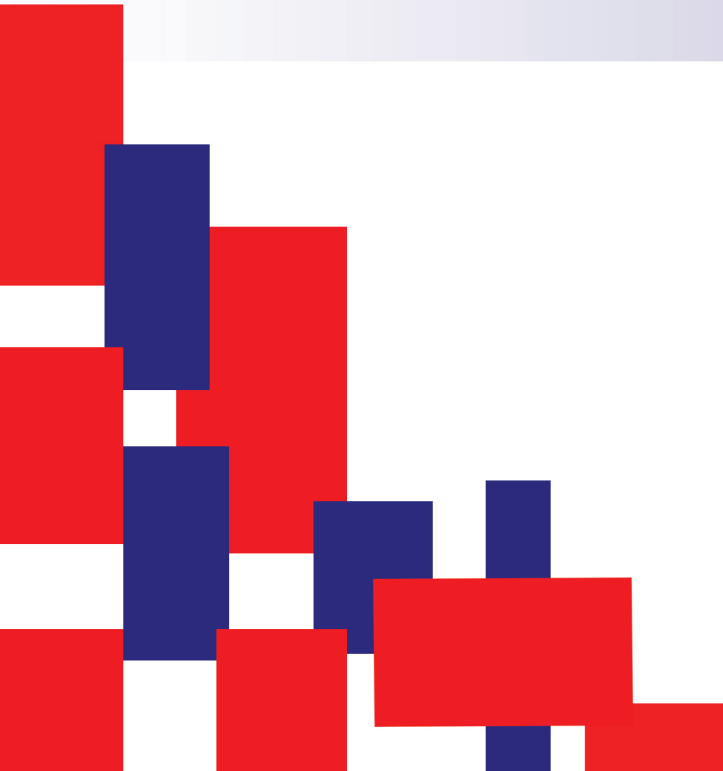


UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

20<sup>TH</sup> CONGREGATION

**RESEARCH AND  
PUBLICATIONS**

NOVEMBER 2015







UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

**20<sup>TH</sup> CONGREGATION**

**RESEARCH AND  
PUBLICATIONS**

**NOVEMBER, 2015**

## **VISION**

To be an internationally reputable institution for teacher education and research

## **MISSION**

To train competent professional teachers for all levels of education as well as conduct research, disseminate knowledge and contribute to educational policy and development.

## **SPECIAL STATUS AND MANDATE**

The University is charged with the responsibility of producing professional educators to spearhead a new national vision of education aimed at redirecting Ghana's efforts along the path of rapid economic and social development.

The University of Education, Winneba is expected to play a leading role in the country's drive to produce scholars whose knowledge would be fully responsive to the realities and exigencies of contemporary Ghana and the West African sub-region

## **CORE VALUES**

- Academic Excellence
- Good Corporate Governance
- Service to the Community
- Teamwork and Partnerships Development
- Gender Equity and Social Inclusiveness
- Positive Work Attitude
- Environmental Responsibility
- Judicious Utilization and Management of Funds

## EDITORIAL TEAM

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. John K. Eminah**  
*SACOST*

Ag. Chairman

**Dr. Emmanuel Addison Otoo**  
*Dept. of Social Science Education*

Member

**Dr. Patrique deGraft-Yankson**  
*Dept. of Graphic Design*

Member

**Mr. Adolph Agbeh**  
*University Library*

Member

**Dr. Ernest Ngman-Wara**  
*Dept. of Basic Education*

Member

**Mr. Reginald S. K. Agbo**  
*Publications Unit*

Secretary

We would like to ask our readers not to cite this compilation as a publication, but to refer to the published papers presented and cited herein.

COMPILED BY  
THE PUBLICATIONS UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

## PREFACE

The University of Education, Winneba has evolved into a leading higher education institution in teacher education. Over its 20 years of existence, research conducted by faculty, professional and administrative staff of the university has contributed to tremendous improvement in teacher preparation and development. This is in consonance with the University's vision of becoming an internationally reputable institution for teacher education and research.

Having its special status and mandate in focus, the University of Education, Winneba encourages its staff to conduct relevant research that will inform the direction of development of education and educational policy with the long term goal of influencing national development. Findings of research are published in reputable journals across the globe and are also presented at local and international conferences.

This document is a compilation of titles, and abstracts (where available) of publications as well as conference papers made during the 2014/15 academic year by staff of the University. It is not meant to be cited as a publication. Sources of the information have been indicated herein and should be cited as such. I wish you a stimulating experience as you read this compilation with the hope that you will find in it useful information.

*Prof. Mawufor Awoke*  
Vice-Chancellor  
November 2015

# CONTENTS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION. ....               | 1   |
| FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION .. ...                          | 18  |
| FACULTY OF BUSINESS EDUCATION ... ..                             | 35  |
| FACULTY OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION ... ..                            | 48  |
| SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS ... ..                                   | 56  |
| FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES ... ..                            | 68  |
| FACULTY OF LANGUAGES EDUCATION . ... ..                          | 75  |
| FACULTY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION . ... ..                            | 86  |
| FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION.. ... ..                     | 112 |
| INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION. ....        | 131 |
| INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION STUDIES .. ... | 137 |
| OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR... ..                                    | 141 |

**FACULTY OF  
SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT  
EDUCATION**



## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Dartey, E., Berlinger, B., Thomassen, Y., Ellingsen, D. G., Odland, J. O., Nartey, V. K., Yeboah, F. A. & Weinbruch, S. (2014). Bioaccessibility of lead in airborne particulates from car battery repair work. *Environ. Sci.: Processes & Impacts*, 16: 2782-2788.

**ABSTRACT**

*The bioaccessibility of Pb in air particulate matter from two car battery repair workshops in Kumasi (Ghana) was measured (64 full shift personal aerosol samples). An artificial lung lining fluid simulant (Hatch solution) was applied for leaching the bioaccessible fraction in half of the samples, the other half was leached with synthetic gastric juice. At both locations, the Pb solubility (median) in gastric juice (89% and 92%) is substantially higher than in Hatch solution (4.9% and 5.6%). The high solubility of Pb in gastric juice may be related to the presence of Pb oxides. The low bioaccessibility of Pb in Hatch solution is in good agreement with previous work on mine tailings, urban aerosol, car exhaust, welding fumes and indoor dust. The high bioaccessibility of Pb in the gastrointestinal tract underpins the importance of improving the personal hygienic behavior at the workplace. It is recommended that air monitoring of Pb should include the extrathoracic aerosol fraction using inhalable aerosol samplers, as particles of this size fraction are most likely transferred to the gastrointestinal tract in addition to the non-lung-soluble particles transported from the lung by mucociliary and phagocytosis clearance.*

Sarpong, K., Dartey, E. & Owusu-Mensah I. (2014). Assessment of trace metal levels in commonly used vegetables sold at selected markets in Ghana. *International Journal of Medicinal Plant Research*, 3 (4): 290-295.

**ABSTRACT**

*Trace metal levels were assessed in edible parts of thirteen (13) common vegetables sold at seven (7) selected markets; Kumasi, Asante-Mampong, Obuasi, Nkenkesu, Akomadan, Daboase and Nobekwaw in Ghana. The vegetable samples were analysed for Pb, Fe, Zn and Cu using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. The concentration of Pb registered in *Lactuca sativa* (1.82 mg/kg), *Daucus carota* (1.72 mg/kg), *Solanum melongena* (1.44 mg/kg) and *Cucumis sativus* (1.37 mg/kg) all from Obuasi were above the FAO/WHO MPL of 0.3 mg/kg. The mean concentrations of Zn in the vegetable samples were all below the FAO/WHO MPL of 100 mg/kg with the exception of *Piper nigrum* from Kumasi which recorded a mean Zn value of 298.78 mg/kg. The highest mean Fe concentration of 698.79 mg/kg was registered in *Lycopersicum esculentus*, above the WHO/FAO MPL for Fe of 425 mg/kg. The mean concentration of Cu recorded for all the vegetables were below the FAO/WHO MPL of 73 mg/kg for Cu. The overall mean concentration of trace metals in the vegetables analysed appeared to be within safe limits laid down by FAO/WHO.*

Kuffour, R. A., Dartey, E., Owusu, W and Dabuoh, P. M. (2014). Level of Awareness of Effects of the Use of Cosmetic Bleaching Products among Women: A Case Study of Bolgatanga Municipality of Ghana. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*,11( 4): 57-62.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study intends to find out the level of awareness of the harmful effects of cosmetic bleaching products among women in Bolgatanga municipality of Ghana. The study also investigated the motives for skin bleaching as well as observing any physical manifestation of bleaching effects on the skin. Structured questionnaire was the main instrument used for the data collection. The questionnaires were administered in ten (10) selected communities in the Bolgatanga Municipality from which one hundred and twenty (120) women were randomly selected. The results showed that 39.2% of the women interviewed used cosmetics bleaching products, 9 women representing 7.5% experienced related side-effects and 82.4% had no knowledge on the side effects of these bleaching products. Chi-square analysis showed that lack of formal education could account for their ignorance. High amount of sunshine in addition to skin bleaching could serve as a predisposing factor which would lead to the contraction of skin cancer. The knowledge of the effects of cosmetic bleaching products is an imperative measure in maintaining a healthy skin.*

Sarpong, K. Dartey, E and Owusu-Mensah, I. (2015). Phytochemicals and Hazardous Metal Contents in Unregistered Herbal Drugs sold in Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana. *International Journal of Green and Herbal Chemistry*, Sec. B; 4(1): 96-109.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Sixty (60) unregistered herbal drug samples sold as cures for several ailments were collected from six communities (Atonsu, Bomso, Twumduase, Breaman, Tafo and Bantama) in the Kumasi Metropolis and assessed. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry was employed to determine hazardous metal levels and concentrations expressed in  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ . Standard methods for qualitative determination of secondary metabolites in samples were applied to the ethanolic extract. Arsenic (As), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) contents observed in the samples showed amounts lower than the World Health Organization (WHO) Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) for the respective metals and pose no health threat to consumers. The range of As, Pb and Zn concentrations in the samples from the six communities studied were: As (0.00 - 0.657 $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.0013- 0.553  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.014  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.785  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Atonsu; As (0.133  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.650  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.005  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.173  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.00 - 0.817  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Bomso; As (0.033  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 1.545  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.00-0.776  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.051  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.423*

$\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Twumduase; As (0.00 - 0.153  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.023  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.430  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.002  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.867  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Tafo; As (0.017  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 1.33  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.00-2.067  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.00 - 0.513  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Breman; As (0.00 - 0.620  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Pb (0.00 - 1.267  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ), Zn (0.013  $\mu\text{gg-1}$  - 0.536  $\mu\text{gg-1}$ ) for Bantama. The samples contained no alkaloids. However, overall they contained 75 % polyphenols, 8 % flavonoids, 42 % steroids, 48 % saponins and 28 % triterpenes.

Sarkodie, P. A., Agyapong, D., Obiri Larbi, G. Owusu-Ansah, E. (2014). A Comparative Study of the Quality of Wastewater from Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) Against EPA Standards and its Effect on the Environment. *Civil and Environmental Research*. 6 (6), 85-91.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The proliferation of industrialization has resulted in increased wastewater generation and its disposal has rapidly been of serious concern in recent times to environmental scientists. The discharge of these untreated or partially treated effluents into the environment, especially, surface water poses a great threat to the environment and also causes adverse human health. Industrial wastewater may contain high levels of contaminants such as suspended colloidal and dissolved minerals, inert organic matter, heavy metals, possible pathogenic bacteria which might be either excessively acidic or alkaline in a way that may have negative impact on all forms of life in the environment. This study was therefore conducted to determine the treated effluent quality of Tema (Ghana) Oil Refinery against the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards and also assess its impact on the environment. Samples of the effluents discharged from the refinery was taken and analysed for physico-chemical parameters as well as Heavy Metals; lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), chromium (Cr), vanadium (V), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu) and iron (Fe) for three consecutive months and their mean values compared with EPA standard. The results revealed that, all the heavy metals were within the standard of the EPA regulatory standard but mean conductivity was very high with a mean value of 10399.0 $\mu\text{s/cm}$  as against 1500 $\mu\text{s/cm}$ .*

*Also a high TDS mean value of 5358.67mg/I was recorded as against the EPA standard of 1000mg/I. Unsatisfactory mean levels of BOD and COD which reflected the organic load in the water were recorded. The BOD value was found to be 60mg/I as against the EPA standard of 50mg/I while COD value was 423.7mg/I which was far above the EPA standard of 250mg/I. It is therefore recommended that, the wastewater treatment unit of the Tema Oil Refinery should be revamped to enhance the control of contaminant levels of the final effluent discharged into the environment.*

Sarkodie, P. A., Agyapong, D., Dawuona, S., Abraham, J. D. & Owusu-Ansah, E. (2014). Improving the Saccharification of Sorghum Mash with Supplementary Enzymes from Local Crops. *Ind. J. Sci. Res. and Tech*, 2(3): 71-78.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Barley which is the main cereal for brewing beer is imported into most African countries by brewing companies; this comes at cost and also affects the cost of production. To address these problems and also to improve the income of African farmers, a lot of interest has been generated in the use of sorghum as substitute for barley. Brewing solely with sorghum comes with a lot of challenges due to the low level of  $\alpha$  – and  $\beta$  – amylases in the malt. To improve the saccharification, sorghum malt was augmented with 30% rice malt, sweet potato, soya bean and barley malt as enzyme sources. Dorado, the sorghum variety that was used as malted, dried and mailed into grits. The mailed sorghum malt was mixed with the various enzyme sources and the hot water extracted (mashed) using 100% barley as the control. The saccharification rate, extract (%), extract yield (%), limit attenuation (%) at 24 and 48 hours and pH of the worts was determined. The diastatic power (oWK) of sorghum malt, rice malt, barley malt, sweet potato and soya beans were also determined. Sorghum mash converted when augmented with 30% rice and barley malt and sweet potato while that of soya beans and 100% sorghum showed partial conversion. One way ANOVA of the diastatic power, extract and the limit attenuation showed a significant difference between the samples and the control at 95% confident level. It was thus concluded that, sorghum mash will saccharify when augmented with 30% supplementary enzymes from barley malt, rice malt and sweet potato.*

Sarkodie, P. A., Kuffour, C., Agyapong, D. (2014). Environmental Impact of Clay Harvesting at Mpraeso Amanfrom in the Kwahu-West Municipal of the Eastern Region of Ghana. *International Journal of Innovative Research & Development*, 3(8): 40-45.

### **ABSTRACT**

*In Ghana clay is a widely distributed and abundant mineral resource for major industrial and economic importance for a humongous variety of uses. Ghana's commonest and popular way of clay harvesting is by open pit method. Most harvesters usually abandon the harvested site immediately after their harvesting activities without reclaiming it. Therefore the main aim of the study is to find out the environmental impact of clay harvesting at Kwahu Mpraeso Amanfrom in the Kwawu West Municipality of the Eastern Region of Ghana. Ten (10) people each were selected randomly from five sampling sites. This gave a total sample size of fifty (50) for the study. The main instruments used for data collection were structured questionnaire and interviews, and physical observation of site and community base response*

survey. *Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)* was used to analyze the raw data and the results presented using frequency distribution tables. The nearness of the clay harvesting sites to river bodies was major pollution source to the water bodies. It was further realized from the analysis that 90% of the respondents accepted that the harvested lands were not reclaimed. Thematic educational programs should be organized for clay harvesters in the area by the government through the municipal assembly to educate them on the impacts of indiscriminate clay harvesting on the environment so that the clay harvesters become conscious of environmental degradation and its effect. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should intensify their supervisory role at the clay harvesting sites in these areas to curb the menace to the environment.

Mensah, E. E., Ofori, L., & Mills, T.E. (2014). Small - Scale Surface Mining in Tarkwa - Nsuaem Municipality in Western Ghana and its Effect on Soil Physical Properties. *Journal of Environment and Earth Sciences*. 4 (19), 57 – 61.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Small - scale surface mining in Tarkwa - Nsuaem municipality in western Ghana and its effect on soil physical properties is presented in this study. The rising rate of land degradation by the small - scale surface miners in the study area has created a situation in which farmlands are becoming scarce and farmers are left with no choice than to use mined - out lands. The study set out to measure the physical properties of soil from mined - out lands to determine their suitability for use for agricultural purposes. One set of samples comprising soil from mined and unmined sites were randomly collected using a cylindrical metal core of known volume. After recording their wet weights, the samples were then oven dried at 105°C for 24 hours after which their dry weights were also recorded. The bulk density, porosity, solid space, mass wetness and void ratio were then calculated. The procedure was repeated for three other sites in the study area. The results showed that the mined soil, in its current state, was unsuitable for use by farmers for agricultural purposes because it was compacted, less porous, susceptible to erosion, dry and could barely support plant life. It was recommended that practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter which leads to high pore space and low bulk density be adopted to restore the mined - out lands to their natural state.*

Mensah, E.E., Owusu - Mensah, I., Oppong, E., & Saka, O.M. (2015) Allelopathic Effect of Topsoil Extract From *Tectona grandis L.* Plantation on the Germination of *Lycopersicum esculentum*. *Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare* (2015). 5 (2), 117 – 122

### **ABSTRACT**

*The use of topsoil extracts transferred from Tectona grandis L. plantation to explore similar effects and use of the leaf, bark and root extracts on germination and growth of Lycopersicum esculentum is presented. The study was designed to determine the effect of variation of masses of topsoil extracts from teak plantation on the germination and growth response of tomato seeds planted on another soil whose physico - chemical analysis indicate that it can support plant growth. The topsoil extracts were collected in 5kg, 5.5kg, 6kg and 6.5kg packs and respectively spread on 4 mini - plots each with 3 replications and containing 50 planted tomato seeds. The control was the mini - plot without any topsoil extracts. The results showed that the topsoil extracts were able to suppress the germination of the tomato seeds and the effect increased with the mass used. There was a significantly progressive decrease in the mean tall lengths of the seedlings with mass of topsoil indicating a growth inhibition. However, the effect was not very much pronounced in the comparison of the mean values of the short lengths of the seedlings.*

Mensah, E.E., & Nyabu, I.T. (2015). A Study of the Prospective Effect of Circularly Polarized Light on the Electrical Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions of Soil Nutrients. *International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Biosciences*. 2 (3), 12 - 16.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted to investigate the effect of a circularly polarized light from an 85W incoherent source on the electrical conductivity of aqueous solutions of NPK grade inorganic fertilizer. It was aimed at exploring the prospects of using the circularly polarized light to manipulate the ion availability in 0.3g/50cm<sup>3</sup>, 0.5g/50cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.0g/50cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.5g/50cm<sup>3</sup>, 2.0g/50cm<sup>3</sup>, 3.0g/50cm<sup>3</sup> and 4.0g/50cm<sup>3</sup> aqueous solutions of the inorganic fertilizer after 6 hours of exposure to regulate the electrical conductivities of the solutions. The results showed that the circularly polarized light significantly lowered the electrical conductivity values of all the aqueous solutions. The process was found to be exothermic as the temperatures of the exposed samples were found to be significantly higher than the unexposed.*

Prempeh, E., Owusu-Mensah, I & Frimpong-Piesie, K. (2015), Different Levels of Perturbations of Operators of Hammerstien Type Operator Equations, *British Journal of Mathematics and Computer Science*, 7(5) 366 – 374

**ABSTRACT**

*We have studied perturbations of Hammerstein's Type Operator Equations in general Banach Spaces. In this paper, two different levels of perturbations have been studied in Hilbert spaces. We prove that these levels satisfy the regularization conditions for Hammerstein type operator equations.*

Dontwi, I. K., Obeng-Denteh, W., Darku, F. D., Owusu-Mensah, I., Amoah-Mensah, J. (2014). On the study of memorization trends, *Physical Sciences Research International*.. 2(2), 44 – 48

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper was to decipher the rate at which memorization of the stuff that required memorization in the area of axioms and proofs of theorems, and to calculate the various amount learnt at particular periods. The usage of differential equation was employed to model the trend. The paper contributes to the literature by documenting that memorization of large number of stuff could be done even beyond perceived imaginations.*

Dwomoh, A. J. & Takrama, J. F. (2014). Genetic characterization of avocado (*Persea Americana* Mill.) in two regions of Ghana. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 13(51): 4620-4627.

**ABSTRACT**

*Avocado (*Persea Americana* Mill.) is a nutritious and economic tree crop with cultivations scattered all over Ghana. Although, there have been some genetic diversity research on this crop in some parts of the world, rather limited research has been done on avocado in Ghana. A study was therefore conducted to assess its genetic diversity in the Ashanti and Central Regions of Ghana. Microsatellites analyses revealed 115 different amplification fragments ranging from 5 to 22 alleles per locus, with an average of 11.5 alleles per locus. All the microsatellites were highly informative with both genetic diversity and polymorphic informative content (PIC) higher than 0.5. Using the Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic Average (UPGMA), the genotypes were clustered into groups. The wide genetic diversity among the accessions indicates that there is a wide genetic base for improvement of the crop through breeding and selection in Ghana.*

Monney, I., Dwumfour-Asare, B., Owusu-Mensah, I. and Badzi, S.E.Y. (2014). Translating hand hygiene knowledge into practice: A study of basic school children in an urban community in Ghana. *International Journal of Innovative Research & Development*, 3, (5), 436-441. ISSN: 2278-0211

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper generally examines the level of knowledge and practice of hand washing with soap (HWWS) among basic school pupils and the existing challenges. The study employed structured questionnaires, interviews and spot observations to obtain relevant information from 162 pupils and 20 head teachers from 20 primary schools in Ofankor, in the Ga East Municipality, Ghana. The pupils comprising of equal proportion of boys and girls were purposively selected from the lower and upper primary grades. Most pupils (87%) reported being educated on HWWS but 73% reported actually practicing HWWS after visiting the toilet. Protection from illnesses was generally mentioned (60%) as the major importance of HWWS. Apparently, pupils who claimed to be educated on HWWS are more likely to wash their hands after visiting the toilet and before eating as compared to those who have not been educated ( $\chi^2 = 4.17$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Younger pupils (lower primary) are reportedly more likely to wash their hands after visiting the toilet and before eating as compared to older pupils (upper primary) ( $\chi^2 = 13.40$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Conversely, no statistically significant association ( $\chi^2 = 2.96$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ) was found between gender and these two critical moments for HWWS. Although pupils have good knowledge of HWWS, hand washing stations in the schools are not only substandard but also inadequate and soap provision is infrequent. The best practices to ensure effective implementation of hand hygiene programme in schools are discussed in detail in the paper.*

Monney, I., Dwumfour-Asare, B., Owusu-Mensah, I. & Kuffour, R.A. (2014). Occupational health and safety practices among vehicle repair artisans in an urban area in Ghana. *Journal of Environmental and Occupational Science*, 3, (3), 147-153. 10.5455/jeos.20140528072614.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the extent of work-related injuries and illnesses, access to first aid, use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), fire safety measures and hand hygiene practices among vehicle repair artisans. Materials and Methods: Study respondents were 100 vehicle repair artisans comprising of 28 Auto mechanics, 20 electricians, 26 welders, 18 sprayers, and 8 automobile interior designers selected by simple random sampling. Semi-structured questionnaires, extensive field observations and key informant interviews were used to collect primary data in 2013/2014 and analyzed with Minitab version 16 in 2014. Results: Close to two-thirds (64%) of the artisans have sustained work-related*



*injuries mostly resulting from cuts and burns. Respondents' marital status ( $P = 0.014$ ) and the type of work ( $P = 0.037$ ) were found to be significantly associated with the incidence of physical injury, in contrast to their level of education ( $P = 0.874$ ) and work experience ( $P = 0.203$ ). Seventy-eight percent of the artisans lack training in fire safety and besides, basic firefighting equipment are non-existent in the workshops visited. Self-medication after injury (55%;  $N = 64$ ) and ignorance in first aid administration (92%) are common among the artisans. Further, due to the physical exertions required by their work, most artisans ( $N = 57$ ) experience musculoskeletal disorders. Use of PPE (27%) and proper hand hygiene practices (28%;  $N = 98$ ) are generally ignored by the artisans posing possible health risks. Conclusions: Vehicle repair workers need to be educated on the dangers associated with their work and the best practices to be adopted to curb or forestall these risks.*

Monney, I., Agyei, D., Badzi, SEY, Campaore, P. & Nyaw, S. (2014). Food hygiene and Safety Practices among Street Food Vendors: An Assessment of Compliance, Institutional and Legislative Framework in Ghana. *Food and Public Health*, 4, (6), 306-315. 10.5923/j.fph.20140406.08.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This cross sectional study assesses compliance with eight food hygiene and safety principles among 200 randomly selected food vendors in two study locations in Ghana; Bibiani and Dormaa Ahenkro. Compliance levels were ranked according to a 5-point Likert scale based on calculated compliance scores. It also examines existing institutional and legislative framework for regulating the activities of food vendors in Ghana. Data collection was based primarily on extensive field observation and complemented by face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires and in-depth interview with an experienced health official. The study observed a marginally good [overall compliance (OC) score = 0.67, on a 0 to 1 scale] compliance with the food hygiene and safety principles with clear disparities between the two study areas: compliance at Dormaa-Ahenkro was relatively higher (OC-score = 0.71) than Bibiani (OC-score = 0.62). The pattern of compliance levels depicts very good compliance with medical screening (C-score = 0.91) but poor compliance with use of protective clothing (C-score=0.38). Statistically significant associations ( $p < 0.05$ ) were observed between majority (80%) of the food hygiene and safety principles and the study areas. The study identified weak institutional capacities; logistical constraints; overlapping and duplicated institutional responsibilities; inconsistent local bye-laws as key features of existing institutions and legislations, and proposes capacity building and harmonisation of institutional roles and legislations.*

Wahabu, A., Oduro-Kwarteng, S., Monney, I. & Kotoka, P. (2014). Characteristics of diverted solid waste in Kumasi: a Ghanaian city. *American Journal of Environmental Protection*, 3, (5), 225-231. 10.11648/j.ajep.20140305.13. ISSN: 2328-5680

### **ABSTRACT**

*Waste diversion from landfills has generally been neglected in the developing world despite its potential to prolong the lifespan of landfills and generate revenues. This study aims at characterizing diverted solid waste fractions at communal collection points in seven communities and determining the trends in landfilled solid waste due to the Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) mechanism. It is based on quantitative measurements of diverted waste by informal waste pickers at communal collection points in seven communities in the Kumasi metropolis and analysis of landfilled waste records prior to and after the introduction of the PAYT mechanism. The study shows a daily diversion rate of  $19.4 \pm 9.2$  kg per informal waste picker per day with no statistically significant difference ( $p = 0.29$ ). This constitutes just 0.5w/w% of the total waste stream at communal collection points. The diverted waste is dominated by plastics (50%) and metals (29%). Generally, the diverted waste quantities are hugely dependent on the storage capacities of the informal waste pickers while the types of recovered items depend on readily available market. The introduction of the PAYT system, as observed from the study, immediately caused a decline (28%) in waste disposed of at communal collection points but steadily appreciated with time (26% and 13% consecutive reductions in subsequent years). The study recommends support for the informal sector, Public-Private Partnerships for waste recycling and intensive public education on PAYT mechanism prior to and after its introduction.*

Monney, I., Oduro-Kwarteng S., & Odai, S.N. (2014). Assessing human resource capacity needs to meet the MDG targets on water and sanitation in Ghana. *Developing Country Studies*, 4, (10), 17 - 27. ISSN: 2224 - 607X

### **ABSTRACT**

*Achieving the MDG targets for water and sanitation (WatSan) has gained much attention in the run-up to the year 2015. While the cost of achieving these targets are known, the human resource capacity needs to do same is unexplored. In an attempt to fill this knowledge gap, this study, generally, was to test a methodology for assessing the human resource requirements to meet the WatSan MDG targets in Ghana. Consultative stakeholder meetings, structured questionnaires and key informant interviews were employed to elicit information regarding the existing human resource capacity, supply of human resource from training institutions and human resource demand for the sector. A total of 45 organisations comprising of 6 public sector institutions, 6 NGOs 14 private sector organisations and 19 training institutions were involved in the study. The study points out that, the MDG target deficit for sanitation*

coverage is approximately 8 times more than that of water. The private sector (46%) and NGOs (9%) are more involved in the water sector based on employee distribution as opposed to the sanitation sector which is dominated by the public sector (82%). There is a high demand for Administration and Finance and Social Development personnel for the water sector contrary to the sanitation sector where a high demand exists for Technical WatSan and Other Technical personnel to meet the MDG targets. The human resource assessment method was found to be useful. The study proposes development of recruitment policies and training plans that align with the short and long-term targets of the WatSan sector and more private sector and NGO involvement in the sanitation sector.

Tiimub, B. M., Sarkodie, P. A., Monney, I. & Maxwell, O. (2015). Heavy metal contamination of soil by quarry dust at Asonomaso in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. *Chemistry and Materials Research*, 7, (5), 42 - 50. ISSN: 2224 - 3224

### **ABSTRACT**

*Environmental pollution caused by quarry dust and heavy metals is a problem for many years in Asonomaso. The main aim of this paper was to determine the amount and types of heavy metal pollutants associated with the quarrying and also identify the probable adverse effects they have on human health and the environment. About 30 quarry dust samples were collected from two sampling sites between August and November, 2011 for analysis using AAS. Evaluation using SPSS 17.0 statistical programme revealed appreciable amounts of As, Hg, Mn, Cu Zn and Pb and Fe which differ from one site to another. AAS analysis revealed relatively higher concentrations of As, Ag, Cu and Zn in both primary and secondary quarry dust than dust away from the site. However, concentrations of Mn, Fe and Pb were higher in secondary quarry dust and dust away from the primary site. Heavy metal pollution of the Asonomaso environ attributable to the quarry is thus significant and its repercussions on the health of the residents must be seriously looked at.*

Oduro-Kwarteng, S., Munir, S.K., Monney, I. & Keraita, B. (2015). The potential, impacts, and challenges of pay-as-you-throw for municipal solid waste services in Ghana. *Journal of Environmental and Occupational Science*, 4, (2), 10.5455. jeos.2015509113537.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Objective: This study was undertaken to examine the potential of pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) as a cost recovery mechanism, its impacts on solid waste collection services and the challenges associated with its implementation in the Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana. Materials and Methods: Data were collected by weighing 262 head-loads of solid waste at communal*

*container sites and recording their corresponding user charges in 14 low and middle-income communities in Kumasi. A household survey involving 80 randomly selected households patronizing communal disposal systems was undertaken to assess their perceptions of PAYT. In-depth interviews with heads of six private solid waste management companies and one with the Waste Management Department of the local authority were also conducted. Results: The study showed that the average revenue generated per ton of waste disposed into communal containers was GH¢ 17.07 (US\$11.38). This is 70% higher than the collection fee paid to private waste management companies prior to the implementation of the PAYT. Each communal container accrues an average revenue of GH¢ 153 (≈US\$103) when filled to capacity. However, a significant proportion of residents (80%) claimed not to have been informed about the PAYT mechanism prior to its implementation. Although PAYT has improved service levels due to regular pickup of communal containers, it is confronted with challenges including, inequitable user charges, illegal dumping of waste into communal containers at night; non-payment of user charges; and indiscriminate dumping of waste at unapproved locations. Conclusion: PAYT approach has the potential to ensure cost recovery and should be sustained. The local authority need to ensure equitable user charges; allocate buy-back points; undertake intensive public education on the PAYT; and monitor private waste management companies against exorbitant user charges.*

S. Oduro-Kwarteng, I. Monney & I. Braimah (2015). Human resources capacity in Ghana's water, sanitation and hygiene sector: analysis of capacity gaps and policy implications. *Water Policy*, 17, 502 - 519. 10.2166/wp.2014.293.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Adequate human resources (HR) capacity in the water and sanitation sector plays a pivotal role in improving and sustaining access to potable water and improved sanitation. This study highlights the HR capacity and gaps in Ghana's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. It is based on data collected from five public sector organisations, six non-governmental organisations (NGOs), 14 private sector institutions and 12 training institutions. The results indicate that the proportion of technical HR was high (75%) in water service delivery, while technical personnel in the sanitation sub-sector was low (2%), leading to low sanitation coverage and ineffective sanitation service delivery. The female proportion ranged from 16 to 44% (average of 22%). There was a shortage of technical personnel in the public WASH sector due to unattractive working conditions, attrition and lack of qualified graduates to fill vacant positions. Average annual graduates' supply from non-technical programmes to the WASH sector is five times more than that from technical programmes. There was lack of commitment to implement policies on developing adequate HR capacity in the WASH sector due to weak institutional arrangement. There is the need to develop policies on HR career progression and capacity building programmes as well as gender sensitive recruitment policies for the WASH sector.*

Dwumfour-Asare, B. (2015). Effect of local authorities' field monitoring visits on awareness of regulation and hygiene practices among street food vendors: The case of two district capitals in Ghana. *J Behav Health*, 4(3), 71-80. doi: 10.5455/

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper therefore assesses the association between perceived rate of authorities' field visits and vendors' awareness of regulation and hygiene practices. Methods: A total of 125 street food vendors from two district capitals, Mankranso (50) and Ejura (75), in the Ashanti region of Ghana, were sampled for interview around April-May 2013. Furthermore, a principal environmental health officer from each town was interviewed concerning food vending permit acquisition processes and field monitoring visits. Results: The key informants were confident that the existing processes and mechanisms could ensure compliance with food vending regulations and standards among street food vendors. Most vendors from Mankranso (78%, 39/50) reported that officials' field visits were frequent unlike few vendors from Ejura (17%, 13/75). A good number of food vendors (80%,  $N = 125$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ) claimed they have permits but few (19%,  $N = 125$ ,  $P = 0.036$ ) could prove their claims. Meanwhile, almost all vendors (94%,  $N = 125$ ,  $P = 0.014$ ) claimed they knew their trade is regulated by law. However, a good number of vendors could not list two or more regulatory requirements and that consequently affected the overall regulatory consciousness levels to 74% (Mankranso) and 81% (Ejura) below average. Significant association and correlation was established between personal hygiene practice and reported field visits at Ejura ( $P = 0.028$ ;  $R = 0.343$  with  $P = 0.004$ ) but not at Mankranso ( $P = 0.395$ ;  $R = 0.175$  with  $P > 0.05$ ). The detailed results of all hygiene practices and awareness of food vending regulations are discussed. Conclusion: Street food vendors' perception about officials' visits do not necessarily influence hygiene practices since enforcement during visits could be weak or not fully embedded.*

Gyasi, S. F., Appiah-Effah, E., & Dwumfour-Asare, B. (2015). Perception of brewery pollution among inhabitants of Kaase in Kumasi, Ghana. *International Journal of Current Research*, 7(01), 11464-11470.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Undoubtedly, brewery companies like many other commercial companies in Ghana contribute to the economic development of the nation. In fact, there is nothing new about companies being development agents. In this study, the perception of brewery's activities with respect to pollution among some inhabitants of Kaase Kumasi, Ghana was investigated. In the study, 80 randomly selected respondents from Kaase near the Guinness Brewery Limited were interviewed with the help of questionnaires. These were compared with their*

control counterpart ie 80 randomly selected respondents from high School Junction all in Kumasi, Ghana. Analysis of the results based on one's general knowledge of site of disposal of brewery waste showed that, knowledge of the dumping site was evenly distributed among both communities. Greater proportion of respondents around the upstream area of the Sissa stream in Kaase (27.5%) however, perceived odour emanated from the brewery affected their health compared to their upstream counterpart (13.75%). This was statistically significant ( $p=0.0316$ ). The study also showed that, greater proportions of respondents from the Kaase area (Downstream of the Sissa stream) i.e., (97.5%) were of the view that malaria was a major concern affecting their family compared to respondents from High school junction (71.25%) ( $p<0.0001$ ). Results from this study has shown that, inhabitants of Kaase living near Guinness Ghana Limited perceive the brewery could be polluting their environment with their production.

Dwumfour-Asare, B., Nyarko, K. B., & Quaye, S. A. (2014). The cost of urban water service delivery in Ghana: the case of the Kumasi and Accra-Tema water systems. *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*, 2, 119-134.

## **ABSTRACT**

Rapid increase in water demand has necessitated water utilities in developing countries to maintain existing infrastructure to deliver services while extending services to unserved population. A good attention to the two needs - keeping assets and reaching the unserved population, can be a difficult task. This study focused on the cost of urban water supply of two biggest urban water systems in Ghana by examining the magnitude and relative magnitude of recurrent expenditure and the cost of extending services. The study is based on five-year historical cost data of the two water systems, Accra-Tema (AWSS) and Kumasi (KWSS). All costs were adjusted to 2012 US\$ using the GDP deflators of the World Bank. The costs were determined in terms of cost per connection, cost per person served, and cost per cubic meter of water supplied. The dominant recurrent cost component is the operational expenditure (OpEx). Capital maintenance expenditure (CapManEx) levels represent 8% of fixed assets that key informants indicate was low due to backlogs of neglected maintenance, which was supported by relatively high levels of non-revenue water. The actual annual capital investments (CapEx-enh) are inadequate compared to expenditure levels required to achieve universal service coverage. The implication for the low current CapEx-enh levels is higher future capital investments to increase coverage especially to unserved population. Unit cost in ATWSS was slightly lower than KWSS due to economy of scale. The costs details are discussed in relation to meeting universal coverage and maintaining assets for reliable service.

Kuffour, C. & Tiimub, B. M. (2014). Determination of Sources of Water Pollution. *International Journal of Technology Enhancements and Emerging Engineering Research*, 2 (12) 17-22.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Water is one of the most important compounds that profoundly influence life. In spite of its enormity, increasing the population of any country increases the demand for water supply and everything needed by man for survival. Satisfying these anthropogenic needs tend to change the originality of some of the existing natural resources of which water is of no exception. Once these water resources are polluted, its quality cannot be restored by minimizing the factors that contribute to the pollution. The most common source of pollution of water is from substances used in forestry, waste and agriculture such as insecticides, herbicides, fungicides etc, and aerosols from pharmaceuticals and personal care products. The study was conducted to possibly determine the sources of pollution of a dam, a pond and two point boreholes that were actively in use by the people of Appiakrom community in the Sekyere Central District in Ashanti region of Ghana. Physical observation of site condition and community-based response survey were used with laboratory work being the main instrument for analyzing the physiochemical state and bacterial content of the water. The study revealed that the dam that supplied the whole district with water had been polluted as a result of anthropogenic activities that were evitable. The rusty nature of the undrinkable borehole was attributed to the underground parent materials in the area where the borehole was constructed. The Ghana Water Company Limited should therefore insist on the owners of the pond to resort to dug wells as their main source of water to the pond and block the channels constructed out of the dam to reduce the possibility of pollutants moving from the pond to the dam due to the pond-dam interface. Finally farmers around the bank of the dam should be entreated to practice zero fertilizer farming to avoid leaching of acid forming compounds into the dam.*

### **BOOKS**

Monney, I., (2014). A look at the impacts of urban slums on surface water resources. A case study of Ghana's biggest slum; Old Fadama. Deutschland, Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing. <http://https://www.lap-publishing.com/catalog/details//store/gb/book/978-3-8484-9627-3/a-look-at-the-impacts-of-urban-slums-on-surface-water-resources>. ISBN: 978-3-8484-9627-3

### **ABSTRACT**

*Distress migration of the poor in rural areas to urban areas in the developing world has resulted in the proliferation of urban slums. these are areas characterised by poor housing, lack of access to safe water and improved sanitation, deplorable environmental conditions,*

*among others posing adverse health effects to human health and the environment as well. The lack of improved sanitation is particularly a big problem in slums because solid waste, excreta and untreated wastewater are discharged directly into surface water resources draining their catchments. In order to avoid pollution possibly from these sources, with implications for drinking water sources, its necessary to understand the sources, composition and loads of chemical and microbial contaminants that emanate from the insanitary conditions that prevail in slums. This book looks at the extent of pollution of surface water resources arising from these sources and the best practices to address this issue.*

## **PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS**

Owusu-Mensah, I

Young Topologist Meeting. Copenhagen, Denmark June 30th – July 4th, 2014

Paper presented: Topological Social Choice Model.

### ***ABSTRACT***

*The topological approach to social choice was developed by Graciela Chichilnisky in the beginning of the eighties, all the fundamental results about the social choice have been established by B. Eckmann in 1954 through the use of  $n$  – mean spaces, this presentation extensively discusses these results in a self contained way through the use of spaces of  $n$  – mean, groups with means and  $H$ -space and end with open questions relating to the main results obtained so far.*



**FACULTY OF  
AGRICULTURE EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Atakora, K., Agyarko, K., Asiedu, E.K., Dapaah, H.K. & Annor, S.Y. 2014. Influence of grasscutter manure, chicken manure and NPK fertilizer on the growth and yield of carrot and chemical properties of soil. *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, 9(1): 412-420. <http://www.ijias.issr-journals.org/>

**ABSTRACT**

Field experiments were conducted in 2010 cropping season at the Research Centre of the College of Agriculture, Mampong Campus of the University of Education, Winneba (latitude 7° and 8° North of Equator and Longitude 1° and 24° West of the Greenwich) in the forest transitional zone of Ghana to evaluate the effect of three levels of grasscutter manure (GM), chicken manure (CM), and NPK on soil chemical properties, growth and yield of carrot. The treatments were, no fertilizer or manure (control), 300kgNPK/ha, 10tCM/ha, 3 levels of grasscutter manure (10t, 15t and 20t/ha), laid out in a randomized complete block design with 3 replications. The 3 levels of grasscutter manure and chicken manure enhanced the soil organic C, total N, available P, exchangeable K, Ca, Mg and CEC better than NPK and the control treatments. Organic matter content and percent base saturation were high in the amended plots than the control. Plant height, number of leaves, leaf chlorophyll content, root length, root diameter and root yield for the 15 and 20t/ha grasscutter manure performed better than the rest of the amendments. The study showed that among the organic manures evaluated, grasscutter manure of 15 and 20t/ha gave the improved levels of the soil chemical properties and yield of carrot.

Buasilenu, E.K., Tuah, A.K., Bonsu, F.R.K., Kagya-Agyemang, J.K., Annor, S.Y. & Baah, J. 2014. The effect of replacement of part of dietary crude protein with urea on the performance and carcass characteristics of grasscutters (*Thryonomys swinderianus*) in captivity *International Journal of Livestock Production*, 5(12): 188-195. [http://www.academicjournals.org/article/article1417795172\\_Buasilenu%20et%20al.pdf](http://www.academicjournals.org/article/article1417795172_Buasilenu%20et%20al.pdf)

**ABSTRACT**

A 24 week feeding trial was conducted to evaluate the effect of replacing a portion of protein requirement of grasscutters with urea on growth performance, carcass characteristics and microbial composition of the caecum. In all, forty grasscutters of age 3- months old were used. There were four dietary treatments with ten replicates in a randomised complete block design. The treatments were; control (U0%-P) which had protein from plant sources only. Treatment 2 (U30%-P) had 70% plant protein and 30% urea, Treatment 3 (U25%-P) had 75% protein from plants and 25% from urea and Treatment 4 (U0%-AP) had 10% protein from animal source

and 90% from plant source. Parameters measured included, feed intake, feed wastage, carcass characteristics, caecal pH and caecal microbial composition and meat quality. The data collected was subjected to the analysis of variance with SAS (2008) and significant difference separated at 5% level. The results obtained showed that daily feed intake, feed wastage, and feed conversion ratio were not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ) among dietary treatments. However, daily feed wastage was higher than feed intake. Daily weight gain 9.82, 9.70, 9.27 and 10.9 g/day respectively for U0%-P, U30%-P, U25%-P and U0%-AP was not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) different among dietary treatments. The protein, fat and moisture content of the meat were influenced by urea supplementation. Dressing percentage was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) influenced by dietary treatments but weight of organs to body weight did not differ significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ). Caecal pH ranged from 5.9 - 6.0 and was not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) influenced by urea supplementation. Microbes observed in the caecum were mainly *Bacillus* sp. Protein and fat content of the meat was influenced ( $P < 0.05$ ) by dietary treatments but not pH. Urea supplementation of U30%-P and U25%-P reduced the variable cost by 31 to 44% and 36 to 48% respectively making the use of urea economical in the diet of grasscutters. It was concluded that urea can be used in grasscutters diet without any deleterious effects on their general performance or carcass characteristics but renders the production more economical.

Oduro-Owusu, A.D., Kagya-Agyemang, J.K., Annor, S.Y. and Bonsu, F.R.K. 2015. Growth performance, carcass characteristics and economic efficiency of using graded levels of Moringa Leaf Meal in feeding weaner pigs. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 7(3): 190-196. <http://www.sciencedomain.org/ABSTRACT.php?iid=917&id=2&aid=8227>

## **ABSTRACT**

A study was conducted to evaluate the feeding value of *Moringa oleifera* leaf meal (MOLM) as part of feed ingredient on the growth performance, carcass characteristics, and economic efficiency of weaner pigs. A total of forty-five (45) weaner pigs of mixed sexes of age 7-8 weeks old were allocated to five dietary treatments and nine replicates in a randomized complete block design. The treatments were: diet 1 designated as 0% MOLM had no moringa in the diet and was the control, diets 2, 3, 4, and 5 designated as 1% MOLM, 2.5% MOLM, 3.5% MOLM and 5% MOLM contained moringa leaf meal at 1%, 2.5%, 3.5% and 5% respectively. Data collected were subjected to analysis of variance with the aid of SAS (2008). The results obtained showed that feed intake and final body weight were not significantly ( $p > 0.05$ ) influenced by MOLM. The growth rate of pigs on reduced ( $p < 0.05$ ) from 2.2 cm in the control to 1.7 cm as moringa inclusion increased to 5%. There were no differences in crude protein levels of the meat (20.2% to 24.6%), moisture content (69.1% to 71.3%), and the pH of the meat (5.3 to 6.0). The feed cost decreased as the level of MOLM inclusion in the dietary treatments increased from 0% MOLM to 5% MOLM. It was

therefore concluded that MOLM could be used as a feed ingredient in the diet of pigs to reduce production cost. MOLM had no detrimental effect on the meat of pigs, and has the potential to reduce fat level in pork to produce leaner carcass. 5% MOLM (0.54 kg/pig) was better ( $p < 0.05$ ) than those on the control and 2.5% MOLM diets and this reflected in the best feed conversion efficiency (0.3) for the pigs on 5% MOLM. Carcass parameters including slaughter weight, organ weight, carcass length, loin eye muscle area, ham and primal cuts of pork were not significantly ( $p > 0.05$ ) influenced by MOLM. Back fat thickness reduced ( $p < 0.05$ ) from 2.2 cm in the control to 1.7 cm as moringa inclusion increased to 5%. There were no differences in crude protein levels of the meat (20.2% to 24.6%), moisture content (69.1% to 71.3%), and the pH of the meat (5.3 to 6.0). The feed cost decreased as the level of MOLM inclusion in the dietary treatments increased from 0% MOLM to 5% MOLM. It was therefore concluded that MOLM could be used as a feed ingredient in the diet of pigs to reduce production cost. MOLM had no detrimental effect on the meat of pigs, and has the potential to reduce fat level in pork to produce leaner carcass.

Coffie, I., Annor, S.Y., Kagya-Agyemang, J.K. and Bonsu, F.R.K. 2015. Effect of breed and non-genetic factors on milk yield of dual-purpose cattle in Ashanti Region, Ghana. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*. Volume 27, Article #134. Retrieved July 3, 2015, from <http://www.lrrd.org/lrrd27/7/coff27134.htm>

### **ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of breed, parity, season of lactation, udder and teat sizes, and feed supplementation on milk yield of dual-purpose cattle in four districts of the Ashanti Region in Ghana. A total of 328 cows kept under farmers' own management that calved and lactated were involved. Milk yield was measured in litres per cow for three times at four weeks interval in three seasons. All the fixed factors, except udder size influenced ( $p < 0.01$ ) milk yield. Average daily milk yield per cow across breeds was 2.0 litres. Average daily milk yield per cow for N'dama, West African Shorthorn, Sanga, White Fulani, Sanga-Gudali crossbred and Sokoto Gudali were 1.5, 1.5, 1.9, 2.0, 2.8 and 3.5 litres ( $p < 0.01$ ), respectively. Milk yield increased with increasing parity and started dropping in the seventh parity. Cows that calved in the major season had the best ( $p < 0.01$ ) milk yield followed by those lactated in the minor season. Average daily milk yield for small, medium and large teat size were 2.0, 2.5, and 2.7 litres ( $p < 0.01$ ), respectively. Average daily milk yield per cow receiving no feed supplementation, occasional and regular feed supplementation were 2.1, 2.2 and 2.8 litres ( $p < 0.01$ ), respectively. Cows in good body condition performed better ( $p < 0.01$ ) than thin and over-conditioned cattle. It was concluded that Zebus and their crosses had better average milk yield than Taurine breeds. Also regular feed supplementation, increased teat size, moderate to good body condition led to increased milk yield. Cows with reduced milk yield after the 6th parity should be replaced for higher economic returns.

Coffie, I., Annor, S.Y., Kagya-Agyemang, J.K. and Bonsu, F.R.K. 2015. Effect of breed and non-genetic factors on lactation length of dual-purpose cattle in Ashanti region. *British Journal of Science*, 13(1): 21-28.

### **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted to determine the effect of genotype and non-genetic factors on lactation length (LL) of on-farm dual-purpose cows at smallholders' farms in Ashanti-Region. The dates of calving to the time of drying-off of milk in 124 cows were monitored from June 2012 to April 2013. Analysis of data indicated that breed, feed supplementation and body condition score (BCS) significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) influenced LL. Average LL across breed was 246.4 days with minimum and maximum being 155 and 303 days, respectively. Mean LL for Sokoto Gudali, White Fulani, Sanga-Gudali cross, Sanga, WASH and N'dama were 278.1, 255.7, 262.5, 260.7, 214.5, and 261.2 days, respectively. WASH had the least LL whilst similar ( $p > 0.05$ ) observations were made in all the other breeds. Cows that were provided with regular, occasional, and no feed supplementation recorded mean values of 265.7, 259.1 and 241.5 days ( $p < 0.01$ ), respectively. The least mean LL was observed in cows provided with no supplementation whilst regular and occasional supplemented cows had similar ( $p > 0.05$ ) LL. Lactation length of 270.7, 257.6 and 237.9 days ( $p < 0.01$ ) were recorded for BCS 4, 3, and 2, respectively. Thus, LL significantly increased as body condition score increased. Farm location, season of lactation, parity of cow and sex of calf had little ( $p > 0.05$ ) effect on LL. It was concluded that breed had great influence on LL and could be considered when selecting dairy cows for breeding. Adequate feeding by way of providing feed supplementation is necessary to increase LL, and therefore milk production.

Taluah, A. R. (2015). Oral Traditions as Embodiments of Knowledge: The Case of the Kasena of North Eastern Ghana. *International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies.*, 2, (1), 597 – 607. ISSN: 2356-5926

### **ABSTRACT**

Before the advent of the European, every existing African community had its own means of education. Like the Kasena, the worldview of most communities is inextricably woven into the fiber of their oral traditions. Kasena oral traditions express beliefs, values, ideas and other socio-cultural negotiations that depict their philosophy of life. Quite apart from the novelty of technique of Kasena oral traditions, they serve as road guides to their endeavors and offer a better understanding of the spiritual and mundane worlds. Oral traditions embody the sense of time, place and identity of the Kasena in this multicultural world. The ways and manner to practice good hygiene and conserve the environment are embodied in proverbs, whereas the code of conduct and several other social negotiations are carried

*in folktales and puzzles. However, in the wake of globalization and its attendants such as Christianity, formal education and rural-urban migration amongst a host of other factors, the role and purpose of Kasena oral traditions have taken a down turn. This article therefore seeks to bring to the fore the significant role of Kasena oral traditions in transmitting and maintaining indigenous knowledge. It further examines the negative toll globalization has on Kasena oral traditions.*

Bonsu, F. R. K., Hope K. N., Abraham, J. D. Nkrumah, I.E. (2014). Rice Husk as an alternative litter material on moisture absorbency, foot pad dermatitis and carcass characteristics of broiler chickens in hot humid environment. *Ghana Journal of Agriculture Science and Technology*, 3, (1), 36-42. ISSN: 2026-5646

### **ABSTRACT**

*A 5-week study was conducted to evaluate the suitability of rice husk as a litter material for broilers in hot humid environmental conditions. A total of two hundred and forty (240) hybrid COBB-500 broilers at age 3-weeks were used. There were four treatments and three replicates in a completely randomized design. Each replicate had 20 birds. The treatments were, 100% wood shavings (TW100%) which was the control, 100% rice husk (TR100%), combinations of rice husk and wood shavings in the ratios 1:1 (50% TR), and 3:1 (75% TR). The data obtained were analysed using GenStat (2007). The initial moisture content of the litter materials showed that the unused TR100% had the lowest moisture content (8.49%) as compared to TW100% (11.2%). The density of TR100% (0.14gcm<sup>-3</sup>) was also higher than TW100% (0.08gcm<sup>-3</sup>). The results obtained showed that feed intake and final body weight were not significantly influenced by the litter material used. However water intake, body weight gain and feed conversion ratio were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) influenced by the litter treatments. Moisture absorbency of TR100% was higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) relative to other treatments and had least moisture at the end ( $< 40\%$ ). Birds reared on TW100% had more incidence of foot pad dermatitis (47%) and soiled (95%) as compared to the TR100% and TR75% but not TR50%. The relative smaller particle sizes and the high silicon content of the TR100% enhanced moisture management capacity and thus had a lower rate of litter decomposition than TW100%. Carcass characteristics were not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) influenced by the litter treatments. It was concluded that rice husk is a suitable alternative litter material for chickens without any detrimental effect on growth performance and health of chickens in hot and humid environments.*

Akyina, K. O. (2014). Orientation Service Needs of Newly Admitted Students of College of Agriculture Education in Mampong Ashanti of Ghana. *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 2, (10), 300-304.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study was a descriptive survey undertaken to find out the orientation service needs of newly admitted students of College of Agriculture Education, Mampong Ashanti. Four hundred (400) newly admitted students in the 2013/ 2014 academic year were sampled for the study through the use of purposive and proportional stratified random sampling techniques. A self-made questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents and analyzed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The students expressed the need for general information like date of establishment, mission, vision, rules of conduct in the institution and academic information like programmes offered, courses offered, course lecturers, examination rules, grading system and calculation of cumulative grade point average. They also indicated need for information on students' support services like sports and games, library services, hall facilities, counselling services, clubs and societies and vacation attachments. Career information like job prospects after school and available job vacancies were also needs expressed by them. Their most preferred modes of presentation of orientation service programmes were lectures and campus tours. It was recommended that orientation service programmes should address these expressed needs of students.*

Akyina, K. O., Oduro-Okyireh, G., Osei- Owusu, B. & Gongoli, M. (2014). Factors Influencing the Choice of Agriculture Science Programme by Female Senior High School Students in Mampong Municipality of Ghana.. *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 2, (9), 247-251.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study was a descriptive survey carried out to find out factors influencing choice of agriculture science programme by female students in Senior High Schools (SHSs) in Mampong Municipality of Ghana. A sample size of 169 students was selected from 302 female agriculture science students in three SHSs in Mampong Municipality. The sampling strategy adopted was proportional stratified sampling technique. A self-made questionnaire was administered on the respondents. Mean analysis, frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the data. It was found out that most female agriculture science students in SHSs in Mampong Municipality had background knowledge of agriculture prior to choosing the programme. Factors that influenced them most in their choice of the programme were interest in agriculture science, employment avenues in agriculture, high academic ability in agriculture, teachers and parents. They were less influenced by factors like parents'*

*involvement in agriculture, importance of agriculture, nature of occupations in agriculture and job security in agriculture. The rest were lack of female involvement in agriculture and peer influence. They had positive attitude towards the agriculture science programme. It was recommended that teachers, school counselors and parents should reinforce female students' interest in agriculture. Again, female students should be encouraged to enroll in agriculture science programme since their perception towards the programme is good.*

Akyina, K. O., Oduro-Okyireh, G. Osei- Owusu, B. (2014). Assessment of the Rationality of Senior High School Students' Choices of Academic Programmes in Kwabre East District of Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5, (28), 15-19..

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study sought to find out whether Senior High School students in Kwabre East District make rational choices of academic programmes in school. The population of the study was all students in the six Senior High Schools in Kwabre East District. However, the Form 3 students were purposively sampled for the study. Stratified random sampling technique with proportional allocation was used to sample 331 Form 3 students from the various programmes in each school for the study. A self-made questionnaire was used to gather data from the 331 respondents. A total of 320 copies of the questionnaire were obtained from the respondents. Statistical Product for Service Solutions was used to analyze the data. Frequencies and percentages were analyzed to answer all the research questions. It was found out that generally Senior High School students in Kwabre East District make rational choices of their programmes of study. This is because most of them assessed their strengths and weaknesses and sought information on their programmes before choosing them. Again, most of them chose their programmes based on their abilities or interests. However, few of them sought counselling from qualified counsellors before choosing their programmes. It was recommended that school counsellors should reinforce students' rational programme choice behaviour by intensifying counselling in schools so that students will continue to make rational choices of programmes in school.*

Dapaah, H.K., Mohammed, I. & Awuah, R.T. (2014). Growth and Yield Performance of Groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea L.*) in Response to Plant Density. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science* 3(9): 1069-1082.

### **ABSTRACT**

*A field study was conducted at the University of Education, Winneba, Mampong-Ashanti Campus during the 2009 and 2010 seasons to determine the effects of different sowing densities on the growth and yield of three groundnut cultivars. Azivivi, Nkosour and Shitaochi groundnut cultivars were sown at four sowing densities [Low (14.29 plants m<sup>-2</sup>),*



*Medium (16.67 plants m<sup>-2</sup>), Control (20.0 plants m<sup>-2</sup>) and High (33.33 plants m<sup>-2</sup>) in a 3 x 4 factorial arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Azivivi and Nkosour are improved 120-day maturing Virginia bunch types, while Shitaochi is a widely grown local 95–100-day maturing Spanish type. In 2009, Nkosour and Azivivi produced similar, but greater haulm (11-30%), pod (83-113%) and seed (71-95%) yield than the Shitaochi cultivar. The high plant density generally produced greater haulm, pod and seed yields in 2009 under adverse low rainfall environment. In 2010, Nkosour and Shitaochi produced similar haulm and seed yields, which were 12-17% and 9-17%, respectively, higher than the yields produced by Azivivi; and the low and medium sowing densities produced intermediate haulm and slightly greater pod and seed yields in 2010. It is recommended that Nkosour at high plant density be sown during the minor season; and Nkosour or Shitaochi at low or medium plant density during the major season for dual purpose haulm and seed production.*

Effah, B., Asaah, A.J., Osei-Twumasi, A., Osei-Owusu, B. & Asamoah, N.J. (2014). The Managerial Leadership and Energy ( $E = MC^2$ ) of Kumasi Polytechnic. *Developing Countries Studies*. 4 (23), 93 – 102.

### **ABSTRACT**

*In the 21st century, educational leaders can no longer simply wait for instructions and decisions from governments. There is no doubt that the pace of change, and the need to be adaptable and responsive to societal needs, requires that educational leaders develop new skills and ways of working. The purpose of the study was to assess the portfolio of leadership styles implored by the management of Kumasi Polytechnic that has created the needed conducive academic climate for the Polytechnic to rub shoulders with top-most institutions in Ghana and Africa. Similarly, the study determined the level of energy of the management that seems to carry all the staff along to achieve goals of the Polytechnic. A cross-sectional descriptive survey design approached in a phenomenal combination of quantitative and qualitative strands was employed. The realized sample included 167 staff members who were selected by randomized stratified sampling method. The data-gathering tools used were survey questionnaire, observations and documents review. The Blake & Mouton Managerial Grid was used together with Cottrell's leadership energy formula ( $E = mc^2$ ) as it had the face and content validity that allowed it to be modelled and fitted into the formula. The results of the study showed that management have adopted team leadership style where they are concerned about the institutional goals and also concerned about the wellbeing of their staff. The conclusion drawn was that there was effective management with high energy that motivates staffs of the Polytechnic by inspiring high concern for academic excellence, members of staff and the institution, resulting in sustainable way of achieving long-term success. The management in this research is restricted to the six-man team headed by the Rector that oversees the day to day running of the Polytechnic.*

Ampomah, R. & Osei-Owusu, B. (2014). Stakeholders Participation in the management of Public Basic Schools in the Obuasi Municipality of Ghana: *International Journal of Innovative Education and Research*. 2 (4), 34-47.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study sought to find out the approaches and extent to which stakeholders participate in the management of public basic schools in the Obuasi Municipality of Ghana. The sample was made up of 248 people drawn from forty basic schools in four selected circuits in the Obuasi municipality. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations. The findings of the study were that firstly, stakeholders (teachers, SMCs and the community) were involved in decision-making through delegation of authority. Secondly, the extent of involving pupils in school decision-making was very low. Thirdly, community participation in the schools was minimal in communal labour and financial support for school projects. Fourthly, information flow to stakeholders was seen not to be the best. Again, it was clear that decision-making approaches influence communities participation in school management. Based on the findings, it is recommended that firstly, basic schools involve pupils in school decisions that affect them through class durbars. Secondly, various stakeholders committees need to organize frequent meetings at least twice a term where members inputs will be addressed decisively to enhance school management. Thirdly, basic schools need to intensify the flow of information by making use of different channels of communication in school. Fourthly, the Municipal Directorate of Education and other educational policy makers in the municipality need to organize in-service training programmes for head-teachers and SMC members on their roles in basic school supervision.*

Twum Ampofo, E. & Osei-Owusu, B. (2015). Determinants of Academic Performance among Senior High School Students in the Ashanti Mampong Municipality of Ghana. *International Journal of Academic Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 3 (3) 33-48.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The major thrust of this study was to establish the determinants of academic performance among SHS Students in the Ashanti Mampong Municipality of Ghana. Descriptive and correlational research designs were used and the data were collected through questionnaires. The sample size was therefore 571 students via a multi-stage sampling procedure. The findings of the study revealed parental involvement, parents' academic ambition for their children, peer influence, the child's academic ambition and the child's effort as the correlates of academic performance. The findings also established parental involvements, sex of the child, the child's academic ambition and the child's effort as the main determinants of academic performance. The findings however did not confirm the null hypothesis so it was*

rejected. On the basis of these findings, it was recommended that educational authorities should encourage parents to instill high academic ambition in their children and also parents should monitor and assess the kind of friends their children keep.

Twum Ampofo, E. & Osei-Owusu, B. (2015). Students Academic Performance as mediated by students' academic ambition and effort in the Public Senior High Schools in Ashanti Mampong Municipality of Ghana. *International Journal of Academic Research and Reflection*, 3 (5), 19-35.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study sought to examine how the academic performance of SHS students in the Ashanti Mampong Municipality of Ghana is influenced and mediated by some key variables. Descriptive and correlational research designs were used and the data were collected via the use of questionnaires. The sample size was therefore 571 students via a multi-stage sampling procedure. The findings of the study established father's education, mother's education, the child's academic ambition and the child's effort as the associates of academic performance. The findings further revealed that mother's education, sex of the child, the child's academic ambition and the child's effort as the main determinants of academic performance. The findings again failed to reject the null hypothesis. Based on these findings, it was recommended that stakeholder in education should inculcate high academic ambition in students and also parents should ensure that a chunk of their wards' time is spent on their books and they should be ready to support children when the going gets tough.*

Bondah, E., Ampomah, R. & Osei-Owusu, B. (2015). Management of Stress among Untrained teacher diploma in Basic Education Students of Foso College of Education, Ghana. *American Journal of Sustainable Cities and Society*, 1 (4), 104-126.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted to investigate the sources and management of stress among UTDBE Students of Foso College of Education. The research design used for the study was descriptive survey. A total sample of 180 students comprising 90 males and 90 females were selected for the study. The instrument used for gathering data from the respondents was a questionnaire. The 180 students were randomly selected using the lottery approach. Among the major sources of stress identified were financial difficulties, increased workload, inadequate rest periods and combining teaching with course work. The ways stress effect manifested among the students are headaches-migraine, feeling physically weak and becoming tired at short interval. A chi-square test of independence was used to determine the differences in the*

*sources of stress among the males and females. The major coping strategies that most students resorted to were practicing religion, learning how to control emotions and staying out of trouble. From the results obtained it was recommended among others that the counselling units in the college should intensify their guidance and counselling programmes. Also the various district and the municipal assemblies where students are sponsored to enroll in the programme should reserve portions of their common funds to assist those individuals facing financial difficulty.*

Oduro-Okyireh, G. & Partey, D.N.P. (2014). Effects of Assessment on Classroom Learning in Senior High Schools in the Ashanti Mampong Municipality of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. *The International Journal of Humanities and Social Studies*; 2 (7), 150-155.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The research aimed at finding out the extent to which assessment promotes effective teaching in the classroom and also influences classroom learning. A total of 40 teachers and 70 students randomly selected from two out of the five Senior High Schools in the Mampong Municipality of the Ashanti Region, Ghana, were involved in the study. The descriptive research design was used. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire which was in two forms with one for teachers and the other for students. The questionnaire for the teachers mainly centred on their assessment practices and what they make of the feedback they receive from students' assessments while that for the students mainly centred on the effects that the assessment practices of their teachers have on their learning. Two research questions guided the study. Data analysis was mainly by proportions. The study revealed that the assessment practices of teachers promoted their classroom teaching to a very great extent. Out of the 10 elements of good assessment practices that have the propensity to contribute to improvement in teaching that were listed on the questionnaire, most of the respondents (more than 65% in each case) indicated that they practiced nine of them, either to a large extent or to a very large extent. Again, it was revealed that teachers' classroom assessments improve learning. It was found out that out of the 10 ways by which teachers' assessment practices influence students' learning that were listed on the questionnaire, most of the students (more than 70% in each case) agreed that nine of them actually influenced their learning positively. It was recommended based on the findings that teachers in their bid to prepare their students for assessment tasks should always apply both intrinsic and extrinsic motivational techniques to ensure maximum learning in students in order for them to excel on assessment tasks. Also, teachers should be selective in the kind of feedback they give to the high and low achievers in their classrooms by way of the comments they write on students' scripts. This will help psych the low achievers up to have a sense of "being able to perform".*

Oduro-Okyireh, G., Oduro-Okyireh, T. & Partey D. N. L. (2014). Effects of Instruction in Educational Measurement on the Testing Practices of Senior High School Teachers in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. *Ghana Journal of Agriculture Science and Technology*, 3 (1), 23 – 35.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study aimed at finding out whether pre-service training in testing (i.e., instruction in educational measurement) contributes to competence in actual testing practice. Cluster and simple random sampling methods were used to select 265 teachers of Mathematics, Integrated Science and English Language in 26 Senior High Schools (SHSs) in 10 districts of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. One main research question guided the study. A 52-item questionnaire was used for data collection. The reliability coefficient of the questionnaire was 0.70. The t-test for independent samples was used for data analysis. The study showed that pre-service instruction in educational measurement had a positive impact on actual testing practice. The impact, however, was quite subtle. It was recommended that the teacher training universities in Ghana should accentuate the practical classroom aspects of the testing principles in their educational measurement courses to help teachers practicalise the theoretical knowledge they acquire. In the Ghanaian situation where non-professional teachers are employed to teach, it is recommended that frequent in-service training should be organized for all SHS teachers to train the non-professional ones and to sharpen the skills of the already trained ones.*

### **PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/ SEMINARS**

Taluah, A. R., (2014). Mother. Gabriella Valera Gruber (Ed) *10th International Castello Di Duino Literary Conference*. "I/You (Dialogue/ Love/ Friendship/ Hate/ Every type of otherness: Human and Environment). Trieste: Ibiskos Editrice Resolo.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Today, last year The maker beckoned And you answered in haste With just a faint goodbye  
If tears could bring life Mother, you would have risen The moment you fell to death But here  
we stand Here we stand mother Memories as fresh as the morning dew Life succeeded you in  
length But you succeeded life in depth For your deeds drown a thousand gun salutes Mother,  
Amongst a host of gifts The maker did give me song And none the key to unlock deaths  
secrets So kindly accept this song From an infantile tongue To weave you into thoughts  
Remould you into generations Tell of a mother who was Born an antelope Yet took her time  
To learn the acumen of the panther You are a stain in our minds A scar in our hearts Even  
though you die You live*

Bonsu, F. R. K., Kagya-Agyemang, J.K., Hope, K. N., Sarpong, K. & Yendoh, E., (2014). Preliminary study on physiological response of broiler chickens to graded levels of *Tetrapluera tetraptera* (Prekese) dry fruit meal supplemented in feed or drinking water. W.Addah, F. Adzitey, & R. Lomo *Proceedings of the 32nd biennial conference of the Ghana Animal Science Association*. University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana.: GASA. (1)

### **ABSTRACT**

*A 6-week study was conducted to evaluate the physiological response of broiler chickens to *Tetrapluera tetraptera* (Prekese) dry fruit in feed or drinking water. A total of 144 Cobb hybrid broiler chicks of age 3-weeks were used for the study. There were 4 treatments and 3 replicates with 12 birds each in completely randomized design. The treatments were; Tt0- the control (no prekese), Ttw25- had 25g prekese in 4 litres water, Ttf10 and Ttf20 had 10 gkg-1 and 20 gkg-1 prekese in feed respectively. Data collected was analysed with Genstat version 11 (2008) and differences of treatment means isolated at 5% significant level. The results showed that feed intake of the control was higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) as compared to Ttw25 (6.1% decrease) but did not differ ( $P > 0.05$ ) from feed intake of prekese in feed. Water intake was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) reduced in prekese supplemented birds (Ttf10-7.02L, Ttf20-6.87 L) as compared to the control (Tt0- 8.05 L) with Ttw25 (5.69 L, 29.3% decrease) been the most affected and indicated an inverse relationship with the inclusion level of prekese. Body weight gain was lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) for birds on prekese supplemented treatments (Tt0-2190 g, Ttw25-1938 g, Ttf10-1906 g, Ttf20-1935 g) but feed conversion ratio was similar for the control (2.82) and Ttw25 (2.83) birds. The general haematological parameters and carcass characteristics were not influenced ( $P > 0.05$ ) by prekese supplementation. Phytochemicals including saponins, flavonoids, polyphenols, and tannins were present in prekese and had inhibitory activity against coccidiosis and respiratory diseases. It was concluded that *T. tetraptera* had physiological effect on broilers. Further research of the prekese in water is suggested to establish the optimum inclusion level for positive physiological response on growth performance of the birds.*

**PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS**

Taluah, A. R

Kofi Awoonor and the Challenge of History International Symposium. University of Ghana - Legon, Accra, Ghana, September 17th – 19th 2014.

**Paper presented:**

Kofi Awoonor: The Man and Teacher

**ABSTRACT**

*Throughout history, men have often been too good at glorifying their fellow men only when they have passed on into the hereafter. This guilt is even so strong as I pen down these words to express what I deem my personal experiences with the man and teacher, Professor Kofi Nyidevu Awoonor. To say I am burdened by grief will be an understatement. Since my first encounter with Professor Awoonor, I have always referred to him as my academic dad. It was on his firm shoulders that I took my first flight into academic consciousness. Indeed, I am most indebted to the Almighty God for making me what I am today and if I ever want to thank the Almighty for bringing an impactful person in my life, Professor Awoonor stands out amongst a few others. Like many other students, I first met Professor Awoonor in his well known poem “The Cathedral.” I must confess that the poem enthralled me with its sententious aphorisms and it’s skillful dribble of metaphor and imagery. I had thought to myself: “What is the force that drives men to weave such beautiful yet thought provoking works of art.” This poem first ignited the creative sensibilities in me. I fell in love with the poem and poet at once. I had met Professor Awoonor in the Selection of African Poetry and later got to know him from my creative writing classes and other courses that he taught in the Department of English, University of Ghana. Professor Awoonor tries to express the wisdom of our ancestors; purely an academic view and he is deemed cruel. He takes pride in his roots as an Ewe, and overall an African and he is said to be tribalistic. My encounter with Professor Awoonor however reveals the contrary. There are several virtues about the man and teacher that most people are yet to know.*

Taluah, A. R.

7th International Youth Forum: Right to Dialogue - “Europe/Not Europe: Knowledge, Identity, Dialogue” (Debates, Cultural and Artistic Events, Friendship). Trieste, Italy October 3rd – 5th 2014.

**Paper presented:**

The Haunting Images of the West in Ghanaian Creative Arts: Tradition versus Innovation.

**ABSTRACT**

*Many literary artists and critics in time past have affirmed the significance of tradition as a source of inspiration in creative works. Though the driving force in moulding a creative work such as a poem is innate, a true artist must have knowledge of a given tradition or traditions to excel in the enterprise. In quite recent times however, much of the poetry by budding poets tends to imitate Western forms in lieu of the traditional. This paper is therefore an attempt to address the effects of foreign traditions on the creative abilities of the Ghanaian youth. It traces the antecedents that are most likely to have caused the negative outlook towards most indigenous traditions in Ghana to the embrace of Western traditions. It also examines some pertinent issues in the educational system in Ghana and the impact of the English language as the language of instruction and its effects on the culture of the creative arts.*

Taluah, A. R.

1st International Conference on Language, Literature and Communication – LALICOM. Winneba, Ghana. February 3rd - 5th 2015.

**Paper presented:**

The Teaching and Learning of the English Language in Ghana: Problems and Implications

**ABSTRACT**

*The teaching and learning of the English language in Ghana and Anglophone countries in Africa for that matter has been a subject of unflinching debate in quite recent times. Many opinions point to the assertion that the teaching and learning of the English language is centred on reading comprehension, summary, grammar, spelling and writing skills and other such related areas to the disregard of oral communication skills. Many researchers have found the neglect of oral communication skills in the school curriculum as the major problem in the leaning of the English language. A survey of trends in the teaching and learning of the English language however reveals that the contention is much on the teaching of the English*



*language as compared to its learning as most teachers of English are unqualified to teach English. Drawing from his experiences as a learner and a teacher of the English language, the research explores in detail the problems and implications in the teaching and learning of the English language. The origin of the English language and its encounter with the diverse languages in Ghana are examined vis a vis its role in diverse facets in the Ghanaian society and new measures proposed for possible adjustments .*

Taluah, A. R.

18th Great Writing International Conference. London Imperial College, United Kingdom. June 20- 21, 2015.

**Paper presented:**

Exploring the Perspectives of the Creative Mind: The Innate versus the Acquired

**ABSTRACT**

*From a traditional point of view, every talent is said to be a divine gift: and the creative arts are no exceptions. It is for such reason that there is said to be the god of medicine, thunder, harvest, dance and song, of which the creative arts belong amongst a host of others. It is believed that one who has not been divinely endowed with a gift cannot succeed in the endeavour. Yet, in the very recent generations, diverse formal institutions have been set to fine tune the minds of many individuals into the creative arts. The questions that arise are thus, at what point does the acquired talent supersede the innate or the vice versa? Can formal teaching actually make an artist? And if indeed both perspective can be true of an artist, who is better? While the two perspectives cannot be detached from one another, the fact still remains that the innate talent supersedes the acquired talent. This paper therefore sets out to outline the two main perspectives of the creative mind and examine the diverse notions of the creative arts in the social, economic, political and cultural dimensions. It further delineates the reasons that account for the diverse perspectives of the creative arts and theirs effects on society and the individual creative artists as a whole.*

**FACULTY OF  
BUSINESS EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Mordedzi, B. & Kpogo, V. L. (2015). Can girls become achievers in studying financial accounting?. *International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences*, 5, (6), 43-57. [http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijmie\\_june.php](http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijmie_june.php). ISSN: 2249-5894

**ABSTRACT**

*The aims of this classroom-action research were to discover the performance of the girls we taught, help them to improve their academic performance in financial accounting, help us improve our own teaching practices, and enable us to make instructional changes. All the thirty girls in the class took part in the study because they performed poorly after taking the pre-test. We changed conditions in the classroom to promote effective teaching and learning. We used class tests, assignments, teacher journals or field notes, student reflective logbooks, and observations to collect data. We coded the data we obtained and presented the results in tables. We used percentages to analyse the findings. Post intervention results showed that the performance of the students improved consistently over the study period. Results suggest that students can become achievers in the subjects they study if teachers make them engaged learners.*

Mordedzi, B. & Mireku, V. (2015). Senior high school students' learning styles in cost accounting in Ghana. *International Journal of Management, IT and Engineering*, 5, (6), 1-14. [http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijmie\\_june.php](http://www.ijmra.us/2015ijmie_june.php). ISSN: 2249-0558

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this classroom-action research is to improve the learning styles of our students in the study of cost accounting in a private Senior High School in Ghana. All the 15 students in the class took part in the study because they all lacked the requisite learning skills. We gave assignments and tests to the students and provided them with feedback. Students took part in the planning of lessons. They assessed themselves and they commented on our evaluation of their learning. In addition, they used the SQ5R learning method to improve their reading skills. We used observation, interview guides, and questionnaires to collect data. We presented the results in tables and used percentages to analyse the findings. Pre-intervention results showed that most of the students were auditory learners, followed by visual students. A few of the students did not fall into any specific group. However, post-intervention results showed that most of the students preferred kinaesthetic and visual learning styles. The least preferred learning style was independent learning or reflection. In spite of these findings, we can conclude that our students were diverse group of learners who can be successful and effective if they adopt good study habits.*

Mordedzi, B. (2014). Dividend payout and manufacturing firm performance in Ghana. *Journal of Emerging Issues in Accounting and Finance*, 1, (1), 18-37. <http://www.susmijournal.org>. ISSN: 2343-6824

### **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between explanatory factors and the performance of manufacturing firms listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange. The explanatory factors used are dividend payout, firm size, capital structure, and Tobin's Q. The proxies for firm performance are return on assets, return on equity, and future earnings. The study used balanced panel data that was built from the audited financial accounts of the seven manufacturing firms listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange. A pooled ordinary least square model was used to estimate the regression equation via Excel 2010/XLSTAT 2014. The results show that dividend payout has an insignificant negative relationship with return on assets but an insignificant positive relationship with return on equity and future earnings. Firm size has a significant positive relationship with return on assets, return on equity, and future earnings. Capital structure has a negative relationship with firm performance but the relationship is insignificant for return on equity. Tobin's Q has a negative relationship with firm performance but the relationship is insignificant for return on assets and future earnings. Based on the findings of this study, the conclusion is that dividend policy is irrelevant in determining the performance of listed manufacturing firms in Ghana. Consequently, managers of listed manufacturing firms should pay attention to other firm characteristics such as firm size for enhancing firm profitability and maximizing shareholder value.*

Mordedzi, B. (2015). Whistle blowing in Ghana: A conceptual analysis. *International Journal of Commerce, IT and Social Sciences*, 2, (4), 1-11. <https://www.ijmr.net.in> or <http://www.academia.edu/12098392/>. ISSN: 3394-5702

Mordedzi, B. (2015). Bases of power, leadership styles, and demographic profiles of undergraduate business students in Ghana. *International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 3, (4), 1-13. <http://www.ijmr.net.in> or <http://www.academia.edu/12132614/>. ISSN: 2321-1784

Mbawuni J. (2015). Examining Students' Feelings and Perception of Accounting Profession in a Developing Country: The Role of Gender and Student Category. *International Education Studies*. Online Published: May 27, 2015 doi:10.5539/URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/>

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper examines the preconceived notions accounting students in Ghana have about the accounting profession and whether these perceptions are influenced by gender and student category (graduates and undergraduates). This study was a cross-sectional survey of 516 undergraduate and 78 graduate accounting students from a public university in Ghana. A self-administered structured questionnaire was developed to collect primary data. Data were analysed using SPSS16.0. The results of this study show that, generally, both undergraduate and graduate accounting students have positive perceptions about accounting profession, contrary to most existing literature. Our findings indicate that despite the generally negative perception held by the public about accountants' behaviour accounting students in Ghana do not share the same perception with the public. This study also found that gender influences the perception of both graduate and undergraduate accounting students and few significant differences existed between graduate and undergraduate accounting students' perception of the profession. This research contributes to the academic debate surrounding the concerns of the future of accounting profession and its implications for contemporary accounting education in developing countries. It also provides knowledge to accounting educators in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) regarding areas of career orientation and training required to positively influence the perception of future accounting professionals in SSA and Ghana in particular. The limitations of this study are discussed to provide directions for future research.*

Mbawuni J. & Nimako S.G. (2015). Predicting Clients' Intentions to Acquire Credit Facilities in Ghanaian Financial Market. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 7(2), 63-77. DOI:10.5539/ijef.v7n2p63

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper assesses the key determinants of clients' intentions to acquire future loans from financial service providers in a developing country. Drawing on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), a conceptual model is developed and tested. The study involves a cross-sectional survey of 371 loan customers of leading financial service providers in Ghana. Due to the predictive focus of the study, data are analysed using Partial Least Squares structural equation modelling method available in SmartPLS 2.0. The results show that satisfaction, perceived usefulness and flexibility of loan terms and conditions are the significant factors, while trust, attitude towards loan and*

*social influence do not contribute significantly to predicting client's intentions to acquire future loans from financial service providers in Ghanaian financial market. This paper uniquely contributes to theory by testing a comprehensive framework of direct determinants of intentions to acquire loans in financial markets in developing countries, which is an under-researched area. Despite its limitations, the study provides important implications for managing clients' loan acquisition intentions and behaviour in financial markets.*

Mbawuni J. & Nimako S.G. (2015). Critical Factors Underlying Students' Choice of Institution for Graduate Programmes: Empirical Evidence from Ghana. *International Journal of Higher Education*, 4(1), 120-135. DOI:10.5430/ijhe.v4n1p120

### **ABSTRACT**

*The growth in higher education industry has caused a tremendous increase in the number and type of colleges, polytechnics and universities offering similar academic programmes especially in business disciplines in Ghana. The resultant competition in the education industry makes it crucial for education managers to understand the latent factors that underlie students' college and programme selection. The purpose of this study was to explore the factors underlying students' choices in accessing higher education in Ghana. The study was a cross-sectional survey of 183 students offering different masters' programmes in a public university in Ghana. It utilized exploratory factor analysis to identify seven latent factors that play critical role in students' choice of master's programmes. These factors are cost, student support quality, attachment to institution, recommendation from lecturers and other staff, failure to gain alternative admissions, location benefits, among others. The results of this research are beneficial to both scholars and management of colleges in the development of competitive advantage and appropriate promotional strategies for college and academic programmes that appeal favourably to potential students than competitors in Ghana and other developing countries. The paper contributes to the literature in the area of access and management of higher education.*

Mbawuni, J., & Anertey, A. R., (2014). Exploring Management Accounting Practices in Emerging Telecommunication Market in Ghana. *Accounting and Finance Research*, 3(4), 71-85. DOI: 10.5430/afr.v3n4p71

### **ABSTRACT**

*The ever-increasing importance of telecommunication companies in Ghana coupled with global and domestic competitions, increasing cost and decreasing profitability was the impetus for this study. This research examines the application of a broad range of management*

*accounting practices used by telecommunication companies in Ghana. It sought to establish the extent of use and reasons for the adoption of Management Accounting Practices (MAPs) in Ghana mobile telecom industry (GMTI). This study was a cross-sectional survey that yielded 37 useable questionnaire from respondents with varied professions in accounting and finance in MTN Ghana, a leading telecommunication company in Ghana. The findings show that the most used category of MAPs is strategic analysis practices, which has a higher relative usage rate than reported in previous research. Again, MTN Ghana uses more of traditional budgeting techniques, and relies more on financial measures than non-financial measures. The use of costing systems by MTN Ghana is quite low, prevalent among them are departmental overhead rate and Activity-based Costing. Overall, this study provides valuable understandings into the nature of MAPs applied by telecommunication companies in emerging markets in developing countries.*

Mbawuni, J., & Nimako, S. G. (2015). Modelling Job-related and Personality Predictors of Intention to Pursue Accounting Careers among Undergraduate Students in Ghana. *World Journal of Education*, 5(1), 65-81. DOI:10.5430/wje.v5n1p65

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study principally investigates job-related and personality factors that determine Ghanaian accounting students' intentions to pursue careers in accounting. It draws on a rich body of existing literature to develop a research model. Primary data were collected from a cross-sectional survey of 516 final year accounting students in a Ghanaian public university. Data were analysed using Smart PLS 2.0 to conduct Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results show that five factors are key determinants of accounting students' intentions to pursue accounting careers. Among the significant predictors, feelings about accounting profession made the greatest influence on career intentions, followed by accountants' reputation, job requirements, job outcomes and self-efficacy. Two factors, negative perception of ethical behaviour of accountants and accounting knowledge did not contribute significantly to predicting students' career intentions in the research context. Finally, the results show that stronger intention to pursue accounting career influences accounting students' recommendation of accounting careers to others. This study contributes to filling the dearth of empirical research in developing country SSA on career-choice predictors of accounting students' career intentions and its behavioural consequence. Theoretical, managerial and educational policy implications of this study are discussed.*

Mbawuni, J., & Nimako, S. G. (2014). Modelling the Antecedent and Consequence of Consumer Perceived Deception in Loan Services. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 6(1), 43-55. DOI: 10.5430/ijfr.v6n1p43

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper assesses the antecedent and consequence of consumer perceived deception (CPD) on consumer trust, satisfaction, attitude recommendation and intentions to acquire future loans from financial service providers. The proposed research model was tested using data from a survey of 371 loan customers of leading financial service providers in Ghana. The results show high information quality could significantly reduce CPD. Moreover, results indicate that CPD has negative effects on trust, satisfaction and likelihood to recommend loan service providers. However, CPD did not influence respondents' general attitude towards loans and future intentions for loan acquisition. This paper uniquely contributes to theory by testing a framework of antecedent and consequence of CPD in order to extend scholar's understanding of CPD in loan financial service context. The findings provide important implications for managing CPD in loan service delivery, and sustaining customer future intentions in spite of CPD in loan service. While this study is limited in terms of generalizability of the findings in developing countries, it provides avenues for further research to test the applicability of the proposed research model in financial markets in other research settings.*

Mbawuni, J., & Nimako, S. G. (2014). Getting Loan Clients to Recommend Financial Service Providers: The Role of Satisfaction, Trust and Information Quality. *Accounting and Finance Research*, 4(1), 78-91. DOI: 10.5430/afr.v4n1p78

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper examines the role of satisfaction, trust and information quality as determinants of loan clients' recommendation of financial service providers in a developing country. Drawing on existing literature, a conceptual model was developed and validated with data from loan clients in Ghana. The study involved a cross-sectional survey of 371 loan customers of leading financial service providers in Ghana. The results show that satisfaction, trust and loan information quality are significant factors influencing clients' recommendation of loan products. Moreover, satisfaction and information quality also contributed significantly to influencing clients' trust for financial service providers. The findings provide important implications for inducing loan clients' recommendation of financial services to others. While this study is limited in terms of generalizability of the findings in developing countries, it provides avenues for further research for modelling the determinants of loan acquisition intentions of clients in financial markets in other research settings.*



Musa, B. & Acheampong, A. (2015). Innovative measures adopted by petty traders in dealing with challenges of accessing financial credit in Ghana. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 5(2), 249 – 258.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study sought to explore the challenges that petty traders face in accessing financial credit from banks and financial institutions and the innovative measures they initiate to deal with these challenges. Using the convenient sampling technique, 200 petty traders from New Abirem in the Birim North District of the Eastern region were selected and interviewed. Results from descriptive analysis shows that the major reason why petty traders do not seek financial credit is lack of collateral. Lack of collateral was again mentioned by respondents as the major reason why they were denied credit. Majority of the respondents resort to joining susu groups/rotating savings and credit associations in dealing with the challenges they face in accessing financial credit from banks and financial institutions. This study provides an evidence of the significant importance of susu groups/rotating savings and credit associations in the business activities of petty traders in Ghana.*

Iddris, F. & Ibrahim, M. (2015). Examining the relationships between e-Marketing adoption and Marketing Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Ghana. *Journal of Marketing and Consumer Research*, 10, 160-169.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Given the importance of the Internet in general and for the marketing function in particular there has been a growing focus on understanding the determinants of e-Marketing adoption within firms. The purpose of this study was to explore factors that influence adoption of e-Marketing by SMEs in Ghana, and to examine the relationship between e-Marketing adoption factors and marketing performance. Primary data was collected using a quantitative research approach from 107 SMEs. Exploratory factor analysis was employed to identify the main e-Marketing adoption factors: which consists of Perceived Usefulness (PU), Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), External pressure and Strategic intent. The study revealed that all the four constructs significantly influence e-Marketing adoption among the SMEs, however factors identified in this study were found not to have significant impact on the SMEs marketing performance. An important implication of the study is that even though SMEs are using e-Marketing, the findings did show positive impact on SMEs marketing performance. A further study is needed to establish the relationship between e-Marketing adoption factors and marketing performance.*

Hinson, R., Gyabea, A., & Ibrahim, M. (2015). Sustainability reporting among Ghanaian universities, *Communication: South African Journal for Communication Theory and Research*, 41(1), 22-42, DOI: 10.1080/02500167.2015.1024391

**ABSTRACT**

*This is an exploratory study that brings to the fore the extent to which universities in Ghana report on their sustainability performance. It explores the issue of whether Ghanaian universities report on their sustainability performance, as well as the dimensions of sustainability they report on. A framework based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines and campus sustainability assessment tools was used as the basis for investigating sustainability reporting among the six biggest universities in Ghana. Despite the fact that none of the six universities had stand-alone sustainability reports, they all reported on their university sustainability performance through websites and annual reports, despite not explicitly claiming to be addressing sustainability. It was also noted that there is variable coverage of sustainability issues among the universities investigated. It appears that sustainability reporting in Ghanaian universities, while still in its infancy, is emerging. Universities in developing economy contexts might be encouraged to explicitly address and report sustainability issues through 'soft' regulations which address the imperative and content of sustainability reporting.*

Ibrahim, M. (2015). Evaluating hotel websites as a marketing communication channel: A dialogic perspective. *Information Development*, 1–10, DOI: 10.1177/0266666915570506 idv.sagepub.com

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper is to assess hotel websites as a marketing communication tool using Kent and Taylor's (1998) dialogic principles. This study was executed qualitatively using content analysis of 42 hotel websites in Ghana. The results of the study show that hotels in Ghana are adequately utilising websites as a marketing communication tool. The findings further show a preponderant use of the principle of conservation of visitors and the dialogic loop principle by the sampled hotel websites. However, the majority of the sampled websites performed rather poorly on the return visit principle. The research contributes to the scarce literature on hospitality management in an emerging economy context.*

Ibrahim, M. & Madichie, N. (2014) Entrepreneurial orientation among SME Wood Manufacturers in Ghana. *African Journal of Business and Economic Research*, 9(2/3), 87-115.

**ABSTRACT**

*This study explores the entrepreneurial orientation of Small and medium size enterprises*

*(SME) wood manufacturers in Ghana. Data for the study was obtained through an in-depth interview with the managers of four sampled wood manufacturers in Accra and Kumasi. Findings from the study indicate a strong relationship between the three dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation and competitive advantage in the furniture industry in Ghana. The study concludes that SME wood manufacturers in Ghana are entrepreneurial - i.e. innovative, risk taking and proactive. However, considering that the market is dynamic the study recommends that firms in this industry should constantly update existing competencies and seek new competencies, in order to have a sustained competitive advantage as well as profitability and growth. This paper evaluates entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance among small and medium enterprises from a developing country perspective.*

Domfeh, A.K., & Takyi, N. L. (2014). Good Governance and Financial Administration in Local Governance in Ghana. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 6(8), 106-118.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study set itself the task of evaluating good governance practices and their effects on financial administration in Local Government. Specifically, the study examined how good governance contributes to good financial administration in the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly. The paper adopts a quantitative approach in examining good governance and financial administration in the Ghanaian local governance structure using 103 respondents selected through the purposive sampling technique. The results show a positive association between good governance and financial administration. The results of this study have policy implications for improving upon the performance of the MMDAs in Ghana to ensure good governance practices which eventually translate into effective and efficient financial administration.*

Nimako, S. G., & Ntim, B. A. (2015). Modelling the Antecedents and Consequence of Consumer Switching Intentions in Ghana Mobile Telecommunication Industry. *International Journal of Business and Emerging Markets*, 7(1), 37-75. DOI:10.1504/IJBEM.2015.066093.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper proposed and empirically validated a theoretical model for explaining antecedents and consequence of consumer switching intentions in the mobile telecommunication service context. The proposed model was validated with data from 736 subscribers of six global providers of telecommunication services. Results indicate that the proposed model explains 59% of switching intentions; all antecedents under push, pull and three types of mooring effects significantly influence switching intentions. Switching intention was found to negatively affect loyalty and recommendation behaviour, but did not influence switching*

*behaviour. The study provides theoretical extensions to the push-pull-mooring model of consumer switching. While the study is limited to the mobile telephony context, it offers a new theoretical model that enables marketing managers to fully conceptualise competing factors that affect consumer switching process.*

Nimako, S. G., & Owusu, E. K. (2015). A theoretical framework for explaining subscribers' Intention to switch back in mobile telecom industry. *Management and Organisation Studies*, 2 (1), 107-119. DOI: doi:10.5430/mos.v2n1p107.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper proposes a model for explaining factors that influence consumer intentions to switch back (unswitch) in the mobile telecommunication industry context. The proposed structural model was tested using data from across-section of 756 subscribers of six global mobile telecommunication companies. The findings indicate that consumer intention to switch back is influenced by switching motive, post-switching behaviour and attractiveness of firm's offer. Moreover, switching efficacy was found to moderate the effect of perceived attractiveness of firm's offer on intention to switch back. The theoretical and managerial implications are discussed.*

Yeboah-Asiamah E., Quaye, D. M., & Nimako, S.G. (2015). Effects of Lucky Draw Sales Promotion on Brand Loyalty in Mobile Telecommunication Industry. *African Journal of Economics and Management*, 6(3), 17-29.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper is to empirically examine the relationship between lucky draw sales promotion (LDSP) and the four phases of brand loyalty in the telecommunication industry. A self-administered structure questionnaire was used to collect primary data from conveniently sampled 338 lucky draw winners in the Ghana telecommunication industry. A response rate of 67.1% was obtained for data analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). LDSP was found to positively relate to cognitive brand loyalty, and also to behavioral brand loyalty via affective and cognitive brand loyalty. All hypothesized relationships among the sequential four-stage loyalty were confirmed, except the direct relationship between LDSP and behavioral brand loyalty. The findings are limited to lucky draw winners in the telecommunication industry. Marketers can increase brand loyalty and profit more from their customers through targeted programs with hedonic benefits to build strong commitment level (conative brand loyalty), strong favouritism (affective brand loyalty), and strong beliefs about the superiority (cognitive brand loyalty) of a brand. Theoretically, this study fills the lack of empirical studies on non-price sales promotion techniques of lucky draws and customer brand loyalty in the telecommunication sector in developing economy*

*context and contributes to the body of knowledge in the area of customer brand loyalty and lucky draws sales promotion.*

Yeboah-Asiamah E., Nimako, S. G., Quaye, D. M., & Buame, S. (2015). Implicit and Explicit Loyalty: The Role of Satisfaction, Trust and Brand image in Mobile Telecommunication Industry. *International Journal of Business and Emerging Markets*, 7(3), 48-60.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper empirically assesses the moderating role of satisfaction, trust and brand image within implicit and explicit brand loyalty framework in the context of mobile telecommunication services in Ghana. The model is estimated on a sample of 338 consumers using a cross-sectional self-administered survey. Partial least square (PLS) structural equation modelling (SEM) was used to analysed data. Implicit loyalty, comprising of cognitive, affective and conative, makes significant influence on explicit loyalty; the moderating role of satisfaction on this relationship was strongly supported while the role of trust and brand image were partially significant. The findings are limited to telecommunications services context. Future researchers are encouraged to examine the applicability of the two proposed extensions in the light of different service contexts. This paper include implications for the development of marketing and loyalty strategies that results in better customer satisfaction, induce more trust in the brand and project the image of the brand high, to build a stable customer base which are core business assets. This paper provides theoretical extensions to sequential loyalty models and moderating role of three key relationship management constructs: satisfaction, trust and brand image.*

Nimako, S. G., & Nyame, R. K. (2015). Influence of Demography, Religiosity and Porting Behaviour on Switching Behaviour of Mobile Subscribers: Evidence from a Developing Country. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 10(7), 1-14.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper examines the extent to which consumer demography; religiosity and porting behaviour predict consumer switching behaviour (CSB) in the context of mobile subscribers from an emerging market perspective. Drawing from relevant literature, a predictive model was developed to test the influence of demography, religiosity and porting behaviour on CSB. Empirical data were collected through a cross-sectional survey design involving 736 mobile subscribers from six telecoms in Ghana. Data were analysed using binary logistics regression to test the proposed model. The results indicate that the effect of some demographics (age, income and length of relationship) and porting behaviour were*

*statistically significant in predicting mobile subscribers' switching behaviour; while other demographics (gender, education, marital status and phone use experience) and religiosity did not contribute to predicting switching behaviour of mobile subscribers in Ghana. The theoretical and managerial implications of this study are discussed. The limitations of this study offer avenues for future research.*

## PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS

Nimako, S G., & Ntim, B. A.

2014 International Research Initiatives Conference, Accra, August 7 -9 2014.

### **Paper presented:**

Developing a switching index for mobile telecommunication industry.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this paper is to develop a theoretically grounded and handy switching index to enable managers measure mobile subscribers' propensity to switch from one mobile operator to another, and apply it to Ghana mobile telecom industry (GMTI). Drawing from the Synthesized Consumer Switching Model (SCSM), which incorporates antecedents of CSB in the marketing literature and PPM theory of CSB, a conceptual model of 21 antecedents of CSB was proposed for the purpose of developing an index that contains only a small number of significant switching factors. Through a cross-sectional survey design involving 736 mobile subscribers from six telecoms in GMTI, a regression analysis using partial least squares modelling was used to estimate the relative weights for the derived switching factors. The results indicate a six-factor index, in which low commitment and perceived network quality contribute a weight of 0.20 to consumer switching propensity, followed by overall switching intentions (0.19), low perceived reputation of current service provider (0.17), positive attitude towards switching (0.13), attractiveness competitor reputation (0.09) and the least weighted factor was peer influence (0.02). The derived Nimako-Ntim switching index was applied to sub-sample groups in GMTI. The procedures for deriving, applying and describing the index are thoroughly explained for managerial purpose. This paper fills the dearth of empirical studies that develop theoretically grounded switching index in general and especially in the telecom industry context. The findings imply that practitioners can use the derived switching index to conveniently assess and predict switching propensity of their consumers periodically.*

**FACULTY OF  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Asante, G., Hayfron-Acquah, J.B., Riverson, K. (2015). Leveraging VOIP on local area network using java media framework. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 113, (19), 12-19. ISSN: 973-93-80885-66-7

**ABSTRACT**

*Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a standard for taking analogue audio signals, and turning them into digital data that can be transmitted over a network. VoIP has become an important factor in network communication. It has a lower operational cost, greater flexibility, and a variety of enhanced applications. VoIP is time – based. To ensure real-time transmission, Real-Time Transmission Protocol (RTP) is used on top of User Datagram Protocol (UDP). RTP provides end-to-end network transport functions suitable for applications transmitting real-time data, such as audio, video or simulation data, over multicast or unicast network services. Java Media Framework (JMF) is an Application Programming Interface (API) that uses RTP and therefore ideal for time-based media. Thus, the topic: leveraging VOIP on LAN using Java Media Framework. The research aims at designing a system that will allow users to communicate over a data network. That is, to be able to send text, make voice and video call, and transfer file over a network. The system uses client/server architecture. The architecture is a 3-tier: the client, the main server and the database server. The system designed could be used on Android mobile phones and computers with Windows operating system. The system designed allows users to communicate at virtually no cost. The product will also put the network of various organizations into full utilization.*

Gyamfi, S. A. & Ansong-Gyimah, K. (2015). Digitally mediated learning and pre-service teachers in less resourced regions. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 4, (3), 1535-1538. <http://www.ijsr.net/archive/v4i3/SUB152309.pdf>. ISSN: 2319-7064

**ABSTRACT**

*Digital technologies of today have challenged the traditional systems of education and have created potential new ways of delivery of knowledge and skills that require a critical look at learning and how it might be delivered. This study seeks to identify and describe the types of digitally mediated learning (DML) practices present at the training of teachers in less resourced regions. A qualitative analysis of pre-service teachers' online posts on a selected social media will be analysed to identify Hanging Out, Messing Around and Geeking Out – HOMAGO (Ito, et al., 2010) practices and to ascertain if any interest-driven learning occurs in this environment. Results from this study will add to existing knowledgebase of DML practices especially in teacher education.*



Gyamfi, S. A. & Gyaase, P. O. (2015). Students' perception of blended learning environment: A case study of the University of Education, Winneba - Kumasi campus, Ghana. *International Journal of Education and Development using Information and Communication Technology*, 11, (1), 80 -100.. <http://ijedict.dec.uwi.edu/viewarticle.php?id=1933>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The increasing utilization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in addressing various societal needs has catalysed the need to deploy this all important tool in education in developing countries to address the need of the increasing student enrolment in universities. This study was conducted to assess students' perception of blended learning environment. The blended learning environment was designed on a Moodle platform using an adaptation of the practical enquiry model. This intervention was designed to ensure that the benefits of both online and face-to-face learning environment were harnessed for the achievement of set pedagogical goals. The study used formative experiment with 75 first year university students and their lecturers who were studying Communication Skills (CS) as the participants. The experiment was carried out over two semesters at the University of Education, Winneba – Kumasi Campus in Ghana. The findings showed positive perceptions of student on the blended learning environment. However, the problem of slow Internet connectivity and lack of Internet access for some of the students outside the university campus hindered the effectiveness of the blended learning environment for a few students. Improvement in ICT infrastructure and capacity building for lecturers to adopt blended learning approach were recommended.*

Yalley P. K., Asiedu, E. & Mpae, I. (2014). Effects of Bauxite Tailings as Partial Replacement for Sand in Sandcrete Bricks Production. *Journal of Civil and Environmental Research*, 6, (11), 23-30.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study was carried out on sand-cement bricks with bauxite tailings, a mining by-product partially replacing the sand varying percentage levels. The bauxite tailings varied from 0% to 50% against the sand at intervals of 10%. Using bricks with dimensions: 210mm × 105mm × 75mm, a total of 120 bricks were produced and tested for their compressive strength, abrasion loss and water absorption after 28-days curing age. Results from the study showed that composite bricks with the bauxite tailings replacing up to 20% of the sand content recorded the highest compressive strength, lowest abrasion loss with the least water permeability. Even though, there was a general decline in the properties of the composite bricks with bauxite tailings replacement beyond 20%, bricks produced satisfied the minimum requirements for bricks suitable for walling. A strong correlation existed between bricks produced from the different replacement levels and the properties of the bricks studied.*

*The bricks performed satisfactorily as masonry units where bauxite tailings content did not exceed 20%.*

Ohemeng, E. A., Yalley, P. K., Dadzie J., & Djokoto S. D. (2014). Utilization of Waste Low Density Polyethylene in High Strengths Concrete Pavement Blocks Production. *Journal of Civil and Environmental Research*, 6, (5), 126-135.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The disposal of waste plastics is causing a great challenge in Ghana and the world as a whole as the usage of plastics is growing day by day and it takes centuries for waste plastics to decompose. Hence, there is the need to adopt effective methods to utilize these plastics. The main objective of this research was to investigate the feasibility of using waste low density polyethylene as partial replacement for sand in the production of concrete pavement blocks. In this study cement, sand, coarse aggregate, and ground plastic were used. The mix proportion was 1: 1.5: 3 (cement: sand: coarse aggregate). The plastic was used to replace the sand by volume at 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and 60%. It was observed that density, compressive strength, flexural strength, and splitting tensile strength decreased as the plastic content increased. However, the water absorption increased as the plastic content increased. Compressive strengths level ranging from 14.70N/mm<sup>2</sup> – 47.29N/mm<sup>2</sup> were achieved when water cement ratios of 0.30 – 0.45 were used. Although, the strengths of the pavement blocks decreased as the plastic content increased, compressive strengths of 20N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 30N/mm<sup>2</sup>, and 40N/mm<sup>2</sup> which are satisfactory for pedestrians walk ways, light traffic and heavy traffic situations respectively could be achieved if 10% - 50% plastic contents are used. It is concluded that the modified pavement blocks would contribute to the disposal of plastics in the world.*

Mitchual, S. J., Donkoh, M., & Bih, F. (2015). Awareness and willingness to utilize health and safety measures among workers of a timber processing firm in Ghana. *Journal of Scientific Research and Reports*, 6, (3), 178-188. 10.9734/jsrr/2015/15786.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper reports the assessment of safety practices and injuries in a timber company in Ghana. A cross-sectional survey design was used for the study. Data were collected from 300 respondents at a sawmill in Ghana using a 5-point Likert-type scale questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analyses. The result indicates that the mean rating of the respondents on their use of personal protective equipment ranged from 1.09 to 2.51. This implies that the workers of the sawmill rarely or never wear: gloves, overall, goggles, face shield, nose and mouth mask, earplugs or helmet during wood processing. Additionally, the mean ratings of the respondents regarding safety practices,*

machine and maintenance, ranged from 2.42 to 4.03 with three out of the eight items having mean ratings higher than the theoretical mean of 3.0. The ratings of the respondents of the saw doctoring department on their practice of safety on machine and maintenance were significantly higher than that of the other departments. The result of the study further suggests that the workers of this sawmill do rarely report of: skin irritation/dermatitis, eye irritation, lack of appetite, arm/leg amputation, neck pains, hearing loss and poor eye sight problems. However, they usually report of headaches, nausea, respiratory problems, small cuts, back pains, and hip and leg pains. The outcome of this study therefore suggests that the management of the sawmill studied need to do more to enforce practice of safety, especially the use of personal protective equipment, to reduce hazards and injuries associated with wood processing in the firm.

Mitchual, S. J. (2015). Enhancing the physical properties of briquettes from sawdust of *Piptadenia africana* through combination with *Ceiba pentandra*. *British Journal of Applied Science and Technology*, 6, (4), 399-407. 10.9734/bjast/2015/12315.

### **ABSTRACT**

This study sought to determine the effect of combining sawdust of *Piptadenia africana* with *Ceiba pentandra* on the physical and mechanical properties of briquettes produced at room temperature using low compacting pressure without a binder. Briquettes were produced from a mixture of sawdust of *Piptadenia africana* and *Ceiba pentandra*. Particle size of sawdust used for this study was 1mm or less. The two materials were combined at mixing proportions: 80 : 20, 60 : 40, 40 : 60 and 20 : 80 (*Piptadenia africana* : *Ceiba pentandra*). The results indicated that the relaxed density of briquettes produced from the mixed materials ranged from 534 to 766 kg/m<sup>3</sup> whilst that of compressive strength in cleft ranged from 12.46 to 60.28 N/mm. At compacting pressure levels between 30 and 50 MPa, all the briquettes produced from the mixed materials had adequate compressive strength in cleft. The impact resistance index of briquettes from the mixed materials was adequate and ranged from 128 to 500%. The compressive strength in cleft and impact resistance index of all the briquettes produced from the mixed species were better than those produced from *Piptadenia africana* only. Additionally, at 5% level of significance, the relaxed density, compressive strength in cleft and impact resistance index of briquettes were significantly affected by the biomass raw material and compacting pressure. Thus, the addition of sawdust of *Ceiba pentandra* to that of *Piptadenia africana* could significantly improve the physical and mechanical properties of briquettes produced from sawdust of *Piptadenia africana*. Therefore, production of briquettes from mixed timber species should be encouraged.

Amoah, M., Dadzie, P. K., Bih, F. K. and Wiafe E. D. (2015). Consumer preferences and purchase intentions for rattan furniture. *Wood and Fiber Science*, 47, (3), 1-15.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Although research on consumer preference and purchase intentions has received significant attention, little research has been performed with respect to furniture products, particularly in the area of empirical hypothesis testing. This study used regression models to test hypotheses relating to positional goods consumption and environmental and sustainable consumption theories to investigate consumers' preference for rattan cane furniture and their intentions to purchase the product. A questionnaire was administered to 750 staff and students from universities, polytechnics, and research institutions in Ghana. The results showed that social status, modernity, and environmental safety supported the preference and purchase intentions for rattan cane furniture, whereas mixed results emerged from sustainable consumption. The most important driver of preference for rattan cane furniture was modernity, followed by environmental safety, social status, and sustainable consumption. In the case of purchase intentions, social status emerged as the most important factor, followed by modernity, and then environmental consumption. Building a positive social, environmental, and sustainable image of rattan cane furniture will enhance the product's value and this will culminate in increasing consumers' preference for the product and their intentions to purchase the product. The study concluded that through market segmentation, manufacturers, and marketers of rattan cane furniture can target consumers who are pro-environmentalists and those who want to use the product to enhance their social image, thereby attracting a price premium.*

Amoah, M. and Boateng, R.K. (2014). Addressing illegal logging in Ghana: Do value, social identity, and corporate social responsibility theories matter?. *International Forestry Review*, 16, (6),

### **ABSTRACT**

*Even though several researchers have advanced reasons underlying the prevalence of illegal logging in the tropics, the use of socialization, social identity and corporate social responsibility theories to explain this phenomenon is rare. This study examined whether value, social identity, and corporate social responsibility theories can be used to explain why illegal logging is prevalent in four forest communities in Ghana. Drawing on these theories, it was hypothesized that the chainsaw operators (CSO) are using their social responsibility activities and community solidarity to solicit support from the forest communities in which they operate. Using systematic and convenience sampling techniques, 95 households and 380 individuals were sampled, respectively, for the study. It is evident from the study that the strong attachment of the chainsaw operators to the communities in which they operate has enabled them to galvanize support from the communities and this support appears to have been strengthened by the perceived social, environmental, and economic benefits*

derived from the chainsaw operations. Among the corporate social responsibility factors, higher compensation rates paid to farmers for crops damage by CSO and the perception that chainsaw operations are more environmentally benign than those of large-scale timber harvesting firms appear to be the most significant factors influencing farmers' decision to support CSO. The paper concludes that the question of who should own trees on farmlands and what economic benefits should be accrued to farmers for keeping commercial trees on their farms needs rethinking. Strengthening the policy regime on compensation payments and strong adherence to timber harvesting rules could also help reduce the incidence of illegal logging, at least, at the community level.

Dadzie, P. K., Amoah, M., Boampong, E., and Frimpong-Mensah, K. (2015). Effect of density and moisture content on biological durability of stem and branch wood of *Entandrophragma cylindricum* (sapele). *Journal of the Indian Academy of Wood Science*, 12, 44-53.

### **ABSTRACT**

Branch wood is being promoted as supplement to stem wood but its natural durability is scarcely studied. This study compared the biological durability of branch wood of *Entandrophragma cylindricum* (sapele) to its stem wood for ground or other outdoor applications like garden furniture at two moisture levels (i.e.,  $9 \pm 3$  and  $14 \pm 2$  % using kiln-drying and air-drying methods, respectively). The study followed a field test method according to EN 252-1989 in combination with percentage weight loss. Branch and stem wood samples were extracted from two natural forests in Ghana. Results indicated that branch wood of sapele was marginally denser than its stem wood. Percentage weight loss of branch wood compared to its stem wood was significantly higher by approximately 108 % at  $14 \pm 2$  % moisture content (MC) but significantly lower by 53 % at  $9 \pm 3$  % MC. The stem and branch woods at  $14 \pm 2$  % MC were classified respectively as moderately durable and non-durable, but at  $9 \pm 3$  % MC both were classified as moderately durable. Visual rating indicated that at  $9 \pm 3$  % MC branch wood could have a better service life than stem wood. Density and MC correlated positively and negatively respectively with weight loss but the association was marginally stronger for stem wood ( $R^2 = 0.86$  %) than branch wood ( $R^2 = 0.82$  %). In conclusion, sapele branch wood material dried to  $9 \pm 3$  % MC appeared more durable than branch wood at  $14 \pm 2$  % MC or stem wood at either  $9 \pm 3$  or  $14 \pm 2$  % MC. Wood products manufacturers and users should consider using well dried branch wood of sapele to supplement stem wood for ground applications. Further research is encouraged to assess other properties of the branch wood in comparison with its stem wood for a firmer conclusion to be drawn on their utilization.

Dadzie, P. K. and Amoah, M. (2015). Density, some anatomical properties and natural durability of stem and branch wood of two tropical hardwood species for ground applications. *European Journal of Wood and Wood Products*, doi 10.1007/s00107-015-0925-x.

### **ABSTRACT**

*As wood resources deplete, branch wood is being promoted to supplement stem wood in Ghana, but its natural durability, which indicates its service life and can influence its acceptance and use is scarcely studied. This study compares the natural durability and some anatomical properties of branch wood and stem wood of *Entandrophragma cylindricum* (sapele) and *Khaya ivorensis* (mahogany) using *Ceiba pentandra* stem wood as control. Natural durability test followed field test method according to European Standard EN 252 1989 in combination with percentage weight losses while the anatomical investigations followed IAWA Committee 1989 recommendations. For each species, two branch logs were cut from each of two sampled trees from two natural forests in Ghana. Stem wood was also obtained from the same forest reserves as the branches. All sample groups were tested at air-dried moisture content of  $14 \pm 2$  % as specified in the standard. Branch wood of both species were denser than their stem wood, but in addition to mahogany stem wood they were rated “non-durable”, while sapele stem wood was rated moderately durable. Thus at 5 % significance level, natural durability of mahogany branch wood appeared comparable to that of its stem wood whereas sapele branch wood was significantly less durable than its stem wood but more durable than *Ceiba* stem wood. Branch wood and stem wood vessels diameter and proportion also were significantly different ( $p < 0.1$ ). Expectedly, density correlated positively with natural durability, but the correlation among anatomical properties, natural durability and density were stronger in stem wood than in branch wood. In conclusion, stem and branch wood of mahogany are both nondurable but sapele stem wood appears better than its branch wood for ground applications. Anatomical properties of stem wood influenced natural durability more than those of branch wood. For better acceptance of branch wood of the species for wood products manufacturing, further research would be necessary for additional data on their toxic extractive levels, mechanical properties and durability at different sites or/and using other drying methods.*

**SCHOOL OF  
CREATIVE ARTS**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Kemevor, A.K (2014). Traditional Ingenuity in Ghanaian Atumpan Drum Construction (From Locally Obtainable ‘Cordia Millenii’). *International Institute for Science and Technology and Education*, 22 59-69. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/ADS/article/view/14653/15007>.

**ABSTRACT**

*The forest abounds in different species of trees that the African wood carver capitalizes on to make artifacts. Design and construction of drums particularly in the form of wood art has been in existence for so many years. The purpose of this article is to highlight on the design of traditional carving of Atumpan drum as an excellent art work; As an artwork, its nature, design elements and production process have been discussed. The selection of appropriate wood and design motifs for production and their symbolism have also been considered. Descriptive research method based on the qualitative research approach was employed. This study shows an important distinction between the seeing, viewing, and liking of a specific piece of art and lack of understanding. The investigation of creativeness in the art requires some theoretical originality to enable the development of an effective research method capable of subtly reporting upon original artistic activity. The study states that traditional methods and approaches of Atumpan drum carving must be revived in order to give room for creativity which is indispensable for any development to happen.*

Kemevor, A.K., & Kassah, J.K (2015). Challenges of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Educational Stakeholders in the Volta Region of Ghana. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, 2, (6), 70-79. <http://www.arcjournals.org/pdfs/ijhsse/v2-i6/9.pdf>. ISSN: 2349-0381

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper was to find out the attitude of Educational Stakeholders towards challenges confronting Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the Volta Region of Ghana. The qualitative research method with questionnaire and interview guide helped to examine the nature and scope of the Technical and Vocational education in Ghana as well as the roles it plays in creating jobs for unemployed Ghanaians and to minimize poverty and the challenges of Technical and Vocational Education in Ghana. The stratified random sampling method was used in sampling out the various subjects. These comprised stakeholders such as parents, teachers, employers, government and private institutional heads, alumna and, students of second cycle institutions were selected for the study. These groups were chosen because they would provide relevant information needed for this paper. Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the Volta Region of Ghana faces a lot of challenges. This paper revealed that technical and vocational institutions in Ghana are inadequate considering the number of Junior High School graduates in the system. This*



*has resulted in large class size in the few existing Technical and Vocational Institutions. The large class sizes do not match with the supply and provision of training resources. This does not allow the instructor to attract and sustain the attention of all students during demonstration lessons. Also, the infrastructure and training facilities of the institutions are in deplorable state resulting in outdated training content. This paper recommended Ministry of Education and other stakeholders in charge of Technical and Vocational Education and Training to formulate policies that will make TVET meet international standard so that graduates of TVET also meet the demands of international labour market.*

Donkor, E., Adu, C., & Kemevor, A. K. (2014). Comparative Study of Fashion Production Units in Ghanaian Polytechnics. *Arts and Design Studies*, 24, 1-7. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/ADS/article/view/16285/16711>. ISSN: 2224-6061 (Paper) 2225-059X (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Technological and vocational Education has emerged as one of the most capable Human Resource Improvement Strategies that African countries need to conform, in other to train and update their technical labour force for speedy industrialization and national development. The impact of Technical and Vocational Education and the way skills training and competences are learnt in developing countries can improve polytechnic education of which Fashion is one. The Ghanaian Polytechnics have mostly since their inception relied heavily on industries outside the school environment to give their students hands-on-training in industrial practices related to their various programmes. Students studying fashion design and textiles also face similar challenges. This study therefore focuses on comparative study of production units in Polytechnics that offer fashion design and textile courses by examining the need to compare production units in Polytechnics and the role production units play especially in fashion education. The study also seeks to identify best practices in the fashion industry that could be replicated in a production unit for effective fashion education in Ghanaian Polytechnics. The study seeks to compare equipment available in production units in fashion design and textile department in Accra, Ho, Kumasi and Takoradi Polytechnics. The simple random sampling technique was used to sample views from the respondents and as data collection instrument a structured questionnaire was administered to one hundred and forty seven respondents (147). Out of the one hundred and forty seven respondents, twenty eight (28) were interviewed. The interpretation of the data reveals that most Polytechnics offering fashion education have production units. From the responses it can be concluded that the machines in the institutions production units if maintained and used properly will improve polytechnic education and also bridge the gap between Polytechnics and industries. Since the institutions will produce competent and skilled graduates, garment manufacturing industries will have confidence in the polytechnic's graduates and willingly employ them. Based on the study certain recommendations have been made.*

Siaw, S.D., Kemevor, A.K., & Dzamedo, B.E (2014). The appropriate effects of elements and principles of designing apparel in fashion. *Global Journal of Arts Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2, (9), 1-12. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Appropriate-Effects-of-Elements-and-Principles-of-Designing-Apparel-in-Fashion.pdf>. ISSN: 2052-6350 (Print), 2052-6369(Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Fashion makes a dramatic statement about one's personality and when worn with elegance and flair, gives an impression of sophistication and style. That is why a true fashion designer is said to possess the ability to transform a piece of fabric into a work of art. It can be said therefore that, the proper use of elements of art play an important role in designing beautiful and attractive dresses. That is why several factors ought to be considered before choosing the right design elements and principles for a fabric. This and many other factors led to the need to understand designers and consumers technicalities on the proper use of elements and principles for designing apparel. The study employed structured questionnaire survey of 105 respondents of fashion designers and consumers with basic ideas on fashion. The data analysis was carried out with simple frequency levels and using the regression analysis to test the hypothesis of the study and determine the coefficient of the effects of elements and principles on fashion design. It was established that, most consumers and designers have a general idea on elements and principles of design as being part of garment construction and daily dressing codes but also acknowledge that they were not aware of its technicalities and effects on the overall look of fashion. The study however recommends that, a broader awareness on these materials of design with descriptive and common word should be selected and that which easily represents each concept group and effectively communicates its essence.*

Opoku, M., Baiden, S., & Kemevor, K. A. (2015). Quality systems of finishing clothing in the small scale industries in Ghana. *Projournal of Humanities and Social Science (PHSS)*, 3, (1), 01-11. <http://www.projournals.org/PHSS/1320150102.php>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study is intended to address the quality systems of finishing locally manufactured garments which contribute tremendously to the sales and acceptance of garments globally of the small scale industries in Ghana. The sample size of the study was 70 respondents which mainly constituted fashion designers, fashion students and consumers. Questionnaires, interviews and observations were used for data collection and analysis made. Major findings from the study indicated that most of the local fashion designers do not adhere to quality systems of finishing since they were trained informally and besides, no law governs their*

activities. The inability of these designers to practice the appropriate finishing procedures affects their sales both locally and internationally. On the other hand, the clothing students admitted that finishing cannot be underestimated or ruled out in garments production since it (finishing) plays a very vital role in terms of the volume of sales which is directly related to the quality of the final output. They however asserted that finishing forms part of the core courses taught in school. Consumers had little knowledge in garment finishing as revealed by the study. The study concludes with a call on institutions, agencies and stakeholders to collaboratively help develop and sensitize local fashion designers on the importance of finishing in garment designing for a better global acceptance and value.

Yirenkyi, S.M. & Amponsah, E.K. (2014). Theatre and Social Change: Reasserting Traditional Values through Theatre, The Role of Kobina Sekyi.. *American Journal of Social Sciences Arts and Literature*, 1, (4), 1 - 8. [http://ajssal.com/AJSSAL\\_Vol.%201,%20No.%204,%20April%202014/THEATRE.pdf](http://ajssal.com/AJSSAL_Vol.%201,%20No.%204,%20April%202014/THEATRE.pdf). ISSN: 2334 - 0037

### **ABSTRACT**

*The Culture of a people is supposed to identify them as a unique group of people and therefore needs to be regarded and protected with all the people's might, will as well as resources and everything they have. This paper explores how Africans (Ghanaians) always revere and hold in the highest esteem that which is from the colonizer (Western world) as opposed to theirs. Through the spectrum of the playwright, Kobina Sekyi, one of Ghana's premiere writers, an attempt is made to analyse and interpret his play, The Blinkards as a base look at this phenomenon of "Africaness Bastardisation" as a choice as opposed to heeding to call for National Self Assertion. A case will be made to buttress the point that Theatre /Drama has the potency to positively affect Social Change*

Amponsah, E.K. & Yirenkyi, S.M. (2014). Kwaku Ananse: Profiling the Ageless Hero of Ghanaian Folktales. *West African Journal of Musical Arts Education.*, 2, (2), 82 - 98.

### **ABSTRACT**

*It is an undeniable fact that, one character who has been able to keep his name, stature and personality since his creation to date is Ananse the spider. Ananse, has been and is still known in all quarters of the Ghanaian society, from the child living in the smallest village of the Ghanaian Akan society, to the most learned professor in academia. A critical analysis of this creature will unravel certain mysteries and questions which seem to surround him such as what or who is Ananse? This study will examine his description as ageless, accolades as*

*hero and supreme. It will further investigate how he was chosen to be the main protagonist of Ghanaian folktales and how his name has been used to brand stories or folktales, especially among the Akan communities in Ghana, thus, Anansesem (Stories about the spider)*

Osei, L. A. (2014). Encouraging dance and its notation in Ghanaian basic schools. *Journal of Performing Arts*, 4, (4), 55-62.

### **ABSTRACT**

*For many years, we have come to accept that oral traditions have aided in the passing on of information from one generation to the other. However, due to social change and modernity, the youth of today do not want to have anything to do with the past. Unfortunately our present life and future depend greatly on our past. Formal education has become the main source for the handing down of information. Yet cultural issues like dance have not been well catered for by formal education. What are the reasons and to what extent can they be looked at? It is the objective of this paper to examine this through a project carried out in a formal education environment.*

Mereku, C .W. K. & Mereku, D. K. (2015). Congruence Between the Intended, Implemented, and Attained ICT Curricular in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Canadian Journal of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education*. 15,(1). 1-14. DOI: 10.1080/14926156.2014.992555. Manuscript ID: 992555

### **ABSTRACT**

*The PanAfrican Research Agenda on the Pedagogical Integration of information and communication technology (ICT; PanAf) research project was initiated in 2006 to support initiatives in African countries to integrate ICT into teaching and learning through the frequent collection and analysis of data on ICT usage. The article examines the congruence between the intended and implemented ICT curricula in six African countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, and South Africa) that participated in the study. Data obtained from the PanAf observatory (at [www.observatoiretic.org](http://www.observatoiretic.org)) on these countries' use of ICT in education revealed that the national curricula documents (intended curricula) and teachers' classroom practices (implemented curricula) both emphasize ICT as the subject of learning rather than as a means of learning.*

**BOOKS**

Kemevor, A.K., & Awuah, H., (2014). *The Heritage of Pomadze Community*. (1) Accra: Alberto Prints. . ISBN: 978-9988-2-0019-0

Kemevor, A.K., & Serebour, S., (2014). *The Akwatia Community*. (1) Accra: Sarvida Enterprise.

Brew-Riverson, E. H., (2014). *Mary, My Love & Other plays*. (1) Accra:: Neffprint Multimedia.. . ISBN: 978-9988-1-9230-3

**ABSTRACT**

*This play employs the potency of sub-textual inferences doused with the power of the imagination and takes its audience back into time, precisely over two thousand years in retrospect. Consider this personalized scenario; you are engaged to be married to probably one of the most beautiful and chaste women in the land. Then a few days to the formal marriage ceremony she says she is pregnant! You know you have not ever touched her; it would have been anathema to even dare, considering the culture at the time. When confronted, she has the audacity to implicate God! The play takes artistic liberties while keeping within the sacred confines of the Christian Holy Scriptures and explores the seeming deafening silence in its pages as to the probable psychological, emotional and socio-cultural ramifications of one of the 'strange' occurrences that defies logic, captured in literary documentation - sacred or secular.*

Brew-Riverson, E. H., (2014). *The Truth & Other plays..* (1) Accra:: Neffprint Multimedia.. . ISBN: 978-9988-1-9231-0

**ABSTRACT**

*The Truth is inspired by sub-textual inferences from probably the most captivating literary document in existence, the Bible. In The Gospel According To St. Matthew {Matthew 27:19}, Matthew captures the account of the Christ of the Christian scriptures and of world history, standing trial before Pontius Pilate, a potentate of Roman rule and Governor of the district of Judea at the time. While Pilate contends with either to kowtow to popular pressure and send the Christ to an excruciating death on a cross or to set him free, he receives a missive from his wife persuading him to not implicate himself with the travesty of justice regarding the "just man" who stands accused before him. To what extent this communique influenced Pilate's ultimate decision we may never be able to amply tell in the dispensation of time. The Truth, via the gift of imagination made available to each of us by our Creator-God, takes a*

*peek into the {hypothetically} possible interaction Pilate had with his wife when he returned home from the trial that did, after all, send the Christ to the cross!*

## PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS

Adomina, M. A. K

PASMAE. J. N Ayetey Auditorium, South Campus, Winneba. 10th July, 2014

**Paper presented:**

The Arts as communication tool for social development.

**ABSTRACT**

*One of the important aspects of African Musical Arts is drumming. Among the people of Mafi-Tonu Ewe communities in the Volta region of Ghana, drumming enhances communication, socialization and education. The facet of this paper highlights the educational role of drumming and then focuses on drumming as a form of communication in music and dance activities. It also examines how the structures of drum patterns, in performance practice, can have implications for the music educator. In dealing with it, I draw on the body of literature on African and Ghanaian ethnographic field research on music, dance and drumming and my own experience as a drummer, dancer and musician. It uses two models: Drumming as a form of communication and social well-being and then educational implication of drumming. The former being the main framework.*

Edu, J. K.

School of Creative Arts, Faculty seminar. Seminar room, Central campus, Winneba  
October 10, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Scenography: Examining a new marketing strategy for corporate promotion and development

**ABSTRACT**

This paper presents a critical overview of the recent development by both public and private institutions in Ghana as regards the application of scenic design concepts as an effective interpretation for the promotion of goods and services in the 21st century. Additionally, how these organizations have uncontrollably utilized the design concepts effectively to translate

and communicate the values of their business ideas, products and services to consumers. The purpose of the study is to examine the synergy between scenic design and business in relation to institutional identity and the role of the scenic design concept in business promotion and branding. Data for the study was collected using oral interviews and informal interactions. Finally, the research question that directs the discussions in this paper is: how does the scenic design effectively promote corporate business. Findings indicate that scenic design is a visual statement that enhances business practice and presentation.

Edu, J. K.

WASRC-PASMAE, Conference & Special Annual PATAG INSET Workshop. J. N. Ayyettey, Winneba June 10 - 14, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Animated costume puppets: An effective model medium for the dissemination and sensitization in education for participatory community development

***ABSTRACT***

*Traditionally, the adopted forms of organizing open theatre forums aimed at behavioural change within a given community as a result of identified social issues have been hitherto promoted through the use of identified structures like theatre for development, theatre for communication and theatre for behavioural change to mention a few. The animated costume puppet theatre as a complimentary model opens up to a broader perspective in collaboration within the creative arts industry aimed at a total visual educational programme. This paper discusses the impact of the model under review in relation to the socio - economic development of Ghana in the 21st century. It also highlights a unique application and principles of animated puppetry theatre with a fusion of costume props as a more efficient and effective structure for a community mobilization and sensitization programme.*

Nukpezah, P.

AfTA Annual International Conference. Accra, Ghana July 2014

**Paper presented:**

Tertiary Theatre and Performance Education in Ghana: The Winneba Experience.

***ABSTRACT***

*This presentation explores the current history of tertiary theatre education in Ghana. It considers how it has evolved within the university educational system over the years. The*

*study reflects on how theatre and performance have been challenged within the university community and asks the question that how can a critical discourse about theatre be achieved if the current trend is still a struggle for identity within academia? It further discusses a survey on the perception of students pursuing Theatre in the University of Education, some parents and university staff all in Winneba. The Winneba experience is analyzed led by the conviction that theatre still holds a place in the transformation of lives for a greater sense of purpose in life and nation building. This awareness, it is believed would alert curriculum developers to the possibility for reshaping theatre in the present and future.*

Nukpezah, P.

WASRC-PASMAE CONFERENCE & SPECIAL ANNUAL PATAG INSET & WORKSHOP. Accra, Ghana June 2014

**Paper presented:**

The Place of Theatre Arts Education in Ghana's Future

**ABSTRACT**

*Theatre as has been observed by many provides an arena for the rehearsal of life experiences. Through these rehearsals, it is believed people adopt new ways of life. Much of Ghana's developmental challenges is said to be the result of the attitudes or behaviour of its people. It is also observed that attitudes/behaviour whether desirable or undesirable are learned, and could be changed through appropriate conditioning. Though a lot of progress has been made in understanding the causes of these attitudes /behaviour of the Ghanaian and the need to prevent them, various reports still show a number of challenges. The distinct effects of the numerous intervention strategies adopted to address these challenges of the Ghanaian have not yet been realized. This article recounts a participant's observation of the use of theatre as an educational tool in understanding the underlying causes behind these challenges in four Winneba communities; namely Gomoa Kweikrom, Gomoa Pomadze, Essuekyire and Winneba prisons. The observations made show how Freire's concept of education, which advocates for cooperation, unity, and cultural synthesis were employed in the theatrical activities, all in the hope of enhancing attitudinal/behavioural change of Ghana's future. This paper however admits that although there are not many visible features to show, the processes have contributed to some notable achievements to the host communities in the Winneba Municipality and on the lives of the project facilitators.*



Osei, L. A.

African Theatre Arts Association Conference (AfTA). Accra, Ghana July 9th-12th, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Dance in academia: Patience Kwakwa and Esi Sutherland in perspective

**ABSTRACT**

*The establishment of African dance studies in scholarship is firmly established ipso facto. Perhaps names that readily come to mind at the mention of dance in Ghanaian scholarship are J.H. Nketia, Mawere Opoku and Ofotsu Adinku. This may be as a result of research conducted on these scholars. Unfortunately, names like Patience Kwakwa and Esi Sutherland have become an oversight in dance scholarship. Patience Kwakwa, one of the first female dancers appointed during the establishment of Ghana Dance Ensemble (1962) and later rose to become a Senior Lecturer, Department of Dance Studies, University of Ghana; and Esi Sutherland who is serving on the Institute of African Studies Advisory Board of the same Ghana Dance Ensemble and a cultural activist have contributed extensively to dance in academia. By looking at the histories and trajectories of these scholars, the paper attempts to unravel the works of this two women to the development and innovation of dance in academia.*

Osei, L. A.

WASRC – PASMAE International Conference & Special PATAG Inset Workshop.  
Winneba, Ghana June 10th -14th, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Using the gota dance as a tool for communication

**ABSTRACT**

*In recent times, due to modernity, the youth of today have become unfamiliar with traditional dances from their various communities. Yet dance as a cultural activity defines who we are and most importantly where we may be heading. This dance workshop will present to its participants “Gota” a Ghanaian traditional dance. Though performed by a particular region of Ghana, it is a social dance and all can enjoy the various movements in it. This presentation seeks to educate its participants (teachers) on how to package our traditional dances for maximum participation and enjoyment. The presentation involves practical demonstrations and group participation.*

Brew-Riverson, E. H.

1st FleUnilag International Conference. South Campus, University of Education,  
Winneba, Ghana. 3rd-5th February, 2015

**Paper presented:**

Teaching Acting At UEW - A Retrospective Perspective.

***ABSTRACT***

*It is an undeniable fact that Acting is at the core if not the fulcrum on which everything theatre swings. Though it is an art that eludes statutory tied-down definitions, it predates even the age old held notion that the Greeks gave it birth. This paper dares to assert that though commendable that high academia admits this age-old art into its curriculum, there is still the evident struggle, even in our times, as to the most accurate value to place on this eternally fascinating art that possesses the dual proclivity to prop up society for the better or spearhead the expiration of that very society's core values. In the author's seven year experience of teaching Acting at the University of Education, Winneba the observation is that the student-actor's mental or psychological antenna picks up this obtrusive though covertly expressed suspicion of both his place and that of his art in high academia initiating intermittent dithering of his self-confidence. Albeit, for more than half a decade of the setting up of the Department of Theatre Arts here at UEW it has been an exhilarating process of discovery for both facilitators and student-actors or student theatre-practitioners that no apology is owed for asserting their creative intellectual identity in a world where they still do exert a crucial influence as into which direction that defined world is headed. This paper is a reflective presentation of a typical Acting class orientation that positions student-actors/performers as the creative intellectuals that they are.*

**FACULTY OF  
EDUCATIONAL STUDIES**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Banini, N. K. & Adu, J. (2014). Parents' Educational Support, School-Related Factors And Pupils' Academic Performance: A Study of Basic Schools in The Cape Coast Metropolis. *The Social Educator*, 4, (2), 103 - 113. ISSN: 9988 – 621 – 04 – 1

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to explore parents' educational support, school related factors and pupils academic performance of basic schools in the Cape Coast Metropolis. The study adopted an ex-post facto research design to identify the differences between pupils with or without educational support and school factors with respect to their academic performance. The sample comprised 260 pupils for the study. However, the parents of each pupil were contacted for information on their current socio-economic support. The stratified proportional sampling technique was used to select the respondents. Two sets of self-structured questionnaire and an observation guide were the instruments used to collect data. An independent sample t-test was employed to test the research hypothesis. The study revealed that significant differences existed. Pupils with support performed better than pupils without support with regard to parents' educational support variables: The differences in scores were significant for help with homework, provision of breakfast, provision of school materials. Again, significant differences were also found in place for learning and enforcing television rules. It has also been found that adequacy of school facilities per se does not contribute to the enhancement of pupils' academic performance. Recommendations were made based on the evidence and the conclusions drawn from the study.*

Adu, J. & Banini, N. K. (2014). Emergent writing practices of kindergarten pupils in the Cape Coast metropolis. *The Social Educator*; 4, (2), 137-149. ISSN: 9988 – 621 – 04 – 1

**ABSTRACT**

*This is a case study of emergent writing practices of kindergarten pupils in the Cape Coast Metropolis of Ghana. Thirty two pupils between the ages of four and five years and eight teachers were involved in the study for a period of twelve weeks. The simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents. Field notes, observation check list and a semi-structured interview protocol were the instruments used to collect data. The study revealed that pupils were taken through various pre-writing activities to help them develop conventional of way writing, but regardless of the effort teachers put in to help pupils develop their fine motor skills in order to write conventionally, visual structures of emergent writing were seen in their writing. Pupils also remembered what they wrote on their own and could easily talk about them but could not remember most of the things their teachers asked them to write. Teachers also ignored pupils own type of writing and concentrated on*

*the conventional way of writing. Recommendations were made based on the evidence and the conclusions drawn from the study.*

Asante, E. K., Essuman, S. & Asante, O. (2015). Contextual-Specific dynamics on collegiality and reciprocity in mentoring relationships: ethical implications in the Ghanaian context. *British Journal of Education*, 3, (5), 42-45. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Contextual-Specific-Dynamics-On-Collegiality-And-Reciprocity-In-Mentoring-Relationships.pdf>. ISSN: 2054-6351 (print) 2054-636X (online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*This qualitative ethnographic case study, adopted a socio-cultural theoretical perspective and interpretive qualitative analysis techniques, to investigate five mentoring relationships from five mentors and mentees involved in the innovative Cooperative-Reflective mentoring model of teacher professional learning in mentoring relationships at the University of Education, Winneba, (UEW), Ghana. This model is underpinned by the concepts of collegiality, reciprocity of learning, collaborative activities and critical reflection by the mentoring dyad. The data were collected from interviews, observations and document analysis. Trustworthiness of the study was ensured through the multiple sources of data, peer review, member checks, as well as the description of themes in the participants' own words. The study revealed that although the involvement of classroom teachers in the professional training of student teachers is a novelty in teacher education in Ghana, and a great departure from the old teaching practice, the programme has some conceptual and implementation challenges. First, the old conception of a hierarchical relationship between mentor and mentee persists contrary to the concepts of collegiality, collaboration, reciprocity and critical reflection. This is attributable, partly, to the inherent power of the mentor and, partly, to the professional culture of the teaching profession. Second, the collegial relationships which are to result in this mentoring relationship model are theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the social structure of the Ghanaian society and the professional culture of the teaching profession in Ghana. Again, reciprocity of learning through critical reflection by both mentor and mentee in this model of teacher professional learning concept also appears to have been theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the same reasons for forging collegial relationships. This seemingly lack of sensitivity to the socio-cultural and professional contexts in which the model is being implemented is a major setback to the arguably innovative move towards school-based teacher training and the greater involvement of practising teachers in the professional training and development of student teachers as well as in the life-long learning of practising teachers. We, therefore, propose a re-conceptualisation of the mentoring model to take into account the socio-cultural and professional contexts within the context of implementation since theoretical positions alone cannot provide sufficient basis or framework for the development of a mentoring*

*programme. It is the interaction between particular mentors and particular mentees in their particular contexts that determines the type of relationship to be established and the type of professional learning that will result.*

Clement Ayarebilla Ali and David Naaya Zuure (2015). The Dietary Right of Children and Its Effect on Pupils' Performance in Mathematics in Rural Ghana; The Voices of Stakeholders in Naaga Traditional Area. *Education and Science Journal of Policy Review and Curriculum Development*, 5, (1), 29-40. [internationalpolicybrief.org](http://internationalpolicybrief.org). <http://internationalpolicybrief.org/journals/education-and-science-journal-vol5-no1>. ISSN: print: 2315-8425; online 2354-1660

### **ABSTRACT**

*Despite strengthening commitments from governments to provide quality education, a significant portion of pupils across rural Ghana still feed on poor diets. These diets seemed to effect negatively on pupils' performance in Mathematics in these areas. The purpose of this study was therefore, to explore the dietary right of children and its effect on pupils' performance in Mathematics. We randomly sampled one hundred stakeholders, comprising health workers, parents, teachers, pupils and orphans in the area. The MS Excel was used to produce descriptive charts and tables to analyze their responses. It was discovered that sociocultural norms, poverty and ignorance attributed to the denial of the dietary rights of the pupils. These resulted in high incidence of deficiency diseases, absenteeism, truancy, low enrollments and drop-out rates. These subsequently had negative effects on the pupils' performance in Mathematics, which in turn, retarded the socioeconomic growth and development of the rural Ghanaian economy, and the African economy as a whole. We therefore, recommended meal sensitization and new cultural paradigm shifts to improve upon performance in Mathematics in the rural schools.*

Esia-Donkoh, K., Eshun, E. S., and Acquaye, V. N. A. (2015). Learning styles and factors affecting learning: Perception of 2013/2014 final year post-diploma sandwich students of the department of basic education, university of education, Winneba (UEW), Ghana. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 2, (5), 34-46. <http://www.scholarpublishing.org/Repository/ASSRJ-15-1099.pdf>. ISSN: 2055-0286

### **ABSTRACT**

*It has been shown through recent studies that it is very necessary to study learning styles because a match between teaching and learning styles helps to motivate students' processes of learning, hence, the reason for lecturers to identify their own teaching styles and students' learning styles to obtain better results in the lecture rooms. This study therefore sought to investigate the learning styles of 2013/2014 final year post-diploma sandwich students*

of the Department of Basic Education, Winneba, Ghana, and the factors that affect their learning. The descriptive survey design was used for the study. The purposive sampling technique was used to sample all four hundred and seventy-two final year students who were given a questionnaire each to be filled. However, four hundred and forty-six students filled their questionnaire and returned them to the researchers. One of the findings was that the most preferred learning style of the students was a combination of auditory and visual learning styles. Another finding was that generally, the students agreed that their learning styles were affected by physical and teaching and learning factors. On the other hand, they generally disagreed that environmental and personal factors influenced their learning styles. It was also found out that physical factors greatly affected the learning styles of 2013/2014 final year post-diploma sandwich students of the Department of Basic Education, Winneba, Ghana. Generally, there was no significant difference in the learning style preference of the male and female students. Among the recommendations is that lecturers of the Department of Basic Education, Winneba, Ghana, should endeavour to identify the learning styles of their students in order to adopt teaching styles that will suit the learning needs of the students. *Keywords: factors, final year, learning styles, perception, sandwich, students,*

Esia-Donkoh, K. and Ofori-Dwamena, E. (2014). Effects of educational supervision on professional development: Perception of public basic school teachers at Winneba, Ghana. *British Journal of Education*, 2, (6), 63-82. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/effects-of-educational-supervision-on-professional-development-perception-of-teachers-of-public-basic-schools-at-Winneba-Ghana.pdf>. ISSN: ISSN 2054-6351 (Print) and ISSN 204-636X (Online)

## **ABSTRACT**

*ABSTRACT* Educational supervision is very vital in the professional development of teachers. The study therefore aims at investigating the perception of public basic school teachers at Winneba, Ghana, on educational supervision in relation to their professional development. In all, 106 teachers of the public basic schools in Winneba who had spent at least a year at their respective schools were randomly selected and used for the study. The questionnaire was used to collect the data. One key finding from the study is that generally, majority of the teachers perceived educational supervision as having a positive impact on their professional development in terms of developing experience; curriculum, teaching methods and materials; classroom management; characteristics of pupils; and assessment. They also perceive educational supervision as helping to identify the needs of teachers and accordingly, plans professional development activities. Another finding is that educational supervisors highlight the strengths of teachers' performance and encourage them to reflect on their challenges through which solutions are found to overcome them. More so, there is no significant difference in the views of male and female teachers of public basic schools at

*Winneba, in terms of developing their experiences, classroom management, characteristics of the pupils they teach, and assessment techniques. However, there is a significant difference in their responses in terms of curriculum, teaching methods and materials. The study, therefore, recommends that frequent and effective professional development activities should be organized by educational supervisors to enable teachers identify and develop their strengths, and address their weaknesses. Also, educational supervisors should not be interested in finding faults of teachers but more importantly, dialogue with teachers to identify their strengths and weaknesses in order to improve on their professional knowledge, skills and experiences. KEY WORDS: perception, educational supervision, professional development, public, basic schools, teachers*

### **JOURNAL(S) EDITED BY STAFF**

Avoke, M. (Ed), (2014). *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7, <http://journals.uew.edu.gh/index.php/AJIS>. ISSN: 0855-9724

### **BOOKS**

Dampson, D. G., (2015). *Educational Leadership: Theory and Practice*. Cape Coast: Edsam Press. . ISBN: 978-9988-2-2012-7

### **ABSTRACT**

*This book provides a unique opportunity for head teachers, circuit supervisors, teachers, student-teachers, post-graduate students and educational leaders to equip themselves with the current trends of school leadership in the 21st century. The majority of the chapters were based on research studies conducted by the author with 209 teachers, 19 head teachers and 11 circuit supervisors. This book presents a detail description of how teachers can be empowered and how leaders can effectively manage schools. Current and relevant concepts, models, and their strategies have been suggested to aid readers think through their approaches. For practicing and prospective head teachers, teachers, and student-teachers who want to construct meaningful ways of working with teachers, this book “Educational Leadership: Theory and Practice” offers critical reflection about leadership using a relevant knowledge base from the Ghanaian perspective.*

Asante, O. & Arhin, D., (2015). *Child Behaviour Management*. Winneba: Institute for Educational development and Extension, University of Education, Winneba.

Ohene J., & Asante, O., (2015). *Professionalism and the Early Childhood Educator*. (1) Winneba: Institute of Educational Development and Extension, University of Education, Winneba.



**ARTICLE(S)/ CHAPTER(S) IN AN EDITED BOOK**

Nsiah Asante (2014). The State of ICT Integration in the Early Years in Ghana Schools. In C. A. Shoniregun, G. Akmayeva (Editor in Chiefs). *Literacy Information and Computer Education Journal*, Special Issue, Volume 3, Issue 1, ISSN: 2040-2589. (online)  
<http://www.infonomicsociety.org/LICEJ/The%20State%20of%20ICT%20Integration%20in%20the%20Early%20Years%20in%20Ghana%20Schools.pdf>.

**ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the status of ICT use in early childhood education in Ghana. It explored the availability of some technological resources in two hundred and fifty (250) schools from three regions in Ghana. It was also to understand the current state of technology integration in the early childhood classrooms. Each participant was conveniently selected from each school for the study. Participants responded to a Researcher - made questionnaire which sought to find out the type (s) of technological resources available as well as teachers' background in ICT. Fifty (50) out of the (250) participants were selected purposely and interviewed. The study revealed that the integration of ICT in Ghana's early years' classrooms is not encouraging especially in the public schools. The computer was identified as the most used technological resource available in the various schools. Though the findings suggest the participants hold a positive perspective of the importance of ICT integration in the early years, 60% of participants teaching at the early years have no knowledge in ICT and 67% of them do not integrate it in their teaching. It is recommended that pre service teachers and teachers be purposely trained on the use and integration of ICT in teaching.*

**FACULTY OF  
LANGUAGES EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Adjei, F. A. (2014). Children's use of 'nya' construction in Ewe. *The Journal of West African Languages*, 41, (1), 31-46. <http://www.journalofwestafricanlanguages.org>. ISSN:0022-5401

**ABSTRACT**

*Research on first Language (Li) has shown children to command many of the grammatical principles and rules governing their native language by the age of four: this paper examined the age at which Ewe-speaking children acquire 'nya' constructions. Three 'nya' forms can be identified in Ewe. they are the 'nya' verb 'come to know' and two auxiliaries/modals, a 'nya' certainty marker and a 'nya' VOICE marker both of which grammaticalised from the 'nya' verb. The 'nya' construction is said to be structurally analogous to passive construction in English. Data was drawn from 20 monolingual Ewe-speaking children at mean age of 2;5, 3;6, 4;4, 5;5, 6;4+ (4 participants per age group) and five adult speakers of Ewe. Results suggest that although the acquisition of the 'nya' main verb is at an early age of (2;6) and the children acquire the certainty function of the modal by the time they are five years, the 'nya' VOICE is hardly used by the Ewe children studied. The paper thus offers support for the maturation hypothesis that certain grammatical principles involving A-chain formation are not initially available to the child but mature in due course.*

Wilson, K. B., & Acheampong, B. (2014). Implications of computer technology in Language teaching: Accessing CALL in teacher training. *Journal of US-China Education Review A*, 4, (9), 651-661.

**ABSTRACT**

*Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) offers language teacher trainees a variety of activities that, when carefully planned as part of the teacher development programme (TDP), will help the learner acquire skills in using technology in learning a language. This research, which is situated in the constructivist theory of learning, seeks to examine how language teacher trainees at teacher education institutions explore the mandatory information and communication technology (ICT) course they study to support the teaching of languages on graduation during their professional training. The study further examines the innovative practices of teacher trainees' use of technology to support their teaching practices. This study, which was limited to four teacher education institutions in Ghana, used focus-group discussions and closed-ended self-answering questionnaires to collect data from the teacher trainees. Using stratified sampling technique to select respondents, a total of 240 questionnaires were distributed to teacher trainees, of which 220 were returned. The collected data from the questionnaires were analysed using frequencies and simple means. Issues from the study questioned how we use technology in teaching languages. Experiences from the respondents were varied and numerous. The findings from the study reveal that:*

1. The teacher trainees have low technology literacy skills; 2. The teacher trainees are not exploring technology tools available to them to support their personal training; 3. Some of the teacher trainees just want to pass the mandatory ICT course; and 4. The teacher trainees have the perception that if one knows how to use a computer, then, that is technology integration. The implications of the findings from this study indicate that technology training should be part of all courses and throughout the entire TDP programme. It is recommended that practicing teachers also be given frequent training in the use of technology to raise their technology literacy skills level. Finally, the paper outlines implications for teacher educators.

Owu-Ewie, C (2014). Obstacles to thinking in the Ghanaian classroom: The case of pre-service teacher training in Ghana. *Ghana Journal of Education and Teaching*. 13, (1), 127-138.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of any progressive education is to develop the critical and creative thinking skills of learners. Good thinking is crucial to any technological and multicultural world. For learners to achieve personal advancement, schools must prepare them to exercise critical judgment and creative thinking to gather, evaluate, and use information for effective problem solving. However, in most parts of the world and in Ghana in particular teachers are inadequately prepared to undertake a task of this enormity. Developing better thinking skills in learners is affected by a host of factors which differ from environment to environment. This qualitative case study used interviews and observation to investigate the factors that inhibit thinking in pre-service teacher training institutions in Ghana and what can be done to improve the situation. The study used inductive analysis and creative synthesis approach and narrative logic approach as the data analysis and data presentation respectively. The study found that the culture of the society and the educational system, perception of teaching, teacher educational policies, teaching strategies and classroom environment impede the development of thinking in pre-service institutions in Ghana. These factors are cyclical; one begets the other. The study also identified that enhancing the thinking skills of pre-service teachers must be a collective endeavor among teachers, learners, teacher education administrators, and the institution in question.*

Ofori-Birikorang, A. (2014). Television viewing in public places: Identity construction and evolving urban spaces in metropolises in Ghana. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7, 17-21.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study engages a millennial public sphere activity in Africa- the viewing of television in free access public places- and the performances that characterise, promote and sustain audience viewership within such spaces. The study contends that while viewing of television in public places is not a new phenomenon, the advent of new media and its ancillary satellite and pay-tv programs coupled with a newer constitution of quilted audiences transcendental of class, gender and demography have provided novel spaces for the emergence of popular performances and new identity formations that are yet to be studied. Using identity construction theory and through an ethnographic approach founded on series of in-depth interviews and participant observations of viewership of three popular television programmes- Telenovela, English Premier League, and Nollywood movies, the study argues that the increasing ubiquitous nature of these arenas in the metropolises have become new spaces for identity construction.*

Israel, P. C.(2014). Language and power relations: A study of selected news reports in Nigeria. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7, 86-94.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper explores language and power relations in television news reports in Nigeria. The premise of the study is that power relations are typically, though not exclusively, expressed and reproduced in verbal discourse and communication. They are also enacted in non-verbal semiotic messages, such as pictures and news footage. The objectives are to explore the various means through which language projects power relations in television news reports and to identify and describe the nature of power relations as enacted in the visual and verbal elements. Critical Discourse Analysis was used as the theoretical framework and the study is essentially analytical and descriptive. Data collection was done through field work. The findings revealed that power is enacted by news agents through the use of discourse heteroglossic elements and antypophora to project power relations in television news reports. It is also noted that television houses flout and misuse power by giving too much information and in many cases, imposing their views and the ideology of the television houses on the audience. It is expected that this study should give more visibility on the best way television discourse, through the news reports, reaches indeterminately large audiences and also showcases how it adopts/draws from a particular set of verbal repertoires to constitute its distinctive order of discourse...*

Owu-Ewie, C. & Eshun, E. S (2015). The Use of English as Medium of Instruction at the Upper Basic Level (Primary four to Junior High School) in Ghana: From Theory to Practice. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (3), 78-82. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/19428/19629>. ISSN: 2222-1735 (Paper), 2222-288X (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The language of education is crucial to learners' academic success. As a result, nations whose native languages are not the languages of education have promulgated language policies to solve communication problems in their school systems. Most multilingual nations have adopted bilingual education systems that recognize the child's native language and a second language, which in most cases is the official language of the nation. Ghana, because of its multilingual nature, has promulgated a language policy which uses the child's L1 as medium of instruction at the lower basic level (KG1 to Primary 3) and English (L2) used from Primary four onwards. However, this policy has not been rigorously observed and enforced by teachers and educational administrators respectively. This qualitative study, therefore sought to examine the factors that have militated against the use of English as medium of instruction in the upper section of the basic educational system in Ghana (Primary 4 to Junior High School) and examined ways to facilitate the use of English as medium of instruction in this sector of the educational system.*

Owu-Ewie, C. & Edu-Buandoh, D. F. (2014). Living with negative attitudes towards the study of L1 in Ghanaian Senior High Schools (SHS).. *Ghana Journal of Linguistics*, 3, (2), 1-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjl.v3i2.3>.

### **Abstract**

*The study and use of indigenous African languages in education have received unfavourable attitude by many, including African scholars. This has resulted in fewer educated Africans studying their indigenous languages in school. Africans who study their languages in school beyond Junior High School are seen as "academically weak". Sometimes, a student's poor performance in English and other subjects is attributed to his/her constant use of the indigenous language. In 1994, the study of Ghanaian language as a core subject in the Senior High School (SHS) was abolished because it was erroneously conceived as a contributing factor to the abysmal performance of students in English, in particular, and other academic subjects, in general. Since then, the study of a Ghanaian language at the Senior High School has suffered a serious setback culminating in a considerable reduced enrolment of students who study Ghanaian languages. Students offered Ghanaian language as part of their SHS programs reluctantly accept them because of the negative attitudes towards the study of indigenous language. It is therefore important to investigate this phenomenon in the SHS.*

*This qualitative study, used semi-structured interview and observation as data collection strategies to investigate the attitudes of Ghanaians towards the study of L1 in the SHS, how SHS students studying their L1 are coping with the negative attitude and examine ways that the negative attitude towards the study of L1 in SHS can be changed.*

Owu-Ewie, C (2014). Readability of comprehension passages in Junior High School (JHS) English textbooks in Ghana. *Ghana Journal of Linguistics*, 3, (2), 33-64. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjl.v3i2.3>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Understanding what is read is essential to academic success in general and literacy development in particular. The aim of any textbook, especially English language textbooks for second language learners is to help readers improve their English language competence. This aim is defeated when students cannot read texts intended for them. One factor which makes a reading material unreadable is the complexity of the language used in relation to the reading ability of the reader. Research has shown that most materials meant for second language learners are difficult for the intended readers. It is therefore crucial to determine the readability of comprehension passages in Junior High School (JHS) English language textbooks used in Ghana and also to examine what can be done to improve L2 text writing in Ghana to make materials readable. This paper, therefore used The Gunning FOG Readability test, Flesch Reading Ease Formula, Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level, SMOG Index, Coleman-Liau and Automated Readability Index readability formulas to determine the readability of 48 comprehension passages purposively selected from four different sets of JHS 1-3 English language textbooks. It was found that most of the passages were above the age of learners and were therefore difficult for them to read and comprehend. The study through interviews examined ways that writing of JHS English textbooks can be improved to enhance readability.*

Owu-Ewie, C. (2014). A morphosyntactic analysis of some Fante Habitation names (eonym). *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 2, (5), 232-243. <http://www.theijhss.com>. ISSN: 2321-9203

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper is a toponomastic study of some Fante habitation names from a morphosyntactic perspective. Names are given in particular languages whose morphology, syntax and semantics inform their meaning to a great extent (Batoma, 2006). This implies that understanding place (habitation) names hinges on taking a critical look at the internal structure of the word(s) and the syntactic structure that constitute the name besides sociolinguistics, sociocultural and ethno-linguistics domains. The paper investigates the morphological and syntactic structure of about one hundred and fifty (150) Fante habitation (towns/villages) names. It discusses*

*the typology of Fante habitation names under two broad areas; morphological analysis and syntactic analysis. The morphological analysis revealed that some Fante habitation names can be single stems, compounds, inflections (affixation), and reduplication. The study also found that Fante habitation names at sentential level can function as statements, interrogatives or imperatives, while they can be structurally simple, compound, or complex sentence. The habitation names for this study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The researcher also supported this approach with semi-structured interviews to ascertain the complete structure of the names since some might have been written wrongly or might have undergone some phonological processes.*

Owusu, S. (2014). On exceptions to Akan vowel harmony. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Innovative Technology*, 1, (5), 45-52. <http://www.ijstrit.com/details.php?month=201412>. ISSN: 2313-3759

### **ABSTRACT**

*The vowel harmony in Akan is described as a phonological process of regressive assimilation (i.e. advanced vowels assimilate unadvanced ones that precede them Dolphyne (1988) devotes a section of her book to Akan vowel harmony. She identifies six groups of words that deviate from the Akan vowel harmony rule. This paper argues that some of the words discussed in Dolphyne (1988) as exceptions to the Akan vowel harmony rule do not break the vowel harmony rule in the language. This is because unadvanced vowels cannot assimilate advanced vowels that precede them. Rather, it is the advanced vowels that assimilate unadvanced ones that precede them. In effect, there are virtually no exceptions to the vowel harmony rule in Akan.*

Afari, E. K. (2014) «Le place du Français sur objectifs spécifiques dans la Didactique du Français langue Etrangère au Ghana » *EUREKA: A Journal of Humanistic Studies. A Special Issue on Terminology, Translation and Linguistics*, Lagos: Department of European Languages, UL, Vol. 3, 462 – 496.

Akakpo, E. (2014). « Enseignement de l'orthographe dans une classe du Français Langue Étrangère au Ghana » In V. C. ARIOLE (ed.), *EUREKA: A Journal of Humanistic Studies. A Special Issue on Terminology, Translation and Linguistics*, Lagos: Department of European Languages, UL, Vol. 3: 2-3. 497 – 521

Bakah, E. K. & Akakpo, E. (2015): «Perception of Quality Teaching and Learning of French as a Foreign Language in Ghanaian Universities », *Proceedings of the 1st UCC- TASUED Interdisciplinary Conference on Education as a Tool for Global Development*, Cape Coast, 736 - 755.



Akakpo, E. (2015). L'importance de la représentation des étudiants en formation d'enseignants du FLE: le cas d'University of Education, Winneba. In D. D. KUUPOLE & M. K. KAMBOU (éds.), *Language, Culture and National Development*. Cape Coast: University of Cape Coast Press. 162 – 178

Ayi-Adzimah, D. K. (2014): Les compléments d'objet indirects: Analyse et précision, EUREKA, *A Journal of Humanistic Studies. A Special Issue on Terminology, Translation and Linguistics*, Lagos: Department of European Languages, UL, Vol. 3. pp 408 – 432.

## BOOKS

Cudjoe, A. B. (2014): *Bambulu's Schooldays*, Accra: Multilingual Media Service.

## PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS

Regina O. Caesar

1st International Conference on Language, Literature & Communication (LALICOM), UEW, Winneba, Ghana, February 3-4, 2015

### **Paper presented:**

Serial Verb Constructions (SVCs) In Dangme

## **ABSTRACT**

*Verb serialization in Dangme is an area which has not been studied. This paper seeks to examine the syntactic and the semantic properties of serial verb constructions in Dangme, a language that belongs to the Kwa group of family of languages. The paper describes the nature of serial verb constructions in Dangme in the Role and Reference Grammar framework (RRG) proposed by Foley and Van Valin (1984) and their associates. The properties of the expressions to be examined are in consonance with some of the characteristics proposed in the literature, i.e argument sharing, shared aspect, mood and negation, switch-function of serial verb constructions and multiple object SVCs. In addition, the paper examines different functional types of serial verb constructions such as causatives (instrumental serial verb constructions, benefactive serial verb constructions and cause and effect serial verb constructions), comparative SVC, directional SVC and question and focus SVC. Data for the study were drawn from both primary and secondary sources.*

Ruby Otoo

1st International Conference on Language, Literature & Communication (LALICOM),  
UEW, Winneba, Ghana, February 3-4, 2015

**Paper presented:**

Relevance Study in Discourse: A Study with Reference to Ga Oyiwalaɔŋŋ

**ABSTRACT:**

*This study examines the various forms attributed to thank you as a discourse marker in natural conversational context in the Ga land. The work seeks to identify the different forms of thank you as a discourse marker in conversation: describe the functions and frequency of thank you and its variants in conversations and explore the factors (social and situational) affecting the different uses of The data for the work will be collected from natural conversations at work places, market, social gathering like outdoorings, engagements and at home from family members. The conversations will be recorded with audio recorder from various people within the Ga state. The conversational theory of relevance; introduced by Sperber and Wilson (1986, 1995: 228-9) will be adopted for this study. We are looking at the basis for thank you and its variants as polite strategy which should not be attributed to modernization.*

Ruby Otoo

Linguistic Association of Ghana Conference at UPSA (LAG), July 28-30, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Ake as an interpretive in Ga Discourse

**ABSTRACT**

*The paper focuses on some uses of the metarepresentation marker ake in Ga a Kwa language. Metarepresentation is also called interpretive marker by Blass (1989. 1990), but so far come to be marking mainly hearsay, propositional attitude and echoic use. But ake unlike most metarepresentation markers which only mark the above, can also replace truth functional logical connectors like 'as', 'because' and 'if'. Throughout this paper, we would explain the pragmatic interpretation of its commonest use on Relevance theoretical principles.*

E. E. Akakpo

1st UCC- TASUED Interdisciplinary Conference on Education as a Tool for Global Development, 27th April to 1st May, 2015, UCC, Cape Coast.

**Paper presented:**

Perception of Quality Teaching and Learning of French as a Foreign Language in Ghanaian Universities. (Co-presented with Dr. E. K. Bakah, Department of French, UCC)

E. E. Akakpo

1st International Conference on Language, Literature and Communication (LALICOM), February 3– 5, 2015, UEW, Winneba

**Paper presented:**

Emploi des homographes non homophones en français: une source de difficultés dans l'apprentissage de la lecture et de l'orthographe.

E. E. Akakpo

56th Congress of Ghana National Association of French Teachers (GAFT), September 23 -26, 2014, Holy Child Senior High School, Takoradi.

**Paper presented:**

La nouvelle orthographe française: ce que j'en sais après un quart de siècle.

D. K. Ayi-Aadzimah

1st International Conference on Language, Literature and Communication (LALICOM), February 3– 5, 2015, UEW, Winneba

**Paper presented:**

French Language Policy in Ghana: Inconsistencies and the way forward.

F. A. Odonkor

1st International Conference on Language, Literature and Communication (LALICOM),  
3rd – 5th February, 2015, University of Education, Winneba.

**Paper presented:**

Littérature pour le développement: une étude de Le mandat de Sembene Ousmane

A. B. Cudjoe

1st International Conference on Language, Literature and Communication (LALICOM),  
3rd – 5th February, 2015, University of Education, Winneba.

**Paper presented:**

“Translating Postcolonial African Literature: Consequences of Disregarding Rules and Conventions”

**FACULTY OF  
SCIENCE EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Ali, C. A. & Akayuure, P. (2014). Mathematics as a Tool for Enhancing Competitiveness and Employability of Vocational Training Institutions in Ghana. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Development, Education and Science Research*, 2, (1), 190 - 200. <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/images/journals/Entrepreneurial%20Development/Journal%20Entrepreneurial%20Development18.pdf>. ISSN: PRINT: 2360-901X, ONLINE 2360-9028

**ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated the extent to which the Mathematics content and curriculum of Vocational Institutions in Ghana could be restructured to enhance the competitiveness and employability of those graduates. The seemingly low level of Mathematical competence and skills has hampered their pursuits for further studies and favourable competition with their counterparts from the senior high schools and the technical institutes in Ghana. This study sampled about 400 students from four Vocational Training Institutes in the Upper East and Central Regions of Ghana to reflect the poor geographical locations and low economic viabilities of these products. The study discovered that students were willing to accept the restructuring and study Mathematics in the Vocational Institutions. Therefore, to revamp the Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Ghana, the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Education and the bodies responsible for these Institutions should reconsider inculcating Mathematics into their curricula of Vocational Institutes.*

Akayuure, P. & Apawu, J. (2015). Examining mathematical task and pedagogical usability of web contents authored by prospective mathematics teachers. *International Journal of Research in Education and Science*, 1, (2), 101 - 110. <http://www.ijres.net/article/view/5000082306/5000098146>. ISSN: 2148-9955

**ABSTRACT**

*The study was designed to engage prospective mathematics teachers in creating web learning modules. The aim was to examine the mathematical task and perceived pedagogical usability of the modules for mathematics instructions in Ghana. The study took place at University of Education, Winneba. Classes of 172 prospective mathematics teachers working in design groups were involved in the study. Data were collected using Mathematical Task Usability Scale and Pedagogical Usability Rubrics. The result indicated 77.8% of the task contents examined contained worthwhile mathematical tasks. Descriptive analysis of data reflected three distinct categories of perceived pedagogical usability. Approximately 6%, 58% and 36% of the modules contained low, moderate and high pedagogical usability attributes. The study concluded that majority of the modules developed by the prospective teachers have considerable instructional value. Implications for involvement of prospective mathematics teachers in authoring web resources were discussed against the backdrop of policy initiatives for integrating emerging technologies.*

Omoregie, P. O (2015). Corporate objective as predictors of sports sponsorship management in selected organisations in South-South, Nigeria. *International Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Sport Research*, 5, 679 - 688.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Global sports sponsorship has coincided with increased attention of investment for effective sponsorship management. Thus, the rapid growth of sponsorship has not been paralleled by increased sophistication in management practices. Hence, managers' reliance on cognitive behavioural frameworks that complicates sponsorship evaluation and unclear objectives. Studies in the areas of corporate objective, influence on sports sponsorship management have showed an in-consistent result in findings, thus providing a gap in research. This study therefore examined corporate objective as predictors of sports' sponsorship management in South-South, Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was employed and five hundred respondents were selected using multi-stage (simple random sampling, systematic sampling technique and purposive) sampling techniques. Two instruments were used for data collection: Corporate Objective Sponsorship (0.75) and Sports Sponsorship Management Questionnaire (0.85) of 5-points likert scale. Two hypotheses were tested. Data was analysed using multiple regression analysis set at 0.05 significant level. Corporate objectives sponsorship variables was jointly significant to sports sponsorship management  $F(5, 494) = 438.74, p < 0.05$  and contributed about 82% to the variance of the dependent variable. Relative contributions were as follows: Broad corporate objectives ( $\hat{a} = .363, p < 0.05$ ), marketing-related objectives ( $\hat{a} = .053, p < 0.05$ ), sales objectives ( $\hat{a} = .119, p < 0.05$ ), media coverage related sponsorship objectives ( $\hat{a} = .615, p < 0.05$ ) and guest hospitality ( $\hat{a} = .139, p < 0.05$ ) respectively. This implied that, media coverage-related sponsorship objectives contributed most to sports sponsorship management in the study. Therefore, sports marketers should determine the effect of sports sponsorship on consumers. Also, the needs to focus on different types of sponsorship effect to promote effective sports management objectives.*

Samlafo, B.V (2015). Iodine, Copper, and Zinc Levels as Indices of Nutritional Status among Residents of Wassa West District, a Mining Impacted Region of Ghana, Using Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis. *International Journal Of Innovative Research & Development*, 4, (3), 274-279. <http://www.ijird.com/index.php/ijird/article/view/63700/51206>. ISSN: 2278 – 0211 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Human hair and nail samples from fifty volunteers were collected from Wassa West district, a mining impacted region of Ghana, and used as biomarkers of nutritional status. Activation Analysis (INAA) was employed to analyze for levels of iodine, copper and zinc. The mean concentrations of iodine in hair of experimental subjects was  $3.34 \pm 0.54 \mu\text{g/g}$ . The control subjects had a mean concentration of  $1.21 \pm 0.32 \mu\text{g/g}$  of iodine. These levels were above*

*the ideal level of 1.0µg/g to meet the physiological requirements of the individual. Mean iodine in nails of the experimental subjects was 2.70±0.25µg/g, and that of the control was 1.50±0.12µg/g. Mean Copper levels in hair of experimental subjects were determined to be 28.49±3.40µg/g and the control recorded 15.91±2.15µg/g. Mean copper levels in nail of the experimental subjects was 29.64±1.05µg/g and the control was 19.08±2.21µg/g. Mean zinc levels in hair of the experimental subjects was 105.82±2.12µg/g, and that of the control was 113±3.45µg/g. Mean levels of zinc in the nails of the experimental subjects was 105.51±3.21µg/g and the control was 105.75±2.68µg/g. Generally, there were no striking significant statistical differences between the two groups. The two groups were well nourished. The precision and the accuracy of the analytical technique (INAA) were assessed by simultaneous activation of certified standard human hair reference material GBW 09101. The values obtained compared well with the certified values as Pearson's correlation coefficient was + 0.99. The measurement precision as specified by the relative standard deviation was within ±0.4%. The experimental values were within ±5% of the certified values. T-test was used to establish significant statistical differences (p<0.05) between the two groups. Keywords: Nutrition, human hair, nail, poverty, mining, biomaker, health, diet*

Omoriegbe, P. O (2014). Assessing cardio-respiratory fitness level of fresh undergraduate of Department of Health, Physical Education, Recreation And Sports, University Of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *Journal of Science and Information Technology*, 15 - 27.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Low cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) is associated with increased risk of chronic diseases and mortality, however, CRF assessment is usually not performed in many tertiary institutions in addition to medical requirements on admittance of students into University. Evidence indicates that the precursors of cardio-vascular disease have their origin in childhood and adolescence. Hence, the assessment of health related fitness is of public health and clinical interest. Thus, step tests which is performance based on heart rate during recovery have been widely used to assess cardiorespiratory fitness. A total of one hundred and eleven participants made up of 99 male and 12 female were examined. The 3-minute bench step measure of 1-minute recovery heart rate (pulse rate) was used for data collection. Data collected was analysed using frequency counts and percentage. The Cooper Institute of Aerobic Research (1999) rating based on norms was used for interpretation. The result shows that male and female participants between 20-25 years had 21.7% and 50% excellent respectively. While between 20-25 years shows 4.4% and 8.3% for male and female were very poor respectively. Furthermore, between 26-35 years male without female counterpart shows 28.9% excellent and 3.3% very poor. While between ages 36-45 years male without female counterpart revealed 40% excellent and 13.3% average. It was recommended that the needs to promote early cardiorespiratory endurance exercise would help the body become*



*more efficient and better able to cope with the physical challenges.*

Samlafo, B.V (2015). Selenium - Mercury Antagonism in Human Blood Samples from Residents of Wassa West District, a Mining Area in Ghana. *The International Journal of Science & Technoledge*, 3, (6), 303-308. <http://www.theijst.com>. ISSN: 2321 – 919X

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper sought to evaluate Se to Hg (Se:Hg) molar ratio in human blood samples from residents of Wassa West district of Ghana, a region which has a long history of gold mining. Determining Hg levels alone in either environmental samples or human body fluids or tissues is necessary but not essential enough to assess the health risk of a given population. The levels of Se in such matrices are the fundamental factor in health risk assessment of Hg exposure and toxicity. Fifty blood samples were collected from volunteers from Wassa West District and were analysed for Hg and Se concentrations. The molar concentrations of each element was calculated and the corresponding Se:Hg molar ratios were determined. The results indicated that, the molar concentrations of Se ranged from 0,35 nM to 62.38 nM with a mean value of 25.26 nM, while Hg molar concentrations ranged from 0.05 nM to 4.65 nM with a mean value of 0.38 nM. The ratios ranged from 0.97 to 958 with a mean value of 155.40. Apart from, one subject, all the Se:Hg molar ratios were above one, which may imply that the residents have enough Se (well nourished) to prevent Hg toxicity. The precision and accuracy of the analytical methods were determined by the standard reference materials, DORM-2 and GBW 09101. The measurement precision which was determined using relative standard deviation fell within 4%. The results of the analysed samples were within  $\pm 5\%$  of the certified values of the standard reference materials. Key words: Blood, Selenium, mercury, antagonism, molar ratio, mining, health, risk.*

Omorieg, P. O & Attorkwe, C. W (2015). Assessment of body composition levels of youth in Amasaman Senior High Technical School Accra, Ghana. *International Journal of Special and General Education*, 6, 19-33.

Asiedu-Addo, S. K., Armah, G. & Boaky-Mensah, E. (2014). Head Teachers Supervisory Strategies in Junior High Schools in the Mfantseman West Municipality. *International Journal of Educational Research and Development*, 3, 25 - 33. ISSN: 0855-5443

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study was designed to investigate the supervisory roles of head teachers in public and private Junior High Schools in the Mfantseman West Municipality. Primary data were*

collected using self-developed questionnaire and a semi-structured interview schedule. The qualitative research paradigm was employed for the study using the descriptive survey design. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used in selecting forty-five head teachers from public schools and fifteen head teachers from private schools drawn from eight Junior High Schools. The analysis of the results revealed that both public and private head teachers need professional training in monitoring and supervision to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently. Again, while the public school head teachers were using directing and controlling as their supervisory strategy, private school head teachers employed stimulating and initiating strategies.

Armah, G. & Asiedu-Addo, S. K. (2014). Ghanaian Students' Knowledge of The Averages after Senior High Education. *Researchjournali's Journal of Mathematics*, 1, (4), 1 - 12. <http://www.researchjournali.com/pdf/1022.pdf>. ISSN: 2349-5375

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this study, students' knowledge of the average supposed to have been learnt from primary to Senior High School (SHS) level on the Ghanaian educational ladder is investigated among first year mathematics education students of the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. The simple random sampling technique was used to select 140 first year students from each of two year groups: 2012/13 and 2013/14 academic years. Data collecting instrument was questionnaire and class discussion. Simple frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the results which showed that students lack the understanding of the average: mean, median and mode, even though they find it easy to compute these statistical measures.*

Buabeng-Andoh, C., & Yidana, I. (2015). Implementation of ICT in Learning: A Study of Students in Ghanaian Secondary Schools. *Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 19, 1282 – 1287. DOI:10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.555. <http://www.sciencedirect.com>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted to investigate secondary school students' use of ICT and the factors that relate to their technology use. A total of 3380 students from 24 public and private schools from four regions in Ghana participated in this study. Descriptive statistics, Analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the findings. The study found that majority of the students used ICT to communicate with peers more than other types of ICT application. However, the study revealed that students' pedagogical use of ICT was low. The analysis showed that students in public schools pedagogically use ICT more than students in private schools. In addition, urban school students pedagogically use ICT more than semi-urban and rural school students. Finally, the findings indicated that students' ICT competencies were the most predictor of their technology use. The findings*

of this study have added to the body of knowledge documenting the fact that digital divide continues to exist.

Yidana, I., & Apeanti, W. O. (2014). Contextual conditions for faculty use of Technology: A survey of two teacher training universities in Ghana. *International Journal of ICT and Management*, 2, (1), 1-18.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the relationship of teacher education faculty members' attitudes and other perceived factors with faculty technology use for teaching and learning in two Ghanaian tertiary teacher education institutions. Survey methodology supplemented by interviews was used in the study. The quantitative data were analyzed using multiple regression. Participants in the study were 132 faculty members of the University of Education, Winneba and the Faculty of Education of the University of Cape Coast, both Ghanaian teacher education institutions. The faculty technology survey consisted of 65 items factored into five factors with the reliability scales (Cronbach's Alpha values) for the factors ranging from .76 to .85, which indicate a high degree of reliability. The results showed that: (i) faculty perceptions of the effects of technology use on pedagogy and students' learning, (ii) faculty perceptions of barriers and challenges to the adoption and use of technology for teaching and learning, and (iii) faculty motivation for adoption of instructional technology made unique significant contributions to explaining faculty use of technology for teaching and learning. The findings could inform university management about technology decisions to promote the use of instructional technology among faculty members. The findings also contribute to a deeper understanding of faculty concerns and needs as contextual conditions for effective pedagogical integration of ICTs*

Buabeng-Andoh, C., & Yidana, I. (2014). An investigation of secondary school students' attitudes toward pedagogical use of ICT in learning in Ghana.. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 11, (4), 302-314. 10.1108/itse-10-2013-0024.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study is to investigate secondary school students' pedagogical use of information communication and technologies (ICT), their attitudes toward integration of ICT and the differences in their attitudes based on gender, school type and location. The data was collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics, multivariate analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis. The study revealed that students' use of ICT to support their learning was low. Students mostly used ICT to communicate with peers. Students' methods of assimilating knowledge were through teacher-centred teaching, even though they somewhat used ICT for collaborative and inquiry learning. Students in public schools perceived the use of ICT more valuable than students in private schools. Also, the study provided evidence*

*that students in urban and rural schools differed in their attitudes in terms of perceived value and cost of ICT use, but no differences in attitude in terms of expectancy of success were found to exist among students in all locations. The study provided further evidence that the value of ICT positively related to students' pedagogical use of ICT, but the effect was very limited. This implies that although students have positive attitudes toward the benefits of ICT in learning; many do not integrate the technology into their learning. Lastly, the study was able to provide additional evidence that perceived cost negatively related to students' pedagogical use of technology, but the result was very small. This indicates that since many students do not utilize ICT in their learning they rarely encounter barriers or challenges when it comes to the integration of the technology into their studies.*

Nabie, M. J. (2015). Where cultural games count: The voices of primary classroom teachers.. *International Journal of Education in Mathematics, Science and Technology*, 3, (3), 219-229. [http://ijemst.com/issues/3\\_3\\_4\\_Nabie.pdf](http://ijemst.com/issues/3_3_4_Nabie.pdf). ISSN: 2147-611X

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study explored Ghanaian primary school teachers' values and challenges of integrating cultural games in teaching mathematics. Using an In-depth conversational interview, ten (10) certificated teachers' voices on the values and challenges of integrating games were examined. Thematic data analysis was applied to the qualitative data from the interviews. Results indicated that although cultural games count as instructional tools in four knowledge domains, actualizing their value in the classroom appears problematic for lack of game-based pedagogical know-how. The study recommended looking into the classroom for a complete understanding of the values and challenges of integrating games in teaching and learning mathematics.*

Hanson, R. (2015). Using micro science equipment to facilitate the study of qualitative analysis- a case study in an undergraduate class. *European Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 2, (2), 11-18. <http://www.idpublications.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/USING-MICRO-SCIENCE-EQUIPMENT-TO-FACILITATE-THE-STUDY-OF-QUALITATIVE.pdf>. ISSN: 2059-3058

### **ABSTRACT**

*Analytical chemistry is an important aspect of chemistry as it provides a lot of insight into the constituents and measurements of matter in all fields of science and medicine. Thus its study comprises the practice of qualitative and quantitative analysis which allows learners of science to have an experience of analytical work. However, the growing cost of science resources and the increasing numbers of students make the regular practice of such activities difficult. It drains the resources of schools which attempt to expose their students to practical work. In this interpretive study of quality micro analysis, 46 undergraduate teacher trainees participated in the use of microscience equipment in their forth semester*

for the identification of ions in solutions. Data to assess the feasibility of the intervention was done through observation, a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. About 86% of the sample intimated that the micro activities were interactive, easy to use, yielded faster results and was fun to work with. Keywords: Micro science equipment, comboplate, precipitate, analytical.

Hanson, R. (2015). Identifying students' alternative concepts in basic chemical bonding- A case study of teacher trainees in the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 4, (1), 115-122. <http://www.ijird.com/index.php/ijird/article/view/57707/45042>. ISSN: 2278-0211

### **ABSTRACT**

The study developed a diagnostic instrument to identify misconceptions that teacher trainees have of chemistry topics in relation to ionic and covalent bonding. Students' initial ideas on these topics were collated through classroom discourse, Treagust's (1988) and Tan and Treagust's (1999) adapted diagnostic tests, concept maps and whole class interviews during the first week of interaction with teacher trainees in 2011. These data were used to produce 20 two-tier multiple choice items in four concept areas. The test had a Cronbach alpha reliability of 0.75. Item difficulties ranged from 0.12 to 0.65. Discrimination values ranged from 0.32-0.60. The diagnostic instrument was administered to 98 undergraduate teacher trainees in their second year of chemistry education at the University of Education, Winneba. The participants' scores on each item were analysed by simple percentages to identify their misconceptions on basic chemical bonding and structure. The identified alternative concepts have been presented and discussed and possible teaching remedies suggested. Keywords: Chemical bonding, two-tiered test, multiple choice test, alternative concept

Opong, E. K. & Hanson, R. (2015). Assessment of the quality and yield of essential oils from *Lippia multiflora* (Gambia tea bush) for use in the cosmetic and perfumery industry. *International Journal of Applied Chemistry*, 11, (1), 1-6. <http://www.rippublication.com/Volume/ijacv11n1.htm>. ISSN: 0973-1792

### **ABSTRACT**

Essential oils extracted from the fresh leaves of *Lippia multiflora* collected from different locations in Ghana were studied. Steam distillation techniques was employed in extracting the oils from the leaves of *L. multiflora* collected from the different localities. The oils were dried with anhydrous sodium sulphate. Percentage yields of oils from the different locations were calculated. Refractometer, Infra-red spectrometer, gas chromatography and gas chromatograph linked to a mass spectrometer (GC/MS) were used to analyze the oils for their chemical composition. The oils from different locations showed large variations in yield and chemical composition. Samples of oils were used in the preparation of pomade

with petroleum jelly as a base and to formulate simple perfumes. The acceptability of the cosmetic products was evaluated through simple sensory test. **Keywords:** Steam distillation, refractometer, Gas chromatography, Infra-red spectrometer, Mass spectrometer.

Hanson, R. & Oppong, E. K (2014). Chemistry teacher-trainees' interpretation of safety rules and symbols- a case study in Ghana. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 3, (11), 284-286. <http://www.ijird.com/index.php/ijird/article/view/55072/43419>. ISSN: 2278-0211

### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper was to sensitise laboratory instructors and teachers on the need to take seriously the teaching of laboratory rules and safety symbols to students. It reports on the understanding that 34 chemistry undergraduate teacher trainees have about laboratory safety rules and symbols in a study. The research was a mini survey which employed the exploratory design. A questionnaire was used to gather data to assess the situation. Analysis of the data revealed that 23 (67.65%) of the participants had a fair understanding of safety rules while 24 (70%) could interpret safety symbols. The wrong interpretations were however very bizarre. It is recommended that teacher and lab instructors make the teaching of laboratory procedures a prerequisite topic before the commencement of experimental work in the laboratory. **Keywords:** biohazard, corrosive, radioactivity, safety rules, safety symbols

Hanson, R. (2014). The impact and challenges of integrating micro chemistry experiments into e-learning. *International Journal for Cross-Disciplinary Subjects in Education, Special Issue*, 4, (1), 1884-1892. <http://www.infonomics-society.org/IJCDSE/Contents%20Page%20Special%20Issue%20Volume%204%20Issue%201>. ISSN: 2042 6364

### **ABSTRACT**

The impact of technology on society is as old as the emergence of radios televisions and telephones. Technology has spread from our homes to schools, work places, grocery shops and wherever human presence can be found in broader and more complex dimensions now. It is therefore important that educational institutions formally and consciously integrate innovative technology into modern day teaching. Some of the innovations could be in harnessing technology to solve the problem of large class size and non-availability of science equipment in less resourced institutions and deprived communities. This study reports on the views and experiences of teacher-trainees in an undergraduate course, who participated in a hybrid online course integrated with micro chemistry equipment activities. In this study, Micro Chemistry Equipment (MCE) was distributed to 78 online chemistry teacher-trainees to enable them perform activities that accompanied their online curriculum materials

at their convenience. The study was a design-based research which used triangulation procedures involving achievement tests, observations, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews to gather data for the analysis of the effectiveness of integrated MCE in an online course. The results of the study indicated a massive improvement in teacher-trainees' responses to chemistry concept-based questions in analytical chemistry. The study informed that supporting online chemistry learning with appropriate resources enhance conceptual understanding. The teacher-trainees also learned new ways of designing and conducting chemistry practical work as an added benefit from their participation in the study.

Hanson, R. (2014). Using small scale chemistry equipment for the study of some organic chemistry topics: a case study in an undergraduate class in Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5, (18), 59-63. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/13926/14078>. ISSN: 2222-1735 (paper), 2222-288X (online)

### **ABSTRACT**

Practical work increases comprehension of scientific concepts and so is advocated as an important factor in the teaching and learning of especially chemistry, where most concepts appear ABSTRACT. Yet the growing cost of science materials and increasing numbers of students make the regular and efficient performance of chemistry activities difficult. In this study, small scale equipment was introduced in an undergraduate class to assess its feasibility for adoption in all chemistry activities. 110 students participated in the study for a semester. Data to assess the feasibility of the intervention was gathered through a questionnaire and interview schedule. About 79% of the sample agreed that it was feasible, fun and easy to use the small scale equipment. They added that it allowed more time for discussions as activities were accomplished in relatively shorter times. Keywords: aldehydes, benzoic acid, ketones, organic chemicals, small scale chemistry equipment,

Hanson, R. (2014). Enhancing conceptual understanding through individual micro chemistry experimentation and motivation in a Ghanaian Senior High School. *Projournal of Natural Science Research*, 2, (2), 9-17. [http://www.researchgate.net/publication/264754115\\_ENHANCING\\_CONCEPTUAL\\_UNDERSTANDING\\_THROUGH\\_INDIVIDUAL\\_MICRO\\_CHEMISTRY\\_EXPERIMENTATION\\_AND\\_MOTIVATION\\_IN\\_A\\_GHANAIAN\\_SENIOR\\_HIGH\\_SCHOOL](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/264754115_ENHANCING_CONCEPTUAL_UNDERSTANDING_THROUGH_INDIVIDUAL_MICRO_CHEMISTRY_EXPERIMENTATION_AND_MOTIVATION_IN_A_GHANAIAN_SENIOR_HIGH_SCHOOL). ISSN: 2328-8604

### **ABSTRACT**

This study investigated the use of individual learning approach through micro chemistry experimentation in a senior high school (secondary) school to increase students' motivation and understanding of some chemistry concepts. Two groups of second year chemistry students in a Winneba senior high school, designated as experimental and control groups,

participated. The experimental group (N=32) worked individually while the control group (N=34) worked in groups of four as pertains in most secondary schools. The research design was a pre-test-post- test equivalent intact class design. Concept tests, a practical class questionnaire and a motivation questionnaire were used in gathering data for the study. Findings indicated that the micro chemistry approach had the potential to enhance the understanding of chemistry concepts during instruction, especially, if students worked individually to build their own concepts. There was no significant difference in motivation among the students in both groups.

Samlafo, B.V, Doamekpor, L.K, Bobobee, L.H (2015). Limonoids Constituents in the Stem Bark of Guarea Cedrata. *Knowledge of Research*, 2, 4-9. 10.7598/kor2015.125. <http://www.knowledgeofresearch.com>. ISSN: 2394-4234

### **ABSTRACT**

Presence of limonoids and related compounds which can be used for insecticidal and medicinal purposes was investigated in the stem bark of *Guarea cedrata*. The plant material was air-dried, milled and cold macerated in methanol. The concentrated methanol extract gave brown crystals which were subjected to thin layer chromatographic analysis (TLC). The methanol crystals were also subjected to qualitative phytochemical screening, after TLC analysis. Column chromatography was later performed on the crude methanol extract to separate the various components. Five fractions were collected from the column. The five components obtained, after chemical analysis all gave characteristic limonoid colour reactions with Ehrlich's reagent. Keywords: *Guarea cedrata*, Limonoids, Extraction, Lice, Alkaloids, Glycosides.

Samlafo, B.V, Bobobee, L.H, Yeboah, P.O & Serfor-Armah (2014). Speciation of Se(IV) and Se(VI) in Human Blood Samples from Residents of Wassa West District, a Mining Impacted Area of Ghana. *The International Journal of Science & Technoledge*, 2, (9), 131-135. <http://www.theijst.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/26.ST1409-044.pdf>. ISSN: 2321-919X

### **ABSTRACT**

This paper examines the speciation of selenium(IV) (selenite) and selenium(VI) (selenate) levels in human whole blood samples from Tarkwa and its environs, a mining impacted area in Ghana, using hydride generation atomic absorption spectrophotometric technique. Selenium(IV) in the experimental subjects ranged from  $0.08 \pm 0.01 \mu\text{g/mL}$  to  $0.50 \pm 0.02 \mu\text{g/mL}$  with a mean of  $0.29 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , while the controls ranged from  $0.02 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{g/mL}$  to  $0.21 \pm 0.05 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , with a mean of  $0.07 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Significant differences existed between the levels



of selenium(IV) concentrations in experimental and control subjects ( $p=0.0001 < 0.05$ ). The selenium(VI) in experimental subjects ranged from  $2.97 \pm 0.52 \mu\text{g/mL}$  to  $4.39 \pm 0.42 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , with a mean of  $3.63 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , while the control ranged from  $0.60 \mu\text{g/mL}$  to  $1.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$ , with a mean of  $0.89 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Significant differences existed between the levels of selenium(VI) in experimental and the control subjects ( $p=5.98 \times 10^{-14} < 0.05$ ). The measurement precision determined by relative standard deviation was within  $\pm 5\%$ . The accuracy of the determination was evaluated by analysing certified standard human hair reference material GBW 09101. The observed values were within  $\pm 6\%$  of the certified values. Keywords: blood, selenium, speciation, health, toxicity, mining, nutrient, hospital

Wilson, K. B. (2014). Computer Usage Among University Teacher-Trainees. . *Journal of US-China Education Review A*, 4, (6), 387-395. ISSN: 2161-623X

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study reported the findings of a survey from a broader study conducted to: (a) find out the level to which students use computers; (b) compare which gender is more proficient in computer use; and (c) discuss the relationship between students' age and their computer proficiency. Activity theory was adopted as the theoretical framework to explain behavioural intentions of computer interactions. The study used self-answering questionnaires with closed-ended items to collect data from a group of teacher-trainees. A total of 1,500 questionnaires were distributed using a stratified sampling to select respondents. The data collected were analysed using simple means, frequencies, standard deviation, independent sample t-test, Chi-square test, and cross-tabulation. Findings from the study showed a significant difference of computer usage in level of proficiency by gender. The main findings are: 1. Younger students have higher computer proficiency skills as compared to the older students; 2. The students use computers for various activities including listening to music, playing games, researching, chatting, and e-mailing; 3. The students get access to educational resources including electronic journals, e-books, open educational resources (OER), educational digital video disk/compact disc (DVD/CD), and online databases; and 4. Male students have higher technology literacy skills than female students. The study recommended that efforts should be made to provide more access time to computing facilities to increase students' computer usage. There is a need to bridge the computer usage gap between male and female students. Older students should be encouraged to improve their technology literacy skills. Furthermore, the results suggested that the students used technologies within the objectivist model of teaching and learning. From the findings, teacher education programs need to provide teacher-trainees with further training programs to help them enhance their skills in the use of computers as an instructional tool for teaching and learning.*

Wilson, K. B., & Agyenim Boateng, K. (2014). Integrating ICTs into the Teaching process: Issues in Pedagogical Practices in Teacher Education. *International Journal of Computing Academic Research*, 3, (4), 96-103. <http://www.meacse.org/IJCAR/archives/46.pdf>. ISSN: 2305-9184

### **ABSTRACT**

*Traditional teaching methods have been used in teaching and learning since the advent of formal education. However, their limitations in different circumstances vary depending on student and instructor needs, where they are and who they are. This study looks at the issues and implications of integrating ICTs into teacher education with a focus on instructors. pedagogical practices. This study used a blend of qualitative and quantitative methods to collect empirical data from instructors of teacher education institutions in Ghana. Using stratified and convenience sampling, 16 instructors were interviewed while 100 closed-ended self-answering questionnaires were administered to the instructors of which 75 were returned. The quantitative data was analysed using simple means, frequencies, standard deviation, and cross-tabulation. Responses to the open-ended questions were analysed according to themes. Findings from the study showed a substantial difference of technology usage in teaching and level of technology proficiency among instructors. The main findings of the study are: 1. In spite of the huge investment made by stakeholders in education, technology use and literacy level among instructors is still low; 2. Some instructors used technology to support their pedagogical practices; 3. A number of the instructors were inept and lacked innovative ideas to use technology; 4. Some instructors still depend heavily on the Victorian methods of teaching; 5. Some of the instructors encourage students to use technology to do group work. The lessons drawn from the study could be used to formulate ideas in the deployment of ICT tools and facilities. Efforts should be made to provide continuous training for practicing teachers. It is hoped that this study will provide information to support teachers pedagogical practices. The results could be a useful reference for the design of ICT curriculum for Teacher Training programmes.*

Wilson, K. B. (2014). Impact of Emerging Technologies on Education and the Personal Experiences of Teacher-Trainees. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5, (28), 168-176. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/16139/16341>. ISSN: 2222-1735 (Print) 2222-288X (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Over the years UEW have made advances to strategize for the integration of Information Communication Technology (ICT) across its curriculum. This strategy stipulates that every registered first year student takes a compulsory ICT course. The contents of this course includes: Basic Computer/Technology Operations and Concepts; Personal and Professional*

*Use of Technology and Application of Technology in Instruction. However, recently through a partnership with Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (PHEA) in conjunction with South African Institute for Distance Education (SAIDE), UEW has embarked on innovative uses of ICT such as a blended learning model, which combines face-to-face lecture with online learning activities as the preferred model for teaching and learning. This study used a blend of quantitative and qualitative methods to collect empirical data. The quantitative data was analysed using simple means and standard deviation. Responses from the qualitative data were analysed under themes. Findings from the study showed that teacher-trainees' received technical support to use the online learning management system (LMS). The main findings of the study showed that: 1. A number of teacher-trainees' access technology for academic and non-academic activities; 2. Use of the social media is popular among teacher-trainees' however, using it to support learning is still a challenge; 3. A number of teacher-trainees' lack confidence in using technology tools, because of their low technology skills. The lessons drawn from the opportunities and challenges faced by students in the utilization of technology tools could be used to formulate ideas in the deployment of ICT tools and facilities. It is expected that this study will provide useful information to provoke a revolution in technology use in education, learning and research. The results could be a useful reference for the design of ICT curriculum for Teacher Training programmes.*

Wilson, K. B., & Acheampong, B. (2014). Implications of Computer Technology in Language Teaching: Accessing CALL in Teacher Education. *Journal of US-China Education Review A*, 4, (9), 651-661. ISSN: 2161-623X

### **ABSTRACT**

*Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) offers the language teacher-trainee a variety of activities that when carefully planned as part of the teacher development programme (TDP) will help the learner acquire skills in using technology in teaching a language. This research which is situated in the constructivists theory of learning seeks to examine how language teacher-trainees at teacher education institutions explore the mandatory ICT course they study to support the teaching of language on graduation during their professional training. The study further examines the innovative practices of teacher-trainees to use technology to support their teaching practices. This study which was limited to four teacher education institutions in Ghana used focus-group discussions and self-answering questionnaires with closed-ended items to collect data from teacher-trainees. Using stratified sampling technique to select respondents a total of two hundred and forty (N=240) questionnaires were distributed to teacher-trainees of which two hundred and twenty (n=220) were returned. The collected data from the questionnaires were analysed using frequencies, simple means and cross-tabulations. Issues from the study questioned how we use technology in teaching languages. Experiences from the respondents were varied and numerous. The findings from the study revealed that: 1) teacher-trainees have low technology literacy skills; 2) teacher-trainees*

are not exploring technology tools available to them to support their personal training; 3) some of the teacher-trainees just want to pass the mandatory ICT course; 4) teacher-trainees have the perception that if you know how to use a computer then that is technology integration. The implications of the findings from this study indicate that technology training should be part of all courses and throughout the entire TDP programme. It is recommended that practicing-teachers also be given frequent training in the use of technology to raise their technology literacy skills level. Finally, it outlines implications for teacher educators.

Ngman-Wara, E., Tachie T. Y., & Mawusi, S. K. (2015). Assessing the in-service needs of basic school natural science teachers in New Juaben Municipality. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 3, (5), 556-563. <http://pubs.sciepub.com/education/3/5/4>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated in-service needs of basic school Natural Science teachers in the New Juaben Municipality in the Eastern Region of Ghana. The study was to ascertain the in-service needs of 234 Natural Science teachers across gender. A questionnaire was used to collect data on the teachers' feedback on eight dimensions of science teachers' needs: generic pedagogical knowledge and skills, knowledge and skills in science subjects, managing and delivering science instruction, diagnosing and evaluating students, planning science instruction, administering science instructional facilities and equipment, integration of multimedia technology and the use of English language in science instruction. Data were descriptively analyzed, followed by chi square analysis. Results of the descriptive analysis demonstrate that the topmost in-service needs of Natural Science teachers were the acquisition of knowledge and skills in science subjects, generic pedagogical knowledge and skills and planning of science instruction. The chi square analysis did not yield significant association between gender and science teachers' needs in all dimensions except knowledge and skills in science subjects. It was recommended among others that in-service organisers need to assess the in-service needs of participants before providing INSET services.*

Ngman-Wara, E. I. D. (2015). Ghanaian Junior High School Science Teachers' Knowledge of Contextualised Science Instruction. *Journal of Curriculum and Teaching*, 4, (1), 167-178. 10.5430/jct.v4n1p167. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5430/jct.v4n1p167>

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study was to investigate Junior High School science teachers' knowledge about contextualised science instruction. The study employed descriptive survey design to collect data. A test, Test of Science Teacher Knowledge of Contextualised Science Instruction*

*was developed and administered to collect data on teachers' knowledge of contextualised science instruction from 204(180 males and 24 females) Junior High School science teachers. Descriptive and correlational data analyses were performed on the data collected. Some key findings that emerged in the study were: Majority of the teachers' knowledge about contextualised science instruction was weak but correlated positively and significantly with their highest professional qualification. A number of recommendations were made to the Ministry of education and Ghana Education Service: A policy statement should be made in the curriculum to indicate that science teaching should be contextualised. Another policy should be fashioned to compel institutions that train science teachers to include contextualisation of science instruction in their science methodology courses.*

Ngman-Wara, E. & Acquah, S. (2015). Ghanaian Junior High School science teachers' reflections on the use of Tessa Secondary Science Modules. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 3, (3), 377-382. <http://pubs.sciepub.com/education/3/3/17>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated in-service Junior High School science teachers' reflections on the use of TESSA secondary science modules. The sample consisted of 34(8 females and 26 males) Junior High School science teachers in Winneba in Central Region of Ghana. Descriptive survey with mixed methods approach was used to collect data using questionnaire and focus group discussion as data collection instruments. The quantitative data collected were analysed through frequency counts and simple percentages while thematic approach was used to analyse the qualitative data. Among other findings, majority of the participants reported that the use of the TESSA resources provided innovative ways of presenting science lessons to their pupils. Also, the participants indicated that their pupils enjoyed and fully participated in these lessons. These notwithstanding, 94 % (32) of participants reported among other things that, accessibility of hard copies of resources would be a challenge to them since most schools did not have ICT tools from which they could print out materials. It is therefore recommended that copies of TESSA secondary science modules be made available in all schools for effective implementation by teachers.*

Apaak, D. & Sarpong, E. O. (2015). Internal Challenges Affecting Academic Performance of Student-Athletes in Ghanaian Public Universities. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (14), 18-23. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/22454>. ISSN: (Paper)2222-1735 (Online)2222-288X

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper examined internal challenges affecting academic performance of student-athletes in Ghanaian public universities, using a descriptive survey research design. Proportionate random sampling technique was employed to select Three Hundred and Thirty-Two (332) respondents for the study. The instrument used in gathering data for the study was a questionnaire titled "Questionnaire on Internal Challenges Affecting University Athletes (QICAUA)" structured and developed by researchers. The QICAUA was validated by two jurors in the field of physical education and sport, from Ghana and Nigeria and pilot tested using test-retest method. A reliability correlation coefficient of .85r was obtained from the reliability testing. In all, two research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance. Data collected were analyzed using chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) statistical method. The findings from the study showed that time constraints and physical/emotional strain were significant internal challenges affecting the academic performance of student athletes in Ghanaian public universities. Based on these findings, the study recommends that Management of universities, university sports administrators and the Ghana Universities Sports Association (GUSA) should collaborate to schedule sports programmes in such a way that student-athletes will have adequate time for both academics and sports; student-athletes should be counselled on how to manage their time effectively on campus; and coaches should ensure that student-athletes are not over worked physically and emotionally during training and competitions. Keywords: Academic Performance; Challenge; Public Universities; Student-Athlete.*

Sarpong, E. O. Apaak, D. & Dominic, O.L. (2015). Reported Physical Activity Levels And Equipment Use As Predictors of Body Composition of Members In Ghanaian Fitness Clubs. *Researchjournali's Journal of Public Health*, 1, (4), <http://www.researchjournali.com/pdf/1602.pdf>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to determine whether Ghanaian adults' self-reported physical activity and exercise equipment use reflected their fitness levels in body composition as measured by Body Mass Index (BMI), Body Fat Percentage (BFP) and Waist-to-Hip Ratio (WHR) using the descriptive correlational study design. The population for the study was all the 40 registered Fitness Clubs in the Western Region of Ghana with an accessible population of 550 members. A total of Fifty-Five (55) respondents were randomly selected*

*as the sample using the Proportionate Sampling by Size Technique .Data was collected through a researcher-designed Structured Questionnaire which was validated by three experts that elicited information from members on reported level of physical activity and equipment use. Standardized measurements of BMI, WHR and BFP were used to assess body composition. Inferential statistics of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient and Stepwise Regression analysis were employed to test three hypotheses that were generated at a significant level of 0.05. Findings of this study revealed that there were no significant relationship between body composition and reported physical activity and equipment use among apparently healthy Ghanaian adults in fitness clubs; also the independent variables were not significant predictors of body composition. Based on the findings it was recommended that physical fitness specialists should depend on reliable and objective recall measures than self-reports in assessing fitness parameters, again investigation into the effects of other factors like age, gender, dietary patterns that may predict body composition among adults should be the focus of future research. Keywords: Apparently Healthy Adults; Body Composition; Health-related Physical Fitness Components; Obesity; Physical activity*

Apaak, D. & Sarpong, E. O. (2015). Gender Differences In Academic Performance Among University Athletes in Ghana:A Case Study of University of Cape Coast. *Researchjournali's Journal of Education*, 3, (4), <http://www.researchjournali.com/pdf/1550.pdf>. ISSN: 2347-8225

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study examined the academic performance records of student-athletes in the University of Cape Coast (UCC), Ghana, to find out if there were any gender differences, using a comparative descriptive research design. The population for the study comprised all UCC registered athletes from 2008 to 2013, which was 866. Purposive sampling technique was used to select all 239 athletes who had completed their undergraduate programmes in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 as the sample. Secondary data, comprising registration numbers of athletes, gender, type of degree obtained, Final Cumulative Grade Point Average (FCGPA) and year of completion, was used in the study. All data were collected by the researcher. Percentages were used to answer the research question while the t-test for two independent groups was used to test the research hypotheses formulated using a significance level of .05 alpha. Findings of this study revealed that both male and female UCC student-athletes have been obtaining degrees at very high rates for some years now; also the study further showed that there were no gender differences among UCC students-athletes in terms of academic performance, concluding that participation in university sports does not affect academic performance of male and female UCC student-athletes. Based on the findings, it was recommended that Management of UCC should continue to provide support for male and female students to continue to participate in university sports and also the Sports Section of UCC should, through orientation ceremonies for fresh students, inter-*

*hall sports programmes and during sports discussions on campus radio, make the general student body aware that both male and female athletes perform well academically, as it could serve as motivation for more students to participate in sports. Keywords: Degrees Obtained; Gender; Student-Athlete; Sports Participation.*

Ali, C.A. and Zuure, D.N. (2015). The Dietary Right of Children and Its Effect on Pupils' Performance in Mathematics in Rural Ghana; The Voices of Stakeholders in Naaga Traditional Area. *Education and Science Journal of Policy Review and Curriculum Development*, 5, (1), 29-40. <http://internationalpolicybrief.org/journals/edu-and-science-journal-vol5-no1> . ISSN: PRINT: 2315-8425; ONLINE 2354-1660

### **ABSTRACT**

*Despite strengthening commitments from governments to provide quality education, a significant portion of pupils across rural Ghana still feed on poor diets. These diets seemed to effect negatively on pupils' performance in Mathematics in these areas. The purpose of this study was therefore, to explore the dietary right of children and its effect on pupils' performance in Mathematics. We randomly sampled one hundred stakeholders, comprising health workers, parents, teachers, pupils and orphans in the area. The MS Excel was used to produce descriptive charts and tables to analyze their responses. It was discovered that socio-cultural norms, poverty and ignorance attributed to the denial of the dietary rights of the pupils. These resulted in high incidence of deficiency diseases, absenteeism, truancy, low enrolments and drop-out rates. These subsequently had negative effects on the pupils' performance in Mathematics, which in turn, retarded the socioeconomic growth and development of the rural Ghanaian economy, and the African economy as a whole. We therefore, recommended meal sensitization and new cultural paradigm shifts to improve upon performance in Mathematics in the rural schools.*



Ali, C.A. and Akayuure, P. (2014). Mathematics as a Tool for Enhancing Competitiveness and Employability of Vocational Training Institutions in Ghana. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Development, Education and Science Research Inventions*, 4,(1), 190-200. <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/journals/international-scientific-research-consortium-journals/intl-journal-of-entrepreneurial-development-vol2-no1-july-2014>. ISBN: PRINT: 2360-901; ONLINE: 2360-9028

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated the extent to which the Mathematics content and curriculum of Vocational Institutions in Ghana could be restructured to enhance the competitiveness and employability of those graduates. The seemingly low level of Mathematical competence and skills has hampered their pursuits for further studies and favourable competition with their counterparts from the senior high schools and the technical institutes in Ghana. This study sampled about 400 students from four Vocational Training Institutes in the Upper East and Central Regions of Ghana to reflect the poor geographical locations and low economic viabilities of these products. The results discovered that students were willing to accept restructuring and study Mathematics in the Vocational Institutions. Therefore, to revamp the Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Ghana, the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Education and the bodies responsible for these Institutions should reconsider inculcating Mathematics into their curricula of Vocational Institutes.*

Ali, C.A. and Ngman-Wara, E.I.D. (2014). Monitoring the Motives of Student-Teachers Pursuing Further Studies in Sandwich Programmes in Basic Education. *7th Annual International Applied Research Conference*, 7, (422-437). Koforidua Polytechnic Press: Koforidua. <http://dri.koforiduapoly.edu.gh/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Proceedings-2014.pdf>. PRINT: 9789988201265; ONLINE: 9789988201272

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this research was to apply factor analysis to reduce a set of twenty one motives of student-teachers who pursued the sandwich programme in Basic Education, to twelve most significant ones to enable policy makers to effectively and efficiently address them. A questionnaire of twenty one motives were constructed and distributed to about five hundred 2012/2013 sandwich-year students in the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. The questions ranged from their personal information to issues of professional and job satisfaction. The data obtained was coded and explored with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software. Descriptive statistics, correlation determinant, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value, Bartlett's statistic and scree plot were initially explored to assess the*

*appropriateness of the method. The results of the correlation matrix, the communalities and the total variance were further validated with Varimax rotation with Kaiser Normalization and Cronbach Alpha or alpha factoring matrix at minimum threshold of 0.500. At the end of the iterations, the results showed that the six highly significant motives actually explained more than the targeted 70%. Therefore, for research, technology and innovation in education to serve as the bedrock for sustainable development in Ghana, policy makers must pay much attention to these twelve most significant motives bordering teachers who pursue further studies in the sandwich programme. The researchers also recommended this factor analysis method to academia, industry and other research institutions to replicate it in their areas of work.*

## BOOKS

Asiedu-Addo, S. K., Ampiah, M. E., & Armah, G., (2014). *Probability & Statistics: A First Course for Tertiary Institutions..* Koforidua: Pedaddo Ventures. . ISBN: 978-9988-2-0593-5

Quarcoo,R., (2015). *Garment Production under AGOA in the Freezone Areas of Ghana..* (1) Germany: LAP Lambert Academic Publications. <http://https://www.lap-publishing.com>. ISBN: 3659640514

## ABSTRACT

*Over the past decade, U.S government initiative on poverty alleviation in Sub-Saharan African countries (African Growth and Opportunity Act, AGOA) has been in force and Ghana is a beneficiary country for apparel provision among others. Other African countries have made tremendous gains with the apparel provisions under AGOA. How did Ghana utilize this advantage? This book looks at the extent to which the objectives of AGOA have been achieved through the apparel provision in the Ghanaian context; The benefits being derived by garment producing industries under AGOA; the challenges they are facing and the strategies that will help improve garment production in Ghana in order to maximize the advantage derived from the Apparel provision under AGOA.*

Essel, D. D., Apeanti, W. O., Kwaa-Aido, K. E., Dawson-Amoah, G. & Wilson, K..B., (2015). *Easy to Master, Introduction to ICT.* (2) Kumasi, Ghana: K S Printkraft Ghana Ltd.. . ISBN: 9789988203887

**PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES/WORKSHOP/  
SYMPOSIA/SEMINAR**

Hanson, R., (2014). Teaching with innovation: Enhancing conceptual understanding through the use of micro science equipment in a hybrid online chemistry course. In C. A. Shoniregun & G. A. Akmayeva *Canada International Conference on Education CICE- 2014*. Nova Scotia, Canada: Infonomics Society. 978-1-908320-24-7. <http://www.ciceducation.org>

**ABSTRACT**

*Modern day teaching and the increasing spate of technology demands that a multi-faceted approach to teaching is adopted by teaching universities. Some of the innovations could be in the areas of introduction or harnessing of technology. This study reports on the views and experiences of teacher-trainees who participated in a summative evaluation of a hybrid online course fused with the use of micro science equipment for practical activities in their undergraduate training. The Micro Science Equipment (MSE) was distributed to 78 hybrid online chemistry teacher-trainees to use in performing MSE activities that accompanied their MSE curriculum materials at their convenience. The design and implementation of the hybrid e-learning approach was based on Salmon's e-moderation as well as Gagne's nine events of learning. The study was a design-based research which used triangulation procedures involving achievement tests, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Qualitative methods were used to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. Eight major misconceptions in periodic chemistry were identified. The results of the study indicated a massive improvement in students' responses to concept-based questions. It also informed that supporting online chemistry learning with appropriate accompanying resources enhance conceptual understanding.*

**PRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS/SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS**

Omoriegbe, P. O., Akuru, G. B & Fatoba, T. M

Psychosocial Fields in Sport Oral. The Green Park Pendik Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey 19 - 21 December, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Efficacy of exercise of depression, anxiety and mood states of individuals

**ABSTRACT**

*Exercise contributes immensely to the well being of humans. Thus, health scientist agree that exercise has a positive effect upon physical well being and upon specific physiological variables associated with health and wellness (such as heart rate and blood pressure). In addition, the large majority of both health professionals and exercisers believe that exercise has benefits for the improvement of psychological problems encountered, especially depression, anxiety and mood. Given that exercise effects both physical and mental health, it would therefore seem important to evaluate research on the efficacy. By extension, given the pandemic nature of such mental health problems as depression and anxiety, in concert with the cost and potential side-effects or after-effects of various drugs in the treatment, it would seem important to review the efficacy of exercise as a treatment. The aim of the present paper is to review recent studies that have focused on the effect of exercise on mood adjustment. Specifically, the evidence regarding the benefits of exercise for depression, anxiety and other states of disturbed mood. Hence, this paper addresses the current literature related to investigations of the link between exercise treatments and depression, anxiety and other mood states. Results from these investigations are supportive of the anti-depressant, anti-anxiety and mood enhancing effects of exercise programs. However, a number of potential methodological problems in many of the research studies; the nature of these were considered. Finally, some possible directions for future research will be outlined.*

Omoriege, P. O

Personal and corporate fitness training in Nigeria. University of Lagos Conference Centre, Lagos Nigeria 22 - 26 September, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Engaging women and girls actively in physical activity: A comprehensive approach perspective

**ABSTRACT**

*Participation in physical activity provide a wide range of physical, psychological and social benefits for women and girls. Studies of women's and girls' experiences of physical activity suggested that positive experiences can contribute to a sense of empowerment for participants, and the development of ownership of their bodies. Increasing the active engagement of women and girls in physical activity requires a variety of strategies that contribute to a comprehensive approach. The paper examined social-ecological model impact of intrapersonal, interpersonal, environmental, and policy factors on actively engaging women's and girls' in sport and physical activity participation. It is recommended that all stakeholders involved in sport and physical activity must create quality sport, physical activity and physical education programmes for women and girls. Also, inclusive*

*language should be used, and discriminatory language should be avoided against women and girls knowing they have a place in physical activity participation.*

Hanson, R. & Amedeker, K.

Faculty Seminar. Lecture Hall 2, Department of Science Education Block, South Campus, Winneba, Ghana 29th April, 2015

**Paper presented:**

Using micro chemistry activities to enhance students; ideas about acids

Wilson, K. B., & Agyenim Boateng, K.

International Research Initiatives Conference (IRIC). Government Secretariat, Accra, Ghana 7th – 8th October 2014

**Paper presented:**

Utilisation of Knowledge in Emerging Technologies in Teacher Education: Insights from Students in Higher Institutions

**ABSTRACT**

*This study presents empirical report about how students utilise the knowledge in emerging technologies to support their personal learning. The study describes the abilities and experiences of students and wide range of technologies they use to support their personal learning. The study used a closed-ended self-answering questionnaires and focus-group-discussions (FGD) to collect empirical data from students. Stratified sampling technique was used to select respondents. The data from the questionnaire were analysed using simple means, frequencies, standard deviation, Kendall's and cross-tabulation using SPSS software to identify and compare students' ICT use and ability. Findings from the study showed a significant difference of computer usage in level of proficiency by gender. The main findings are: 1. A number of students have access to various kinds of technology tools (hardware & software applications) and devices; 2. Students use wide range of ICT technologies innovatively in both academic and non-academic settings; 3. Male students' were more adventurous in the use of technology than their female colleagues; 4. Students complained that their older trainers have an aversion for technology as compared to the young trainers. The results furthermore, suggested that students used technologies within the objectivist model of teaching and learning. The study recommends that efforts should be made to provide frequent in-service technology training for teacher educators. There is the need to bridge the technology gap between the old and the young as well as male and female*

*students in use. Students' should be encouraged to do project based assignments that require the use of technology to enable, especially female students develop their creative skills.*

Wilson, K. B., & Acheampong, B.

1ST International Conference on Language, Literature, and Communication (LALICOM): Codification, Standardisation and Communication: Linguistic and Literary perspectives on English and Indigenous Languages use in Anglophone West Africa. Winneba, Ghana 3rd-5th February, 2015

**Paper presented:**

Language Students' Attitude toward the Use of Computer Technology: Implications for Communication and the Practice of Teaching

***ABSTRACT***

*The study investigated language students' attitude with a focus on how they use computer technology for communication in the education environment. The study used self-answering questionnaires with closed-ended items to collect empirical data from a group of language students. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed using a stratified sampling to select respondents. The data collected were analysed using simple means and frequencies. The main findings are: 1. Most students have some access to the technology. 2. Most students enter the university with their technology skills or acquire them through the first semester compulsory ICT course, and not their main programme of study. Implications and suggestions for student training were provided. The authors recommended the following: Increased access time to promote improved utilisation of resources; deliberate effort to include technology training skills and assessment of that in courses studied by pre-service English language teachers. From the findings, English language-teacher education programmes need to provide students with further training programs in their specific area aside the mandatory general ICT course to help enhance their skills in the use of computers as an instructional tool for language-teaching and learning.*

**FACULTY OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Abbam, A., Dadson, I & Say, J. (2015). An Empirical Analysis of Customer Choice of Banks in Ghana. *European Journal of Business Management*, 7, (12), 49-55. ISSN (Paper)2222-1905 ISSN (Online)2222-2839

**ABSTRACT**

*The deregulation and liberalization of the financial sector as well as the enactment of the new banking law in 1988 has led to increased competition in the Ghanaian banking sector. Given the dynamic nature of the business environment in Ghana coupled with the fact that customers have become more demanding and highly sophisticated, it has become imperative for financial institutions especially banks to develop strategies and products to attract and retain customers. The current study analyses the factors that bank customers consider important in their choice of banks. The study used primary data from field survey using questionnaire as the instrument. Both descriptive and multivariate statistical methods were used to analyse the data. It was found that the most important factors influencing customer choice of a bank are location of the bank, extension of working hours by the bank, availability of ATM facility, provision of efficient services, the bank being a private one and introduction of customers to the bank by friends and relatives. It is recommended that there should be frequent marketing research by the banks to monitor and evaluate the ever changing customer peculiarities and perspectives in order to develop products or services to meet the current tastes of their customers.*

Asah-Asante, K. & Brako, I. (2014). Media Crusade Against Corruption in Ghana's Fourth Republic (2004-2012). *International Journal of Research in Arts and Social Sciences (IJRASS)*, 7, (2), 73-82. <http://www.academicexcellencesociety.com>. ISSN: 2141-8349

**ABSTRACT**

*Corruption, which has become a household word on the lips of almost everybody in Ghana, may simply be understood as the misuse of one's public office for benefits either for himself or herself or some other groups the person has closed affinity with. The role of the media in fighting corruption in a democracy is well known. Media exposure of corrupt officials enables the law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute culprits and this serves as a deterrent to other would be offenders. Over the years, the corruption menace and its adverse effects on development have been of great concern to many people. In their efforts to combat corruption, successive Ghanaian governments have resorted to various means, including confiscation of property, imprisonment and even execution of convicted corrupt public officials. These measures, in spite of their punitive nature failed to suffice to deter Ghanaians from indulging in corrupt practices. In the light of the crucial role of the media*



*in the fight against corruption, coupled with the expansion of the frontiers of free speech and the repeal of the obnoxious criminal libel and seditious laws, one would have thought the stage would be set for an effective media crusade against corruption in the country. But, unfortunately this is not the case. The question then is: what has accounted for the lack of bite of the Ghanaian media in the fight against corruption despite its vibrancy and strength in Ghana's Fourth Republic? This paper seeks achieve three objectives. First, to contribute to the ongoing debate on whether the media can be used as an effective instrument in the fight against the corruption phenomenon, whose roots are penetrating deep into the society. Second, it is to highlight some of the high profile corruption cases in Ghana and government's lackadaisical attitude towards addressing them. The third and the last objective is to establish whether it is the government and the state institutions which have not been performing their role as expected of them in the crusade. The study is anchored in the agenda setting theory of the media. To achieve the set objectives, articles on corruption covered by three private newspapers in Ghana were picked for the study. It was evident the media has played its role in exposing corruption, but the lackadaisical attitude of government and the appropriate state institutions have failed to act, thus making the phenomenon to blossom. There is the urgent need for both government and the relevant institutions to demonstrate serious commitment to fight against this awful menace.*

Odumah, L. K (2014). An enhanced model for teaching human rights in Senior High Schools in Ghana. *The Social Educator*, 4, (3), 85-102.

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this study, the researcher examined the extent to which an enhanced model of teaching human rights can improve human rights education curriculum for senior high schools in Ghana. A total of 180 participants (90 each in experimental and control groups) drawn from 6 out of 480 public senior high schools in 3 out of the 10 regions in Ghana constituted the sample for the study. Descriptive survey and quasi-experimental pre-test/post-test control group designs were adopted for the study. The research question raised for the study was analysed using frequency distribution and percentages. The pre-test conducted revealed that different forms of violence such as sexual harassment, bullying, discrimination and misuse of power under the prefectorial system were prevalent in Ghanaian senior high schools. Participants were subjected to a treatment package, based on Human Rights Education Enhancement (HUREDE) model developed by the researcher. The post-test conducted revealed that all the forms of violence diminished drastically among the participants. In the light of this finding, it was recommended that the HUREDE model that was developed and tested in this study, be adopted for Ghanaian senior high schools. It was proved to be effective, and would go a long way to enhance human rights education curriculum for senior high schools in Ghana and African countries with the same school system.*

Poatob, S (2015). Understanding the Goal of Social Studies: A Step to the Effective Teaching of the Subject. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5, (8), 182-193. <http://www.iiste.org>. ISSN: ISSN (Paper)2224-5766 ISSN (Online)2225-0484 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The attainment of curriculum goals and general aims of Social Studies, which are inextricably linked to the national goals and aspirations of education, rely on the quality of teaching that goes on in the classroom. Effective learning is thus dependent on the quality of teaching that is carried out by various teachers during instructions. This work examines senior high Social Studies teachers' understanding of the goal of the social studies and how it informs their teaching of the subject. The targeted population for the study encompassed teachers teaching Social Studies in the senior high schools in Cape Coast Metropolis. This was a qualitative study that adopted the use of interviews in gathering the data necessary for the work. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to select the sample for the study. The study showed that most of the Social Studies teachers teach the subject without knowing the general aims of the subject as stipulated in the Social Studies syllabus which serve as teachers' guide to the teaching of the subject. Besides, some of them could not also tell holistically the goal of Social Studies.*

Amoako, S. (2014). "Black Board Struggles": Teacher Unionism under the 'Democratic' Rawlings Regime 1992-2000.. *Ghana Studies*, 17, 7-38. 10.1353/ghs.2014.0007. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/ghana\\_studies/v017/17.amoako.html](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/ghana_studies/v017/17.amoako.html). ISSN: 1536-5514

### **ABSTRACT**

*The transition to democratic governance in 1992/93 had mixed implications for teacher unionism. Firstly, the promulgation of PNDC Law 309 enabled teacher unions, just like other public sector unions, to negotiate directly with the state. However, the continuing economic atrophy of the nation, combined with the government's lackadaisical attitude towards negotiating teacher grievances, pushed the teacher union to embark on strike actions and legal reliefs to force the government to address its grievances. Secondly, the 1992 constitution that allowed for trade union pluralism, combined with some graduate teachers' dissatisfaction with the Ghana National Association of Teacher's (GNAT) inability to fight to improve the conditions of service of its graduate members provided an avenue for these disgruntled graduate teachers to breakaway to form the National Association of Graduate Teachers (NAGRAT), which registered as a trade union. In examining teacher unionism under the Rawlings regime, this paper seeks to highlight the bottom line of teacher agitation after Ghana's transition to liberal democratic rule; investigate government responses to*

*these grievances; examine the internal conflicts of organised teachers, and thus, shed light on some significant contours of the political economy of labour relations in Ghana's public education sector during the period under review. The paper adopts a qualitative paradigm and uses primary data generated from interviews, newspaper reports as well as analysis of official union documents, which include memoranda, press releases, petitions, and official union correspondence.*

Amoako, S. (2014). The Ghana National Association of Teachers under the Provisional National Defence Council, 1982-1990: Caught in a Warp of Cooperation and Unresolved Grievances?. *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*, 2, (1), 1-25. ISSN: 2343-6530

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article examines the relationship between the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) and the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) regime from 1982 to 1991. It pays attention to grievances of teachers pursued by GNAT, methods employed to seek redress and what results it achieved. Faced with government insensitivity, GNAT was unable to militantly agitate for its demands. Situating the analysis in the socio-political and economic milieu of the 1980s, the paper argues that the relationship between the PNDC regime and GNAT remained frosty and jolty, throughout the duration of the existence of the regime, even though, GNAT did not see itself as antagonistic to the PNDC government. The PNDC government on the other hand, in addition to dissolving the political hub of the education sector, the Ghana Education Service (GES) Council, engaged actively in subjecting some key personalities in the education sector, who were members of GNAT, to one form of repression or another, even as it accepted memoranda, and engaged in round table discussions with GNAT over its grievances; the regime failed to actively resolve grievances of teachers presented through GNAT. Thus the PNDC government seemed to have employed simultaneously cooperative and repressive tactics in dealing with GNAT.*

Jonah, F. E., & Adu-Boahen, K., (2014). Coastal environmental injustice in Ghana: the activities of coastal sediment miners in the Elmina, Cape Coast and Moree area. *GeoJournal, Springer*, 79, (6), 10.1007/s10708-014-9612-4. ISSN: 0343-2521

### **ABSTRACT**

*Human impact has increased stunningly during the last century with coastal problems being one manifestation of environmental injustice with ecological, economic, and social dimensions on coastal resources. The study sought to assess the residents' perception of coastline changes in the milieu of the rampant sand mining activities along the Elmina, Cape*

*Coast and Moree coastline of Ghana. The study employed the purposive sampling technique. Hundred respondents were engaged from the selected study areas through simple random sampling method. Interviews, Focus group discussions, observations and questionnaire were the main instruments used. The study revealed that beach sand mining is widespread across the Elmina-Cape Coast-Moree coastline and takes place in several forms, with the magnitude of sand taken from the beach being dependent on the transportation medium and the purpose to which sand is to be put. It is considered that the 1995 National Environmental Policy has become outdated and the sections dedicated to the coastal zone are irrelevant due to new research data and trends in administration. The time is right for a concerted national policy dedicated to only the coastal zone that takes into consideration the multiplicity of use of the zone and adopts an integrated management approach.*

Adu-Boahen K, & Adu-Boahen O. A. (2015). *Accessibility and enrolment of girls in Junior High Schools in the Kpone and Manhean communities of Tema Municipality. Distance Forum, 4, 69- 84.*

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study was designed to determine the accessibility and enrolment levels of girls to Junior High Schools education in the Kpone and Manhean communities. The study adopted a non-experimental research design. Specifically, the study was descriptive in nature. The simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques were employed to select 88 parents and 91 students respectively. However, the head teachers (3) were included to represent the three selected schools in the study. Questionnaires were used to solicit responses from students and parents whiles interview guide was used for the head teachers. Statistical Product and Service Solutions, (SPSS version 16.0) was employed to analyse the data. Frequencies, percentages and tables were used to present the data. The study revealed that the enrolment rate of boys is higher than that of girls in the district. It showed that the factors responsible for drop-out among the girls are poor academic performance, teenage pregnancy, financial problems and the traditional idea that the office of the girl child is kitchen. The study recommend that motivation and mentoring should be encouraged thus female academics should themselves be actively involved in advocating for the increased enrolment of girls and women in the education and issue of sensitisation can be taken up by the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).*

Adu-Boahen, K., Mireku, O.D., Acheampong, P. K., Mariwah, S., & Mensah A. K. (2015). Institutionalising Community Participation in Watershed Management: A Study of the Inchaban Watershed in the Western Region of Ghana. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 5, (5), <http://www.ijsrp.org>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Currently, the participatory watershed approach has now become necessary in any developmental activity especially with regards to natural resource management. However, in spite of the numerous advantages of this management approach, there are still major challenges that militate against its successful implementation in most developing countries. This paper explored the need, challenges, and the extent to which the participatory approach has been incorporated into the management of the Inchaban Watershed found in the Western Region of Ghana. Using two non-probability sampling methods: purposive and convenience, a total number of 41 key respondents were selected. With in-depth interviews and focus group discussions guides, information relating to the importance, challenges and the extent of community involvement was solicited from local chiefs, management and user institutions, and individual users in the Inchaban Watershed. The study revealed that the watershed management institutions could not attract the valuable initiatives of the local users in monitoring and evaluation stages because these users were coerced. It is therefore recommended that local communities should be induced to support the conservation of the watershed using public education and workshops organised by the district regulatory institution such as the Forestry Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Mining Commission.*

Gadzo, G. S., Akoto, R. & Gatsi, J. G (2014). Post-merger analysis of the financial performance of SG-SSB. *International Journal of Financial Economics*, 3, (2), 80-91. <http://www.rassweb.com>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study focused on the post-merger analysis of the financial performance of SG-SSB. Data for a ten year period from 2004 to 2013 was used to analyse the financial performance. The analysis and discussion of the data point to three key findings. First, the study revealed that there is a significant difference in the financial performance of the bank's pre acquisition and post-acquisition periods. In relation to the determinants of the post-acquisition financial performance of the bank, it was found that, the mergers and acquisition of SG-SSB has had a positive impact on the financial performance of the bank. It was also found that, macro-economic variables have an adverse relationship with the financial performance of the bank. It is therefore recommended that SG-SSB should strengthen its banking processes to enhance efficiency of operations and further improve the liquidity of the bank.*

Gyensare, M.A., Otoo, E.A., Asare, J-A., & Twumasi, E. (2015). Antecedents and consequence of employee turnover intention: Empirical evidence from Ghana. *Management Science Letters*, 5, (8), 781-796. 10.5267/j.msl.2015.5.010. <http://www.GrowingScience.com/msl>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Guided by the theory of reasoned action, this study found support for the hypothesized inverse relationship between work-related factors and employee turnover intention on the one hand, and turnover intention and perceptions of accountable absence legitimacy on the other hand. Specifically, the higher employees' turnover intent, the lower their perceptions about the accountability of their absence behaviour and vice versa. The findings highlight the need to consider turnover intention as a salient construct that plays a dual role, first as a consequence variable to job satisfaction, affective and normative commitments, and next as an antecedent to accountable absence legitimacy in the workplace. The article concludes with a discussion on the significance of lessening employee turnover intent as a means of mitigating the perceptions of absence legitimacy in the workplace.*

Amoako, S. (2012). Cogs in the Wheel: Teacher Unions and Public Sector Strikes in Post Apartheid South Africa, 1999-2010. *Labour, Capital and Society*, 45, (2), 84-110. [http://www.lcs-tcs.com/PDFs/45\\_2/ABSTRACTs/4%20-%20Amoako.pdf](http://www.lcs-tcs.com/PDFs/45_2/ABSTRACTs/4%20-%20Amoako.pdf). ISSN: 0706-1706

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article examines the participation of the two largest teacher unions in South Africa, the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) and the National Professional Teachers' Association of South Africa (NAPTOSA), in public sector strikes from 1999 to 2010. The main contention is that the involvement of teachers' unions in these public sector strikes has been influenced, largely, by the pressures brought on teachers' salaries and related working conditions due to the government's neoliberal economic policies. The teachers' unions' frustrations with the employer's attitude towards negotiations for improved salaries and related working conditions within this neoliberal economic framework has caused them to resort to strikes. Thus, teachers, and their unions, in order to defend their material and working conditions, have maintained high levels of militancy, and have teamed up with other public sector workers to demand better wages and improved conditions of service for their members. However, the strikes are also linked to broader social and political discontent, including poor service delivery, growing inequality, and periodic ruptures in the ruling ANC alliance.*

Sam. E. F; Adu-Boahen, K & Kissah-Korsah, K (2014). Assessing the factors that influence public transport mode preference and patronage: Perspectives of students of University of Cape Coast (UCC), Ghana. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, 3, (2), 323-336. <http://isdsnet.com/ijds-v3n2-8.pdf>. ISSN: 2168-8662

### **ABSTRACT**

*Several factors influence the preference and patronage of one public transport mode as against the others. The study set out to assess the factors that influence students of the University of Cape Coast in their choice of public transport service operators. Using questionnaires and interview guides, the study was conducted at five main intercity bus terminals in Cape Coast involving 100 student commuters who happened to be available at the various terminals during the survey (Easter break). The study found that the students gave massive consideration to fare, safety, comfort and reliability before deciding on which transport operator to choose. The study also revealed that the government-owned fleet were the most preferred by the students surveyed compared to the other privately-owned modals. It was thus concluded that service operator preference and patronage was a function of how affordable, comfortable, safe and reliable their fleet and services are and also that the students preferred the services of both the Metro Mass Transit (MMT) Ltd and Intercity STC Coaches Ltd compared to the other operators because they have relatively cheaper fares and are perceived to be safe as well as are comfortable and reliable respectively.*

Sam, E. F. (2015). Don't learn safety by accident: A survey of child safety restraint usage among drivers in Dansoman, Accra. *Journal of Transport & Health*, 2, (2), 160-165. 10.1016/j.jth.2014.08.003. ISSN: 2214-1405

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study surveyed child safety restraints use among drivers transporting children to school in Dansoman, Accra. Employing a naturalistic observational method, the following were observed: sex of the driver, vehicle model, child characteristics, child location in the vehicle, whether child was restrained and how they were restrained, whether the driver was belted and the presence of other vehicle occupants. In total 126 vehicles were observed. The study revealed low child restraints use among the observed drivers; children in new vehicles were more likely to be restrained; children seated in the back seat were more likely to be unrestrained; and child occupants were more likely to be unrestrained where there were other vehicle occupants. The study maintained that a collaborated effort by road safety stakeholders in terms of education/awareness creation and subsequent strict enforcement of child restraints use laws were required.*

Botchwey, G.K.A (2014). Challenging our Simplistic Notions of Community? A Snapshot of Dynamics and Livelihood Struggles from Dumase Community, Ghana. *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*, 11, (2), 14-32.

**ABSTRACT**

*Conceptions of community tend to influence community development activities and outcomes. However, it appears many community development practitioners gloss over these and operate with a homogenising mindset in rural communities that may appear very simple to the outsider. This paper undertakes a qualitative study of a rural community that has been seriously affected by surface mining problems in the western region of Ghana. It analyses how community dynamics seem to have led to negative reinforcements at the local level, and how these have stalled effective community level responses to the surface mining problems. The findings reveal that collective action is not automatic; community interests may also diverge even in rural settings that may seem laid back to the casual observer. The paper argues that a lack of in-depth understanding of community dynamics is likely to produce ineffective responses to community problems. Community development workers may therefore need to abandon simplistic, homogenizing and harmonious notions of community and strive to gain more realistic understanding of community dynamics in order to achieve development objectives.*

Botchwey, G.K.A (2014). Granting voice without power? An interrogation of Ghana's decentralisation conundrum. *The Social Educator*, 4, (2), 64-84.

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper examines intersections in community development and decentralisation. Democratic decentralisation programmes have been interpreted as tackling voicelessness and powerlessness. They are therefore seen as an important dimension of political development, by giving voice to the voiceless, empowering the powerless and enabling them to participate in their governance. Critical community development also involves giving a more effective voice to groups and interests who are hardly heard, to articulate their concerns and get them addressed. The paper examines these issues in the context of rural communities' struggles over environmental pollution, land, mining and forestry problems. Findings reveal that some voice has been granted to local populations under Ghana's decentralisation programme. However, the voice does not carry adequate power to change conditions that local populations consider unacceptable, exposing a gap between voice and power. Reasons that account for this gap include upward orientation of accountability systems and reporting lines towards central government, information gaps that hamper engagement of local populations with State institutions and other organisations, and lack of legislation that protects the interests of local populations. The study therefore reveals that*



*representation at decision-making arenas does not necessarily translate into influence over decisions made.*

David Naya Zuure, D. N. (2014). Awareness of employment rights among teachers in selected senior high schools in the Central Region of Ghana. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*. 7, 54-58.

**ABSTRACT**

*This study examined teachers' awareness of employment rights as contained in the Labour Act, 2003 of Ghana in selected senior high schools (SHS) in the country. It was a descriptive study located within the interpretive-qualitative framework. Data was gathered in two phases. In the first phase, a semi-structured questionnaire was administered to fifty (50) teachers in five selected senior high schools. The second phase involved a semi-structured interview with ten teachers from the same schools. The study revealed that many teachers had insufficient knowledge of their employment rights. It was also revealed that majority of the teachers not read the Labour Act, 2003. However, the teachers indicated they had heard about parts of the document being discussed on various media platforms.*

Attom, L. E. (2014). Multiple Roles of Married Women Pursuing Degree Programmes: Challenges and Coping Strategies at the University of Education, Winneba. *The Social Educator* 4 (2). 39-63

**ABSTRACT**

*This study finds out the multiple roles of married women pursuing degree programmes at the University of Education, Winneba, whether they face role conflict situations and challenges that are associated with the performance of their roles. The study also explored the coping strategies used by these married women pursuing degree programmes. Purposive sampling technique was used to select seven married women who were students from each of the five departments involved in the study. Interview guide and focus group discussion guide were used to gather the data. All the thirty five students were interviewed face-to-face. Additionally, there were focus group discussions for the seven respondents from each of the department hence five discussion groups emerged. The findings revealed that by virtue of their statuses as students, wives and mothers, they experience role conflict in the performance of the roles associated with these statuses. Their greatest challenge has to do with finance, incidental calls from their husbands and dealing with pregnancy while in school. The coping strategies used by the women in dealing with their multiple roles include time management, opportunity*

*cost, group studies, relying on family support system and house helps. Based on the findings it is recommended that married women pursuing degree programmes in the University of Education should be supported by the government in the form of sponsorship, scholarship and loans.*

Brako, I & Asah-Asante, K. (2014). Single Spine, Double Spine or Multiple Spine: Solving Labour Conflicts and Making Public Sector Jobs More Rewarding in Ghana. *Modern Africa: Politics, History and Society*, 2, (2), 117-139. <http://modernafricajournal.org/>. ISSN: 2336-3274

## BOOKS

Brako, I. & Seddoh, J.E., (2015). *Public Administration*. Winneba: IEDE-UEW. <http://iede@uew.edu.gh>.

Asah-Asante, K. & Brako, I., (2015). *Understanding Political Institutions*. Accra: Black Mask Co. Ltd.. ISBN: 978-9988-2-1298-8

Kofi Adu-Boahen & Ishmael Yaw Dadson, (2015). *General Synthesis of Soils and Biogeography*. Accra: Salt & Light Publications. . ISBN: 0-89586-2-265-4

Brako, I. & Asah-Asante, K., (2014). *The ABC of Political Science*. Accra: Black Mask Co. Ltd.. ISBN: 978-9988-2-0597-3

Adu-Boahen K, & Dadson I. Y., (2015). *General synthesis of soils and biogeography*. (1) Accra: Salt and Light. . ISBN: 0-89586-2-265-4

Oduro, R., (2015). *Public sector accounting and finance*. Accra: Bigmikes Publications. . ISBN:

Ngaaso, C. K., & Attom, L. A. (2015). *Environmental Studies*. Accra: Yamens Press Ltd

## ARTICLE(S)/ CHAPTER(S) IN AN EDITED BOOK

Ofosu-Kusi, Y. (2014). Dreams, expectations and troubled existence: Childhood in the terrains of informality in Accra, Ghana. In B. Lundt & U. Marzolph (Eds) *Narrating (Hi)stories in West Africa*. Berlin: Lit Verlag. 216-229.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The astounding level of disorganization in Accra is demonstrated by the myriad of makeshift structures and the palpable lack of attention to laws and regulations. The ability to live and indulge in street-level commerce without recourse to relevant laws has over the years been a major attraction for children and young people. However, the lives of these children are marked by drama, from the initial thought of migration to the real-life experiences in the city, especially within the context of the implausible assumption of ready employment, a steady stream of income and a good city life. Following a programme of qualitative research, 31 children were variously engaged in collaborative dialogues through planned and unplanned encounters, and supplemented by photographic data from photo-elicitation. The interactively generated accounts arising from the study are deployed to show that a sea of difference exists between children's dreams and expectations of Accra - often appropriated from hearsay and stories - and their experiential realities.*

Ofosu-Kusi, Y. & Danso-Wiredu, E. Y. (2014). Neoliberalism and housing provision in Accra, Ghana: The illogic of an over-liberalised housing market. In L. Asuelime, J. Yaro, & S. Francis (Eds) *Selected Themes in African Development Studies: Economic Growth, Governance and Environment*. New York: Springer. 95-109.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The economic hardships of the late 1970s forced many African countries to rely on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for financial relief. The two institutions' reaction in almost all cases was to impose structural adjustment programmes (SAP) on those countries in an attempt to stabilize and grow their economies. Ghana became an unwilling apostle in the 1980s when it implemented various rounds and was portrayed as an extraordinary example of the efficacy of neo-liberal policies in restructuring broken economies. Primary among the benefits was increase in domestic and foreign*

*private investments, especially in the housing industry. Since then, Accra has faced an overproduction of housing for high-income earners thus leading to a dramatic rise of gated communities. On the other hand, there has been virtually no production of housing for low-income earners, thereby deepening their dependence on the informal sector for housing. With this stark difference, the paper argues that those neoliberal policies have rendered government virtually irrelevant in the housing market, especially in the provision of housing for low income earners, and for that reason accelerated the development of poor housing and slums in the city.*

## CONFERENCES/WORKSHOP/SYMPOSIA/SEMINAR

Brako, I. & Asah-Asante, K.

Weekly Seminar Series of Department of Political Science, University of Ghana, Legonl. Kofi Drah Conference Hall, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. 25th April 2015

**Paper presented:**

Into HIPC, Out of HIPC and Into HIPC Again: Excessive Borrowing and Reckless Spending Plunge Ghana's Economy into Abyss

### **ABSTRACT**

*Ghana attained political independence from British rule with her economy on a sound footing. Due to spate of military coups d'etat, bad governance and economic mismanagement, the economy of the country which had the accolade of being the model colony of the British, lapsed into the abyss of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) after forty years of independence. Between 2004 and 2008, this once HIPC economy picked up very strongly leading to country weaning herself from the grips of the Breton Woods' institutions (BWIs). Just within a space of six years the country's economy has lapsed into HIPC again due to reckless and excessive borrowing, gross economic mismanagement, profligate spending, naked looting from the national kitty and unbridled corruption. The paper dilates on the factors that have contributed to the worsening economic situation and offers measures to salvage the malaise. Data are obtained from both primary and secondary sources and are situated in the context of dependency theory of development as well as elite theory of policy implementation. The study discusses how both theories have contributed to shape Ghana's economy and establishes that it is bad policies rather than the policies of the Breton Wood's Institutions which have been the bane of the country's predicament.*

Ishmael Yaw Dadson

Ghana Geographical Association Annual Conference. Notre Dame SHS, Fiapre-Sunyani, Ghana 26 - 30th August, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Coastal erosion or accretion? An analysis of shoreline change along Cape Coast - Sekondi

**ABSTRACT**

*Coastal erosion and accretion bring several changes along the coastline which they occur. It is a fact that coastal erosion leads to land loss while accretion builds up the land. It is therefore important to understand the dynamics involved in these important phenomena that occur along the coast. The study was intended to investigate the extent of changes along the shoreline/coastline between Cape Coast and Sekondi spanning for 41 years. The rate of erosion and accretion was investigated through laboratory analysis using samples of pebbles and sand. Changes along the shoreline were analysed through Digital Shoreline Analysis Systems (DSAS) using End Point Rate method. In addition, 45 respondents were also purposively selected for the study while photographic images were also used. It was found out that both natural and anthropogenic factors have contributed to changes along the coastlines under investigation. The changes are not continuous as there are periods of erosion leading to loss of land alternated by periods of accretion leading to building up of the coast. Based on the findings, it was recommended that any strategy to deal with changes occurring at the coastlines should take into consideration both the natural and human factors.*

Kofi Adu – Boahen, Dei, L. A, Atampugre, G and Antwi K. B

Ghana Geographical Association (GGA) & Ghana Geographical Techers' Association (GGTA). Notre Dame, Sunyani, Ghana 26th -30th August, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Are they under any management options? An evaluation of coastal lagoon management plans in Ghana

**ABSTRACT**

*Management of coastal lagoons has become a crucial issue for environmental and sustainable development in the international discourse as they are now major sites for diverse economic activities. The study sought to evaluate the existing coastal lagoon management plans in the global perspective and situate it in the case of Ghana. The review shows that Ghana have*

*ratified a number of international management conventions and the traditional management approaches to coastal lagoon seems to accentuate the fulcrum of lagoon management. Among the traditional management plans include taboos and outright bans which has been sufficiently used to maintain the ecological integrity of the lagoon environment. Again as a result of education, religion and modernisation many of the areas which operated under common property' laws and with rising economic pressures, these areas are being exploited unsustainably with local fines and punishments being ignored or disregarded. It is therefore recommended that the scheme of integrated coastal zone management is absorbed to embrace the other management options in order to achieve sustainable coastal resource management.*

Ofosu-Kusi, Y.

Nordic Seminar on African Childhoods. Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway 8-9 June 2015

**Paper presented:**

Informality as Space: Children's Visualizations and Experiences of an Informal Settlement in Accra, Ghana.

**ABSTRACT**

*Evidently, streets, markets and urban spaces of Accra represent more than territories defined by boundaries. Many social, economic and cultural activities emanate from the way that environment is (dis)organized and culminate in an informality that shapes the behaviour of people inhabiting that space. With thousands of children and young people adopting streets and markets as a permanent or transient space for their alternative lives, a legitimate question to contemplate is what that space, its embedded opportunities and challenges, mean to their lives. This is a significant question to raise because children's involvement in the urban economy has become an important narrative in the discourse on Africa's rapid urbanization. With this in mind, this paper discusses children's visualization and utilization of space within the context of rampant structural and socio-economic informality. Basing the discussion on narratives from a series of research with street children in 2012 at Old Fadama, a quintessential informal settlement, the article shows that children contemplate, visualise and utilize space in both its structural and constitutive sense. But in doing so, they reinterpret normative obligations to suit their aspirations.*

Sam. E. F; Adu-Boahen, K & Kissah-Korsah, K

3rd Social Science Conference: Bringing the Gown to Town. UEW, South Campus, Winneba, Ghana 12-14 March, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Assessing the factors that influence public transport mode preference and patronage: Perspectives of students of University of Cape Coast (UCC), Ghana.

**ABSTRACT**

*Several factors influence the preference and patronage of one public transport mode as against the others. The study set out to assess the factors that influence students of the University of Cape Coast in their choice of public transport service operators. Using questionnaires and interview guides, the study was conducted at five main intercity bus terminals in Cape Coast involving 100 student commuters who happened to be available at the various terminals during the survey (Easter break). The study found that the students gave massive consideration to fare, safety, comfort and reliability before deciding on which transport operator to choose. The study also revealed that the government-owned fleet were the most preferred by the students surveyed compared to the other privately-owned modals. It was thus concluded that service operator preference and patronage was a function of how affordable, comfortable, safe and reliable their fleet and services are and also that the students preferred the services of both the Metro Mass Transit (MMT) Ltd and Intercity STC Coaches Ltd compared to the other operators because they have relatively cheaper fares and are perceived to be safe as well as are comfortable and reliable respectively*

Sam, E. F.

3rd Social Science Conference: Bringing the Gown to Town. UEW, South Campus, Winneba, Ghana 12-14 March, 2014

**Paper presented:**

Don't learn safety by accident: A survey of child safety restraint usage among drivers in Dansoman, Accra.

**ABSTRACT**

*The study surveyed child safety restraints use among drivers transporting children to school in Dansoman, Accra. Employing a naturalistic observational method, the following were observed: sex of the driver, vehicle model, child characteristics, child location in the vehicle, whether child was restrained and how they were restrained, whether the driver was belted and the presence of other vehicle occupants. In total 126 vehicles were observed. The study*

*revealed low child restraints use among the observed drivers; children in new vehicles were more likely to be restrained; children seated in the back seat were more likely to be unrestrained; and child occupants were more likely to be unrestrained where there were other vehicle occupants. The study maintained that a collaborated effort by road safety stakeholders in terms of education/awareness creation and subsequent strict enforcement of child restraints use laws were required.*

Sam, E. F. & Abane, A. M

7th African Transportation Technology Transfer Conference. Bulawayo, Zimbabwe 11-14 May, 2015

**Paper presented:**

Enhancing public transport safety and security in Ghana: Role of operators

***ABSTRACT***

*Public transportation poses a higher safety and security risk as it involves a larger number of commuters at a time. Ensuring the security of public transport patrons as well as maintaining the perception that riding on public transport is safe ought to be the first responsibility of any transport operator. This paper examines the various interventions employed by public transport operators in Ghana to address the transport safety and security needs of their patrons. Specifically, the study sought to examine the impact of these interventions on the operators' safety and security records in particular and the public transport safety and security situation in Ghana as a whole. Five Transport/ Traffic Operations Managers from five public transport operators were purposively sampled for the study. Data collection was done by way of a structured interview guide. Data was presented and analysed qualitatively. The study observed and concluded that the operators' safety and security interventions have yielded some desired outcomes in the form of reduced incidence of road crashes and highway robbery attacks and consequently impacted positively on the public transport safety and security situation in the country. The study called for strict enforcement of public transport safety and security standards as well as effective collaboration and coordination of efforts and activities on the part of both public transport operators and the relevant road safety stakeholders in the country to sustain the improved public transport safety and security in the country. The study emphasised the need for Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies to periodically review the regulatory framework establishing public transport undertaking to reflect current safety and security circumstances.*



Attom, L. E. (2014).

Third Social Science Conference, Bringing the Gown to Town: Academic Voices in a Global Village Proceedings 17 – 36, 12th – 14th March, 2014.

**Paper presented:**

Women in Political Leadership in the Central Region of Ghana: Challenges and the Way Forward.

**INSTITUTE FOR  
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND EXTENSION**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Asante, E. K. , Essuman, S. O. , & Asante, O. (2015). Contextual-Specific Dynamics on Collegiality and Resiprocity in Mentoring Relationships: Ethical Implications in the Ghanaian Context. *British Journal of Education*, 3, (5), 42-54.

**ABSTRACT**

*This qualitative ethnographic case study, adopted a socio-cultural theoretical perspective and interpretive qualitative analysis techniques, to investigate five mentoring relationships from five mentors and mentees involved in the innovative Cooperative-Reflective mentoring model of teacher professional learning in mentoring relationships at the University of Education, Winneba, (UEW), Ghana. This model is underpinned by the concepts of collegiality, reciprocity of learning, collaborative activities and critical reflection by the mentoring dyad. The data were collected from interviews, observations and document analysis. Trustworthiness of the study was ensured through the multiple sources of data, peer review, member checks, as well as the description of themes in the participants' own words. The study revealed that although the involvement of classroom teachers in the professional training of student teachers is a novelty in teacher education in Ghana, and a great departure from the old teaching practice, the programme has some conceptual and implementation challenges. First, the old conception of a hierarchical relationship between mentor and mentee persists contrary to the concepts of collegiality, collaboration, reciprocity and critical reflection. This is attributable, partly, to the inherent power of the mentor and, partly, to the professional culture of the teaching profession. Second, the collegial relationships, which are to result in this mentoring relationship model are theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the social structure of the Ghanaian society and the professional culture of the teaching profession in Ghana. Again, reciprocity of learning through critical reflection by both mentor and mentee in this model of teacher professional learning concept also appears to have been theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the same reasons for forging collegial relationships. This seemingly lack of sensitivity to the socio-cultural and professional contexts in which the model is being implemented is a major setback to the arguably innovative move towards school-based teacher training and the greater involvement of practising teachers in the professional training and development of student teachers as well as in the life-long learning of practising teachers. We, therefore, propose a re-conceptualisation of the mentoring model to take into account the socio-cultural and professional contexts within the context of implementation since theoretical positions alone cannot provide sufficient basis or framework for the development of a mentoring programme. It is the interaction between particular mentors and particular mentees in their particular contexts that determines the type of relationship to be established and the type of professional learning that will result.*

Asante, E. K. Essuman, S. Asante, O. (2015). Contextual-specific dynamics on collegiality and reciprocity in mentoring relationships: Ethical implications in the Ghanaian context. *British Journal of Education*, 3, (5), 42-54. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Contextual-Specific-Dynamics-On-Collegiality-And-Reciprocity-In-Mentoring-Relationships.pdf>. ISSN: 2054-636X

### **ABSTRACT**

*This qualitative ethnographic case study, adopted a socio-cultural theoretical perspective and interpretive qualitative analysis techniques, to investigate five mentoring relationships from five mentors and mentees involved in the innovative Cooperative-Reflective mentoring model of teacher professional learning in mentoring relationships at the University of Education, Winneba, (UEW), Ghana. This model is underpinned by the concepts of collegiality, reciprocity of learning, collaborative activities and critical reflection by the mentoring dyad. The data were collected from interviews, observations and document analysis. Trustworthiness of the study was ensured through the multiple sources of data, peer review, member checks, as well as the description of themes in the participants' own words. The study revealed that although the involvement of classroom teachers in the professional training of student teachers is a novelty in teacher education in Ghana, and a great departure from the old teaching practice, the programme has some conceptual and implementation challenges. First, the old conception of a hierarchical relationship between mentor and mentee persists contrary to the concepts of collegiality, collaboration, reciprocity and critical reflection. This is attributable, partly, to the inherent power of the mentor and, partly, to the professional culture of the teaching profession. Second, the collegial relationships which are to result in this mentoring relationship model are theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the social structure of the Ghanaian society and the professional culture of the teaching profession in Ghana. Again, reciprocity of learning through critical reflection by both mentor and mentee in this model of teacher professional learning concept also appears to have been theoretically well intended but practically problematic because of the same reasons for forging collegial relationships. This seemingly lack of sensitivity to the socio-cultural and professional contexts in which the model is being implemented is a major setback to the arguably innovative move towards school-based teacher training and the greater involvement of practising teachers in the professional training and development of student teachers as well as in the life-long learning of practising teachers. We, therefore, propose a re-conceptualisation of the mentoring model to take into account the socio-cultural and professional contexts within the context of implementation since theoretical positions alone cannot provide sufficient basis or framework for the development of a mentoring programme. It is the interaction between particular mentors and particular mentees in their particular contexts that determines the type of relationship to be established and the type of professional learning that will result.*

Asare Amoah, S., Laryea, P. & Baiden, M. N. (2014). Teachers' and students' stake in developing disciplinary strategies in schools: The case of two public Junior High Schools in Ghana. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*. 7, 34-44.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Ensuring discipline in schools is the duty of all stakeholders in education. However, teachers are sometimes left alone to bring about effective discipline in schools. The study therefore aim at identifying teachers' disciplinary measures as well as procedures involved in carrying them out and exploring children's experiences and perceptions of these measures in the Effutu Municipality. Two (2) research questions guided the study. The study was a case study using the qualitative approach. Thirty six respondents comprising twelve teachers and twenty-four students from two Public Junior High Schools were sampled using the purposive, stratified and simple random sampling techniques. Data was gathered through interviews and observations which were analysed thematically. The study findings revealed that, the physical and psychological measures such as caning, kneeling, frog jumping, hooting and sending pupils out of class were applied by teachers in response to various offences committed by students. The study also revealed that both teachers and students accepted corporal punishments and punitive measures in general as a normal feature of the school system. There was the firm belief among teachers and students that corporal punishments helped to establish order and decorum in the classroom. It is therefore recommended that cooperative disciplinary measures as compared to punitive and harsh disciplinary measures could be used to inspire children and GES should monitor appropriate disciplinary measures and procedures used by teachers. School counsellors should also research on effectiveness of disciplinary programs and evaluate its impact on students.*

S.O. Essuman, E. K Asante, P. Appiah-Boateng (2015). Moodle-based preparation of courseware materials for a Masters programme at the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Education Learning and Development*, 3, (4), 55-66. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Moodle-Based-Preparation-of-Courseware-Materials-for-a-Masters-Programme-at-the-University-Of-Education-Winneba.pdf>. ISSN: 2054-6297 (Print) 2054-6300 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Advances in information communication technologies (ICT) and the exponential growth of internet usage are rapidly influencing the delivery of education and the transformation of teaching and learning approaches. One such transformation is the Moodle, an e-learning software platform, which is a Learning Management System (LMS) with the potential of integrating course deliveries in teaching and learning modes. The moodle platform is being adopted in a hybrid form into a Masters degree programme offered by the Distance Education*

*Centre at the University of Education, Winneba in Ghana. A review of the literature reveals that there has been successful implementation of the LMS in diverse academic programme deliveries. However, since this is an innovation in the Ghanaian context, the study aims at exploring the experiences of developers during the preparation and development of coursewares for a distance mode delivery programme. Mixed methodologies of quantitative and qualitative methods using questionnaires and interview guides as instruments were used in collecting data from 50 courseware developers who worked collaboratively in developing the materials. Findings from the study will be used in informing the development of other coursewares and during the revision of the current materials.*

Essuman, S. O. , Appiah-Boateng, P. (2014). Maintaining an Effective Online Learning Environment and the Role of the E-Tutor: The University of Education, Winneba Experience. *Journal of Education and Training*, 2, (1), 95-109. 10.5296/jet.v2i1.6685. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/jet.v2i1.6685>. ISSN: 2330-9709

### **ABSTRACT**

*Understanding the importance of the changing role of tutors about the skills needed to achieve an effective online teaching and learning is paramount to a successful online course and programme at large. This paper explores the new roles and responsibilities of some faculty members of the University of Education, Winneba (UEW), who have been engaging in online tutoring activities for two years. There is an increasing quest to bring everyone on board for the growing interest in e-learning at UEW. However much is not known about the experiences of e-tutors regarding the roles they have been playing in online facilitation. The successful stories, the challenges and what mechanisms exist for improving the practice are very key. In the paper, we discuss the success factors and challenges and approaches required to support lecturers. A qualitative approach using a semi-structured interview guide was employed in collecting data from ten (10) purposively sampled lecturers who teach different courses at UEW. Among the key findings are that it is the tutors' role to initiate the learning processes, moderate students' participation and lead students in discovery mode of learning. Further, as managers and leaders in the learning process they bring students together through group work and other forms of social interaction. However, it emerged that special support and communication systems should be established for both tutors and students to enable them interact effectively. There is the need to provide tutors with continuous professional training and counseling as most of them are new to this mode of education delivery. Again, it emerged that there is ample opportunity to give diverse materials to students to read before any interaction either face-to-face or online. It was proposed that potential tutors should be IT savvy, sharpen their skills and think within an IT context. It is recommended that there should be motivation and recognition for lecturers who tutor online since this mode of teaching is time consuming and very demanding.*

Essuman, S. O. (2015). Exploring the Reflective Learning Experiences of Basic School Teachers during the use of Open Educational Resources. *Journal of Education and Training*, 2, (2), 163-179. 10.5296/jet.v2i2.7793. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/jet.v2i2.7793>. ISSN: 2330-9709

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper looks at the reflective learning experiences of primary school teachers, who were encouraged to engage in reflective activities as a way of improving their pedagogical practice during the use of Open Educational Resources (OER). The assumption of the study was that OERs have the potential to improve teachers' pedagogical content knowledge and skills, as well as their networking and collaborative activities and impact on their professional practice. Ten (10) out of forty-two (42) primary school teachers, who participated in a training workshop focused on the use of OER, were purposively sampled to keep a reflective journal of their learning experiences and share the outcomes with their colleagues. Interviews were used in collecting data from the cohort. Using phenomenology as a methodology and content analysis as a tool for analyzing the data collected, the 'stories' of these teachers were analyzed manually and presented in a report at a seminar. The findings indicated that teachers acknowledged the added values that OER have had on their pedagogical practice; the influence that the new knowledge and skills have had on students' learning and the enthusiasm that students exhibited when active learning strategies were used in teaching. However, the reflective learning elements that teachers were expected to exhibit in their writing were lacking. The deep thinking and learning from their critical analysis of their experiences were not evident in their responses. It is recommended that sessions on reflective teaching, learning and writing should be incorporated into pre- and in-service teachers' training sessions. Skill building in reflective writing and learning should be introduced to teachers early in practice and during training for them to build the culture of reflection in teaching.*

**INSTITUTE FOR  
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND  
INNOVATION STUDIES**



## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Edwards, A. K. & Baafour A. A. (2015). Kingship (leadership) for Multicultural Integration in Ghana: Ashantis and the Golden Stool. *Journal of African Arts and Culture.*, 2, (2), 1-13.

**ABSTRACT**

*The study is about the significance of chieftaincy as a traditional leadership in a multicultural society of Ghana. Chiefs in Ghana influence people in relation to situations. The leadership has a socio-historical, socio-cultural context of African system that the rest of the world has to understand. For example, the study showed that the stability of the Ashanti Kingdom in Ghana is anchored on the hierarchical kingship pedigree (led by the Otomfuor Asantehene) and the 'leading with souls' (spirituality) enshrined by the Golden Stool mythology. Based on the theoretical framework of Hierarchical and spirituality leadership the Ashantis applied these concepts practically. Chiefs are obliged to pursue excellence in justice, vision, communication, and socio-moral values. The paper was a to investigate how the chiefs led for the 'good of the society'. The methodology involved a desk review and concept development to highlight indigenous systems, use of imagery (mythology) and hierarchical structure for contributing to deontological leadership. The study is a significant contribution to scholarship on intercultural integration, democratic dialogue, and deontology. Recommendations include the entrenched constitutional roles of traditional chiefs, the use of indegious knowledge and imagery such as the Golden Stool in explaining complex concepts in traditional societies, and the appreciation of traditions and culture in Ghana as both historical and contemporary contribution to global knowledge.*

Tete-Mensah, I. & Edwards, A. K. (2014). Faculty Access and Use of Educational Technology: A Case of University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Education, Research and Development (IJERD)*, 3, (2014), 43-54.

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper was generated from a baseline study conducted to access the knowledge level on the state of educational technology at University of Education, Winneba (UEW). This was significant for determining strategic directions, commissioned by UEW management and South African Institute for Distance Education (SAIDE). Meanwhile there is very little evidence of research on faculty access and usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Educational Technology. The study employed the exploratory mixed cross-sectional design with a convenient study sample of 97 faculty members. Data were collected using questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Results indicated that most academic departments had Internet via a 1GB fibre optic backbone. However, challenges identified include (i) access to Internet connectivity especially for distance education centres,*

(ii) limited number of computers, ICT laboratories, and Internet Cafés, and (iii) a committed technical support. Recommendations are include for strategic planning.

Edwards, A. K. & Friko, E. L. (2014). The Influence of Islamic Religion on Girl-Child Education in Northern Ghana.. *Ghana Journal of Education and Teaching*, 7, (3), 130-145.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to highlight the influence of Islamic religion on girl-child education in the Northern part of Ghana for policy consideration. Using the descriptive survey approach we designed questions and interview items to explore opinions from 200 participants on girl-children education in vast Muslim communities. Data were gathered from teachers (n=50), guardians/parents (n=50), and students (n=100). Data showed that many student participants (29.0%) have an indifferent opinion on the extent to which Islamic religion affects girl-children's completion of JHS. This affects interventions to get students back to school and higher education. However, many were optimistic and looking for ways to change traditional perceptions. Though there are several interventions in the region, these are severely challenged by Islamic influences. In general the Muslim communities in the Northern Ghana still need encouragement and campaign against negative attitudes and perceptions. More importantly, many are still hopeful that girls are equally capable of going for tertiary education if the support is raised and made easily accessible.*

Edwards, A. K. & Aboagye, S. K. (2015). Otherness development model for assessing multicultural competencies for educational leadership. *International Leadership Journal*, 7, (1), 23-34.[http://www.tesc.edu/documents/ILJ\\_Winter\\_2015.pdf](http://www.tesc.edu/documents/ILJ_Winter_2015.pdf).

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article presents a model for assessing otherness development levels among individuals in educational leadership. The otherness development model (ODM) emerged from examining certain social theories and humanistic concepts that are intertwined in a pentagonal form—the “3Rs and 2Ss” constructs—that serve as important values for social functionalism. The article proposes practical ways of categorizing and measuring individual otherness development (IOD). The ODM is a significant contribution to otherness leadership, as it utilizes innovative ways to promote learning to value differences. The ODM is also recommended for baseline studies, an institutional readiness index, teaching tolerance, and training and development.*

Edwards, A. K. & Aboagye, S. K. (2015). Assessing School Leadership Challenges in Ghana Using Leadership Practices Inventory. *International Journal of Education and Practice.*, 3, (4), 168-181. <http://pakinsight.com/ic=journal&journ=61>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study looked at challenges facing Ghana Education Service (GES) in school leadership and how to improve potentials for transformation. The issue is that there are potentials in GES school leadership who can be nurtured to bring the needed transformation. The purpose of this study was to discuss self-reported leadership practices inventories (LPI) of participants to highlight their transformational leadership potentials. The study participants (N=213) were conveniently sampled from two Ghanaian public universities; University of Education, Winneba and University of Cape Coast with similar mandate to raise teachers and school leaders. Data from the self-reported LPI scores indicated a strong sense of self-belief and the leadership potentials (M=48.93, sd=6.47). Gender differences showed no statistical significance ( $t=-0.93$ ,  $df=198$ ,  $p=0.07$ ), and the same with institutional differences ( $t=-.99$ ,  $df=198$ ,  $p=.38$ ). However, the only statistical differences came from gender groups' report on "Enable Others to Act" ( $t=-1.72$ ,  $df=198$ ,  $p=.01$ ). Discussions focused on the need for a more futuristic thinking, people-focused skills, enablement, and avoidance of discrimination against women in school leadership. Five recommendations were made for transformational leadership in GES including INSET leadership contents and a national certification policy.*

Edwards, A. K. (2015). Developing Teachers using Human Performance Technology: Considering the Nexus Between Purpose-driven life and Curriculum Leadership. *Journal of Educational Research and Entrepreneurship*, 2, (5), 165-174. <http://jeper.org/index.php/JEPER/issue/view/9>.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Human performance technology (HPT) literature abounds with strategies for human improvement. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between a purpose-driven life and curriculum leadership abilities among a sample (N=207) of Ghana Education Services teachers in order to ascertain the use of instructional and non-instructional HPT in their INSET programmes. Using the quantitative method, the study found positive correlations (e.g.  $r= .27$ ) and similarities in demographic groups (ranges [ $t= -.23$ ,  $df=205$ ,  $p= .82$ ] and [ $t= 1.51$ ,  $df=149$ ,  $p= .13$ ]). However, the discussions focused on GES customizing instructional HPT to save the bottom line (return-on-investment). Five recommendations are forwarded regarding HPT practices for systematic INSET training, professional development, and career mentoring. For policy development, a strategic thinking into theory and practices of HPT in teacher education and the development of RME content in the entire Ghana educational system are highly recommended.*

**OFFICE OF  
THE REGISTRAR**

## ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

Owusu-Ansah, C. & Afful, D. (2015). Integrating Academic Management with Business Planning Activities: The case of University of Education, Winneba. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (11), 80-84.

**ABSTRACT**

Currently, public universities are facing chronic problem of underfunding. In a bid to explore more alternative and innovative ways of addressing such underfunding challenges, authorities of universities have sought to inject business activities into the management of the universities. They are now forced to search for additional sources of income from the market and serve market needs. They also commercialize some of their activities, services and programmes. This paper seeks to examine traditional role of universities and the need to inject business strategies or activities into the practices of higher education. It further highlights the positioning of the University of Education, Winneba in the marketplace and the challenges of integrating business planning activities in universities. It concludes on what needs to be done to make such intervention meaningful.

Owusu-Ansah, C. (2015). Academic Freedom: Its Relevance and Challenges for Public Universities in Ghana Today. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (5), 173-179.

**ABSTRACT**

There have been various shapes of opinions shared on the concept of academic freedom. This concept means different things to different people. Those outside the University view academic freedom with some level of suspicion. Even among the academia, academic freedom is rarely understood. To foster the growth of knowledge and its dissemination, the frontiers of academic freedom must be widened and embraced. This paper seeks to explore the frontiers of academic freedom, the various limitations practitioners face with the concept and how to make the concept relevant today.

Owusu-Ansah, C. (2014). Internationalization of Ghanaian Polytechnic Education: Perspectives, Choices and Challenges. *Journal of Business and Educational Policies*, 10, (2), 1-12.

**ABSTRACT**

As the world becomes a global village, most academic institutions all over the world have opened their doors as a way to integrate international dimensions into their activities. The exposure the students get through internationalization activities does not only help them to

*become responsible global citizens but it also enables the institutions to develop joint research. This paper seeks to discuss the concept, forms, elements and levels of internationalization, rationales and strategic choices of internationalization. It ends by shedding light on various ways of integrating international dimensions into polytechnic education, the challenges being faced as well as the recommendations to enhance the internationalization agenda in these institutions.*

Owusu-Mensah, F, Anyan J. A., Denkyi C, (2015). Staff Development Practices of Open and Distance Learning Institutions in Ghana: The Case of the Distance Education Programme of University of Education, Winneba. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (14), 79-86. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/22461/23449>. ISSN: 2222-1735 (Paper) ISSN 2222-288X (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Staff development plays a crucial role in Open and Distance learning programmes because most of the staff working on these programmes are products of the conventional face to face system. Lack of proper training of staff in ODL can lead to high dropout rate among distance learners. The purpose of this study was to investigate staff development practices of the Distance Education programme of the University of Education, Winneba. The study adopted the quantitative methodology which employed survey questionnaire to collect data from 39 administrators of the Distance Education study centres. The study found among others that, the University does not have a strong pre-service programme for the administrators at its study centres. It also found that, the administrators were satisfied with the first in-service training organised for them. Based on these findings, it was recommended that, the University should put in place strategic human resource development policies in relation to distance education for teaching, technical and administrative and part-time staff and institute regular in-service training programmes for its administrators at the distance Education study centres.*

Kutorglo, E, Anyan, J. A and Agbeh, A. (2015). Online Visibility of the Intellectual Output of University of Education, Winneba Staff. *Journal of Educational Policy and Entrepreneurial Research*, 2, (3), 44-60. <http://www.jeper.org/index.php/JEPER/article/view/97/109>. ISSN: 2408-770X (Print), 2408-6231 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Not available*

Brew, A.K. & Annan, E. (2015). Using Redeployment to Optimise Human Resource in Higher Education Institutions. *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences*, 2, (2), 17-38. <http://ijcas.net/Files/CMSUserOwnFolder/issue/Feb-2015/02.pdf>. ISSN: 2308-1365 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*Redeployment has been viewed by many institutions across the globe as a viable way of cutting down expenditure. In the light of this, the authors have argued that redeployment as a human resource management strategy could be applied in universities and other tertiary education institutions to cut costs, especially in an era where huge sums of monies are spent annually on staff recruitment, training and development amid the financial constraints currently facing tertiary institutions. Some light has been shed on redeployment and its numerous benefits to employers and employees. The point has also been made that redeployment is a healthy way of making redundant employees more productive within an institution and thereby ensuring general improvement in the institution's outputs and deliverables. The paper concludes by making recommendations for consideration. The recommendations include the need for tertiary institutions to have policies and procedures for managing redundancy and redeployment and the setting up of redeployment portals on institutional websites. Career adjustment funds could be established to assist with the associated costs of training to facilitate transferring redeployees into alternative positions and also the need to engage the services of experienced human resource professionals who would assist with the management of redeployment services.*

Brew, A.K. & Annan, E. (2014). Quality assurance and benchmarking academic ceremonies: The organisation of congregations in University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 2, (7), 373-383. <http://www.ijern.com/journal/July-2014/31.pdf>. ISSN: 2201-6333 (Print). 2201-6740 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper presents an overview of incorporating quality assurance and events management principles in the organisation of congregations in institutions of higher learning. It accomplishes this by identifying challenges associated with the organisation of congregations in UEW and prescribes some solutions to those challenges in the light of quality assurance measures and principles in higher education as well as benchmarking practises. The challenges identified included stress on key institutional officers, deserting ceremonial grounds before official closing, improper dressing by graduands, problems associated with the use of open and partially enclosed venues, poor sound quality and attendant problems. The paper recommends some good practices such as delegating authority, use of enclosed venues, managing risks and the adoption of a graduation week policy.*

Oppong Frimpong, D. (2014). Staff Satisfaction with Human Resource Management Practices at the University of Education, Winneba. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 6, (38), 87-95. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/EJBM/article/view/18779/18893>. ISSN: 2222-1905 (Paper) 2222-2839 (Online)

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated the level of satisfaction of staff with human resource management (HRM) practices at the University of Education, Winneba, their level of commitment and intention to exit. Descriptive survey design was used for the study. Stratified and simple random sampling techniques were used to sample 120 respondents out of a population of 1,143 full time staff from the Winneba campus of the University. A fifty-item questionnaire was used to collect relevant information on various HR practices from the respondents. Three research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Frequency tables were used to present the responses. Pearson's correlation was used to test the hypotheses. The major findings were that respondents were satisfied with HRM practices of the University. Respondents were also committed to the University and had no intention to leave. Respondents, however, were dissatisfied with some aspects of training, development and communication practices. The study revealed a strong positive relationship between staff satisfaction with HRM practices and commitment to the University. It was concluded that the high commitment of staff resulted from staff satisfaction with HRM practices. Again, the low employee turnover stems from confidence of staff in the structure of the University. Lack of communication could be attributed to some lapses in administrative procedures in the University. Based on the findings, it is recommended that the University reviews its training and development programmes, explore several channels of downward communication, see to the implementation of its induction programmes, and introduce the use of electronic-HR.*

Asante, F. (2014). Factors influencing increased usage of Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (Depo-Provera) among women in reproductive age (WIRA) in Nkawie, Ghana. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7, 59-71.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of the study was to determine the factors contributing to the increased usage of DMPA among women in reproductive age (WIRA) in Nkawie in the Atwima Nwabiagya District of Ashanti Region, Ghana. A cross sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to determine the factors that may be influencing the increased usage of Depo-Provera among WIRA at the government hospital of the town. About 312 women sampled (52%) were Depo users with 17% of the Depo users being new registrant. About*



*97% knew of at least one type of contraceptive method available in the country but 36% had not used any of them before. Generally, 71% of all respondents were married and 73% of current Depo users were also married. Forty six percent of respondents had information about Depo from a Health provider with 47% of Depo user's sampled stating 'convenience' as their reason for choosing Depo while 28% because of its effectiveness. In conclusion it may be said that, as far as the findings of this study is concerned, women of varied socio-demographic background use Depo-Provera in the Nkawie District. It was however recorded of a possible association between pill users' age, number of children and their possible likelihood of switching over from the pill to Depo.*

**WINNEBA CAMPUS**

P. O. Box 25, Winneba, Ghana  
Reception (03323) 22139 / 22140

**KUMASI CAMPUS**

College of Technology Education  
P. O. Box 1277, Kumasi, Ghana  
Reception (03220) 50331 / 53616

**ASANTE-MAMPONG CAMPUS**

College of Agriculture Education  
P. O. Box 40, Asante-Mampong, Ghana  
Reception (03323) 22232

**AJUMAKO CAMPUS**

P. O. Box 72, Ajumako, Ghana  
Tel: (03321) 93774

[www.uew.edu.gh](http://www.uew.edu.gh)

Designed by Publications Unit - UEW