



**UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA**

**21<sup>ST</sup> CONGREGATION**

**RESEARCH &  
PUBLICATIONS**

NOVEMBER  
**2016**





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## Brief Information **ABOUT UEW**

On 14th May, 2004 the University of Education Act, Act 672 was enacted to upgrade the status of the University College of Education of Winneba to the status of a full University and to provide for related matters. The University of Education, Winneba (UEW) was established in September, 1992 as a University College under PNDC Law 322. UEW brought together seven diploma awarding colleges located in different towns under one umbrella institution viz the Advanced Teacher Training College, the Specialist Training College and the National Academy of Music, all at



Winneba; the School of Ghana Languages, Ajumako; College of Special Education, Akwapim-Mampong; the Advanced Technical Training College, Kumasi; and the St. Andrews Agricultural Training College, Mampong-Ashanti. The Winneba campus is the seat of the Vice-Chancellor with satellite campuses at Kumasi, Mampong and Ajumako. The total staffing position is 2,077 while the student population is over 57,000



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





**V**

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Mr. Adolph Agbeh	University Library	Member
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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 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLISHING AND WEB DEVELOPMENT**  
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATION  
UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA







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Alhaji Asoma Abu Banda

vii



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Assoc. Prof. Ephraim Avea Nsoh

# FOREWORD

University of Education, Winneba has over the past two decades played a significant role in teacher preparation and development. As Ghana's premier teacher education University, it was established to produce professional educators and to conduct relevant research that will help inform the direction of development of education and educational policies. UEW recognises the fact that, society today is characterized by constant changes to every aspect of our lives and that the professional educator must be very abreast with these changes to be able to impact society positively. UEW is well positioned to be the trailblazer in educational development in Ghana, Africa and many other nations in the areas of professional teacher development and research.

As an institution, we understand the essence of research to the development of a nation and the need to add impetus to our research and development effort in order to respond appropriately to the changes occurring in our society. To this end, the University has put in place support systems to nurture and court research interest in staff and postgraduate students. During the academic year, the University launched its Research, Innovation and Staff Development Fund. The principal purpose of this fund is to provide a system for regulating the funding, administration, management, investment and disbursement of resources for research, innovation and staff development. The objectives of the research fund are to create an enabling environment in the University for research, promote increased research activities in the University, enhance the academic profile of Faculty and other Senior Members and Staff and improve the ranking and visibility of the University. With this, we are hopeful our research and development output as a university will improve tremendously over the next few years and this will positively impact socioeconomic development of Ghana.

This document is a compilation of titles and abstracts (where available) of research and publications as well as papers presented at conferences during the 2015/16 academic year by staff of the University. This document is not meant to be cited as a publication. Sources of the information have been indicated herein and should be cited as such. This is intended to provide an opportunity to showcase to the outside world, some of our research outputs.

As a University, we want to appreciate our stakeholders and the support they have offered. We anticipate fruitful partnerships from entrepreneurs, industrialists and commercial entities. We wish you a stimulating experience as you read this compilation with the hope that you will find in it useful information.

**Prof. Mawutor Avoke**

**Vice-Chancellor**

November 2016



# C O N T

xi

Brief History of UEW ... ..	i
Vision and Mission... ..	iii
Editorial Team.. ..	v
Chancellor... ..	vii
Chairman of Council ... ..	vii
Principal Officers... ..	viii
Principals of College... ..	ix
Foreword... ..	x

<b>COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION</b> ... ..	<b>1</b>
Faculty of Agriculture Education... ..	3
Faculty of Science and Environment Education ... ..	17


<b>COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION</b> ... ..	<b>23</b>
Faculty of Business Studies Education... ..	25
Faculty of Education and Communications Sciences ... ..	39
Faculty of Technical Education... ..	43
Faculty of Vocational Education.. ..	51

# E N T S

<b>COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES EDUCATION</b>	...	...	<b>57</b>
Faculty of Ghanaian Languages Education...	...	...	59

xii

<b>WINNEBA CAMPUS</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>67</b>
School of Creative Arts Education	...	...	...	...	69
Faculty of Educational Studies...	...	...	...	...	83
Faculty of Foreign Languages Education and Communication...	...	...	...	...	95
Faculty of Science Education...	...	...	...	...	105
Faculty of Social Science Education....	...	...	...	...	117
Institute for Educational Research and Innovation Studies.	...	...	...	...	130
University Library...	...	...	...	...	133
Office of the Registrar...	...	...	...	...	137
Directorate of Health Services...	...	...	...	...	143
Office of Works and Physical Development.....	...	...	...	...	144



**COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE  
EDUCATION**





# FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

3

Kotei, R., Agyare, W. A., Kyei-Baffour, N., Atta-Darkwa, T. & Takyi, A. E. (2015). Estimation of flow-duration and low-flow frequency parameters for the Sumanpa stream at Mampong-Ashanti in Ghana for the 1985-2009 Period. *American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences*, 15, (1), 62-75. <http://asrjetsjournal.org/>. ISSN (Online) 2313-4402

### *Abstract*

*The study examined the characteristics of the Sumanpa stream's Flow-Duration-Frequency Curve statistics for a period of 25years (1985-2009) and compared the 1990-1999 and 2000-2009 Flow-Duration-Curves. The high, low and mean Flow-Duration-Curves were also analysed. The discharge records were analysed to develop a general quantitative characterization of the stream's flow variability. Streamflow data was generated from daily stage data using the rating curve model developed at the stream's gauge station. Flow-Duration-Frequency-Curves were developed using the Weibull plotting position and used to analyse the catchment's surface and groundwater storage and stream's flow characteristics. The approach placed the midpoints of the moist, mid-range, and dry zones of the curves at 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles, respectively. The high zone was centered at the 5th percentile, while the low zone was centered at the 95th percentile. For 95% of the time, the streamflow equalled or exceeded 0.14 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>, at 5% it equalled or exceeded 45 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> and at 50% flow equalled or exceeded 5.53 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>.*

Kotei, R., Agyare, W. A., Kyei-Baffour, N., Nana Kena, F. & Atta-Darkwa, T. (2015). Development of groundwater recharge model for the Sumanpa catchment at Mampong-Ashanti area in Ghana. *Science Research*, 3, (6), 289-295. (<http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/sr>). ISSN: 2329-0927

### *Abstract*

*The research aimed at developing a groundwater recharge model from available and reliable data of recharge predictor variables from 1985-2009 for the Sumanpa catchment in the forest-savannah transitional zone. Streamflow data*

*for the Sumanpa River was generated from daily stage data using the rating curve model developed by the researchers at the gauge station. The streamflow data generated was partitioned into its various components, including runoff and recharge by means of the PART and RORA computer programmes respectively. The relationship between the catchment's groundwater recharge and its predictor variables were determined by means of a scatter plot, using R statistical package, and their strengths quantified using the Pearson Correlation Test. The test indicated a strong positive correlation between recharge, rainfall and runoff and a strong negative correlation with actual evapotranspiration. Based on these a lumped conceptual deterministic groundwater recharge model was developed for the Sumanpa catchment using the multiple regression analysis.*

Kotei, R., Agyare, W. A., Kyei-Baffour, N. & Atakora, E. T. (2015). Morphometric analysis of the Sumanpa river catchment at Mampong-Ashanti in Ghana. *ARPN Journal of Earth Sciences*, 4, (2), 67-75. ISSN:2305-493X. [http://www.arnjournals.com/jes/research\\_papers/rp\\_2015/jes\\_0615\\_41.pdf](http://www.arnjournals.com/jes/research_papers/rp_2015/jes_0615_41.pdf)

### **Abstract**

*The study determined and analysed morphometric characteristics of the Sumanpa catchment in the Forest- Savannah Transitional zone of the Ashanti Region of Ghana. Quantitative morphometric parameters were determined using remote sensing and GIS techniques to assess the requirements for ecological and hydrological conservation, planning, development and management of the catchment landscape. Results indicated that the total length of stream segments was highest under the first order streams and decreased as the stream order increased. The catchment has an area of 38 km<sup>2</sup> with channel closeness of 0.934 km km<sup>-2</sup> indicating permeable sub-soil. The catchment has a relief of 137m and a total length of stream network of 36.51km out of which 61% was ephemeral, 38.9 % was second and third order streams. The catchment has 44 % of its area located on slopes between 5-10o with generally good vegetation cover. There are 31 streams linked to a 3rd order trunk stream forming a trellis drainage pattern. The catchment's morphometric features suggest a general fragile topographic*

*condition which needs strategic approach for soil and water conservation measures and urban landuse planning.*

Kotei, R., Kyei-Baffour, N., Agyare, W. A., Korankye, O., Adarkwa, T. A. & Amartey, J. N. A. (2015). Evaluation of the performance of the sata small-scale irrigation scheme in Ghana after its inception and post-rehabilitation periods. *ARNP Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science*, 10, (10), 394-406. ISSN: 1990-6145. [http://www.arnpjournals.com/jabs/research\\_papers/rp\\_2015/jabs\\_1015\\_757.pdf](http://www.arnpjournals.com/jabs/research_papers/rp_2015/jabs_1015_757.pdf)

### ***Abstract***

*The evaluation was carried out on the Sata Small-Scale Irrigation Scheme built, to ensure food security, create employment for the youth, alleviate poverty and improve the living conditions of farmers, in 1994. Questionnaires, interviews and observations were used to collect the data. The poor performance and low patronage by farmers stimulated this study. The non-involvement of farmers on the management of the scheme, lack of repairs and maintenance of the infrastructure, ineffective irrigation management committee, incorrect irrigation frequencies, lack of marketing strategies were some of the major reasons identified for the inability of the scheme to fulfill its primary objectives. Five years after its rehabilitation the scheme was far from its objectives. The scheme's physical system was poorly rehabilitated and there was no comprehensive revitalization. It is recommended that for the scheme to achieve its objectives, a framework based on understanding the physical, cropping, economic and social-organizational components of the scheme is developed. Also, extension work to identify the socio-economic effects of the irrigation scheme for effective management and implementation of future schemes needs to be carried out.*

5

Essilfie, M. E., Dapaah, H. K., Tevor, J. W. & Darkwa, K. (2016). Number of nodes and part of vine cutting effect on the growth and yield of Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam) in Transitional Zone of Ghana. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science*, 9, (5), 1- 14. <http://sciencedomain.org/abstract/12726>. ISSN: 2320-7035. DOI : 10.9734/IJPSS/2016/22776

### ***Abstract***

*Two field experiments were conducted at the Multipurpose crop nursery of the University of Education, Winneba, Mampong campus from May to September, 2013 and June to October, 2014 respectively to investigate into the effect of number of nodes (4, 5 and 6) and vine part (apical and semiwoody) on the growth*

and yield of sweet potato. The results from both seasons showed that many of the characters measured increased with increase node number up to 6 nodes and with apical vine part. The apical vine cuttings established earlier than semiwoody cuttings in both seasons. Node numbers did not have significant effect on any of the yield characters measured although the 5 and 6 node cuttings gave higher marketable tuber weight per plot, tuber length and marketable tuber number per plot than the 4 node cuttings during 2014 growing season. The 5 node apical cuttings produced significantly higher vegetative biomass than 5 node semiwoody and the 4 and 6 node apical and semiwoody cuttings.

Dapaah, H. K. & Essilfie, M. E. (2016). Maize varietal intercropping and productivity under rain-fed conditions in a forest-savannah transition zone. *Tropical Agriculture*, 93, (2), 87-100. <https://sta.uwi.edu/tropicalagriculture/documents/Vol93No2.pdf>

### **Abstract**

Field experiments were conducted at the University farm of the University of Education, Winneba, Mampong-Ashanti Campus, Ghana, during the major rainy seasons of 2010 and 2011 to evaluate the growth, yield and productivity of a maize varietal intercropping system as influenced by relative times of planting (RTP) and row spacing. Three relative times of planting [(i) simultaneous, (ii) early-maturing maize (Akposoe) planted 10 days before medium-maturing maize (Obatanpa) and (iii) medium-maturing maize (Obatanpa) planted 10 days before early-maturing maize (Akposoe)] were combined with two row spacings [(i) 80 cm and (ii) 100 cm] in a 3 x 2 factorial arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Sole Akposoe and Obatanpa were included as checks and to compare the productivity of the varietal intercrop options with the sole crops. The relative times of planting, row spacing and their interaction did not significantly influence the days to 50% tasselling (DFT) and days to 50% silking (DFS) of both maize varieties in both seasons. In both seasons, the plant height and total dry matter (TDM) accumulation of sole Akposoe and Obatanpa were greater than when both were intercropped. Among the intercrops, the plant height and TDM accumulation of both varieties when planted simultaneously were similar to when planted 10 days before the other, but greater than when delayed 10 days, for both seasons. Akposoe and Obatanpa intercrops spaced at 80 cm row spacing produced higher plant height and TDM accumulation than the 100 cm row spaced plants in both years. The sole Akposoe and Obatanpa out-yielded their intercropped counterparts by 12-53 % in both seasons. For the intercrops, the grain yield of Akposoe planted simultaneously with Obatanpa (1.71-2.12 t/ha) was similar to Akposoe planted 10 days before (DB) Obatanpa (1.80-2.20 t/ha), but out-yielded Akposoe planted 10 days after (DA) Obatanpa

by 5-28 % in both seasons. The grain yield of Obatanpa planted simultaneously with Akposoe (3.38-4.78 t/ha) were also similar to the grain yield of Obatanpa planted 10 days before Akposoe (3.28-3.83 t/ha), but were 4-41 % greater than the yield of Obatanpa planted 10 days after Akposoe in 2010 and 2011. The 80 cm row spacing yielded 8-24 % and 11-26 % in 2010 and 2011, respectively, higher than the 100 cm row spacing. The varietal intercrops had higher productivity or land use ratios (1.12-1.76 for RTP and 1.14-1.80 for row spacing); and therefore, were 12-80% more productive and biologically more efficient than the sole crops in both seasons. Maize varietal intercropping produced higher total yield and was more productive under rain-fed conditions.

Essilfie, M. E., Ofosu-Anim, J., Dapaah, H. K., Blay, E. T. & Norman, J. C. (2016). Yield and root quality of two Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* [L.] Lam) Varieties as Influenced by chicken manure, inorganic fertilizer and storage methods. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 11, (2), 1-19. <http://sciencedomain.org/download/mti3njraqhbm>. ISSN: 2231-0606.

### **Abstract**

Two field experiments were conducted at two seasons at the University of Education, Winneba, Mampong-Ashanti campus to investigate the responses of the yield and root quality of two varieties of sweet potato (*Apomuden* and *Okumkom*) to chicken manure and inorganic fertilizers and storage methods. The experimental design used for the experiment was a 2 x 8 factorial arranged in randomized complete block design with four replicates in both seasons. The application of 15-15-15 kg/ha NPK+ 5t/ha CM and 15-30-30 kg/ha NPK + 5t/ha CM to *Apomuden* produced thicker vine diameter and dry matter accumulation respectively during the major season while *Okumkom* grown on 30-30-30 kg/ha NPK gave longer vine length in the same season. However, the application of amended treatments to both varieties decreased root quality (root crack) during the major season and increased pest infested roots during the minor season. *Okumkom* grown on 15-15-15 kg/ha NPK+ 5t/ha CM plot produced higher forked roots at harvest in both seasons. *Okumkom* grown on 30-45-45 kg/ha NPK and 30-60-60 kg/ha NPK plots had increased root sugar and starch content at harvest during the major season. Both varieties, whether treated or untreated had decreased starch content at 12 weeks in storage than at harvest in both seasons. Pit storage showed the most effective storage method in terms of root starch and sugar content in both seasons followed by ash and grass storage methods.

Essilfie, M. E. Ofosu-Anim, J., Dapaah, K. H., Norman, J. C. & Blay, E. T. (2016). Growth and yield of Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* [L.] Lam) as influenced by chicken manure and inorganic fertilizers. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 11, (1), 1-20. <http://sciencedomain.org/abstract/12753>. ISSN: 2231-0606.

### **Abstract**

*Aims: To assess the growth, yield and yield components of two varieties of sweet potato as influenced by chicken manure and inorganic fertilizers. Study Design: The experimental design was a 2 x 8 factorial arranged in randomized complete block design with four replicates for both seasons. Place and Duration of Study: Field experiments were conducted at the multipurpose crop nursery of the University of Education, Winneba, Mampong-Ashanti from September, 2011 to January, 2012 (minor season) and from April to August, 2012 (major season). Methodology: Two sweet potato varieties (Okumkom and Apomuden) and eight fertilizer treatments [(i) 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> chicken manure (CM), (ii) 30-30-30 kg/ha NPK, (iii) 15-15-15 kg/ha NPK + 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> CM, (iv) 30-45-45 kg/ha NPK, (v) 15-23-23 kg/ha NPK + 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> CM, (vi) 30-60-60 kg/ha NPK, (vii) 15-30-30 kg/ha NPK + 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> CM and (viii) No fertilizer (control)] were studied. Results: Okumkom differed significantly from Apomuden in number of leaves per plant, number of branches and vine fresh weight in both seasons. Apomuden grown on 30 45-45 kg/ha NPK and 30- 30-30 kg/ha NPK produced significantly higher number of marketable tubers and total tuber yield during the minor season. Tuber length and number of marketable tubers of Apomuden was significantly influenced by the application of 15 – 30 – 30 kg/ha NPK + 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> CM during the major season. Correlation analyses in both seasons show that the vegetative characters were significantly and positively correlated. On the other hand, number of leaves per plant was negatively correlated to the total tuber weight, marketable tuber number and marketable tuber weight. Conclusion: Farmers are encouraged to grow Apomuden on 15-30-30 kg/ha NPK + 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> CM for high marketable tuber number in both seasons. For high vegetative biomass as fodder for animal farmers are to grow Okumkom in both seasons.*

Essilfie, M. E., Dapaah, H. K., Ofosu-Anim, J., Blay, E. T. & Norman, J. C. (2016). Effect of different storage methods and fertilizer rates on quality of Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) storage roots. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science*, 10, (1), 1-12. <http://sciencedomain.org/abstract/13223>. ISSN: 2320-7035

### **Abstract**

*Storage of fresh roots of two sweet potato varieties (Apomuden and Okumkom) for up to 12 weeks was conducted from January to March, 2011 (minor cropping season) and from August to October, 2012 (major cropping season) using three storage methods by pit, ash, and grass. Roots were harvested at week 16 after planting. Sweet potato was previously amended by treatments of chicken manure (CM) and inorganic fertilizer (NPK). The experimental design was randomized complete block. The result shows that Apomuden grown under amended and control plots and stored in grass, ash or pit did not differ significantly from Okumkom grown under the same treatment. Okumkom applied with 15-30-30 kg/ha NPK + 5t/ha CM and stored in grass gave lowest pest infested roots in both seasons. There was a significant difference between Apomuden and Okumkom grown under amended and control plots and stored in ash, grass and pit in weight loss of roots in both seasons. There was no significant difference between Apomuden and Okumkom grown under amended and control plots and stored in pit in root sprout during the major cropping season storage. However, Okumkom and Apomuden stored in pit had higher root sprout compared with ash or grass during the major cropping season. Okumkom applied with 15-15-15 kg/ha NPK + 5t/ha CM and 30 – 45 – 45 kg/ha NPK and stored in grass did not sprout at 12 weeks after storage in both seasons. Okumkom applied with 15-30-30 kg/ha NPK + 5t/ha CM and 15-15-15 kg/ha NPK + 5t/ha CM and stored in grass produced the least pest infestation, lower root weight and root sprout compared with Apomuden on the same treatment. There was no significant difference between Apomuden and Okumkom grown under amended and control plots and stored in grass, ash or pit in rotten roots during both storage periods. However, for lower rotten roots, the amended roots should be stored in pit than in grass or ash.*



Essilfie, M. E., Dapaah, H. K., Ofosu-Anim, J., Blay, E. T. & Norman, J. C. (2016). Assessment of changes in Beta-carotene content and sensory attributes of two Sweet potato varieties as influenced by organic and inorganic fertilizers and storage methods. *Journal of Applied Life Sciences International*, 4, (2), 1-10. <http://sciencedomain.org/abstract/12811>. ISSN: 2394-1103

### **Abstract**

Two field experiments were conducted at two seasons at the research fields of the University of Education, Winneba-Mampong campus from September, 2011 to January, 2012 and April to July, 2012 to assess changes in beta-carotene content and sensory attributes of two sweet potato varieties (Okumkom and Apomuden) grown under organic and inorganic fertilizers and three different storage methods in Ghana. Cooked samples of the harvested sweet potato roots were evaluated for their sensory attributes. In the storability studies, the harvested roots were sorted, cured and stored under three storage methods for 3 months. The beta-carotene changes in the stored roots were assessed. There was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between Apomuden and Okumkom grown under amendment and the control in beta-carotene content at harvest and in pit store in both seasons. The beta-carotene content of Apomuden increased by 15-30% in pit store during the minor season than at harvest. Both varieties grown under amendment and the control and stored in pit was the most effective storage method in terms of beta-carotene over ash and grass storage in both seasons. There was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between Okumkom and Apomuden in root texture and palatability at harvest and after cooking during the minor season. Apomuden differed significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) from Okumkom in root colour and flavour at harvest and after cooking during the major season. The application of 30-45-45 kg/ha NPK to both varieties was more acceptable with regard to root taste, colour and palatability than the other treatments during the minor season.

10

Alubokin, B. & Akyina, K. O. (2015). Effects of divorce on the academic performance of some selected public Senior High School students in the Bolgatanga municipality of Ghana. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 2, (10), 375-381.

### **Abstract**

The study set off to find out the effect of divorce on academic performance of selected public Senior High School students in Bolgatanga municipality of Ghana. Descriptive survey design was adopted and a combination of simple random, purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to select 100 students, 10 school counsellors and 10 parents for the study. Frequency analysis and t-test

*were used to answer the research questions and test the hypothesis respectively. It came out that students from divorced homes were high academic achievers but became low academic achievers after their families divorced. Divorce was therefore found to significantly limit students' academic performance. It was recommended that counsellors identify students from divorced homes and counsel them.*

Akyina, K. O. & Alubokin, B. (2015). Effects of divorce on parenting, psyche and behaviour of some selected public Senior High School students in the Bolgatanga municipality of Ghana.. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, 2, (10), 67-76.

### **Abstract**

*The study adopted the descriptive survey design to investigate the effect of divorce on parenting, psyche and behaviour of affected students. Hundred students, 10 parents and 10 school counsellors were used in the study. The study was guided by two research questions. It was revealed that divorce negatively affect parenting, psyche and emotional behaviour of affected students. Respondents gave recommendations to reduce cases of divorce. It was recommended that school counsellors identify students from divorced families and counsel them against the development of negative tendencies on their (students) part.*

Anisah-Hughes, W., Akyina, K. O. & Oduro-Okyireh, G. (2015). The perception of married people about premarital counseling. A survey in the Techiman municipality of Ghana.. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5, (14), 70-77.

### **Abstract**

*This study was an investigation into the perception of married people in Techiman municipality about premarital counseling. The purposive and the disproportional stratified sampling methods were used to select eight churches and 259 respondents (married people) respectively in the Techiman municipality for the study. The instrument used to collect data was a questionnaire. It consisted of five-point likert scale items designed by the researcher and was administered to married people in the municipality. The researcher had three research questions to work with. The major finding from the study was that premarital counselling has positive impact on marriages and Techiman municipality married people have positive perception about premarital counselling .It was suggested that premarital counselling should be maintained and encouraged in all churches. All*

*these can be a reality if more counsellors are trained. This means that universities should increase their intake of students in guidance and counselling so that more professional counselors could be turned out to help in this direction.*

Akyina, K. O., Oduro-Okyireh, G. & Ansah-Hughes, W. (2015). Causes of low female choice of Agriculture Science programme in Senior High Schools in Ghana. A study of Afigya Kwabre District.. Journal of Educational Policy and Entrepreneurial Research., 2, (7), 1-9..

### **Abstract**

*There is low choice of Agriculture Science programme among female Senior High School (SHS) students in Ghana. The study therefore set forth to find out the underlying reasons of this phenomenon. Three hundred and ten non-science and non-agriculture science female students from three SHSs in Afigya Kwabre District were sampled for the study. A self-made questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. It was found out that the underlying reasons for the low choice of the programme were lack of guidance and counselling, lack of scholarships for females to enrol in the programme, lack of female role models in Agriculture, mathematics based nature of Agriculture Science and teaching approaches used by Agriculture Science teachers. The rest were difficult nature of Agriculture, too much practical based nature of the programme, failure in examinations by a lot of females who pursue it and more natural science based of the programme. Recommendations were made to improve upon females' choice of Agriculture Science programme in SHSs.*

Taluah, A. R. (2016). The haunting images of the West in contemporary Ghanaian poetry. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 2, (4), 83 - 89. [http://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/1255am\\_15](http://eprajournals.com/jpanel/upload/1255am_15). ISSN: 2455 - 3662

### **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. (2015). The teaching and learning of the English Language in Ghana: Problems and implications. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 2, (5), 513 - 520. <http://www.onlinejournal.in/IJIRV215/093.pdf>. ISSN: 2454 - 1362

### **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 centered 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. & Musah, A. A. (2015). Moving poetics: A linguistic analysis of inscriptions on vehicles. *The Dawn Journal*, 4, (2), 1126 - 1139. ISSN: 2277– 1786.

### **Abstract**

*Scholarship has examined a wide range of social interactions in all spheres of life. In our contemporary times, the media to have gained prominence include the internet and the mobile phone. A however unique, yet complex media of communication ongoing on the principal streets of Ghana are inscriptions on vehicles; where owners and drivers of, mostly commercial vehicles express their beliefs and experiences on their vehicles. This medium of communication appears to be most effective and efficient owing to the fact that publishing such*

*information is far less expensive. The information is also free of charge; what is required is for one to be literate in the language in which the inscription is conveyed. This article examines the contexts of shared values and experiences vis-à-vis the inferences and interferences such as biases, emotions and exaggerations that hinder the smooth transmission of messages on vehicles. It also explores the rationale, categories and the overall effects of these inscriptions on the Ghanaian population. This article maintains that inscriptions have great literary significance. They are sententious aphorisms and wise sayings with social and cultural dimensions; hence, the primary objective to open an active line of inquiry into the growing communication on vehicle channels.*

### **Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar**

Faculty of Agriculture Education

**Taluah, A. R.**

**1st Scientific and Research Conference. University of Education, Winneba, CAGRIC. Ashanti Mampong - Ghana. May 30th – 1st June 2016**

**Paper presented:** English or No English: Who Cares?

#### ***Abstract***

*Emperor Charles V is noted to have said that: “To God I speak Spanish, to women Italian, to men French and to my horse – German.” In recent times however, in his profession of his polyglotism, Emperor Charles V would have added thus: “to the entire world I speak English”. From few speakers of what is originally known as old English of the Anglo Saxon origin, the English language has grown in depth and breadth impacting nations globally. For many centuries (5th - 21st centuries), the English language has undergone many semantic, pragmatic and syntactic changes, borrowing its lexicon from diverse languages. The changes in its morphological and phonological renditions are also very evident. It serves as national, official and the language of instruction in many nations, Ghana being a case in point. Despite the importance of the English language however, its impact is not fully appreciated, thereby making many a people not to treat it with the appropriate contention that it deserves. This paper therefore attempts to examine the perceptions of the general Ghanaian public and students in particular about the English language and state the realities that pertain. It maintains that for a better grasp of any discipline such as Medicine, Law, Engineering Physics and Mathematics amongst a host of other disciplines, knowledge of the English language is imperative. This paper therefore adopts descriptive and analytic approaches to qualitative research as its methodology of presentation and thus relies mostly on inductive reasoning processes in interpretations.*





# FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Monney, I., Baffoe-Kyeremeh, A. & Amissah-Reynolds, P. K. (2015). Accelerating rural sanitation coverage in Ghana: What are the speed bumps impeding progress? *Journal of Sanitation, Water and Hygiene for Development*, 5 (4), 531-543 DOI: 10.2166/washdev.2015.005

### *Abstract*

*Progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) sanitation target has generally been slow-paced in Ghana. This is particularly the case in rural areas where access to improved sanitation has increased by just 4% within two decades. This paper examines defecation practices as well as constraints and existing opportunities at both household and institutional levels in promoting in-house toilet construction. The study was conducted in three rural communities in the Tain district and drew on key informant interviews, focus group discussions, field observations and face-to-face interviews of 400 residents selected from 249 houses. The results showed the scarcity of in-house toilets, which means consequently open defecation and use of communal toilets are common practices. The need for in-house toilet facilities is high among property owners without them, mainly driven by the desire for comfort and safety. Barriers at the household level constraining latrine installation include ignorance of low-cost technologies, the perceived high cost of latrines and the low priority given to their ownership. Analysis of expenditure patterns at the local assembly shows low priority afforded to sanitation promotion, which is constrained by low donor support, lack of requisite logistics and poor human resource capacity. Existing opportunities for accelerating sanitation coverage in these study communities are examined both at the household and institutional levels, and best practices discussed.*



Dartey, E., Sarpong, K. & Owusu-Mensah, I. (2016). Association between soil and blood lead levels of small scale battery repair workers in Kumasi metropolis of Ghana. *International Journal of Environmental Protection*. 6 (1), 75-80.

### **Abstract**

*In this study we investigated the association between measurements of soil Pb (SL) levels and previously determined blood Pb (BL) exposure responses in battery repair workers from 25 different workshops in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. A curvilinear relationship was established between the SL and BL data recorded. The mathematical model of pooled BL data sets for battery repair workers in the Kumasi Metropolis is  $BL = 252.1 e^{0.0003608SL}$  [with 95% confidence bounds for the coefficients  $a = 252.1$  (200.2, 304),  $b = 0.0003608$  (0.0002607, 0.0004608),  $R^2 = 0.6622$ , adjusted  $R^2 = 0.6475$ ]. The correlation coefficient between the modelled BL and observed BL is 0.833457 with  $p < 0.001$ . The results show that the higher the SL level at the workshop the greater the exposure and hence the higher the BL level of the workers. The mean SL level, 1284.48mg/Kg and BL level, 420.96  $\mu\text{g/L}$  recorded for the workshops studied were 3.21 and 1.40 times higher than ACGIH and USEPA permissible level for SL and BL respectively.*

18

Dartey, E. & Sarpong, K. (2015). Assessing levels of hazardous metals in soil and medicinal plants samples from Asafo, Suame and Asante-Mampong auto-mechanic workshops. *J. Environ. Health Sci.* 1(4), 1-6.

### **Abstract**

*Contents of hazardous metals (Pb, As and Cd) were assessed in medicinal plants and soil samples from auto-mechanic workshops and background soils in Suame and Asafo suburbs of Kumasi and Asante-Mampong the administrative capital of Mampong - Municipal, Ghana with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Geo-accumulation index (Igeo) by Muller was employed to determine the extent of contamination. SAWS was uncontaminated with As (Igeo = - 2.43), “moderately to heavily contaminated” with Pb (Igeo = 2.79) and Cd (Igeo = 2.26). MAWS*

was uncontaminated with Pb ( $I_{geo} = 0.02$ ), Cd ( $I_{geo} = 0.69$ ) and As ( $I_{geo} = -1.38$ ). AAWS was “moderately to heavily contaminated” with Pb ( $I_{geo} = 2.84$ ) and Cd ( $I_{geo} = 1.18$ ) but uncontaminated with As ( $I_{geo} = -1.38$ ). The mean concentration range of Pb recorded for medicinal plants samples at SAWS (2.48 - 38.97)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ , AAWS (1.64 - 18.16)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  and MAWS (5.92 - 19.24)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  were above the normal medicinal plant Pb concentration (0.2  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ ) but below the critical plant concentration (30 - 300)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  with the exception of Terminaliacatappa at SAWS. Mean Cd and As levels recorded at SAWS, AAWS and MAWS were within the normal range of medicinal plant Cd and As concentration of (0.1 - 2.4)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  and (0.02 - 7)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  respectively. The analysis of transfer factor, which was calculated as the ratio of hazardous metal concentrations in medicinal plant to those in the corresponding soil, indicated the uptake capabilities of hazardous metals from soil to medicinal plant. The highest transfer ratios of Pb (0.38 - 33.58) was recorded at MAWS while As (0.25 - 2.92) and Cd (0.95 - 4.07) was measured at SAWS.

Tiimub B. M., Dartey, E. & Avornyotse, C. K. (2015). Determination of selected heavy metals contamination in water from downstream of the Volta Lake at Manya Krobo district in Eastern Region of Ghana. *International Research Journal of Public and Environmental Health*, 2 (11):167-173.

### **Abstract**

The study was conducted to determine the contamination of seven heavy metals namely (Mn, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cr, Hg and Fe) in dam water used for irrigation and fishery in five communities (Atimpoku, Akuse, Small London, Kpong and Akosombo (control)) located along downstream of the Volta Lake and its health impacts on the inhabitants of Manya Krobo District of the Eastern Region in Ghana. This dam is a major source of drinking water for Akuse province population. A total of 100 water samples were collected from five different sites along the dam. The samples were analyzed for heavy metals using microwave-assisted acid digestion (Milestone ETOS 900) and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (Varian AA 240FS). The maximum and minimum concentrations of Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cr and Hg in the water were (0.453 - 0.0224), (0.012 - 0.002), (0.004 - 0.003), (0.009 - 0.001), (0.101 - 0.053), (0.006 - 0.003) and (0.001) mg/L respectively. There were no significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ) in heavy metal concentration between the various sites and the control. The mean concentrations of Mn, Cu, Zn, Cr and Hg were found to be within the WHO, Water Pollution Control Legislation (WPCL), Criterion of Irrigation Water (CIW) and US EPA permissible limits while Pb and Fe levels recorded were slightly higher.

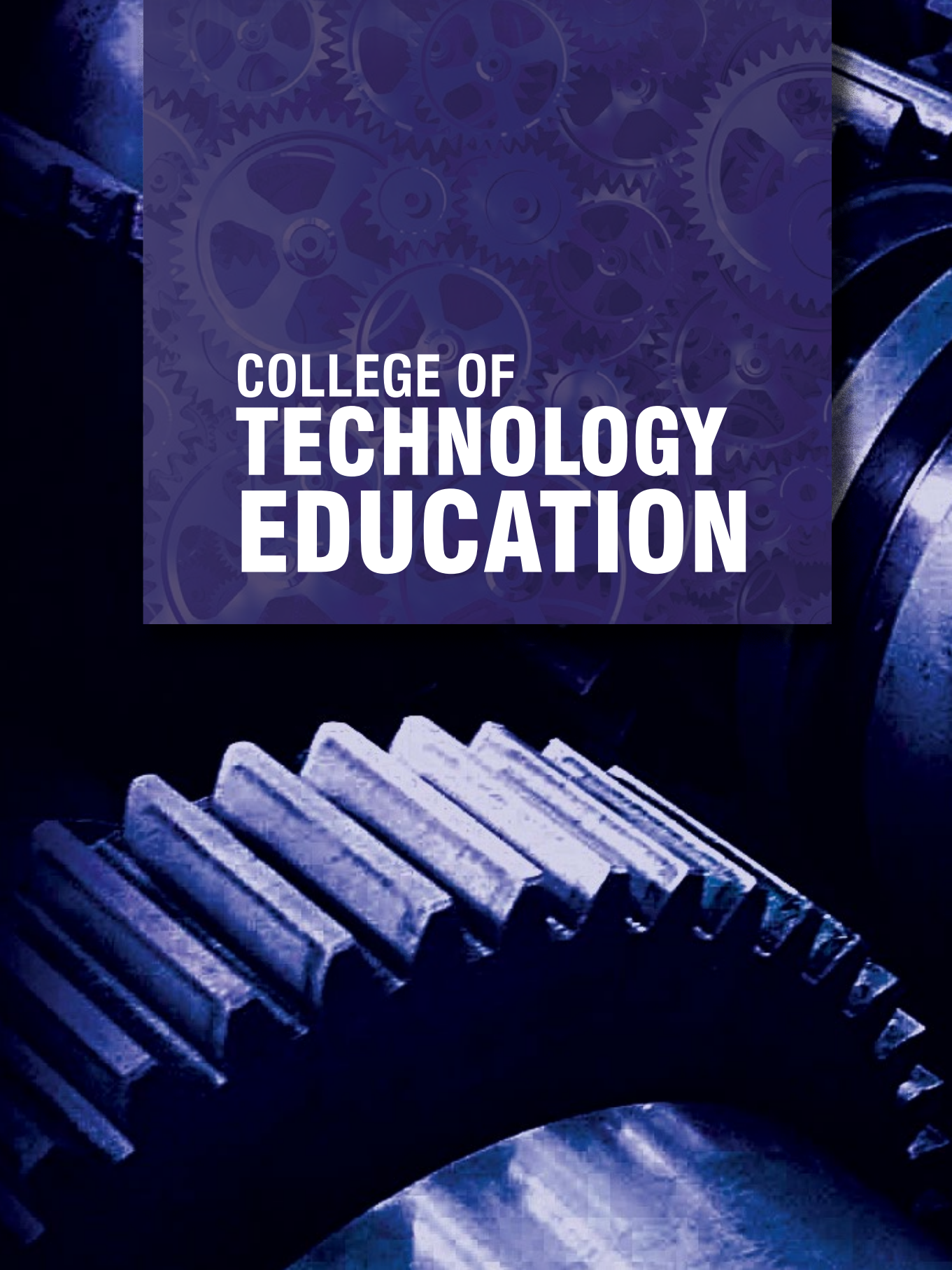
Dwomoh Abraham, J., Fosu, I., Agyapong, D., Hope, N. K. & Abraham, J. (2016). Quality assessment of River Offin along a canopy cover gradient. *Journal of Water Resource and Protection*, 8, 337-344.

### **Abstract**

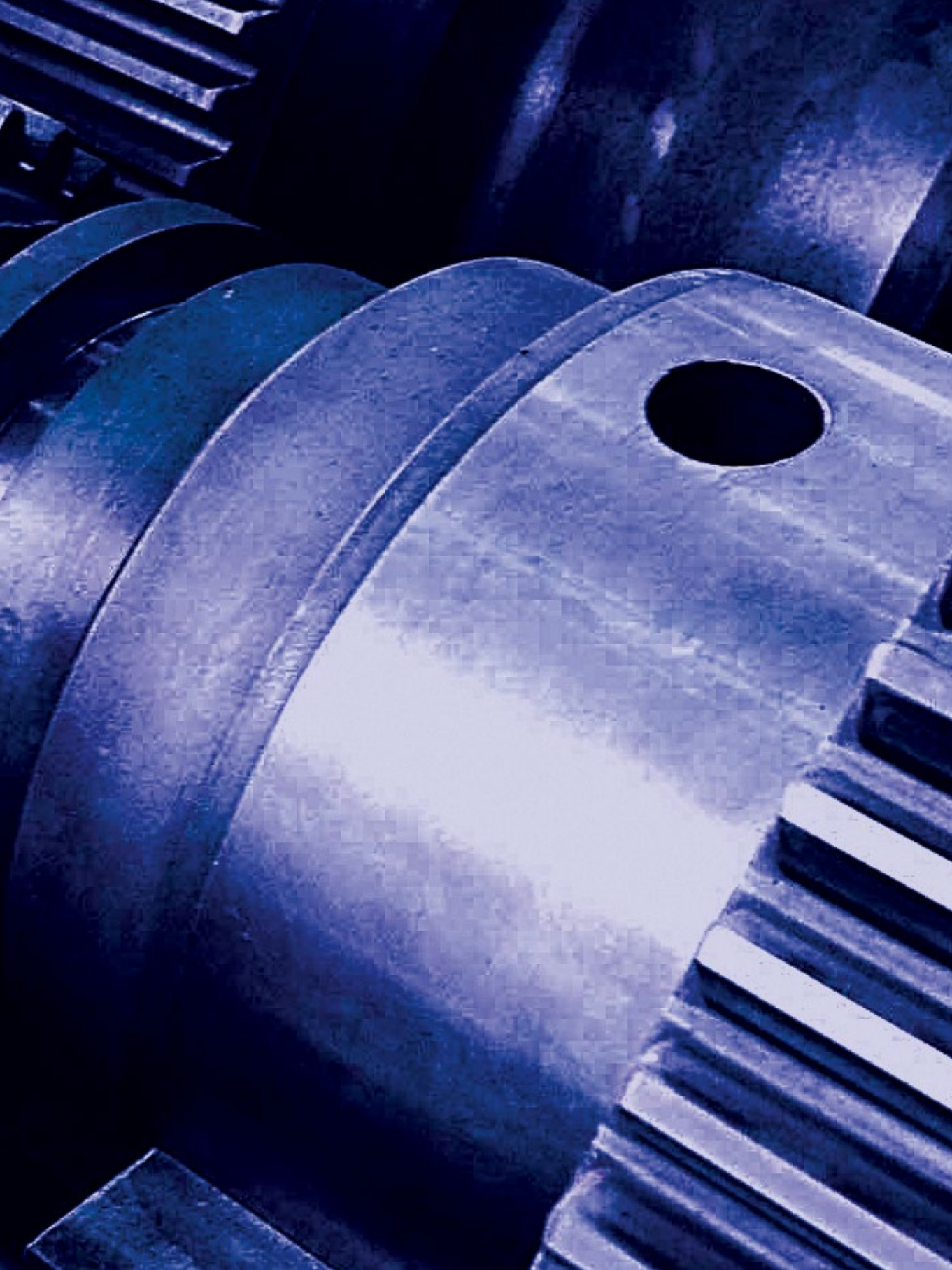
*The potential effect of canopy cover on the quality of River Offin which serves as drinking water for communities including Hwediem, Mprim and Boanim in the Mampong Municipality of the Ashanti region of Ghana was studied. These communities exemplify Ghanaian farming communities. Often, rural farmers do not have access to clean water. Using the part of the river serving these communities as a test case, we assessed the quality of water along a gradient of three different levels of canopy cover (closed, semi-closed and open canopy) where residents frequently access water. Physico-chemical tests showed that, the level of most of the physical and chemical properties of the water under all three different canopy covers was within the acceptable limits set by the World Health Organization. There was low turbidity where the canopy was closed resulting in relatively lower faecal coliforms. Total dissolved solids were also less where canopy cover was closed. Therefore, the general water quality could be potentially improved by planting trees along the river to form canopy.*







**COLLEGE OF  
TECHNOLOGY  
EDUCATION**



# FACULTY OF BUSINESS EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Gbadago, F. Y. & Awunyo-Vitor, D. (2014). Determinants of gift tax compliance among formal sector employees in Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana. *Journal of Accounting and Taxation*, 7(2), 29-36. DOI:10.5897/JAT2014.0160. Article No. FC79F6450004

### ***Abstract:***

*The study examined the awareness and level of compliance of gift tax by formal sector employees in Kumasi Metropolis Ghana. Two hundred and fifty-two respondents were sampled for the study using the purposive sampling method. Questionnaire and interview guides were used to solicit data and information from the respondents. Data collected were analyzed using Descriptive statistics and the probit regression. The results of the study revealed that the level of compliance with the gift tax is very low. The key reason identified by the study for the low level of compliance with gift tax among Ghanaian taxpayers is unawareness of gift tax obligations. The probit regression result revealed that level of education; knowledge of the tax law and penalty for non compliance significantly influences respondents' decision to comply with the gift tax law. Hence the low level of education offered by the Ghana Revenue Authority on the gift tax and non-enforcement of the law has contributed to the low level of compliance. The study therefore recommends that the Ghana Revenue Authority step up education on the gift tax law and enforce the penalty for non compliance to improve revenue from gift tax.*



Gbadago, F. Y. (2015). Audit expectation gap and MBA Accounting students' knowledge on Auditor(s)' responsibilities: Evidence from a public university in Kumasi, Ashanti Region of Ghana. *Journal of Accounting and Taxation*, 7(4), 53-61. DOI:10.5897/JAT2015.0169. Article No. 40CB24F51422

### ***Abstract***

*Auditing has become a critical indispensable part of business and corporate life in today's world and it is receiving great entrenchment in national legal status of almost every nation. However, there are evidences that suggest that users of financial statements and the public at large do not have knowledge about auditors' responsibilities and this has resulted in what has become known as audit expectation gap. This study sought to investigate the level of knowledge of final year MBA (Accounting) Students on auditors' responsibilities and what auditors do vis-avis the companies' code, International Standards on Auditing as well as the professional guidelines on auditing in one of the public Universities in Kumasi, the capital town of Ashanti Region of Ghana. The study used structured self-administered questionnaire to gather information from the final year MBA (Accounting) Students. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics with the help of MS Excel package. The study revealed that the mean knowledge of the students' on auditors' responsibilities was 4.25 suggesting that only 25% of the final year MBA (Accounting) Students know for sure what auditors' responsibilities are. The study therefore recommended that policy makers, the University education administrators and regulators such as National Accreditation Board of Ghana together with the faculties take a closer look at Teaching and Learning of Accountancy and business Studies especially Auditing in Higher Education. It was further suggested that the Universities review their syllabi on auditing courses to include the responsibilities, duties and roles of auditors so as to examine these sections regularly to encourage students to read and understand it properly. Finally, the study proposed further research to cover most of the public Universities in Ghana in the near future.*

Gbadago, F.Y. (2015). Audit expectation gap among finance staff of public universities within Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana: Spellman's Hydrostatic Pressure Modeling Approach. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 6(19),80-91.

### ***Abstract***

*Literature suggests though auditing is very instrumental in resource allocation functioning within economies across the globe, there is still dichotomy between what the users of audited financial statements (the public) do perceive auditor(s) and their duties and responsibilities to be as against what auditing regulatory frameworks promulgate. In this paper, we analyze the knowledge and awareness of 56 Finance Staff of Public Universities within Kumasi metropolis using Spellman's Hydrostatic Pressure Model (SHPM). Our results suggest that large number of the finance Staff of the public universities are youthful with highly adequate professional and academic qualifications in auditing and accountancy coupled with fairly good number of working experiences in this field. The present study proposed and validated the argument that adequate professional and academic knowledge and training in auditing and accountancy largely elucidate Audit Expectation Gap (AEG). Given that the model has explained that adequate professional and academic knowledge and training in auditing and accountancy largely elucidate AEG, it assures to be a valid model for predicting AEG and how to avoid it completely. The paper therefore concludes that, adequate training and education is the panacea for eliminating AEG's ugly hairy heads among the public. This study thus fills scarcity of conceptual model in understanding the critical determinant(s) that influence AEG not only in Ghana, a developing country but also elsewhere. The limitations of this present study are noted, the implications to theory and accountancy in general have been conferred and recommendations for future research have also been suggested.*

Masud, I. & Adu-Brobbe, V. (2015). Impact of motivation on employee performance: The Case of some selected micro finance companies in Ghana. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*. 3 (11), 1218-1236

### ***Abstract***

*The study sought to examine the impact of employee motivation on organizational performance in the financial sector in Ghana. Data for the study was obtained from staff of four sampled financial institutions in Ghana. A sample size of 80 respondents was used for the study. This sample was selected through the simple random sampling technique. Findings from the study suggest that leadership opportunities, recognition and employee appraisal, meeting employee*

*expectations and socialization are the key factors that motivate employees. The findings further revealed that managerial standards, motivation, commitment, employee evaluations, positive work environment, technology, lack of incentives, comfort level and poor management are factors that affect employees' performance. Further, the study shows the impact of motivation on organizational performance as improving employees' level of efficiency, helping employees to meet their personal goals, employee satisfaction, and helping employees bond with the organization.*

Masud, I, Nyame R. K & Adu-Brobbey V. (2015). Examining Guinness Breweries' corporate social responsibility activity in less developed countries – A Case of Ghana. *International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering*. 5 (7), 287-309.

### **Abstracts**

*Corporate social responsibility is important and fundamental to the sustainable operations of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) operating in developing economy contexts. This research examines the corporate social responsibility activities of Guinness Ghana Breweries Limited (GGBL). This study adopted a single case study design. Data for this study was obtained through an in-depth interview with some key informants of the company as well as documentary evidence. Findings from the study indicates that GGBL basically engages in community development programmes (provision of clean drinking water; building of schools and hospitals), sports, health, education and the environment as a way of contributing their quota to the development of the communities in which they operate. The study further revealed CSR activities of GGBL centres around fulfilling their ethical responsibility than any other requirement proposed by Carrol. The study contributes to the scarce literature on MNCs CSR activities from developing country context.*

Mbawuni, J. & Mbawuni, M. H. & Nimako, S. G. (2016). The impact of working capital management on profitability of petroleum retail firms: Empirical evidence from Ghana. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*; 8,(6) ISSN: 1916-971X E-ISSN 1916-9728

### **Abstract**

*The study examined the impact of working capital management (WCM) on the profitability of petroleum retail firms (PRFs) in Ghana over a six year period (2008-2013). Audited annual reports from a sample of five selected petroleum*

*retail firms in Ghana are employed in the study. Using, descriptive analysis, correlation and regression analysis, the results indicate that, in the PRFs in Ghana, there is favourable net working capital for the firms and a favourable networking capital to total assets ratio. The most important WCM component that drives the firm's profitability, measured in return on assets (ROA), is average days payable (ADP). The rest of WCM components, cash conversion cycle (CCC), average days inventory (ADI) and average days receivables (ADR) did not have significant relationship with profitability. The study further found that WCM practices among the five selected PRFs support the conservative strategy of WCM, rather than an aggressive WCM strategy. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed.*

Mbawuni, J. & Nimako, S. G. (2016). Why dissatisfied mobile subscribers stay: Role of service use experience, commitment and corporate reputation. *International Business Research*, 9(6), E-ISSN: 1913-9012

### ***Abstract***

*This paper examines the extent to which service use experience, commitment and perceived positive corporate reputation affect loyalty behaviour of dissatisfied stayers in mobile telephony context. Drawing on relationship marketing and switching behaviour literature a conceptual framework was developed and tested using partial least square structural equation modelling. The proposed model was validated with data from 736 subscribers of six global providers of telecommunication services. Results show that commitment and corporate reputation have significantly positive influence on the loyalty of dissatisfied stayers. Generally, the present study confirms existing marketing literature that dissatisfied customers may not necessarily switch while making unique contribution on the influence of corporate reputation as a switching barrier for dissatisfied customers. The managerial and theoretical implications are discussed.*

Sarkodie, E. E. & Yusif, H. M. (2015). Determinants of life insurance demand, consumer perspective - A case study of Ayeduase-Kumasi community, Ghana; *Business and Economics Journal*, 6, 170. doi:10.4172/2151-6219.1000170. ISSN: 2151-6219

### ***Abstract***

*This study finds out the determinants of life insurance demand in the Ayeduase-Kumasi community from the perspective of consumers. The study adopted Logistic regression modeling technique with 256 cross section observations. Income, higher education, number of dependents, employment by someone else*

*and better perception about insurance firms improved the chances of taking life insurance. Age however, has negative relationship with the odds of taking life insurance. Number of dependents was statistically significant at 1%. Age and Type of employment were both significant at 5% while income and education level were significant at 10%. Overall the Chi-Square showed that the model was statistically significant at less than 0.001. This study had similar results to previous studies and deviates as well. Çelik and Kayali found a positive relationship between income and odds of taking insurance and that was not different from the results of this study. Contrary to Çelik and Kayali, higher education influences positively the odds of taking life insurance. Moreover, segmenting customers into different groups by using the type of employment as basis of segmentation could help insurance firms to prescribe policies that customers may patronize*

Sarkodie, E. E., Addai, I. & Asiedu, D. K. ( 2015). Financial Ratios (Accounting Ratios) and survival of microfinance institutions in Ghana, *Journal of Business & Financial Affairs*, 4 (151) .doi:10.4172/2167-0234.1000151. ISSN: 2167-0234

### ***Abstract***

*Accounting Ratio is a way of expressing the relationship between one accounting result and another, which is intended to provide a useful comparison. Accounting ratios assist in measuring the efficiency and profitability of a company based on its financial reports. Accounting ratios are important for financial decision making irrespective of the size of the institution. The Bank of Ghana has the constitutional mandate to oversee the activities of all financial institutions in Ghana including the Microfinance institutions. This core mandate of Bank of Ghana is basically guided by the use of accounting ratios. The ratios per their style have the power to determine the risk exposure of financial institutions. Over the past five years the Ghanaian economy has witnessed the collapse of certain microfinance institutions that the public assumed to be highly visible in the financial market. The study therefore provided a logistic regression model with 117 observations to determine whether accounting ratios have the power to predict the fortunes of microfinance institutions in Ghana. An increase in the current ratio reduces the log-odds of a firm's survival by -1.461987. An increase in the acid test ratio improves the log-odds of survival by 6.847345. An increase in the debt equity ratio increases the chances of survival of a firm by 1.055941. Current ratio and acid test ratio were statistically significant at 10 percent whilst debt equity ratio was statistically significant at 5 percent. The study implies that microfinance institutions should be mindful of the current ratio, acid test ratio and the debt to equity ratio.*

Konor, A., Sarkodie, E. E. & Addai, I. (2016). The long and short run determinants of private sector investment in Ghana, 1970-2011, *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade*, 13(1): 1-9, Article no.BJEMT.21773, ISSN: 2278-098X

### ***Abstract***

*Private investment is viewed as a powerful tool for maintaining and expanding the capital stock and production capacity of an economy. Many developed and developing countries have for several decades, relied greatly on it to solve their macroeconomic problems, particularly those related to growth and development. For this reason the government of Ghana has taken steps to smoothen the way for the private sector through various policies to increase their investment levels. Hence, this study sought to focus on the various macroeconomic factors that either stimulate or hinder private investment in Ghana. Using an annual time series data from 1970 to 2011 the study employed the econometric techniques such as unit root tests, cointegration and error correction techniques within an ARDL framework. It relied mainly on the use of secondary data drawn from the Bank of Ghana (BOG), World Development Indicators (WDI) and the Africa Development Indicators (WDI). The results indicated that gross domestic product affected private investment in the long run and inflation in the short run. Exchange rate affected it both in the long and short run periods. It was however recommended that resources must be efficiently used to provide public development investments infrastructure to complement private investment performance in, more investment credit avenues must be created to increase its access, hence reduce interest rate and to encourage private investment. Finally, growth must be promoted through macroeconomic stability and conducive business environmental minimal inflation*

Nimako, S. G., & Mbawuni, J. (2016). Examining switching intentions, partial and total switching among mobile subscribers in Ghana. *Journal of Business Research*, 9(5)

### ***Abstract***

*This paper empirically explores consumer switching intentions, partial and total switching situations in the Ghana mobile telecom industry. Using data from a cross-sectional survey of 736 mobile subscribers from six global telecom networks in Ghana's mobile telecommunication industry, the results indicate switching intentions are significantly different among customers of various mobile telecom service providers. Customers of MTN and Tigo mobile operators have stronger intentions to switch than those from the other firms. It also found that more non-porters defect and switch to other mobile networks than porters do. Consistent*

*with the hypothesis, defectors (partial switching) are strongly associated with total switching behaviour than non-defectors. Also, in order to reduce subscriber defect or churn rate, mobile telecom operators should direct more effort and resource to promoting and educating their customers on the benefits of porting their mobile numbers to other networks. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed. The paper contributes to the body of knowledge in the area of consumer switching behaviour in mobile telecom industry in emerging countries.*

Dwomo, G., Boachie, W. K. & Kwarteng, K. (2015). The relationship between organizations' acquired knowledge, skills, abilities (SKAs) and shareholders wealth maximization: The mediating role of training investment. *Journal of Investment and Management*, 4(5), 171-179. (<http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/jim>); doi:10.11648/j.jim.20150405.15; ISSN: 2328-7713 (Print); ISSN: 2328-7721 (Online)

### ***Abstract***

*The study examined the relationship between organizations' acquired knowledge, skills, abilities and shareholders wealth with training playing the mediating role. The sample of the study consisted of organizations that spent 10% or more of its annual budget on training and those whose training budget is less than 10% of the organization's annual budget. A total of 620 questionnaires were distributed to employees working in various organizations out of which 580 representing 93.5% were retrieved. The sample was drawn using convenience sampling. The data collection instrument was mainly questionnaires supported by the use of Regression models for analysis to be made. Analyzing multiple models, it was discovered that organizations training investment plays a considerable indirect and direct effect with partial mediation between organizations acquired skills, knowledge, abilities and shareholders wealth. Shareholders should allow their agents to invest part of their holdings to develop the human capital of the organization but this should be done with caution since shareholders returns do not depend much on how much organizations spend in developing its human resource capital.*

Iddris, F. & Musa, A. M. (2016). The perception of Ghanaian students on teaching and learning at the College of Technology Education, University of Education, Winneba.. *International Journal of Educational Leadership*, 6, (1), 163-171.

### **Conferences/Workshops/Symposia/Seminars**

Gbadago, F.Y., Mordedzi, B., & Awunyo-Vitor, D.

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Applied Science and Technology (ICAST), 2015, K-POLY- Kumasi October 28-30 2015.**

**Paper Presented:** *Board of Directors' performance evaluation: Empirical evidence among rural and community banks within Atwima Nwabiagya District of Ashanti Region of Ghana*

#### ***Abstract***

*The success or otherwise of a business organization largely depends on how well the organization manages the complex interlinking web of relationships that exist within it. Consequently, the inactive passive organizational owners have to task directors in running their organizations. However, literature suggests that, as much as directors do put elaborate systems and mechanisms in place within organizations to monitor and evaluate their employees' performances, they do not do the same when it comes to the Board of Directors (BOD)' performance evaluation. The purpose of this exploratory study therefore is to ascertain whether the BODs of the selected rural and community banks (RCBs) have in place performance evaluation systems to measure and monitor their own performances as they do for their employees. Further, the study sought to find out if other stakeholders perceive that their BODs are effective in discharging their duties. Data were collected from 29 purposively sampled respondents from three RCBs operating within Atwima Nwabiagya District of Ashanti Region (ANDA) of Ghana using sets of structured questionnaires. The results of the study showed that about 48% (with mean=7.25, SD=7.27) as contrasted to about 45% of the respondents were of the view that their BODs do not have BODs' performance evaluation systems for measuring and monitoring their performances. Also, the study showed that about 73% (M=5.8, SD=6.38) as compared to about 17% of the respondents believed that their BODs were effective in discharging their duties through observation. The results imply that BODs should institute performance evaluation systems in organizations to evaluate and monitor their own performances.*



**Gbadago, F.Y., Morrison, A.B. & Donkor, F.**

**4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Social Science Conference, UEW, March 15-17 2016.**

**Paper Presented:** *Assessment in Higher Education: Stakeholders' perceptions based on pragmatic substantiation from Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana*

### ***Abstract***

*Formal education is considered an important means of acquiring knowledge and skills (both attitudinal and technical) for developing human capital stocks; and it increase one's ability to understand and critique new ideas necessary for facilitating the adoption and/or modification of technology as fundamental to development, growth and poverty reduction in nations across the globe. As nations and the world at large relentlessly channel huge resources into educating their citizenry, assessment is identified as the main means of obtaining authentic feedback to improve students' learning, teaching and educational programs at all levels. Despite the good attributes and over reliance on assessment, opinions suggest that the ability to identify good assessment techniques is not intuitively supporting the fact that there is no one best approach to assessment. Reported cases of cheating and all kinds of manipulations surrounding conduct of assessments and/or examinations in higher education (HE), together with the advent of mass enrollments at almost all levels of education, the apparent lack of equal expansion in the facilities, non-provision of adequate logistics, and the inability of authorities to properly co-ordinate and/or manage assessment processes as expected have largely accounted for the vociferous calls for review or search for alternative(s) to assessment in education worldwide, more importantly in Ghana. This study therefore sought to ascertain and analyse the perceptions of stakeholders on the assessment process in HE to determine the repercussions of such perceptions. The study involved a cross-sectional survey of students and other stakeholders in HE from the Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana. The results show that the stakeholders' perceptions on assessment in HE largely coincided with prior studies on assessments that have served as the basis for most pedagogical instructions and educational programs.*

**Amanamah, R.B. Nimako, G.S., & Owusu, K.E.**

**4<sup>TH</sup> Applied Research Conference in Africa, 27-29 August 2015, Institute of Agricultural Research & Training - Ibadan, Nigeria**

**Paper Presented:** Exploring the influence of marital status on academic stress experience among students in a Ghanaian public institution

***Abstract***

*This paper empirically sought to examine the influence of students' marital status on their experiences of academic stress in a Ghanaian public institution. This study was a cross-sectional survey that used a self-administered structured questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 805 respondents. Data were analysed using KruskalWallis ANOVA available in SPSS 16.0 to test whether differences exist between three marital categories in terms of academic stress experienced among the students. The findings indicate that, students with other marital status such as divorced, separated, cohabitation had the highest experience of stress from sexual harassment, followed by students who are single (not married). Married students are least stressed by sexual harassment. Moreover, experience of role-behaviour stress resulting from difficulty in balancing studies with social/family activities was highest among married students, followed by students with other marital categories, and least experienced among students who are single. Finally, students with other marital status such as divorced, separated, cohabitation had the highest experience of stress from inability to learn effectively on their own, followed by married students, while students who are single least experienced such stress. The theoretical and managerial implications are discussed. This paper contributes to knowledge in the area of management of higher education institutions.*

35

**R. B. Amanamah & E. K. Owusu**

**4<sup>th</sup> Social Science Conference of the Faculty of Social Science Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. From 15 – 16 March 2016, Jophus Anamoah-Mensah Auditorium, University of Education, Winneba**

**Paper Presented:** Perceived barrier to entrepreneurship among college students: Roles of gender and employment status.

***Abstract***

*The purpose of this study was to prioritize perceived barriers to entrepreneurship among college students and examine whether there exist differences on the basis of one's gender and employment status. The study aims to extend this to examine if gender effect and employment status effect exist in the context of perceived barrier to starting a new business. Primary data were collected using questionnaires administered to college students identifying the constraining factors they may encounter when attempting to start a business after school. The study first ranks*

*these perceived constraining factors on the basis of gender and employment status. This is followed by splitting respondents into male and female, and running individual regressions for each sub-sample. After this the study combines the male and female sub-sample and run regression to directly examine the differences in perceived barriers between genders. The process is repeated for employed and unemployed sub-samples to examine differences in perceived barriers between employed and unemployed students. Results show that both male and female perceive financial barriers as a major constraints and social barriers as the least constraint, however whereas males perceive unfavourable government policies and macroeconomic environment as an important constraint, females deem it as less of a barrier. The study also found that unemployed students ranked financial constraint higher than working students. This study suggests that governmental agency tasked to assist new businesses should up their efforts in publicizing the various financial assistance there are for start-up businesses. Also entrepreneurship courses offered in colleges should lay a bit more emphasis not just on general financial options available to new businesses but also on specific financial packages and other supports that are earmarked for businesses in specific sectors. With males and females gauging the health of the macroeconomy differently, there is therefore the need for entrepreneurship courses to incorporate and emphasize the issues relating to macroeconomic environment for business. Although perceived barriers to entrepreneurship among students have been extensively studied, this is one of the first studies to analyze the roles of gender and employment status of on the perception of barrier to starting a new business.*

### **E. K. Owusu, S. G. Nimako & R. B. Amanamah**

**4th Applied Research Conference in Africa (ARCA 2015) on theme: “Relevance of research in achieving the millennium development goals in Africa”, IAR&T, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria, August 27-29, 2015**

**Paper Presented:** Examining academic stress experience among students in Higher Education Institutions in Ghana.

#### ***Abstract***

*The main purpose of this research was to examine students’ experience of academic stress in a Ghanaian public institution. This study was a cross-sectional survey that used a self-administered structured questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 805 respondents. Descriptive statistics were generated using SPSS 16.0 to analyze the stress levels of the students. The findings indicate that the stressors that ranked high were ‘too many lectures’, ‘too many assignments’, ‘too many notes and materials’ and ‘inadequate financial support’. The findings however showed that none of the eighteen stress items used was found to have attained alarming proportions. The theoretical and managerial implications are discussed. This paper contributes to knowledge in the area of stress of students in higher education institutions.*





# FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCES

## Articles in Journals

Arhin, A. K., Offoe, A. K. (2015). Gender differences and Mathematics achievement of Senior High School students: A case of Ghana National College. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (33), 67- 74 <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/27368/28058>. ISSN: (Paper)2222-1735 (Online)2222-288X

### *Abstract*

*A quasi-experimental research was conducted to find out differences in mathematics performance of students using performance assessment-driven instructions at the senior high school level at Ghana National College in Cape Coast. Two Form 1 science classes were used for the study and were assigned as experimental and control groups. These two classes were randomly chosen for the study. The experimental group consisted of forty-two students and the control group forty students. Data was collected through the use of an open ended test in mathematics. The independent sample t-test and paired sample t-test were used to find the differences between the groups. The experimental group differed significantly on the post-test scores from the control group. This study identified that PA-driven instruction improved students' problem-solving abilities and showed no bias among gender. It is recommended that mathematics teachers use PA-driven instructions and performance assessment task in their mathematics lessons..*

39

Lawer, T. D. (2015). Structures and strategies that affect the organisation of career guidance programmes in second cycle schools. *Journal of Developing Country Studies*, 5, (18), 65-71. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/DCS/article/view/25480/26418>. ISSN: (Paper)2224-607X (Online)2225-0565

### *Abstract*

*The research delved into structures and strategies that affect the organisation of career guidance programmes in second cycle schools in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. The descriptive survey was used for the study, and it adopted both*

*qualitative and quantitative research paradigms in gathering the data. A total of 432 subjects participated. Out of this number, 420 were students, 6 were Guidance Coordinators, and 6 were Heads of Institutions. It was found that among the six (6) Guidance Coordinators only two (2) were professionally trained Counsellors. It also came to light that all the Guidance Coordinators were full-time teachers and as such could not devote much time for guidance and counselling activities. For a greater impact to be felt in the delivery of career guidance programmes there is the need for full-time professionals who would have ample time, and also devise various activities that promote career education in schools.*

Lawer, T. D. (2015). Factors that inform students' choice of study and career. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (27), 43-49. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/download/25728/26628>. ISSN: (Paper)2222-1735 (Online)2222-288X

40

### ***Abstract***

*The research was conducted to find out factors that informed second cycle students' choices of programmes of study and career in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana. The descriptive survey was used for the study, and both questionnaire and interview guide were used in gathering the data. The questionnaire was administered on the students while the Coordinators and the heads of the selected institutions were interviewed. A total of 432 subjects was used for the study. Out of this number, 420 were students, 6 were Guidance Coordinators, and 6 were Heads of Institutions. The study revealed among other things that career guidance programme was not given prominent attention for the full benefit of students. Hence students' source of career information was limited. It was also noted that though students had some information about the self, much was not known about the world of work. Recommendations on how to improve the implementation of career guidance programmes in senior high schools so students become well informed to choose their future careers were given at the end.*

Sarfo, F. K., Amankwah, F., Sam, F. K., & Konin, D. (2015). Teachers' self-efficacy beliefs: The relationship between gender and instructional strategies, classroom management and student engagement.. *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*, 12, 19-32.

### ***Abstract***

*The study investigated the relationship between gender and self-efficacy beliefs in instructional strategies, classroom management and student engagement among senior high school teachers in Kumasi metropolis, as most previous studies tend to focused on the developed countries other than developing countries like Ghana. Specifically, descriptive survey design was used to determine the levels of self-efficacy beliefs among the teachers and the relationship between gender and teachers' self-efficacies were also ascertained. The sample included 259 male and 178 female teachers who were randomly drawn from both private and public senior high schools. Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES) was used to collect data from the respondents. Data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results indicated that generally teachers have relatively higher self-efficacy beliefs especially at the student engagement aspect. It was found that male and female teachers differed in relation to their instructional strategies with female teachers on average have better instructional strategies efficacy than male teachers. On contrary, both male and female teachers did not differ in terms of classroom management and student engagement efficacies. Based on these findings, it was recommended that teacher training institutions should emphasise the teaching of instructional practices, student engagement and classroom management practices to the teacher trainees so as to improve their efficacies level.*

Sam, F. K., Konin, D., Amankwah, F. & Oti, D. A. (2015). The influence of demographic variables on self-efficacy beliefs of senior high school teachers in Kumasi metropolis.. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 8, 1-8.

### ***Abstract***

*The paper explored the influence of age, gender, educational qualification, school type and teaching experience on sense of self-efficacy beliefs among Senior High School (SHS) teachers in Kumasi metropolis of Ghana. Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES) developed by Tschannen-Moran and Woolfolk Hoy (2001) was personally administered to collect data from 437 respondents who were randomly selected for the study. From the Spearman correlation analysis, it was revealed that teachers' age, educational qualification and school type significantly correlated*



*with their self-efficacy beliefs. Moreover, regression analysis conducted shown that the five demographic variables when taken together had significant effects on the teachers' sense of efficacy; however teachers' educational qualification made the strongest significant contribution to their self-efficacy beliefs. Among other things, it was recommended that longitudinal studies should be conducted to track the changes in teachers' self-efficacy beliefs over time.*

# FACULTY OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Amedorme, S. K. & Nsoh, S.N. (2014). Analyzing the causes of road traffic accidents in Kumasi metropolis. *International Journal of Engineering Innovation and Research*, 3, (6), 894-899. [http://www.ijeir.org/administrator/components/com\\_jresearch/files/publications/IJEIR\\_1259\\_Final.pdf](http://www.ijeir.org/administrator/components/com_jresearch/files/publications/IJEIR_1259_Final.pdf). ISSN: 2277-5668

### ***Abstract***

*The study analysed the causes of road traffic accidents in the Kumasi Metropolis in Ghana. Random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 137 drivers of commercial vehicles in the metropolis. Data collection was through a self completion questionnaire, interview and observation. Descriptive statistics and percentages were used to analyse and interpret the data. The findings showed that reckless driving; bad nature of roads and unfavourable weather conditions accounted for the major causes of road traffic accidents in the metropolis. Driving under the influence of alcohol and the use of cell phones while driving came out as minor causes of road traffic accidents. The study also showed that about 30% of the drivers were fully aware that driving under the influence of alcohol leads to road accidents while nearly all drivers admitted to the use of cell phones whilst driving. The drivers were generally satisfied with the roles played by the National Road Safety Commission (NRSC), Motor Traffic and Transport Unit (MTTU) of the Ghana Police Service and Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority in curbing road traffic accidents.*

Nsoh, S.N. & Amedorme, S.K. (2015). Perceptions of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Distance Learning students of the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana about their courses of study and face-to-face sessions. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 3, (5), 65-78. <http://www.ijern.com>. ISSN: 2411-5681

### ***Abstract***

*The study sought the perceptions of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Distance Learning students of the University of Education, Winneba, about the quality of their courses of study, usefulness of study materials and performance of lecturers during face-to-face sessions. The study was guided by three research questions. The sample for the study was 650 respondents. A cross-sectional survey design and a questionnaire were employed for the study. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to organise the data. The study showed that students were satisfied with the quality of their courses of study, study materials and performance of lecturers on the face-to-face sessions. The study, however, revealed that lecturers do not provide prompt feedback on students' assignments and no reading materials are uploaded online for students to access. It is recommended that lecturers provide prompt feedback on students' assignments and study materials should be put online for students to access.*

Nsoh, S.N. (2015). Assessment of the performance of reconditioned lead-acid starter batteries: The case of batteries reconditioned by local mechanics in Suame Magazine, Ghana. *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences*, 2, (12), 81-95. <http://www.ijcas.net>. ISSN: 2308-1365

### ***Abstract***

*The study assessed the performance of lead-acid starter batteries reconditioned by local mechanics at Suame Magazine, Ghana, for their abilities to be charged, start an engine and to provide adequate illumination for safe driving at night. The sample comprised of 30 batteries and 36 respondents. The survey research design was used for the study and battery tests, observation and semi-structured interview were tools used to collect data for the study. Descriptive statistics was used to discuss the results and conclusions were drawn by comparing findings of the study with typical test results as bench marks. The study established that reconditioned batteries can be charged, are able to start engines and can provide adequate illumination for safe driving at night. The results, however, showed that second-hand lead plates were used to recondition dead cells. It is recommended that government should assist the mechanics to have access to new lead plates and other equipment to enhance their work. Keywords: Assessment, Ghana, lead-acid battery, lead plates, specific gravity, Suame Magazine*

45

Nsoh, S.N. (2015). Awareness of traders at lorry stations about the health hazards of automobile emissions: the case of female traders in a lorry station in Kumasi, Ghana. *Global Journal of Advanced Engineering Technologies and Sciences*, 2, (8), 54-61. <http://www.gjaets.com>. ISSN: 2349-0292

### ***Abstract***

*The study assessed the awareness of female traders at a lorry station in Kumasi, Ghana about the adverse effects of automobile emissions on their health. A cross-sectional survey design with a semi-structured interview was used to collect data from all 48 traders who sell at the station. The results indicated that the traders believed all automobile emissions have a smell, are visible and blue in colour. The findings also showed that 47.9% of the traders knew automobile emissions cause irritation of the eyes, 43.7% felt the emissions cause coughing and 31.3% attributed nausea and vomiting to the inhalation of the emissions. It was concluded that the traders were aware of some of the adverse effects of automobile emissions. They were, however, not aware that the inhalation of the emissions could result in death. The study recommended that the local authority (Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly) should relocate either the lorry station or the female traders to save the latter from inhaling dangerous emissions. The*

*Environmental Protection Agency should also embark on vigorous education of the general public on the adverse effects of automobile emissions. Keywords: adverse effects, automobile emissions, Ghana, health, Kumasi, traders.*

Tetteh, G. K., Nyame, G. & Boateng, F. O. (2014). Technological innovations and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in the Ashanti Region: An evaluation of the National Ambulance Service's support to referral centres. *Journal of Natural Sciences Research*, 4, (22), 80 - 87. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JNSR/article/view/17630>. ISSN: 2224-3186

### ***Abstract***

*The practice of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) encompasses the pre-hospital and in-hospital triage, resuscitation, initial assessment and management of undifferentiated urgent and emergency cases until discharge or transfer to the care of another physician or health care professional. This involves the development and deployment of pre-hospital and in-hospital emergency medical systems for rescue processes. Thus, the goal of effective EMS is to provide emergency medical care to all who need it. However, many factors determine the quality of EMS, and that the response time is an important EMS industry benchmark. The study assesses the level of technological innovations as a means of providing quality pre-hospital care to patients in times of emergencies and the acceptance of such practices by Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) – a referral centre. All the 16 National Ambulance Service (NAS) centres in the Ashanti Region in Ghana were considered for the study, with only 93 personnel manning these stations and hence the difficulty for them to attend to concurrent cases of emergencies. Questionnaires were administered on the perceptions and opinions of patients/relatives, doctors and nurses as well as staff of the 16 ambulance service centres about EMS delivery. Systematic random sampling was used to select patients/relatives and ambulance service staff whilst convenience sampling was used to select individuals from the rest of the categories. The use of fixed telephone lines and mobile phones were the primary tools for communication. For quality evidence-based EMS practices, NAS lacked the integration of GIS, GPS and GSM technologies including mobile tablet PCs and software solution to properly discharge their duties.*

Nyame, G., Boateng, F. O. & Poku, A. K. (2015). A monitoring and control system for micro and small enterprises: The Use of RUMSEG at the District Level in Ghana. *Information and Knowledge Management*, 5, (10), 1 - 8. issn 2224-896x. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/IKM/article/view/26399>. ISSN: 2224-5758

### ***Abstract***

*Rural folks in many districts in Ghana engage in various profit-making businesses which range from traditionally skilled-based manufacturing to retailing businesses. As a result, local government authorities together with stakeholders such as Rural Enterprise Project (REP) are interested in monitoring the development tendencies of these trade categories at their micro and small-scale levels. This paper comes out with Rural Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Growth (RUMSEG) tool that enables District Assemblies (DAs) to monitor and evaluate growth performances of Micro and Small-scale Enterprises (MSEs) at the district level, and serve as an aid to revenue mobilization. Beta testing and the agile iterative method were employed during modules testing and with a backend relational database to store client's information. RUMSEG was tested at the Business Advisory Centres (BACs) of Asuogyaman and Atwima Nwabeagya District Assemblies in Ghana. Aided by the Enterprise Monitoring Diary (EMD), RUMSEG produced differences in clients' growth performances in the context of turning actual cost of training by stakeholders into actual outputs of skills, abilities and competencies.*

Arthur, Y. D., Sekyere, F., Marlle, E K. & Banuenumah, W. (2016). The impact of service quality on customer satisfaction in Obuasi Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) - The customers perspective. *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences*, 3, (3), <http://www.ijcas.net> 247. ISSN: 2308-1365

### ***Abstract***

*Globally several studies had been conducted using SERVQUAL model in different discipline and context. However, little had been discussed on comparing the impact of Service quality on customer satisfaction in Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) from the customer perspective. The study adapted the modified version of SERVQUAL model as a tool to measure the variables of the study. The study used convenience sampling method to select customer of ECG. The questionnaires were distributed and collected for analysis using SPSS and Microsoft Excel Software. Simple Regression was used to test for the impact of service quality on customer satisfaction. The result indicates that all the five*

*dimensions of service quality performed poorly  $P > 0.05$ . Furthermore the service quality had a negative impact on customer satisfaction and concludes that the service quality deserves improvement. The study finally recommends that staff should be engaged on regular basis to be trained on issues of customer services and its effects on organizational performance. Further studies on SERVQUAL model using the five service quality dimensions can gradually close the gaps to bring success to the ECG.*







# FACULTY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

**51**

Ababio, P. A. & Lovatt, P. (2015). A review on food safety and food hygiene studies in Ghana. *Food Control*, 47, 92-97. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956713514003703>.

### ***Abstract***

*Food safety and hygiene in Ghana was studied using desk top literature review. Food research was highly concentrated in the capital city of the country and most research focus were on commercial food operations specifically street foods and microbiological safety with limited information from institutional catering and other forms of food hazards. The media currently serves as the main source for reporting of food borne diseases. Food establishments and other sources contributing to food borne diseases included restaurants, food joints, food vendors, schools and individual homes. Limited use of prerequisites measures and food safety management systems was identified. Recommendations on regulating the General Hygiene Principles, implementation of HACCP to strengthen the food sector; regular food safety and hygiene workshops and training for food handlers that commensurate with their roles were made. Government support for SMEs and food handler's health screening were made.*

Ababio, P.F., Taylor, K. D. A., Swanson, M. & Daramola, B.A. (2016). Impact of food hazards in school meals on students' health, academic work and finance – Senior High School students' report from Ashanti Region of Ghana. *Food Control*, 62, 58-62. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956713515302395>.

### ***Abstract***

*The study investigated the types of food hazards, the incidences and effect of food borne diseases (FBD) in Senior Secondary Schools in Ghana. A questionnaire was used to collect data from 180 boarding school level 1 and 2 students from 45 sampled public schools in the Ashanti Region of Ghana and analysed with SPSS Version 21. Stones and insects in food received the highest complaints alongside*

*food allergy and intolerance. Out of 180 students, 51.7% had experienced FBD with 21.1% of these reporting to health centers within their 1–2 years in school. FBD incidence rate was 3–12 times per academic year and 12% of the students had been absent from active academic work for as long as 5 days due to FBD with 10% spending between GHC 30.00 → 50.00 on medication per each episode. Students recommended improved GHP including standard cleaning procedures, food temperature control, available hand washing facilities with detergents at the dining halls and kitchens. Mandatory requirement of routine hygiene and food safety training for food handlers was required in schools with heightened monitoring, surveillance and law enforcement on acceptable practices. Supplier control across the food chain to reduce physical and chemical contaminants in agro products and food vendor's access control was required. Improving the quality and variety of school meals could also reduce dependence on other sources for food and help in controlling food safety risks. There was a need to increase awareness on the appropriate channels to report FBD incidence in schools for effective control measures and infection treatment.*

52

Ababio, P.F., Taylor, K. D. A., Draramola, B.A. & Swainson, M. (2016). Food law compliance in developed and developing countries: comparing school kitchens in Lincolnshire-UK and Ashanti Region of Ghana. *Food Control*, 68, 167-173. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0956713516301281>.

### ***Abstract***

*The demands and requirements of Food Laws remain the same internationally as food hazards present the same risks to individuals including school going age children and adolescents, however different nations with different economic and developmental issues differ in the level of importance attached to Food Law requirements. A questionnaire to assess good hygiene practices in schools in Lincolnshire–UK and Ashanti Region of Ghana to compare compliance with training requirement in Food Laws was administered in 10 Lincolnshire and 45 Ashanti Region secondary schools. Whilst the demands on good hygiene*

*practices remain stringently upheld in schools in the United Kingdom the same could not be said of Ghana. Although 60% of schools in Ashanti Region of Ghana fed between 1000 and 3000 students thrice a day, there was no evidence of food safety management system in all the schools. Staff food and personal hygiene practices including, temperature control, hand washing, avoidance of self-adornments, infectious disease control were substandard. A mandatory requirement by Food Laws in both countries for persons in supervisory position was not stringently complied with as 31% of kitchen matrons reported not to have hygiene qualification in the Ashanti Region of Ghana and 82% of 180 staff sampled had never received hygiene training. The absence of mandatory hygiene training for all food handlers, kitchen managers/matrons with requisite hygiene knowledge and qualification and rigorous enforcement of these remain challenges to good hygiene practices and Food Legislation in Ghana in addition to suitable facilities. The development of food hygiene training programmes towards mandatory certification at different levels of responsibility for the industry is required to help curb the identified challenges.*

- Olu Fagbemi, E. L., Cowther, S. & Arthur, Y. D. (2016). Assessing recruitment practices and policies of selected hotels in the Tamale metropolis, Ghana. *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences*, 3 (3) 262-274.
- Ababio, P. F., Taylor, K. D. A., Swainson, M. & Daramola, B. A. (2016) Effect of good hygiene practices intervention on food safety in senior secondary schools in Ghana. *Food Control* 60, 18-24
- Sampson, G.O., Tetteh, A.Y. & Oldham, J.H. (2015). Beta glucan profile in maize genotypes: effect of Isolahan method. *Journal of Global Biosciences*. 4(25) 1339-1349.
- Sampson, G.O., Tetteh, A.Y. & Oldham, J.H. (2015). Rheological Behaviour of maize glucan and its application as a fat replacer in baked goods. *International Journal of Advance Research*. 3(1):1-14
- Fatimatu, B., Barimah, J., Sampson, G. O., & Oldham, J. H, (2015) Pie crust developed from lemon peel fat replacer. *Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences*. 8(2):55-59
- Alhassan, M., G.O., Sampson & Quashie, A.K.K.(2015). Microwave Glycation of Bambara Protein- Rice Starch Composites. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Food Science*. 3(5): 475-485
- Yellavila, S.B., J.K. Agbenorhovi, J.Y. Asibuo & G.O. Sampson (2015) Proximate Corpositan, Minerals Content and Functional Properties of Five Lima Bean Accessions. *Journal of Food Security*. 3(3): 69-74

## Conferences/Seminars/

Sampson, G.O., and Asuah, P

**5<sup>th</sup> Biennial Home Economics Research Conference: Environmental Awareness and Sustainability for Quality Living. University of Education, Winneba 7-10<sup>th</sup> July 2015**

**Paper presented:** Consumer Acceptability of Unpolished Rice Biscuits.

**I. Abraham, C. Frimpong, B. K. Asinyo**

**2nd International Conference on Applied Sciences and Technology (ICAST), October 28 – 30, 2015, Kumasi Polytechnic.**

<http://icast.kpoly.edu.gh/proceedings/index.php/ICAST/ICAST/paper/view/11>

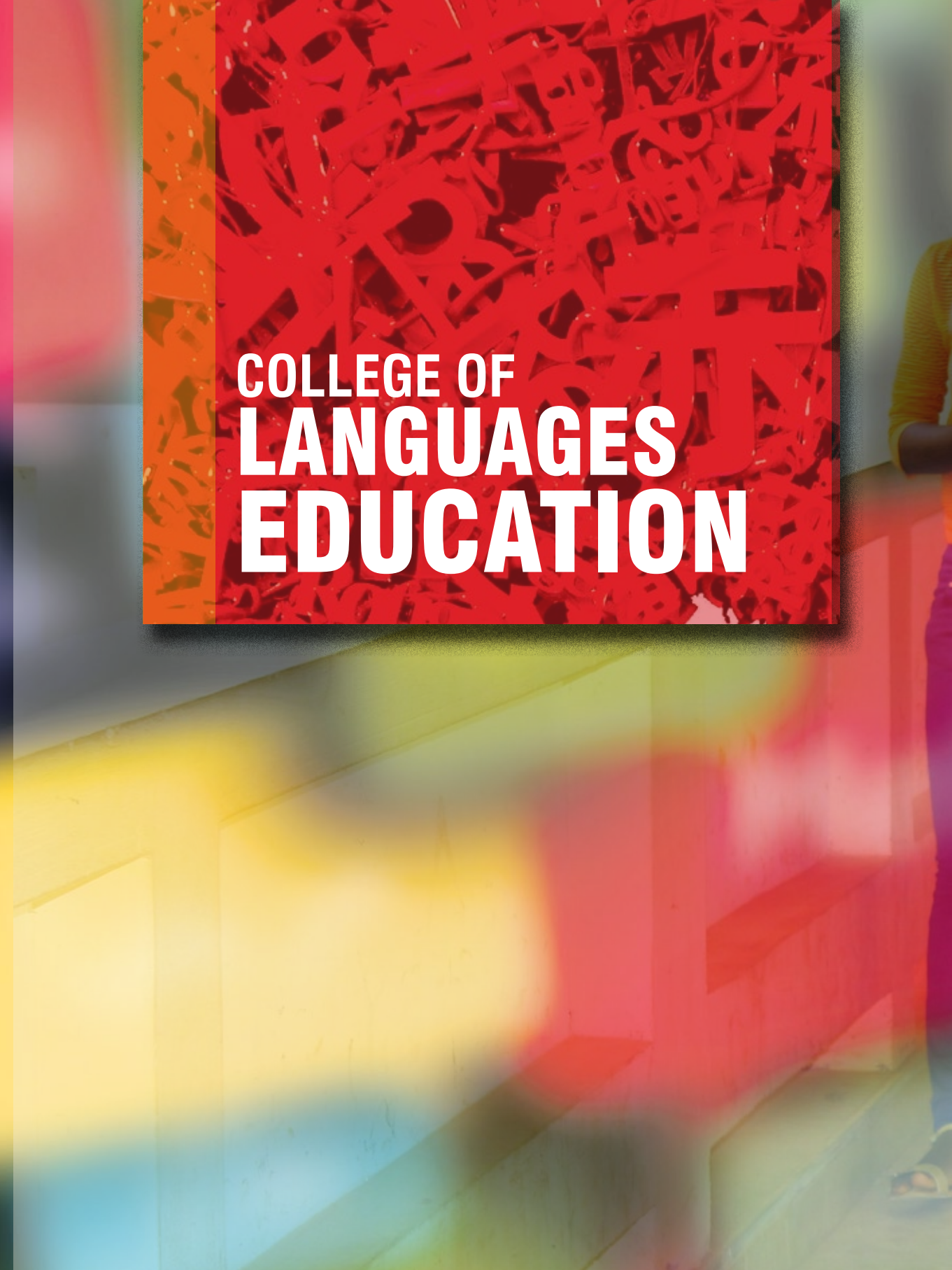
**Paper presented:** Comparative Analysis of Patronage of Classical and Contemporary African Textile Prints in Ghana.

### *Abstract*

*African prints which were introduced into the West African market in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century by the European missionaries and traders were highly patronized by Ghanaians during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. These early African prints were commonly referred to as classical prints. Over the years, design and colour preferences changed and textile producers adapted more creative ways in designing to satisfy the taste and demand of textile consumers. This gave rise to contemporary designs that were quickly embraced by the public especially the youth. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of patronage of classical and contemporary prints, with the view of helping the textile industries satisfy the taste of wider consumers. Interviews were conducted to determine why people preferred either classical or contemporary prints. The findings revealed that majority of consumers of African prints in Ghana still patronise the classical prints whiles the contemporary prints are highly patronised by the youth. The study recommends that textile designers should consider integration of symbolism and aesthetics in textile designing to increase the patronage of African prints produced in Ghana.*







**COLLEGE OF  
LANGUAGES  
EDUCATION**





# FACULTY OF GHANAIAN LANGUAGES EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Caesar, R. O. (2016). Serial verbs constructions in Dangme. *Journal of Literature, Language and Linguistics*, 20 (3), 32-43.

### **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 primary sources.*

59

Adam, P. P & Haruna, A.I. (2015). Facts from fiction, myths from reality, widowhood rites in an African society: A barbaric tradition or a consolidation of African values?. *Studies in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3, (4), 220 - 233. <http://www.rassweb.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/sssh/vol-3/issue-4/paper%205.pdf>. <http://www.rassweb.com>.

### **Abstract**

*In many African societies, when a man dies and leaves his wife (or wives) behind, culture demands that the widow (or widows) undergoes certain traditional mourning rituals before and after the burial of her deceased spouse, after which she can be cleansed of the ghost spirit of her late husband. Therefore,*

*the main essence of the rites is to break the spiritual relationship between the deceased husband and the surviving wife (or wives). Unfortunately, most studies on widowhood rites in Africa generally bemoan the so-called dehumanising treatment of widows, ranging from denial of basic human rights, to intense public display of sorrow. In this paper, we demonstrate - through a vivid description of how the widowhood rites are performed among the Dagbamba of northern Ghana - that contrary to what has been termed as barbaric practices against women, the widowhood rites were not instituted to devalue womanhood in Africa.*

Adomako, K. (2015). Final-nasal deletion in Akan (Asante Twi) reduplication. *The Buckingham Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 8, 1-20. doi10.5750/bjll.v1i0.594. <http://ubplj.org/index.php/bjll/article/view/594>.

60

### ***Abstract***

*In this paper, I examine the phenomenon of reduplicant-nasal deletion observed in some reduplicative prefixes of Akan (a Niger-Congo, Kwa language). In the Akan phonology, nasals are among non-vowel sonorants that are permitted syllable or word-finally (Dolphyne 1988, Abakah 2005). However, it is observed that these nasals, particularly [m], are sometimes deleted in some reduplicants final position. In this paper, I show that verb bases of CVN or CVVN structures are of two different morphemic structures in the underlying representation; monomorphemic verb base and bimorphemic verb base. The latter structure, on which this paper focuses, has the composition: morpheme1 + morpheme 2. It is observed that while the former preserve their 'final' nasals in the reduplicants, the latter, on the other hand, lose them in their reduplicants. We analyse this phonological phenomenon as resulting from the language's bid towards satisfying a high-ranking template satisfaction constraint (after McCarthy and Prince 1994) within the Optimality Theory framework.*

Adomako, K. (2015). Some phonological processes in an Akan linguistic game. *Linguistik Online*, 72, (3), 3-22. 10.13092/lo.72.1970. <https://bop.unibe.ch/linguistik-online/article/viewFile/1970/3205>. ISSN: 1615-3014

### ***Abstract***

*This paper examines some phonological processes observed in the Pig Latin; a linguistic game played in Akan, a Niger-Congo (Kwa) language. The Akan Pig Latin (henceforth APL), which is popularly known as Megesege is usually played among Akan youth. The purpose of this game varies from concealment to social identity establishment. This paper is a qualitative study of 200 stimuli of sentences in regular Akan constructions manipulated into the APL. The simple rule for playing the game is to syllabify an already existing word and to add a [CV] syllable to each of those segmented syllables. Through this manipulation of existing word, several phonological processes are observed including insertion, syllabification, palatalization etc. The paper presents a descriptive analysis of some of the processes and shows how the study of the APL can facilitate our understanding of the several phonological phenomena in Akan, even though it may display, in many parts, quite different patterns from what obtains in the regular Akan grammar.*

### **Books**

Kpodo, P. (2015). *Phonetics and Phonology: The Basics*. Tema, Ghana: Wyse Print Supplies Ltd. . ISBN: 978-9988-2-2704-3

### ***Abstract***

*Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology forms the basis for the study of language and Linguistics. Nevertheless, the study of Phonetics and Phonology is one of the courses that the students of language and Linguistics dread most. This book attempts to demystify the course thereby making it easy for the students to understand. This book introduces students to the fundamentals of linguistic phonetics and phonology. The book is divided into two parts. While the first part focuses on phonetics, the second part focuses on the fundamental principles of Phonology. The reader of this book will be introduced to the varying approaches in studying speech sounds. The book, however, only deals with articulatory phonetics (how sounds are produced). Phonetic labels such as place of articulation, manner of articulation, state of the glottis and phonation types used in describing speech sounds are painstakingly explained. The various speech sounds that are common to English and Ghanaian languages are discussed. The book further discusses some phonological concepts such as phonemes, allophones, the syllable and*

*phonological processes. It is my hope that every careful reader of this book should not have any difficulty comprehending what phonetics and phonology are all about.*

Dogbey, E. (2015). Ewe major students' command over cohesive devices: Cohesion and coherence in the native speakers' creative writing essays.. *Current Issues In Linguistics, Language And Gender Studies*, 1, (1), 164-177. Isbn:978-978-50962-9-7

### **Article(s)/ Chapter(s) in an Edited Book**

Atintono, S. A. (2015). The semantics and metaphorical extensions of temperature terms in Gurene. In Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm *The Linguistics of Temperature*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company. 73-106. <http://www.benjamins.com>.

### **Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar**

Sanortey, T.D.

**Language in the Midst: Theories and Practice. KNUST-Kumasi, Ghana 27th-29th July, 2015**

**Paper presented:** A Thematic analysis of Birifor Festival Songs

### ***Abstract***

*This study is an attempt to examine the major themes in some Birifor festivals songs which are sang mainly during the celebration of the festivals. Birifor is an anglicized form of Birifvɔr, an ethnic group located in Northern Ghana, and some parts of neighbouring Burkina-Faso and La Côte d'Ivoire. Birifvɔr is a dialect of Dagaare, which belongs to the Gur language group. It refers to the speakers and the language as well. Birifor festivals songs to the best of this researcher's knowledge, have attracted little attention in the linguistic literature. The analysis is purely descriptive with focus on the themes. Data is collected from native speakers who have in-depth knowledge about the festivals songs. Purposive sampling of five songs were chosen out of ten recorded songs from three Birifor communities in the Wa West District of the Upper West Region for the analysis. The researcher was a participant observer throughout the festivals' nights and days. The aim was also to assuage suspicion and enhance rapport among the lead singers, neophytes, celebrants and the community members. The findings reveal that a catchy theme attracts a lot of the festival's gifts from the audience and the main celebrant. The themes are also centered on hard work, hope, caution and lamentation.*

**Dogbey, E.**

8th Annual Conference of the Linguistics Association of Ghana (Lag 2015).  
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science And Technology (Knust), Kumasi,  
Ghana 27th – 29th July, 2015

**Paper presented:** Gli, A Singular Performance Marking The Genesis of Genres

***Abstract***

*This paper examines GLI, a narrative construction in Ewe and features that expose its status as the source of all genres (written and oral) in Ewe. It explores the types as narrative GLI and poetic GLI; however, both types project dramatic status. Findings present, GLI as not just an etiological myth or a folkloric creation but a creative/ aesthetic work on realities and fantasies of life. It also emphasizes the fact that societies (in Africa and the world over) trace their history from oral traditions; hence, investigating the structure, form, content and others about genres (written) stemming from GLI as their source is a laudable endeavor. Finally, the paper identifies written genre as a replica of the oral one in de facto, and both oral and written genres could be accessed through performance (users' actions on them). It recommends that, written works are best consumed when examined from the perspectives of their oral backgrounds and traditions despite the textual analytical approach projected by some schools of thought.*

**Atintono, S. A., Issah S. A. & Moses L.**

School of Languages Conference on Multilingualism in the African Context:  
Resource or Challenge?. University of Ghana, Legon October 27-29, 2015

**Papers presented:** Community involvement in orthography design: The case of  
Sisaalt

A Typological perspective on verbs of elevation in Gurene locative constructions.

**Atintono, S. A.**

47th Annual Conference on African Linguistics (ACAL47). University of California, Berkeley, USA March 23-26, 2016

**Paper presented:** The semantic properties of separation verbs in Gurene

**Dogbey, E. & Sanortey, T. D.**

Faculty Seminar. Ajumako April 27, 2016

**Paper presented:** The socio-cultural analysis of the functions of saliva among the ewe and the Birifor

***Abstract***

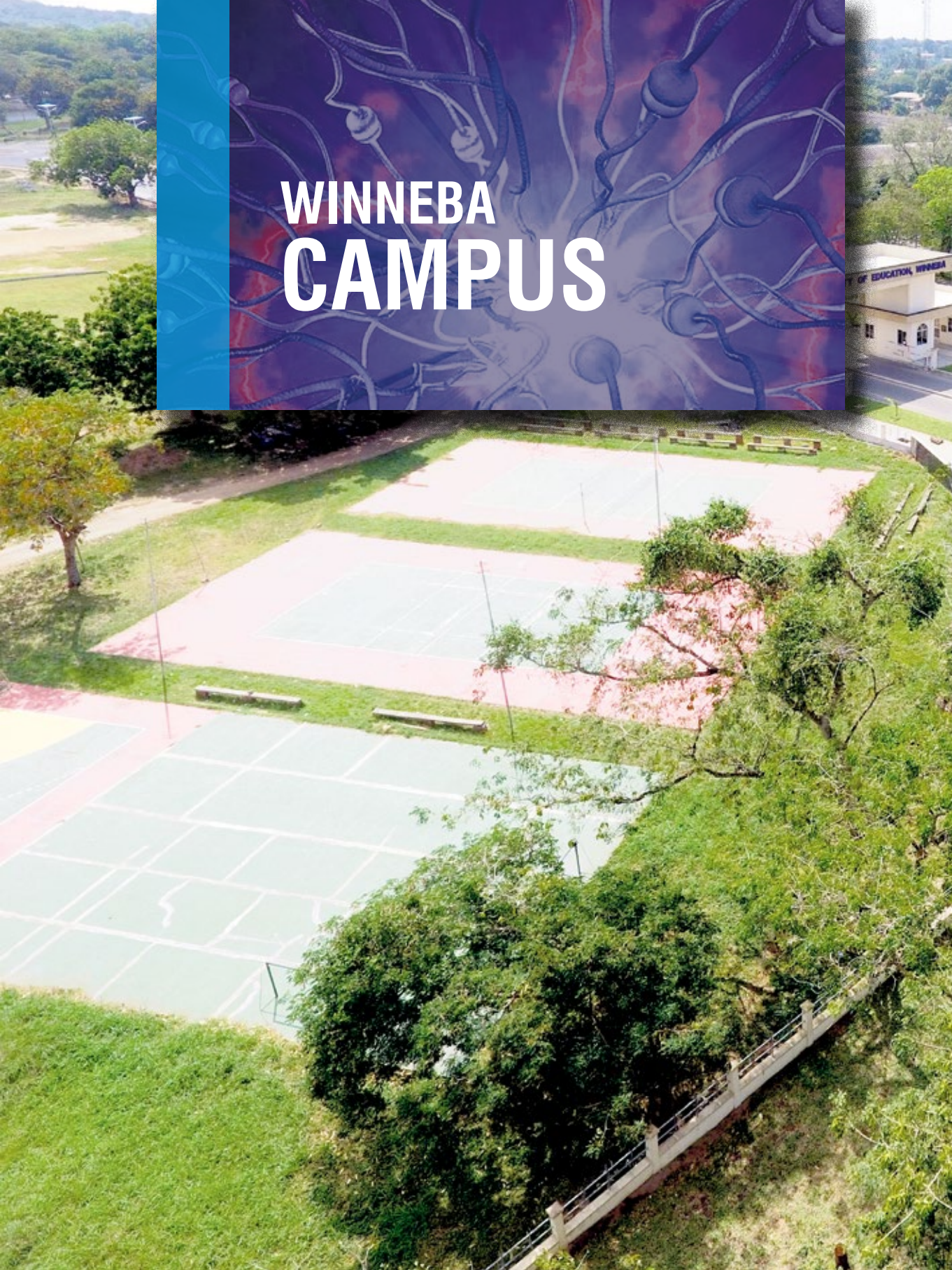
*Studies on body fluids secretions are receiving ever increasing attention, especially in the medical field, as compared to the cultural and linguistic field. These secretions are christened; body waste, by-products, among the lot and are always associated with infections and homes for contagious pathogens. Nevertheless, a vast array of benefits are derived from all body excretes across cultures. This paper delved into saliva, one of such secreted body fluids; exploring its sociolinguistic and cultural functions among the Ewes in the Volta Region and the Birifor in the Upper West and Northern Regions of Ghana. Saliva is the commonest and easily accessible body fluid and much of it is usually swallowed when secreted. Data for this naturalistic study is elicited by opinion pool and analyzed descriptively. The findings are interpreted in a logical narrative form, revealing four types of saliva with each performing different functions beyond the basic roles of facilitating swallowing and moistening or softening food items in fauna. The study claims that the usage of saliva has varied psychological and physiological implications backing their linguistic and cultural functions among the Ewe and the Birifor. The Ewe and the Birifor use saliva for curing, cursing, insulting, blessing among others but in a variety of ways. In addition, the secretion, spitting and swallowing of saliva is a form of communication. Saliva swallowing portrays good intentions and spitting bad intentions. Saliva usage occurs in the proverbs, idioms and other linguistic constructions of the people. The paper concludes that the life of a people revolves around saliva usages for cultural and linguistic purposes.*







# WINNEBA CAMPUS





# SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS

## Articles in Journals

69

Atta-Eyison, A. A., Amissah, E. R. K. & Dzamedo, B. E. (2014). Assessing colour fastness property of batiks dyed with VAT dyes in Ghana. *Fashion Technology & Textile Engineering*, 2, (2), 1 - 5. <http://www.scitechnol.com>. ISSN: 2329-9568.

### ***Abstract***

*The batik Industry in Ghana has not lived to its full potential due to shortcomings that include the colour fastness of fabrics available on the market. Most batik producers are inconsistent with parameters used in the production of these batiks. To most, achieving the batik effect is enough since there are really no means of assessing whether they meet set quality standard. The objective of this study was to produce batiks using consistent production parameters and test the colour fastness of batiks produced. The research was based on qualitative and quantitative research approaches which used experimental and descriptive methods. Dyeing was conducted to produce batik samples. Colour fastness tests to washing, rubbing and light were conducted on dyed samples. The study revealed that- batiks dyed with vat dyes had good colour fastness. It could be concluded based on the findings that high quality batiks with good colour fastness can be produced if the parameters are set right. This will help improve the sub-standard batik works produced by batik producers in the region and Ghana as a whole.*

Bruce-Amartey, E. J., Amissah, E. R. K. & Safo-Ankama, K. (2014). The decline of Ghana's textile industry: Its effects on Textile Education in Ghana. *Arts and Design Studies*, 22, 36 - 44. <http://www.iiste.org>. ISSN: 2225-059X

### ***Abstract***

*There has been persistent, drastic decline of the Textile Industry in Ghana which is affecting the study of textiles in Ghanaian Textiles education institutions. Upon this foundation, the study seeks to examine and discuss the impact of the decline of Ghana's textile industry on textiles education in Ghana. The population for the study consisted of students, lecturers and heads of department of selected textiles education institutions in Ghana as well as operatives in Ghana's textile factories.*

*The methodology employed was the qualitative approach and the descriptive survey. Observation and interviews were the research instruments used to gather data. Some findings were that, of excessive influx of textile products from foreign countries, exorbitant utility cost affecting production, intellectual dishonesty on the part of foreign textile producers and obsolete technology by local textile manufacturers. This has also contributed adversely to the reduction of the intake of textile students in textile education institutions. The study recommends among others that the government of Ghana invests massively in the local textile industry by giving bailouts for the acquisition of new machinery, human resource and manpower development. Again efforts should be made for the provision of equipment and logistics to enhance teaching to make the textiles graduate marketable.*

70

Essel, O. Q. & Amissah, E. R. K. (2014). In search of Ghana's appropriate modern dress code. *Arts and Design Studies*, 20, 1 - 9. <http://www.iiste.org>. ISSN: 2225-059X

### ***Abstract***

*The study sought to identify the changing trends in dressing among Ghanaian youth and assess the impacts of the Ghanaian textile industry on her dress culture. Questionnaire, personal communications and observation were used in collecting the needed data for the study throughout the country including rural, semi-urban and urban areas. Descriptive research methodology was utilized with the focus population consisting of general dress fashion consumers, students, fashion designers, tailors/seamstresses, cultural officers, traditional (chiefs and elders) and religious authorities from across Ghana. The study revealed that appropriate dressing in democratic Ghana is dressing without breaching constitutional liberties. It was also found that Ghanaian females are going wayward in their current dress styles while the males are generally not. The textile industry have had low positive impacts on the socio-cultural and economic wellbeing of Ghanaians as a result not meeting the demand of most preferred and needed ready-to-wear clothing accessories and dress styles. It is recommended*

*that Ghana must train more creative fashion designers, consider amendments of her dress fashion laws, policies and practices, as well as reposition her textile manufacturing industries to venture into producing, processing and finishing of her textile raw materials to satisfy local and global demands*

Dzramedo, E. B, Amissah, E. R. K. & Awuyah, I. K. (2014). Traditional hand embroidery and simple hand - woven structures as decorative crafts for garment manufacturing. *International Journal of Innovative Research & Development*, 3, <http://www.ijird.com>. ISSN: 2278 - 0211

### ***Abstract***

*This study explores a field of textile craft, which incorporates the techniques of traditional hand embroidery design and a simple hand woven structure into construction processes of garment production to enhance the fortunes of the local fashion industry in Ghana. It was mainly a studio based project which involved the use of experimental and descriptive methods to explore the possibilities of designing and construction of the weave and embroidery structures. The project was designed to have traditional and cultural significance, so as to provide a new dimension to local garment decorating processes. The results of the study revealed a wide possibility of creating and fashioning various simple hand woven structures of traditional significance into the production of garments. This provides innovative ways of actualizing new creative ideas for the progress of the local industry. The experiment revealed that with careful blending of yarns of various types, colours and sizes, very attractive and significant results can be achieved making it appropriate for use in garment decoration. The basic challenges encountered involved the variations in yarn sizes used, the long floats associated with some weave and embroidery styles and the limitations associated with the weave frame used for the project. These shortcomings can be considered for further studies in the field to improve on the performance of the techniques. In general terms, however, this study has proven that various designing techniques can be incorporated into garment product through mix-media techniques exploited in the project.*

Essel, O. Q. (2014). Libation Art in Art of Ghana: Linking the unlinked. *International Journal of African Society, Culture and Traditions*, 1, (1), 39 - 49. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Libation-Art-In-Art-Of-Ghana-Linking-The-Unlinked.pdf>. ISSN: ISSN 2056-5771(Print) ISSN: ISSN 2056-578X(Online)

### **Abstract**

*This paper examines the history of easel painting on libation art in post-independence Ghana in relation to Nkrumah's non-statutory cultural policy of inculcating libation art in national state functions. Through a visual analytic approach of post-colonial paintings on the subject matter by two pioneering contemporary Ghanaian artists, and analysis of musical libation into hiplife, it concludes that libation is a beneficial intangible cultural heritage permitted by Ghana's constitution and international laws and must be reinstated at state functions. It posits that though libation shares peculiar religious characteristic verticality with Christian and Islamic prayers, the nation owes no apology to any religious sect for pouring libation at state functions as it has been the case for over five decades after independence. It recommends that a libation manual must be made to encourage its practice by young ones in order to ensure its preservation for the current and future generations.*

Essel, O. Q. & Opoku-Mensah, I. (2014). Pan-African artistic reflections in Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park. *International Journal of African Society, Culture and Traditions*, 1, (2), 30 - 41. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Pan-African-Artistic-Reflections-in-Kwame-Nkrumah-Memorial-Park.pdf>. ISSN: 2056-5771(Print) ISSN: 2056-578X(Online)

### **Abstract**

*This paper attempts to make an in-depth visual analysis of the monumental freestanding sculptures at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park (KNMP) and the frieze that clothes the museum next to his figurative sepulchre to establish its symbiotically symbolic relationship with the coalesced adinkralization (using adinkra motif designs) and Egyptology in promoting the African nationality and unification agenda. Again, it addresses some wider politico-cultural metaphorism and rhetorical issues emerging from the freestanding sculptural arrangements in the entire park resulting from the intercourse of Egypto-Ghana artistic cultural exegesis. It also examines the costuming of the sculptures in blending Egypto-Ghana dress culture in projecting the ideologies of Nkrumah's proposed common continental African unitary government.*

Essel, O. Q., Agyarkoh, E., Sumaila, M. S. & Yankson, D. P. (2014). TVET stigmatization in developing countries: Reality or fallacy?. *European Journal of Training and Development Studies*, 1, (1), 27 - 42. <http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Tvet-Stigmatization-in-Developing-Countries.pdf>. ISSN: ISSN 2057-5246(Online),

### ***Abstract***

*TVET (Technical Vocational Education and Training) programmes have been in existence in most developing African countries including Ghana for decades. But their intended productive and inventive output of producing readily employable and or self-employable graduates, and serving as real economic bail out for the deteriorating economies in Africa is yet to be achieved. This worrying development has culminated in a stigmatization towards the study of the TVET programmes in higher institutions in Ghana. This paper therefore explores briefly the historicity of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Ghana, including the tertiary-based TVET institutions (particularly, polytechnics and universities). Through in-depth inquiry, this paper investigates the root cause of the stigmatization and its concomitant effects on the nation, the learners and the higher institutions of training in such programmes. Using comparative analytical methodology, the study revealed that there is curriculum deficiency in TVET programmes; logistical challenge due to inadequate funding; poor linkage of TVET to industry; unfair trend of inappropriate categorization of graduates on the field and a continuous chain of leadership crisis. The paper recommends more dynamic, innovative and modern curriculum review to include product and industrial design courses such as animation, game design, robotics, interior decoration, multimedia design, aircraft, automobile and ship design, structural and industrial painting and medical engineering.*

73

Bonsoo, E. O., Opoku-Mensah, I. & Essel, O. Q. (2015). Soapstone carving assemblage. *Arts and Design Studies*, 29, 29 - 35. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/ADS/article/view/20433/20852>. ISSN: 2224-6061 (Paper) ISSN 2225-059X (Online)

### ***Abstract***

*Soapstones of varying colours abound in the mountainous and hilly areas of Ghana but its usage in modern Ghanaian sculpture remains rare. The article aims at popularizing soapstone as a suitable raw material for creating soapstone relief carving assemblage sculptures among modern Ghanaian practising sculptors. Through studio-based experimental approach, the article presents three distinct composite soapstone relief carving assemblages mounted on boards for their*



*aesthetic enjoyment. The study revealed that relief carving assemblages could be produced with soapstone without it being necessarily heavy and bulky while maintaining its aesthetical efflorescence and durability.*

Essel, O. Q. & Amissah, E. K. (2015). Smock fashion culture in Ghana's dress identity-making. *Historical Research Letters*, 18, 32 - 38. ISSN: (Paper)2224-3178 ISSN (Online)2225-0964

### ***Abstract***

*This paper delves into the historical origin, the types of smocks and the notion of colours that characterize smock production in Northern Ghana. It uncovers the philosophical connotations of its usage and the attendant aesthetical powers of an indigenous cloth that served in one sense as a silent metaphorical unifier between northern and southern part of Ghana and in other sense to signal the return to self-governance as a result of its usage and appearance in a turning point of Ghana's independence struggle. The article uses historical narrative and visual analytic approaches.*

Amissah, E.K., Amoako, B. A. & Essel, O. Q. (2016). Nwomu: Hand-Made Embroidery Technique in Asanteland.. *Journal of Literature and Art Studies*, 6, (5), 500 - 511. <http://www.davidpublisher.org/Public/uploads/Contribute/570b4c5506b3d.pdf>. ISSN: 2159-5836(print) 2159-5844(online)

### ***Abstract***

*The study sought to investigate the historical background of the traditional hand-made embroidery technique, the production process, and its changing trends amongst the Asantes of Ghana. Interview and observation were used in collecting the needed data at selected craft centres in the Kwabre East District, Ejisu-Juaben municipality, Kumasi sub-metro and metropolitan in the Ashanti region of Ghana. The study employed both descriptive and experimental research methods based on the qualitative research approach. It was revealed that Kente and Adinkra enjoy wide reputation and therefore are considered as prestigious clothes. However, Nwomu cloth does not have this fame, only indigenes understand its usage and the philosophy behind its production. In view of this, it is recommended that the elders who are endowed with this unique craft must open their doors to the youth to learn the craft.*

Essel, O. Q. & Kemevor, A. K. (2016). Aesthetical tastes of academical and traditional costumes in academic processions. *Fashion and Textiles*, 3, (1), 1 - 8. doi 10.1186/s40691-015-0053-6. ISSN: 2198-0802

### ***Abstract***

*The article opens up fresh debate in aesthetical capacity of academic and Ghanaian traditional costumes in academic processions and sheds light on how the synergetic interaction of academic and traditional costumes spice up academic ceremonies in the University of Education, Winneba (UEW). Grounded in aesthetical balances, the study analyses the body of artistic ramifications in constructing academic pomposity, and signaling academic accomplishment and identities. Data gathered have been presented in simple narrative format. The researchers opted to offer visual interpretative account of the events—matriculation and congregation ceremonies, taking into account the symbolical essence and aesthetical dimensions of the academic and traditional costumes used in the ceremonies. Through participant observation and photographic evidences, the article delves into the aesthetical realms of academic costumes and its theatrical orchestrations in announcing visual identities of wearers. It posits that the construction of the visual iconographic identities through the use of both academic and traditional costuming in UEW is best understood in the Ghanaian conceptual and contextual cultural dialectic.*

75

Essel, O. Q. (2016). The gown must go to town. *Curator: The Museum Journal*, 59, (2), 103 - 111. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cura.12151/pdf>. ISSN: 2151-6952

### ***Abstract***

*This article reviews the “The Gown Must Go to Town” exhibition staged in the Museum of Science and Technology, Accra, highlighting its theme as well as the Afrocentric philosophical messaging of the exhibits. Centered on the dynamism of the city, the exhibits carried conceptual information tailored to comment on the disastrous environmental consequences of the twenty-first century inventive technological hardware, fibers, and plastic waste (and its mismanagement) that plagues the city. It made powerful visual statements, in an artistic way, of how to control these problems. However, I argue that because of the limitations placed on Ghana, Ghanaian art should pay more focused attention on industrial art instead of conceptual art. This review by no means brands conceptual art as inferior to industrialized art, but it maintains that it is through a focus on industrial art that the nation could meet its own functional and decorative needs, and cease doing so by extensive importation. This argument is based on the fact that conceptual art took its root from Africa in a non-academic format that has*

*long been practiced in the continent for centuries, and therefore not an emergent art in the African artistic milieu—as it is perceived to be.*

Brew-Riverson, E. H. (2016). Teaching Acting at UEW - An experiential observation. *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 4, (3), 289-291. <http://www.theijhss.com>. ISSN: 2321 - 9203

### **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 nine-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. Drawing attention to the fact that the student-actor embodies language in action this paper is a reflective presentation of a typical Acting class orientation that positions student actors/performers as the creative intellectuals that they are.*

76

Brew-Riverson, E. H. (2016). Characters in brief: Cartwright's TWO. *Journal of Literature, Languages and Linguistics*, 23, 31 - 34. <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JLLL/article/download/31277/32115>. ISSN: 2422-8435

### **Abstract**

*TWO is a play written by Jim Cartwright an English dramatist. Cartwright designs TWO such that two actors can play all the characters. This paper is an analytical study which draws inferences based largely on descriptions of the setting and of the characters, and on the dialogues and monologues by the playwright in TWO. TWO like dramas do, holds up a mirror to life such that as citizens of life*

*we cannot miss our self-semblances in the images that Cartwright so poignantly evokes. The paper concludes that Cartwright's TWO is predominated by the theme of love and appears primarily, to be a commentary on the relevance of age, obesity, infidelity, incompatibility, denunciation, abuse and death in consensual, as well as romantic relationships. Keywords: Cartwright, TWO, love, analytical, setting, dialogues, monologues*

Ebeli, E. A. (2015). Understanding the contextual performance distinctiveness of Totoeme dance among the people of Avatime, Gbadzeme. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5, (16), 134-143. ISSN: 2224-5766 (Print), 2225-0484 (Online).

### ***Abstract***

*The drive to interpret African musical performances has led to a systematic research on the structures of different genres of African music among scholars in the field of ethnomusicology. One of these African musical genres with its uniqueness is Totoeme. It is an old traditional Ewe musical type practiced mostly by Northern Ewe women in Ghana and Togo. This paper highlights the context of performance and how the cultural bearers understand the Totoeme musical type as performed by Avatime people of Ghana. Through descriptive research, the author presents and interprets the performance distinctiveness of Totoeme music to complement the various facets of ethnomusicological research. It is observed that Totoeme musical genre expresses symbolism reflecting the organization and relation between musical performance and social structure. The paper also delineates the perceptual qualities and the manifestation of the instructional potency of Totoeme musical genre in Ghanaian schools.*

Ebeli, E. A. (2015). Indigenous musical culture in Ghana: A contemporary perspective. *International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 3, (7), 463-468.

### ***Abstract***

*The topicality of this article is based on the indigenous musical culture in Ghana. It was an investigation into the cultural values embedded in the practice of musical genres in these contemporary times. It takes a look at some extra musical discourses embedded in cultural framework and highlights some factors that have retained some of the cultural values in Ghana in spite of extinction of some of the indigenous musical traditions. The paper concludes that the existence of foreign influenced musical styles in Ghana culminating the use of elements of Ghanaian traditional music to form new recreational and popular styles, obviously has*

*had a tremendous effect on indigenous music demonstrating the trend of musical culture in Ghana. It is appropriate that the introduction of cultural festivals in Ghanaian schools is strengthened to ensure that indigenous music does not face a total extinction.*

Asiedu, A.M. and Brew, F. (2016) 'Experimenting Playbuilding with Ghanaian Children', *Drama Research: International Journal of Drama in Education*, 7 (1), 1-17.

### **Abstract**

*Although playbuilding both in school and outside school settings is a common practice in Europe and other parts of the world, most children in Ghana are not familiar with this procedure and its benefits. This paper discusses a practical research project in which Ghanaian children between the ages of 11 and 13 were engaged in a two-week intensive playbuilding workshop, using the process of the local art of pot making as a comparative metaphor and stimuli. The children created and performed their own drama within this period. The paper discusses various aspects of the playbuilding process and the perceived gains from the project. The impressions of the parents and guardians of the participating children, who formed the audience at the final performances, are also presented. The paper concludes that educational drama has many benefits for children and ought to be encouraged in the Ghanaian school curriculum.*

78

### **BOOKS**

Kemevor, A. K. & Essuman J. (2016). *Nation Building: The role of photography*. Accra- New Town: Lema Press

Kemevor, A. K. Buchag, R. B. (2015). *The far side of Ghana, Migration to Jirapa*. Accra: Bob Lee Designing Network

Kemevor, A. K. (2015). *Fundamentals of Printing & Binding Techniques*. Winneba: PSJ Publications.

Kemevor, A. K. (2015). *Packaging in the Design World*. Winneba: PSJ Publications

Kemevor, A. K. (2015). *Multimedia & Design*. Accra: Amoadan Press.

Kemevor, A. K. & Teye, Q. N. V. (2016). *Like a Boss: Artists do it with design*. Winneba: UEW Printing Press

Kemevor, A. K. & Abotsigah, M. (2015). *The curious Arts in Dzita*. Tema, Ghana: God's Crayons Publications LTD.

### Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar

**Kemevor, A. K**

**Anya Fuluugo, African conference series of Faculty of Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria**

June -24-29, 2015.

**Paper presented:** *Agbeliza* of Avenorpedo: Its implication for aesthetic education

#### *Abstract*

*Festival is considered as one of the key ingredients in culture development. This means that in an effort for a community to meet its cultural growth agenda, attention should be a place of the festival activity. This study is on the design of festivals and the knowledge about artforms in Agbeliza of Avenorpedo. The main objective is the identification of artistic components and understanding the symbolisms as used in the celebration of Agbeliza. Qualitative approach was used to describe the activities of the celebration. A participant observation, interview and questionnaire techniques were used to identify the major artforms. The main artforms showcased in the celebration of the festival were visual and performing arts. The results indicated the following credibility of knowledge of the Agbeliza celebration; 70% identified various art forms but did not understand them, 11.5% identified some and gave their own meanings and, 18.5% could not identify but saw them as something needed to enhance the celebration. It was found that the lack of understanding of the visuals that enhance the celebration of Agbeliza bridges the embarrassment of their cultural heritage. It was recommended that educating citizens and Ghanaians to learn to understand and manage their cultural heritage may provide them with adequate insight to avoid escalating negative feelings. Suggested approaches like, making and using approaches with field and school experiences were the expectations of the study.*

**Brew, F.**

NYU Forum on Educational Theatre, New York University, April 21-24, 2016

**Paper Presented:** *Exploring Creative Pedagogy in the Ghanaian Classroom*

#### *Abstract*

*Most Ghanaian basic school teachers follow a rigid teacher-centred approach which Freire (1972) describes as 'banking education'. The physical learning environment is not conducive for activity based approaches and teachers are*

*not well equipped with the required skills to use flexible medium such as drama methods in their teaching. Considering this seemingly non-viable context for drama, I developed a model that explored unique ways through which drama pedagogy can be introduced productively in the Ghanaian classroom to the benefit of the participating children and their teachers. The research was practice-based and conducted in three phases through action research methodology. This paper provides critical reflections on how participants who are accustomed to teacher-centred learning and rigid pedagogic methods used various drama games and strategies in their teaching. It showed that, notwithstanding unfavourable classroom conditions for full drama lessons, if given appropriate training, teachers could use selected drama games and strategies to enhance teaching and learning.*

**Brew, F.**

**Doctoral Thesis**

Title: ‘Create to Learn’: A Practical Exploration of Effectual Educational Drama in Ghanaian Classrooms. Submitted to the University of Exeter, UK, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Performance Practice (Drama) November, 2015

URL: <https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10871/21335>

***Abstract***

*This study explores ways educational drama could function in the Ghanaian classroom, where a rigid teacher-centred approach is the norm and drama does not feature in the curriculum in any significant way. The research was practice-based and conducted through action research methodology. Through the execution of two major drama projects in Ghana, the author sought to determine ways in which educational drama could be introduced into the Ghanaian classroom to the benefit of the participating children and their teachers. The thesis identifies unique ways through which drama pedagogy can be introduced successfully in seemingly non-viable contexts. It provides critical reflections on teacher training requirements and how various drama games and strategies were used by participants. It also analyses the responses of participants who are accustomed to teacher-centred learning and rigid pedagogic methods. The study showed that, notwithstanding unfavourable classroom conditions for full drama lessons, if given appropriate training, teachers could use selected drama games and strategies to enhance teaching and learning. This will be of relevance to teachers in countries in which drama does not appear as a separate curriculum subject, as well as illustrating to others the strategies needed to allow non-drama specialists to include drama in their teaching approaches.*







A I U

# FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

## Articles in Journals

Ali, C.A. & Akayuure, P. (2016). Exploring postgraduate students' research knowledge and skills in normality tests and verifications. *US-China Education Review 'A'*, 6, (1), 53-62. DOI: 10.17265/2161-623x. <http://www.davidpublishing.org>. ISSN: 2161-623X

### *Abstract*

*The study explored research knowledge and skills of postgraduate students in testing and verifying normality of data in order to boost their confidence and credibility of educational research findings. This exploratory survey randomly sampled 66 postgraduate students, out of about 150 postgraduate students in five faculties of the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. The results of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16 revealed that the postgraduate students require these innovative skills in order to test and verify their educational research data. We therefore recommended continuous inter-faculty collaboration and regular research conference participation by teaching staff and postgraduate students to beef up their knowledge and skills in research analyses.*

83

Ali, C.A., Adzifome, N.S. & Addison, A. K. (2016). Contemporary issues of Basic Education in Ghana; Principal component extractions of Swot matrix for national development. *International Journal of Strategic Research in Education, Technology and Humanities*, 1, (1), 1-20. ISSN (online): 2467-818x. <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>. ISSN: ( Print): 2465-731X

### *Abstract*

*The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats matrix identified the critical contemporary and essential issues that confront policies and programmes of basic education in Ghana. We purposively sampled sixty-five teachers and elicited forty-three essential internal and external issues in the basic schools. The SPSS method of principal component extractions revealed that internal issues of good and neat pupils in structured mathematics classrooms enhanced teaching and learning but*

*lack of communication with authorities, pupils' previous knowledge and poor fellow teacher support hindered teaching and learning. Externally, stakeholders' support to teachers, upgrading of teachers' knowledge and general popularity of the basic schools boosted teaching and learning, whereas poor quality of pupils enrolled to pursue the overloaded mathematics syllabus and competitions faced with faith-based and private basic schools in attracting good quality pupils inhibited teaching and learning. We therefore, recommended adoption of the matrix to prioritize, address, and accelerate national development.*

Esia-Donkoh, K., Amihere, A. K., & Addison, A. K. (2015). Assessment of student internship programme by 2013/2014 final year students of the Department of Basic Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *Humanities and Social Sciences Letters*, 3 (2), 105-120. DOI: 10.18488/journal.73/2015.3.2/73.2.105.120. ISSN (Electronic): 2312-4318 / ISSN (Print): 23125659. URL: <http://www.pakinsight.com/?ic=journal&journal=73>.

### **Abstract**

*The crucial role of internships in teacher education has made a lot of institutions of higher learning like UEW to adopt internship as an important component of their curricula with the view of providing opportunities to the students to gain theoretical and practical experience for their future careers. This study investigated the perception of 2013/2014 final year students of the Department of Basic Education, UEW, Ghana, on the Student Internship Programme (SIP) they undertook in the first semester of the 2013/2014 academic year. The purposive sampling technique was used to select all 209 students for the study. However, 188 students were used for the study because 21 students did not return their questionnaire. The findings revealed that generally, the students were uncertain as to the kind of support they were given by their partnership schools. However, they generally agreed that they gained adequate instructional skills from their mentors to assist them in the "real world". Even though the students generally disagreed that they experienced challenges, they specifically indicated their agreement that*

*the one semester SIP was inadequate. There was also no significant differences in the views of the students on the instructional skills gained in terms of gender and the type of basic school (public or private) internship was undertaken. Among the suggestions is that adequate orientation should be given to students before they embark on the internship programme. Also, the university should ensure that all head-teachers and mentors are regularly trained and oriented for the programme.*

Esia-Donkoh, K., & Antwi, T. (2015). Instructional, psychological and social effects of large classes on students of the Department of Basic Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science*, 3 (3), 63-78. ISSN: 2056-5852 . URL: <http://www.idpublications.org/wp-content/uploads/... pdf>.

### ***Abstract***

*The quest for various countries, especially the developing ones to achieve universal education and the fast growing population have resulted in high enrolment of students in universities of many developing countries. The study therefore investigated the instructional, psychological and social effects large classes have on students of the Department of Basic Education, Winneba, Ghana. The purposive sampling technique was used to select all 893 students in the Department for the 2014/2015 academic year but 642 usable questionnaires were used for the analysis. The findings revealed that the instructional, psychological and social effects of large classes on the students were low even though the social effect was found to have higher mean score than instructional and psychological effects. It was also found out that there was no significant difference in the views of male and female students on the instructional effect of large classes. Again, no significant difference existed in the views of male and female students on the psychological effect of large classes. Similarly, no significant difference was established in the views of male and female students on the social effect of large classes. Among the recommendations were that workshops and seminars should be regularly organised for lecturers to enable them share their experiences and strategies in teaching large classes, and to adopt effective teaching and classroom management techniques, especially for large classes.*

Esia-Donkoh, K., Eshun, E. S. & Acquaye, V. N. A. (2015). Learning styles and factors affecting learning 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. DOI: 10.14738/assrj.25.1099. URL: <http://www.scholarpublishing.org/Repository/ASSRJ-15-1099.pdf>.

### **Abstract**

*It is very important 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, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana, and the factors that affect their learning. The descriptive survey design was used for the study. Four hundred and seventy-two were purposively sampled for the study. However, four hundred and forty-six students filled their questionnaire and returned them. It was found out that the most preferred learning style of the students was a combination of auditory and visual learning styles. Generally, the students agreed that their learning styles were affected by physical, and teaching and learning factors. However, they generally disagreed that environmental and personal factors influenced their learning styles. It was also established that physical factors greatly affected the learning styles of the students. 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, University of 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.*

Anderson, H. K. & Esia-Donkoh, K. (2016). Problems of teaching and learning in basic schools the case of Ewusa demonstration basic school, Ghana. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 3 (4), 60-73. DOI: 10.14738/assrj.34.1911. URL: <http://scholarpublishing.org/index.php/ASSRJ/article/view/1911>.

### **Abstract**

*Education is considered the main vehicle through which nations are developed. This implies that effective teaching and learning in schools should be enforced to ensure that educational and school goals are achieved for national development. The study was therefore conducted at the Ewusa Demonstration Basic School in the Central Region of Ghana with the aim of describing how teaching and*

*learning is done in the school. The method used was qualitative for both the data collection and analysis. Participants for the study were teachers and pupils of the school. The findings from the study were that teaching and learning generally goes on in the school as expected. However, lack of teaching and learning materials, large class size, and poor socio-economic background of the pupils and some aspects of the teacher factor pose threat to effective curriculum implementation in the school. It is, therefore, recommended that teachers of the school should adhere to the Ministry of Education's (2012) directives on teaching at the basic level. The stakeholders of the school should also provide the basic needs of the school, and the government's school feeding programme should be extended to the school to enhance enrolment and interest of the children in the town to go to school.*

Ali, C. A. & Akayuure, P. (2016). Infusing competencies and skills of vocational instructors innovations to boost science and technology for national development. *American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology and Sciences*, 18, (1), 219-234. ISSN (online) 2313-4402. <http://asrjetsjournal.org>. ISSN: (Print) 2313-4410

87

### ***Abstract***

*The study explored how teacher-training institutions could infuse the Community Development Vocational and Technical Institutes' instructors with educational competencies and skills as innovations to boost science and technology to accelerate national development. Even though the restructuring transformed the then Women Vocational Training Institutes into Community Development Vocational and Technical Institutes, and subsequently introduced Core Mathematics, it was still not clear whether the instructors had the required competencies and skills to implement the curriculum. This exploratory survey purposively sampled fifty instructors in three districts of Upper East Region and issued with questionnaires to explore the instructors' educational and Mathematics backgrounds. Having coded and analysed the data with SPSS software, the findings showed that the educational and mathematical backgrounds of the instructors still require further education and training in the competencies and skills. This would build skilled manpower, create jobs, reduce north-south migration and accelerate national development. We therefore, recommended continuous inter-tertiary collaborations, scholarships and realignment of the CDVTI institutes to the Ghana Education Service to achieve these goals.*

Ali, C. A. & Oduro, F. T. (2016). Contemporary Mathematical tools of forecasting: Overview of Metropolis Hastings Algorithms. *International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Research Technology*, 5, (5), 78-93. <http://www.ijesrt.com>. ISSN: 2277-9655

### **Abstract**

*This paper used the Metropolis Hastings Markov Chain Monte Carlo algorithms to forecast and monitor the dynamics of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in Ghana. The study sampled four sites in Upper East Region and explored them with these algorithms. Even though there were many Monte Carlo algorithms, the study discovered that the independence Metropolis-Hastings' were the most suitable and appropriate for this mathematical forecasting and monitoring. We therefore, recommended for the continuous and extensive use of these algorithms in immunological surveys to help modify the continuous use of prevalence rates.*

Wilson, K. N. (2016). Towards successful retirement adjustment: Nexus between confidence level, internal, and external contingency of the Ghanaian worker (The case of Senior Staff of the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana). *International Journal of Advancement in Social Science and Humanity*, 1, (1), 56-61. <http://www.irapub.com>. ISSN: 2455 – 5150

### **Abstract**

*Retirement as a stage in life has been seen differently by different people based on their perception, preparation and personal experience. Whiles some people face retirement with bated breath and joy others face it with fear, trepidation and uncertainty. This study investigated relationship between confidence level, internal, and external contingency of the Ghanaian worker in relation to planning towards their retirement. Using the quantitative paradigm of research with the descriptive survey as the research design, the study employed the random sampling approach in selecting the respondents. The study made use of a self-report questionnaire (Retirement Adjustment Questionnaire [RAQ]), with reliability co-efficient of 0.872. Inferential statistical tools were used to analyse test the hypothesis for the study. Findings from the study revealed that one main consideration or adjustment process for retirement was the financial implications on the retiree. The study thus recommends among other things pre-retirement workshops/seminars on socio-economic, political and institutional factors that could influence retirement adjustment processes, and on potential investment opportunities as contingency plans to ease the transition from active working life to retirement. Key Words: Retirement Adjustment, Confidence Level, Internal and External Contingency.*

Mensah, D. K.& Boateng, A. C. (2016) The perceptions and attitudes of students towards Lecturers at a Ghanaian public university. *European Centre for Research Training and Development* , 3, (1), 1-9.

### ***Abstract***

*This study sought to determine how students perceive their lecturers and their attitudes towards same at a university in Ghana. The study adopted descriptive survey approach which utilized both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Data were gathered from students from twelve academic departments in four selected colleges of the University. A simple random sample of 652 students participated in the study. A closed-ended questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data which were analysed with the aid of SPSS version 20. Qualitative data were gathered using interview which were analysed using content analysis methods presented through verbatim quotations of the respondents. The study found that respondents evaluated lecturers as strong in areas that include knowledge of subject; use good examples; stick to the syllabus; examples related to covered areas; and respect for, and interest in students but weak in teaching study techniques; providing interesting and meaningful learning activities; providing prompt and effective feedback; examinations allowing students to express their knowledge freely; and sharing personal experiences were rated poorly by the respondents. The results further show that students had positive attitudes towards lecturers by regarding them as role models in this study. It is, therefore, concluded that while there were strengths in lecturer's attributes in the university, there were also weaknesses. Recommendations were made to improve effectiveness of students-lecturers interaction.*

89

Odei, K. T. Danso, & Danso, D. K. M. (2016). Breaking out from the foundations of perceptual prejudices of female leadership in the Akuapem South Municipality Basic Schools: How the sun and the rain relate and should relate to each other to create the spectacular rainbow. *Global Journal of Human Resource Management*. 3, (4), 14-31,

### ***Abstract***

*This study epitomizes the gender mainstreaming concerns across the globe, especially the discourse on male-female dynamics in administration and management. The paper demonstrates that society has to acknowledge the importance of co-existence of men and women which is a prerequisite for success in administration and management. The article recommended strategies that will be required to persuade society to embrace the male-female contradiction as correlative and complementary rather than oppositional by collecting survey*



*and interview data in the sequential and explanatory format. The researchers used purposive sampling to select 50 female school leaders in the Akuapem South Municipality of Ghana. The quantitative data was analysed by generating simple percentages with SPSS version 20, whereas categories and themes were developed to analyse the qualitative data. The study is based on the theory that 'cultural beliefs and traditions in the Akuapem South Municipality has created an entrenched milieu for female exclusions and fettered access to educational leadership which violates the logic of complementation of opposites'. The study sought to investigate strategies for breaking out from these foundations of prejudices. The study reveals that there are windows of societal acceptance of male-female co-existence in administration and management, and female leaders have to use these opportunities to break out from prejudices through women's identification and acceptance of their own abilities.*

### **Published Proceedings of Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar**

Ali, C. A. & Davis, E.K., (2016). Harnessing indigenous basketry resources for national development: A long term prospects for Mathematics Education in Ghana. In S. Abazaami, A. Mahama & A. Seidu (Eds.) *Northern Harmattan School*. University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana: Institute for Continuing Education and Interdisciplinary Research (ICEIR), University for Development Studies. (9) 1.

#### ***Abstract***

*The study explored how indigenous basket resources could be harnessed to benefit long term development planning in mathematics education to accelerate national development. Even though basket weaving is an age old occupation in Northern Ghana, its resources have still experienced little exploitation to be integrated and consolidated into formal education in Ghana. This qualitative survey purposively interviewed four teachers and two basket artisans in the Bolgatanga Municipality of Upper East Region of Ghana. The findings revealed that the indigenous basket resources would boost employment, reduce poverty rate, combat migration, integrate indigenous knowledge and improve learning upon outcomes. We therefore, recommended that other stakeholders fashion out policies and programmes to harness the indigenous basket resources to help achieve long term development goals.*

## Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar

**Wilson, K. N.**

Pre-Retirement Preparation Programme. Demonstration theatre, North Campus,  
Winneba, Ghana 10-11 Sept 2015

**Paper presented:** Retirement Preparation

**Wilson, K. N**

ISSBD Research methodology skills training workshop. Kenyatta University,  
Nairobi, Kenya, November 4-6, 2015

**Paper presented:** predictors of retirement adjustment among senior staff of  
public universities in Ghana

### *Abstract*

*Retirement as a stage in life has been seen differently by different people based on their perception, preparation and personal experience. Whiles some people face retirement with bated breath and joy others face it with fear, trepidation and uncertainty. This study investigated some of the institutional and personality variables that could predict retirement adjustments among the senior staff of three public universities in Ghana. Using the mixed method approach of research with the descriptive survey as the research design, the study employed the purposeful sampling technique to select the universities, and the availability technique to select a sample size of 111 respondents (who had than 60 months or less to attain the compulsory retirement age of 60 years in Ghana) out of which 15 were selected through a consensus for in-depth interview. The study made use of two instruments comprising a self-report questionnaire (Retirement Adjustment Questionnaire [RAQ]) and semi-structured interview sessions. The RAQ had internal consistency of 0.872 on the Cronbach Alpha Co-efficient. Both the descriptive and inferential statistical tools were used to analyse the quantitative data. The qualitative data was transcribed into text and subjected to thick narrative descriptions from which thematic categories with explanations emerged through out the study for conclusions and recommendations to be made. Findings from the study revealed that one main consideration or adjustment process for retirement was the financial implications on the retiree. The study thus recommends among other things pre-retirement workshops/seminars on socio-economic, political and institutional factors that could influence retirement adjustment processes, and on potential investment opportunities as contingency plans to ease the transition from active working life to retirement.*

**Wilson, K. N.**

Cape Coast Archdeaconry Youth Seminar. St James Anglican Church, Agona  
Swedru, C/R Ghana 2nd May 2016

**Paper presented:** Developing and Building Values & Life Choices

**Abdul-Manan, A., & Wilson, K. N.**

2016 School of Social Sciences International Conference on ‘The Social  
Sciences, Good Governance and Sustainable Development Goals. Accra,  
University of Ghana, ISSER Conference Room 14-15 April 2016

**Paper presented:** Retirement Planning: Challenges Faced by Teachers in  
Sagnarigu District in the Northern Region of Ghana

***Abstract***

*ABSTRACT This research sought to determine teachers’ perceptions on the planning and challenges towards retirement in Sagnarigu District of Northern Region of Ghana. The target population for this study comprised all teachers in the study area. The sample size was 258 teachers made up of 166 male and 92 females. The study employed the descriptive cross-sectional design and the gathered data collected were subjected to statistical analyses using mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentages chi-square, T-test and One Way ANOVA. Findings indicated that teachers at Sagnarigu District of Northern Region were highly concerned with housing planning; Teachers who participated in the study perceived retirement as when one is no longer gainfully employed and has to receive pension benefits. Again, teachers who participated in the study showed that the dominant challenge that confronts them in Sagnarigu District in their quest to plan towards retirement was that planning towards retirement makes them age faster. However, seeking counselling to prepare them psychologically helps teachers to plan towards their retirement. Based on these findings, it was recommended that the Government should put in place a policy that would compel all organizations and institutions to organize retirement seminars/workshops for their employees who have between 10 to 15 years to go on retirement. Again, Social Security and National Insurance Trust should target the employers of the various institutions and organizations that they deal with. Key Words: Retirement Planning, Challenges & Teachers*





# FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

## Articles in Journals

Adjei, A. A., & Ewusi-Mensah, L. (2016). Transitivity in Kuffuor's 2008 farewell speech to the Ghanaian Parliament. *British Journal of English Language Linguistics*, 4, (1), 36-49. <http://www.eajournals.>

### ***Abstract***

*This study uses Halliday's transitivity theory to analyse the use of language in President J. A. Kufuor's farewell address to Parliament. The study uses the content analysis design to analyse all the clauses in the address. The study reveals that among the six process types under the transitivity model, the material processes are used maximally in the speech whereas the existential processes are used minimally. There was, however, no behavioural process in the address. The dominant use of material clauses suggest that Kufuor interprets the world in terms of his past and present "goings-on" happenings by recounting some of the concrete achievements recorded under his eight-year stewardship and making useful suggestions to the incoming government in order to ensure continuity in projects his administration has initiated. His choice of actors suggests that Kufuor attributes the achievements to himself which may be perceived as a feature of undemocratic leadership style; however his determination to share his wealth of experience with the incoming government corrects the impression that he is undemocratic. He also uses a majority of relational identifications to point out to himself and his administration as the main development players. Verbal processes have been used as markers of transition and topic shift; still, he refers to himself as the main sayer. The study concludes and affirms that material, relational and mental processes are the three primary processes often used in language since the three add up to about 90% (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Keywords: John Agyekum Kufuor, Ghana, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity, Farewell Address, Parliament, Political Ideologies.*

Adjei, A. A., Ewusi-Mensah, L. & Okoh, H. (2015). Transitivity in political discourse - A study of the major process types in the 2009 State-of-the-Nation-Address in Ghana.. *Journal of Literature, Languages and Linguistics.*, 16, (4), 23-32. <http://www.iiste.org/journals>.

### ***Abstract***

*The study uses the transitivity model to analyze how President John Evans Atta Mills manipulates language in his first State-of-the-Nation address to express his political message to his people. The study is premised on Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, and the qualitative research design was used for the content analysis of the text. The study applies the interpretative content analysis to investigate the communicative functions of the linguistic choices made in the address. 536 clauses in the State-of-the-Nation address were used for analysis. The clauses were parsed into their constituent parts, the processes were identified, coded and categorized and their roles determined. The study discovered that among the major process types, material processes dominate the speech with a total occurrence of 59.14% whereas the mental process types are used minimally in the speech with a total occurrence of 14.37%. The dominant use of material processes implies that Mills and his government are the main actors working on a number of concrete projects in an attempt to create a sense of developmental progression and continuity. The minimal use of the mental processes also implies that Mills gives few assurances and promises to the people, and rather tells things as they are. This means that the address calls for vigorous and rigorous action and not a mere formality of assurances and wishful thinking. The study concludes that language structures can produce certain meanings and ideologies which are not explicit for readers. This is in affirmation to the assumption that language form is not fortuitous, but performs a communicative function. Keywords: John Evans Atta Mills, Ghana, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity, State-of-the-Nation Address, Political Ideologies.*

Akpanglo-Nartey, R., Kpodo, P. & Bisilki, A. (2016). Consonant onset and tone patterns in Ga. *Multidisciplinary International Journal*, 2, (1), 1-16. [http://www.irapub.com/images/short\\_pdf/1453877576\\_Rebecca\\_1.pdf](http://www.irapub.com/images/short_pdf/1453877576_Rebecca_1.pdf). e-ISSN: 2454-924X / p-ISSN:2454-18103

### ***Abstract***

*A recent acoustic study of Ga tones indicates that Ga uses seven tone patterns to distinguish meaning in words and syllables. These tone patterns include High, Low, High High, High Low, Low Low, High High Low, High High High. This study investigates how different onsets affect the different tone patterns in Ga. In this research, we investigate how syllable onset of different voicing, place of articulation and manner of articulation affect the tone patterns of the Ga syllable. Data is collected from two native speakers who read sentences in a frame: "say... only". F0 and duration of the syllables were analyzed using PRAAT. The results confirm earlier results from other studies that syllables with voiceless onset are likely to be longer and have a higher F0 than syllables with voiced onsets. In terms of places of articulation for the nasals, the tendency is that the palatal nasals have the lowest pitch contour for the L tone pattern followed by the alveolar and then the bilabial. For the H tone pattern, the alveolar has the highest pitch contour followed by the palatal and then the bilabial. Thus the paper suggests that any description of the tone patterns of language should include an investigation of the different onsets that a syllable can have. The study gives precise description of the tones of Ga and adds to the acoustic database of Ga language.*

97

Hammond, C. (2016). An assessment of the intercultural communication competence of Non-Ghanaians at the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Educational Leadership*.7, (1) 88 - 96.

### ***Abstract***

*This study assessed the intercultural communication competence (ICC) of selected non-Ghanaians at the University of Education, Winneba in Ghana. A phenomenology, this qualitative study was situated in the synergy between Ruben's intercultural behavioural assessment indices (IBAI) and that proposed by Chen. Data was gathered through semi-structured interviews and the observation of communicative behaviours of twenty purposively selected non-Ghanaian lecturers and students. The data was subjected to the dimensions of the IBAI as espoused by Chen, and Ruben to allow the emergence of themes and related issues. Findings revealed, among others, that culture shock is experienced differently by non-Ghanaians and their intercultural communicative abilities are evidenced differently. It is hoped that since culture-specific forms of*



*communication result in miscommunication, culture contamination, and culture stereotyping, findings from this study will propel further studies on other aspects of intercultural communication and their implications for internationalization. The study recommends immigrants to adjust, modify and regulate their communicative behaviours in response to the communicative needs of differing cultures.*

Wornyo, A. A. (2016). English loanwords in Ewe: A phonological analysis. *Journal of Literature Languages and Linguistics*, 22, ISSN: 2422-8435

### ***Abstract***

*This paper examines the processes that words borrowed from English go through on the phonological level in their adaptation into Ewe - a Kwa language spoken in Ghana and Togo. The paper analyses the adaptation of English loanwords into Ewe at the level of phonemic adaptation, syllable structure adaptation and the adaptation of stress. In terms of phonemic adaptation, it was found out that certain sounds in the English words borrowed into Ewe are foreign to the speakers of Ewe. In the adaptation process, the speakers replace the foreign sounds with native ones which are acoustically closer to the foreign ones. The analysis reveals that two main operations: deletion and insertion are used to compel foreign syllable structures to conform to the phonotactic constraints of Ewe. For the adaptation of stress into Ewe, it was realized that stressed syllables in English are generally realized as high tones and unstressed syllables are realized as low tones. The conclusion of this study is that English phonemes are mapped onto Ewe phonetic forms but phonotactic constraints that exist in Ewe result in the processes of deletion and insertion of segments into some English words borrowed into Ewe.*

Wornyo, A. A. (2016). Attending to the grammatical errors of students using constructive teaching and learning activities. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 7, (7), 23-32. ISSN: 2222-1735 / 2222-288X

### ***Abstract***

*This study was a classroom-based action research. In this study, constructive teaching and learning activities were used to help learners improve on their grammar and usage with a focus on how to help them internalize subject verb agreement rules. The purpose of the research was to assist learners to improve upon their performance in grammar and usage. This action research aims to explore how constructive teaching and learning activities which are learner-centered activities can help learners to overcome their subject verb agreement errors and to improve on their English grammar and usage. Seventy eight*

(78) Level 100 (first year) students from the Faculty of Science, University of Education, Winneba took part in the study. The study started with a pre-test in grammar and usage. This was followed by two focus group discussions. The students were then taken through the intervention designed by the instructor. Constructivists' activities were used to guide the students to correct errors in their sentences. After the intervention, the students were interviewed about their impressions. There was a post-test at the end of the intervention. The outcome of the study showed an improvement in students' performance in grammar and usage.

Wornyo, A. A. (2015). Language policy debate in Ghana: A means of elite closure. *Sociology Study*, 5, (8), 643-652. ISSN: 2159-5526 /2159-5534

### ***Abstract***

*The language policy in Ghana's educational system has become an issue of debate in recent years. A change in the language policy from the local languages as the medium of instruction to English for the first three years of primary school in the year 2002 was reversed in 2004. It is obvious that the language policy adopted does not reflect in improvement in school achievement. The debate must go beyond the use of English or the local languages for the first three years of primary education to address the real issues that hinder school achievement. This paper examines the factors that hinder school achievement in Ghana and other developing countries. The paper argues that the problem of poor academic performance in Ghana is not due to the language policy adopted. The paper points out that the language policy is just a veil that the politicians use to perpetuate the use of English as the language of rule in the higher domains in order to preserve the privileges with which this language is associated. The paper concludes that politicians in Ghana use the language policy in education as a means to perpetuate elite closure.*

Wornyo, A. A. (2015). Language policy debate in Ghana: A Means of Elite Closure. *Sociology Study*, 5, (8), 643-652. ISSN: 2159-5526 /2159-5534

### ***Abstract***

*The language policy in Ghana's educational system has become an issue of debate in recent years. A change in the language policy from the local languages as the medium of instruction to English for the first three years of primary school in the year 2002 was reversed in 2004. It is obvious that the language policy adopted does not reflect in improvement in school achievement. The debate must*

*go beyond the use of English or the local languages for the first three years of primary education to address the real issues that hinder school achievement. This paper examines the factors that hinder school achievement in Ghana and other developing countries. The paper argues that the problem of poor academic performance in Ghana is not due to the language policy adopted. The paper points out that the language policy is just a veil that the politicians use to perpetuate the use of English as the language of rule in the higher domains in order to preserve the privileges with which this language is associated. The paper concludes that politicians in Ghana use the language policy in education as a means to perpetuate elite closure.*

### **Article(s)/ Chapter(s) in an Edited Book**

Wornyo, A. A. (2015). English Lingua Franca (ELF) as a means of communication among construction workers in Ghana. In Taher Bahrani (Ed). Malaysia: *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World*. 9 (4), 41-56.

#### ***Abstract***

*In countries that English is spoken as a second language, it is mainly learnt in the classroom as a school subject. However, individuals who have not had formal education can acquire and use English in informal settings outside the classroom. This study explores the various social contact situations and instances that motivate or make it necessary for construction workers to acquire and use English at the construction site. It also seeks to discover the communicative strategies employed by the construction workers to communicate. Using observations and interviews, it was discovered that some construction workers acquire and use English through their interaction with workers they do not share the same Ghanaian language with. The findings of the study show the reality of the global use of English as a language for communication beyond academic and official circles. The study concludes that though the English acquired and used among the construction workers is not the Standard English spoken by educated Ghanaians, it enables them to communicate to get their work done at the construction site. Key words: construction workers, social interaction, communicative strategies*

## Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar

**Wornyo, A. A.**

**International Research Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Transformation in Africa. University of Ghana, Legon. June 18-20th, 2015**

**Paper presented:** Language policy debate in Ghana: A means of elite closure

### *Abstract*

*The language policy in Ghana's educational system has become an issue of debate in recent years. The paper argues that the problem of poor academic performance in Ghana is not due to the language policy adopted. The paper points out that the language policy is just a veil that the politicians use to perpetuate the use of English as the language of rule in the higher domains in order to preserve the privileges with which this language is associated. The paper concludes that politicians in Ghana use the language policy in education as a means to perpetuate elite closure.*

**Wornyo, A. A.**

**Doctoral Students Research Conference. University of Ghana, Legon 5th - 6th November 2015**

**Paper presented:** Intercultural rhetoric analysis of newspaper editorials: A comparative study of the Daily Graphic and the New York Times

### *Abstract*

*This study seeks to analyze the editorials of the Daily Graphic newspaper as texts constructed in Ghana as an ESL setting and the editorials of the New York Times of America as texts constructed in a native-English speaking environment. The objective of the study is to discover the differences and the similarities that exist between the rhetorical and linguistics features of the editorials of the Daily Graphic newspaper and the editorials of the New York Times. This objective is to be achieved by analyzing six features of text. First, this study seeks to analyze the rhetorical structure of the Daily Graphic newspaper as a professional genre constructed in an ESL setting to find out the extent to which it follows the general prototypical rhetorical patterns found in newspaper editorials by comparing it to the New York Times. Second, the study seeks to find out whether there is significant macro structural variation between the New York Times as a newspaper published in the socio-cultural environments of native speakers and the Daily Graphic as a newspaper published in an ESL setting. In addition, it seeks to analyze the thematic development of the two newspapers. The study will also analyze the*

*rhetorical appeals used by newspaper editorials in the two settings. Finally, the study seeks to examine how linguistics features such as cohesion, coherence and discourse organization are used in the two newspaper editorials. It is expected that the two newspapers would have differences in their rhetorical strategies that will reflect the socio-cultural environment in which they are published.*

**Hammond, C.**

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Research Conference on Promoting Humanities Research for Development in Africa.**

**ISSER Conference Centre, College of Humanities, University of Ghana, Legon-Accra, Ghana.**

**June 15 – 17, 2016.**

**Paper presented:** An assessment of the intercultural communication competence of Non-Ghanaians in the academic discourse community.





# FACULTY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Wilson, K. B. & Acheampong, B. (2015). Language students' attitude toward the use of computer technology: Implications for communication and practice. *International Journal of Innovations in Applied Sciences & Engineering*, 1, 76-87. e-ISSN: 2454-9258; p-ISSN: 2454-809X

### ***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.*



Nabie M. J. (2016). Perceived competence and self - regulation among Mathematics Education teacher candidates in Ghana. *Researchjournali's Journal of Mathematics*, 3, (1), 1-12. <http://www.researchjournali.com/pdf/2446.pdf>. ISSN: 2349 - 5375

### **Abstract**

*The study investigated the perceived competence and self-regulation among mathematics education teacher candidates in one university in Ghana. A purposive sample of 324 mathematics education teacher candidates with only 319 indicating their gender (284 males and 35 females) enrolled in the Bachelors (307) and the B.Ed./Post Diploma (15) Degree programs were involved in the study. Adapted versions of the Perceived Competence Scale (PCS) that assessed teacher candidates' perceived competence about pursuing the Mathematics Education degree program and the Autonomous subscale of the Self-Regulation Questionnaire that assesses why people learn in specific settings were used to collect data. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study indicated teacher candidates PCS and SRQ-L and that most teacher candidates perceived themselves to have high levels of perceived competences and self-regulation. Participants' perceived competences and self-regulation were influenced by the program type and year in program. They study suggested further research on PCS SRL on the TCs academic performance.*

**106**

Nabie, M.J., Raheem, K., Agbemaka, J.B., & Sabtiwu, R. (2016). Multiple Solutions Approach (MSA): Conceptions and practices of primary school teachers in Ghana. *International Journal of Research in Education and Science (IJRES)*, 2, (2), 333-344. <http://www.ijres.net/article/view/5000131420>.

### **Abstract**

*The study explored the curriculum guidelines and primary school teachers' conceptions and practices of the Multiple Solutions Approach (MSA) in teaching mathematics using basic qualitative research design. Informal conversation*

interviews (ICIs), observations, video and document analyses were used to collect data. Participants included a purposive sample of five practicing teachers from three districts of the Central Region of Ghana. Descriptive analytical procedures were applied to the quantitative data while the qualitative data were analyzed thematically. Findings indicated that the curriculum materials lacked concrete direction for MSA and less than 22% of sub-topics were presented in different ways: a provision that is insufficient to guide and stimulate teachers to teach in multiple ways. Teachers also lacked a clear understanding of the MSA. Although the curriculum policy encouraged MSA, teachers' practices were inconsistent with the curriculum guidelines. The implementation of MSA was limited by inadequate curriculum provisions and teacher knowledge.

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://www.ijemst.com>. 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

Sarpong, E. O. & Apaak, D. (2016). Assessing the predictors of the content and pedagogical knowledge of fitness instructors in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 7, (5), 1-6. <http://www.iiste.org>. ISSN: 2222-1735 (Paper), 2222-288X (Online)

### **Abstract**

Fitness centers require professional instructors to ensure members obtain the safest and most effective exercise classes. Certification and licensure enable fitness instructors to demonstrate a strong desire to be knowledgeable and committed to expand their capabilities and offer more diverse services to their clientele. This study therefore sought to determine whether fitness instructors in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana had the needed professional competence required to be effective as instructors. A descriptive correlational research design was used for the study. A total of 18 instructors were purposively selected from

an accessible population of 45. A researcher designed appraisal questionnaire was used to gather data for the study. Three hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient at 0.05 level of significance. The findings showed no significant relationship existed between highest academic qualification (HAQ) ( $r = .427$ ,  $p = .077$ ), area of study (AoS) ( $r = -.385$ ,  $p = .115$ , as well as years of experience (YoE) and level of knowledge ( $r = .192$ ,  $p = .444$ ) all 2-tailed. It was concluded that academic qualification, area of study and years of experience did significantly relate with the level of knowledge suggesting that the instructors' lack of training, certification and licensure culminated into their low levels of current knowledge in fitness instruction. It was recommended that the National Association for all Sports, Ghana and other stakeholders should develop a national plan for the training, certification and licensure of Fitness Instructors in Ghana.

Doamekpor, L.K., Darko, R., Klake, R.K., Samlafo, B.V., Bobobee, L.H., Akpabli, C. K. & Nartey, V. K. (2016). Assessment of the contribution of road runoffs to surface water pollution in the New Juaben Municipality, Ghana. *Journal of Geoscience and Environmental Protection*, 4, 173-190. <http://www.scrip.org/journal/gep>.

### **Abstract**

Road runoffs were sampled from five highways and five urban roads located in the New Juaben Municipality during the late storm events in the month of November 2014 and the early storm events in January 2015. A variety of water quality parameters such as, pH, temperature, turbidity, electrical conductivity (EC), total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), aqueous concentrations of Chloride ( $Cl^-$ ), Phosphate, Nitrate and Sulphate ions as well as the total concentrations of some selected heavy metals (Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cd, Ni and Cr) were analysed for both periods. Although the results for the studied parameters, particularly the heavy metals varied for both sampling periods, the general trend indicated an increase in accumulation from November 2014 to January 2015. This was attributed to vehicular deposition as well as other natural and anthropogenic depositions on the road surfaces during the antecedent dry weather period between the two sampling months. The highest increase in pollutant loadings was associated with the heavy metals and some physico-chemical parameters such as TSS, TDS, EC and turbidity. Generally, EC, TDS, TSS and turbidity were above the permissible limits of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ghana for both sampling periods. However, almost all the mean concentrations of heavy metals recorded for both road runoffs and the control samples were within the permissible limits of the Ghana EPA with some few exceptions.

Sarpong, E.O. (2016). Waist-to-hip ratio measures as predictors of cardiorespiratory fitness among female human kinetics students in University of Ilorin. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 3, (2), 65-69. <http://www.kheljournal.com>. ISSN: 2394-1685

### **Abstract**

*Being overweight is a major risk factor for a variety of chronic ailments and injuries including cardiovascular diseases (CVD), type II diabetes, and certain body site-specific cancers. The study aimed at determining the predictive capacity of waist-to-hip ratio measures and cardiorespiratory fitness levels of female students. The ex-post facto design was used in this study. The population comprised all 200 level female students that offered 'Fitness for Life' (HKE 210) for the 2014/2015 academic session numbering 60. The waist -to- hip ratio and the Cooper 12 minute walk/run test were used to collect data for this study. Percentage was used to answer research questions while the PPMC and Multiple Regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The findings showed that (94.9%) were between 17-29 years, (58.3%) had waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) measures detrimental to health while (60.3%) needed improvement in their cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF). A significant positive relationship existed between WHR and CRF. 60.2 % of CRF was predicted by WHR alone. The study concluded that participants did not have the minimum fitness level and WHR was a significant predictor of CRF. It was recommended that assessment of fitness levels should be a regular feature in the events of the HKE department among others. Keywords: predictors, waist-to-hip ratio, cardiorespiratory fitness, cardiovascular disease*

Samlafo, B.V. (2016). Awareness levels of possible health hazards associated with the wearing of lipsticks among female students at University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *International Journal Advances in Social Science and humanities*, 4, (4), 54-60. <http://www.ijassh.com>. ISSN: 2347-7474

### **Abstract**

*It appears people find many reasons for applying various chemical preparations such as cosmetics to their body. This study explores the reasons why female students in University of Education, Winneba (UEW) wear lipsticks and whether or not they are aware of the presence of lead (Pb) in these products, and its possible health hazards. The participants (358) were all female students in the Faculty of Science Education from levels 100 to 600 and within age bracket of 18- 20 years to above 36 years. The study revealed that, the use of lipsticks among UEW female students was common with 74.86% ( n= 268) of the participants patronising the*

products and 25,14% (n=90) not utilizing the products on grounds of religious and personal principles. The main reason behind the wearing of lipstick among UEW female students was self-esteem, contrary to the perception that, lipsticks are worn by female students to attract the opposite sex. However, 81.56% (n=292) of the participants were unaware of the presence of lead in lipsticks. The 18.44% of participants who claimed to be aware of the presence of lead in lipsticks could not demonstrate a basic test to show that a given product contained lead. Only 2.23% (n=8) of the participants gave the correct test for the presence of lead in a given product, though none of the 8 participants could give an example of the health implications of lead in consumable products. A total of 95.81%, (n=343) of the participants have an idea about the test for the presence of lead in lipstick. Poor reading culture and lack of scientific literacy were suspected to be some of the reasons behind female students not knowing the possible health hazards associated with the wearing of lipsticks. Hence, a cosmetic producer in business today, scarcely receives a letter of complaint saying your product has caused damage to my body.

Twumasi, A.K., Samlafo, B.V., & Addo, G.M. (2016). Assessment of domestic water quality supplied to households in the Effutu Municipality, Ghana. *International Journal of Current Research*, 8, (2), 26684-26689. <http://www.journalcra.com>. ISSN: 0975-833x

### **Abstract**

The quality of domestic water supplied to households in the Effutu Municipality was evaluated using twenty-two physico-chemical parameters. Pearson rank correlation coefficient and an independent one-tailed student t-test were used to analyse the results. Except for colour, no significant statistical differences were observed between the samples from the headworks (HW) and the households. The correlation between the headworks (Hw) and household in terms of the other parameters varied from 0.99-1.0. Generally, water samples from both the Hw and the households were potable by WHO standards. However, the presence of total coliform ranging from 10.0 cfu/100.0mL at V7 (Pupils) to 489.25 cfu/100.0 mL at V1 (Roman school) and faecal coliform of 0.75 cfu/100.0 mL at V8 (New Winneba) to 20.50 cfu/100.0 mL at V4 (Junction) in some household samples were of much concern as these levels have a high tendency to compromise the health status of consumers. Occasional breaks in pipe-lines and water rationing were found to be some of the causes of external waters infiltrating into the distribution systems. Passing pipelines through gutters and illegal connections by individuals should be discouraged by Ghana Water Company (GWC) Ltd.

Okoronka, A.U. & Taale, K.D. (2015) Application of Cues, Prompts, Probes, Questions and Gestures (CPPQG) in Physics teaching and learning. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 3 (4), 406-411. <http://pubs.sciepub.com/education/3/4/4>. DOI:10.12691/education-3-4-4

### ***Abstract***

*The study was an action research using cues, prompts, probes, gestures and questioning strategy to remediate some learning difficulties of students in some physics concepts. This was done by collecting both quantitative and qualitative data using teacher constructed test. Pre-test, was used to assess students' prior knowledge and post-test to determine the final state of the learners. A sample of 40 Level 200 Geography Education students of the Department of Science Education, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Nigeria, participated in the study. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics, percentages, paired sample t-test and the correlation statistic. The results obtained showed an improvement in students' understanding of basic concepts in optics, heat and mechanics. Students performed relatively better in optics (80% of the students) scoring 45% and higher; followed by thermal physics (heat) (70 %) and mechanics (50%). The post-test mean score was higher than the pre-test. Also, paired sample t-test was significant at 0.05 alpha level and df of 39. Similarly, a moderately high and significant correlation coefficient of 0.70 was calculated between the pre and post test scores. Based on the findings, it is recommended that teachers should integrate CPPQG into all forms of physics instruction in today's changing world of technologies. This is a major way to make its learning "interesting" to the average learner who ordinarily may not be able to make the kind of "connections" expected in maximizing physics teaching and learning.*

111

Seibu, M. & Darko, R. A. (2016). Investigating the difference between male and female pupils' skill concept acquisition and retention. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 3 (2) 365-367.

Darko, R. A., & Seibu, M. (2016). Investigating into the barriers militating against women taking up coaching roles in Ghana. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 3 (2) 80-82

Darko, R.A. (2016). Assessing the developmental of overarm throwing skill performance of Kindergarten (KG) Two pupils at EssauOfori KG in the Akuapem North District, Ghana. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 3 (2) 300 -302

Tetteh-Opai, T. A. & Omoregie, P. O. (2015). Influence of transactional leadership style of administrative effectiveness in sports organisations in Ghana. *Ife Psychologia*, 23 (2) 64-70.

- Omoregie, P. O. & Attorkwe, C. W. (2015). Assessment of body composition of youth in Amasaman Senior High Technical School Accra, Ghana. *International Journal of Special and General Education*, 6, 108-116.
- Pufaa, H. & Omoregie, P. O. (2015). Performance-based assessment of selected soccer skills of applicants into physical education degree programme, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. *Journal of Research in Health and Sports Sciences*, 14 (1) 1-14.
- Omoregie, P. O. (2015). A comprehensive approach engaging women and girls activity in physical activity. *Journal of Nigeria Association of Sports Science and Medicine*, 16, 60-70.
- Omoregie, P. O., Akuru, G. B. & Tetteh-Opai, T. A. (2015). The social and personal factors perspective of motivation to exercise. *Journal of Nigeria Association of Sports Science and Medicine*, 16: 152–162.
- Omoregie, P. O. & Oworu, O. O. (2015). Relationship between performance strategies used and mental toughness of selected Ghana University Athletes. *Journal of Science Education and Research*, 1 (1): 90-98.
- Omoregie, P. O. (2016). Perceived stress influence on coaches performance at Senior High School in Ashanti Region. *International Journal of Special and General Education*, 7: 90-98.
- Omoregie, P. O. (2016). An exploration study of team captains' leadership role during sports competition of universities students-athletes in Ghana. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 3 (2) 291-295.
- Ngman-Wara, E. I. D. (2016). Ghanaian junior high school science teachers' practice of contextualised science instruction. *European Journal of Research and Reflections in Educational Sciences*, 4(8)
- Ngman-Wara, E. I. D. & Quansah, R. E. (2016). In-service needs of junior high school integrated science teachers in the Central Region of Ghana. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic Research*, 4(4), 15-36. online [www.multidisciplinaryjournals.com](http://www.multidisciplinaryjournals.com)
- Ngman-Wara, E. I. & Dorwu, I. E. (2016). Pre-Service Basic Science Teachers' Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Attitudes towards Science Teaching, *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 4 (8), 21-41. Online-ISSN 2411-2933

Ngman-Wara, E., Tachie Young T. & Mawusi, S. K. (2016). Assessing the in-service needs of basic school natural science teachers in New Juaben Municipality across school location, *International Journal of Pedagogy, Policy and ICT in Education*, 5, 1-29.

## BOOKS

Agbeko, W.W. & Omolawon, K. O. (2015). *Nutrition for Health and Wellness*. Winneba: PSJ Publications

### Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar Faculty of Science Education

#### E. Fon Tata

**International Conference on Advanced Trends in ICT and Management. Accra, Ghana 28 -29 April, 2016**

**Paper presented:** Remote Training Model:- A New Paradigm For Technical And Vocational Apprenticeship In Ghana

#### *Abstract*

*Apprenticeship, unlike formal vocational and technical education seeks to instil in its learners, basic and advanced practical skills to enable them serve society and earn a living in a sustainable way, hence contributing to national development. In Ghana, Apprenticeship has been providing the traditional solution for developing and financing vocational skills of young people in poor societies. Several efforts by the government of Ghana (discuss later in this paper), to formalize apprenticeship have not been sustainable. Today, apprenticeship in the informal economy represents the main road to skills development in Ghana. Estimations suggest that about 80 per cent of the skills imparted in the informal economy in Ghana are transferred through apprenticeship. However, apprenticeship lack a training plan, the passive nature of learning, the limited entry possibilities of new technologies, an incomplete training content and the difference in quality of skills acquired due to the absence of trade testing and certification. Also, the often long training periods and the risk of exploitation of apprentices as 'cheap labour' are criticized, as well as the lack of post-training follow-up and support for apprentices to start up their own business. This is where this study comes in. This study suggests a much reliable, easier and sustainable model for enhancement of apprenticeship in Ghana through a collaboration between apprentice shops, technical universities (or polytechnics), and the deployment of an easy to use, online apprentice Electronic system which will be referred in this paper as "Remote Training Model". the Remote Training Model was designed mainly for the purpose of apprenticeship enhancement. Remote Training Model is an*



*online resource and learning centre for apprentice in different skills. it contains recent information and graphical illustrations, it also provide a huge database on “how to” in a lot of skills sets. E-apprentice help apprentice to search the net in case of challenges handling unfamiliar technologies. Remote Training Model is continuously being updated to include the latest technologies in the market and technical issues related to these technologies explained in graphical forms. This study involved the training of some 50 apprentices, in different skills through a non-read/write and semi-read/write training module. Data was collected from the technical institutions and from the apprenticeship training shops. The data was carefully analyzed and the results yielded a common ground for the enhancement and formalization of apprenticeship training in Ghana. This model benefits both the technical institution as a state apparatus used here, the apprentice and the masters/mistresses, and also contributes to national development. Keywords: Remote Training Model; RTM, ICT; information communication technology.*

### **E. Fon Tata**

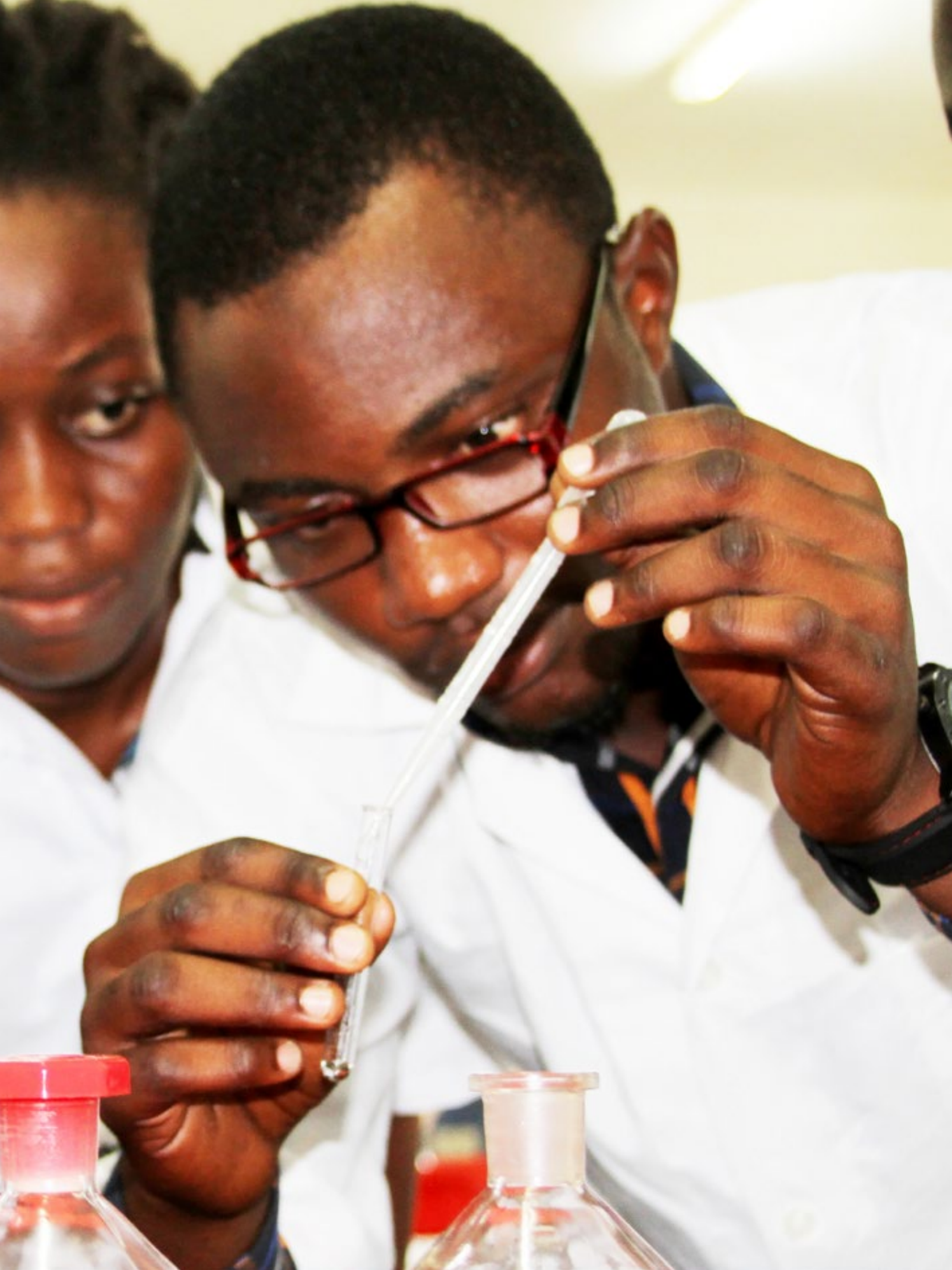
**International Conference on Advanced Trends in ICT and Management. Accra, Ghana 28 -29 April, 2016**

**Paper presented:** Investigating the Impact of ICT on the Enhancement of Learning amongst Special Needs Students

#### ***Abstract***

*Inclusive education, unlike integrated education is concerned with making sure that Special needs Students (SNS) receive equal learning like non-SNS of the same class. The University of Education Winneba over the years has made several efforts by procuring equipment to enhance immersive learning amongst SNS in their academic work, to ensure educational equity. Such efforts include the use of embossers, scanners, and other equipment at the University’s Special Education Resource Centre. This study draws on the use of ICT to create an immersive learning environment to improve on learning amongst SNS. In this study the SNS were provided with tools and trained on skills in the use of computers and software to improve learning. The study also involved training the staff of the UEW resource centre to provide them with advanced ICT skills to enable them manage exams relating to SNS. This study also tested a prototype of the SNS library resource server (a server intended to host and deploy special needs services like research on internet and study materials like audio books, video books, etc. to SNS). At the beginning of the study, an evaluation of the initial learning skills of the participants was carried out. A similar evaluation was also done by the end of the training workshop, a careful analysis of the data and results were obtained. From the data and analysis of the data, recommendations were made to the management of UEW in line with the aims of the workshop. Keywords: Special Needs Students (SNS); Information and Communication Technology (ICT), immersive learning*





# FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES EDUCATION

## Articles in Journals

Adam, A.K. (2015). • The efficacies of secretarial profession by Ghana Education Service and Higher Education Institutions. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6, (18), 81-113. <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/23619>. ISSN: 2222-288X

### ***Abstract***

*This project is carried out by employing an empirical method through questionnaire design and administration and tapped the perceptions and knowledge of the target elements of this study. The research frame was about Ghana Education Service office workers within the Accra Metropolis including higher education institutions. A qualitative data analysis is presented more in the literature review to support in conclusions for the purpose of this project work. More importantly, the backbone of the research was based on both primary and secondary sources of data, which helped and revealed a lot of contentions within the secretarial practice. A total of 200 questionnaires was developed and distributed among 200 staffs of G.E.S. based on random sampling technique. This means that it is not the total number of GES in the Metropolis that was considered, it was only the total figure of 200 questionnaires that was considered and administered on the participants randomly. The participants for that matter the respondents included the management, Supervisors, Secretaries/Stenographers, University Administrators and some Teachers/Lecturers. The questionnaires were directly administered which gave results; hence, all the 200 questionnaires were answered and returned for presentation and analysis. This was an opinion seeking from the elements of the population and drawn clear conclusions from their answers after careful presentation and analysis. Ghana Education Service is one of the Government of Ghana public institutions established by an act of parliament to oversee the Educational systems in Ghana.*

Odumah, L. K. & Golo, H. K. (2016). Ethnic stereotyping as human rights violations in Ghana: Exploring University of Education, Winneba (UEW) students' perceptions. *Developing Country Studies*, 6(2) 46 – 52.

### **Abstract**

*In this study, the spotlight was focused on how ethnic stereotyping constitutes human rights violation in Ghana by exploring the perceptions of the students of the University of Education, Winneba. The research design adopted for the study was a case study, embarking upon a qualitative research approach. A census comprising all the 15 Level 700 students offering M.Phil in Social Studies in the Department of Social Studies Education at the University of Education, Winneba was involved in the study. Interview schedule and focus group discussion were used to collect data for the study. The data collected were analyzed thematically, based on the research questions raised for the study. The study revealed that a lot of ethnic stereotyping takes place in Ghana and these affect the ethnic groups psychologically, socially, politically and economically. It is, therefore, recommended that the concept stereotyping be incorporated into the school curriculum, via social studies, in order to gradually change people's attitude towards such wrongful characterization of ethnic groups in the country.*

**118**

Acheampong, D. B. & Odumah, L. (2015). Exploring people's perceptions about same-sex relationships in Ghana: A survey of the Winneba Municipality. *The Social Educator*, 4(3), 20-40.

### **Abstract**

*The focus of the study was to explore the general views or perceptions the people of Winneba Municipality have about same-sex relationships and also their stand with regard to its legalization in the country. A total of 130 respondents were captured from Winneba Municipality for the study. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Two research instruments used for the study were questionnaires*

*and unstructured interview schedule. The techniques the researchers employed for sampling respondents for the survey were the purposeful, probabilistic and the convenience sampling techniques. The two research questions raised for the study were analyzed using frequency distribution and percentages. The results of the study indicated that majority of the respondents have negative perception about same-sex relationships in the country. They were also not in favour of its legalization. Based upon the findings of the study, it was recommended that although lesbians and gays have their fundamental human rights and freedom to choose whoever they want to marry. Ghana should enact a law against same-sex relationships in the country. This would serve as a limitation to that right since no human rights is enjoyed absolutely on this earth. In addition, since different cultures have their own values regarding appropriate and inappropriate sexuality, Ghana should not yield to the demands of western countries that she should legalize homosexuality as a condition of attracting more foreign aid from them.*

Golo, H. K. & Odumah, L. (2015). Institutional settings and access to assets in rural coastal fishing communities in the Volta Region of Ghana. *American Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 187-196. <http://www.openscienceonline.com/journal/ajss>, ISSN: 2381-6007 (Online)

### ***Abstract***

*In Ghana, the artisanal fisheries sector generates both direct and indirect employment for a large number of rural people who work as crew members, fish processors, traders, fish distributors and porters along the entire coastal zone of about 550 kilometres, stretching from Aflao in the East to Half Assini in the Western part of the country. Although the sector is legally an open access (de jure) to every Ghanaian, it is the state and provincial agencies that have prime responsibility for managing it. At the local level, traditional bodies of each coastal community have their own sets of rules and regulations concerning the sector. This paper examines how the formal and informal institutional settings intentionally or unintentionally influence entitlements (assets) and constrain/enhance access in fishing communities of Southern Volta Region. Fifty household heads from Adina, Agavedzi, Amutinu and Tetekorfe were interviewed in addition to eight opinion leaders. One focus group discussion was also held in each of the selected communities. The study revealed that fishing community members were not involved in decision-making and policy processes concerning the fishery management at the national level, and were as a result marginalized in terms of access to vital assets needed for their livelihood and well-being. Traditional rules and regulations of the fisheries resources also have a gender dimension and tend to marginalize women, denying them rights, entitlements and regular access to*

*assets. The findings have implication for the discourse on poverty alleviation in rural fishing communities. It is therefore, recommended among others that there is the need to increase awareness and education on the rights of women and gender equity at both national and local levels in the country to enhance their access to assets.*

Golo, H. K., Odumah, L., Adzalie-Mensah, V. & Agblorti, S. (2015). Influence of vulnerability context on access to assets in two Fishing Communities in the Ketu South District, Ghana. *African Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, Vol. 8, 45-55

### **Abstract**

*Access to a range of key assets by poor rural households has often been associated with their welfare. Due to prevailing socio-economic situation within Ghana's rural fishing communities in the past decade, this paper sets out to identify the extent to which vulnerability context influence access to key assets in two of such communities, namely Amutinu and Tetekorfe in the Ketu South District. Fifty household heads were captured for the study, using interview and focus group discussion. The results indicate loss of property through flood, serious illness or death of household members and high prices as key factors, which constrain access to key assets. The vulnerable context of the two communities has created a vicious cycle in the sense that those households which were unable to deal with existing vulnerability barely access key assets to enhance their resilience. The findings have implication for coastal rural community development. A holistic resilience-building policy towards the rural coastal artisanal fisheries sector development to enable its dependantsto cope with vulnerability is required, and measures to enahnce access to assets must be given careful consideration.*

120

Golo, H. K. (2016). Interplay between coping/survival strategies and child trafficking in fishing communities in Ghana. *American Journal of Social Sciences* 4(3): 15-25, <http://www.openscienceonline.com/journal/ajss>, ISSN: 2381-6007 (Online)

### **Abstract**

*The interrelatedness between poverty and child trafficking has been widely documented, with poverty being the consequence of child trafficking in West Africa. This paper focuses on poverty coping/survival strategies that relate to child trafficking in three fishing communities in Ghana. This includes two rural coastal fishing communities: Agavedzi and Akorsua village in the Volta and*

Central Regions respectively, and one rural inland fishing community along the Volta lake Bakpakorfe in the Volta Region. Seventy-eight household heads and five fishermen were interviewed. In addition, one focus group discussion each was held in Agavedzi and Akorsua village. Poverty and desperation of the poor households to survive have compelled some of them to resort to strategies that reinforced pre-existing traditional practices that culminate in the intensification of the trafficking of their children. The three commonly identified coping/survival strategies can be specifically classified under the definition of 'child trafficking' within the study communities. These strategies are 'child bonded labour', 'child domestic servitude' and 'outright selling of children'. There is the need for government and other stakeholders to improve the living conditions in these communities through poverty eradication measures. Human rights awareness or education is also needed to enhance advocacy for the need to respect and protect the rights of children in the prevailing traditional practices exacerbated by abject poverty and vulnerability in especially rural coastal fishing communities.

Amoako-Gyampah, K. A. (2015). Striking where it hurts: the political economy of graduate teachers strikes and labour relations in Ghana's public education sector. *African Review of Economics and Finance*, 7, (2), 60-83. <http://www.upjournals.co.za/index.php/AREF/article/view/768>. ISSN: Online - 2410-4906 / Print - 2042-1478

121

### ***Abstract***

*This article examines the 2005 and 2006 strike actions of the National Association of Graduate Teachers (NAGRAT). It seeks to investigate the root causes of teacher grievances during the New Patriotic Party (NPP) government's administration; government responses to these agitations; and, finally, to highlight significant contours of the political economy of labour relations in Ghana's public education sector. It is demonstrated that, among other things, it was the lackadaisical attitude of government, the Education Ministry and the Ghana Education Service in resolving the teachers' grievances that resulted in the 2005 and 2006 strikes. I also argue that the posturing of the government and its institutions in resolving the teacher's grievances, once the strike had started, entrenched the attitudes of the striking teachers and prolonged the strike action. Government's failure to stifle teacher's discontent and find an amicable settlement resulted in legal pressure and threats of dismissal aimed at compelling the striking teachers to end their action. Government also attempted to drive a wedge between NAGRAT and the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) by hiding behind the technicality of the use of the collective bargaining certificate in the education sector, and presented the strike action as a rift between GNAT and NAGRAT, rather than between NAGRAT and the government. Furthermore, government*



*sought, subtly, to pitch the public (at least its sympathisers) against the striking teachers by constructing the strike action as politically inspired to discredit its administration. Primary sources used for the article were drawn from personal interviews, newspaper reports, observations, and official union documents, which include letters, memoranda and press releases.*

Adam, A. K., Boakye, K. O., Ashie A. A., Bawah A. S. & Pobbi, M. (2016). The process of staff promotion in relation to salary or wages upgrade in the public sector institutions: Local Government Service VS Ghana Education Service Policy Statements. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 11, (7), ISSN: 1833-3850

### **Published Proceedings of Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar**

Asante, B., (2014). How should we live?. In Weiler, J. (Ed). *Third Social Science Conference*. Winneba: University of Education.

### ***Abstract***

*What makes an action right or wrong? How do we determine this? What principles must we follow in this? The paper, following the dialectical method, rehearses the major answers that the ages have offered to this timeless question. It then selects deontological liberalism in which the officials rules supersede all parochial considerations-family, church, ethnic, political etc.- and in mundane relations, the rights and liberties of others should be sovereign. It bemoans the high tendency of Ghanaians to substitute personal considerations for official rules.*

## Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar

**Brako, I & Amoko Gyampah, A. K.**

**4th Social Science International Conference. University of Education, Winneba. Ghana. 15-16th March 2016.**

**Paper presented:** Turbulence and tranquillity: Maintaining industrial peace in Ghana's fourth republic

### *Abstract*

*Successive governments have since Ghana's independence made various attempts to maintain industrial harmony. The attainment of this single laudable goal has been illusive as labour agitations for improved conditions by public sector workers continually welcome every government that comes to power. With the passing of the Labour Act and the subsequent establishment of the labour Commission one would have thought that the remedy to the age-long debacle had been found and such agitations were going to be a thing of the past. But that has not been the case. The struggle continues as if no serious attempts have been made to find a lasting solution to the problem. This paper examines events in the industrial front in Ghana's Fourth Republic using the lenses of the unitarist and pluralist theories of industrial relations.*

123

**Brako, I**

**2016 School of Social Sciences international Conference on Social Sciences, Good Governance and Sustainable Development Goals. IISSER Conference Facility, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana. 14th -15th April 2016**

**Paper presented:** Re-emergence of Military Coups d'état in Africa: Lessons for Ghana's fledgling democracy

### *Abstract*

*Ghana, like many other African states, was caught in the throes of military coups d'état, counter coups, abortive coups and coup plots. The phenomenon, which was rife during the 1960s through the 1980s, subsided and seemed to have disappeared from the continent with the wind of democratization sweeping across the globe which brought in its wake transitions from military dictatorships to democratic rule. Corruption, constitutional crisis, ethnocentrism and bad governance are some of the prime factors the military adventurists often cite as grounds to justify their intervention in governance. With the pockets of military interventions and abortive coups raring their ugly faces on the continent again after almost two decades of respite, it becomes imperative to resume discussions*

*on the coup phenomenon. This paper seeks to contribute to the debate on the motivations for frequent military take-overs and lessons Ghanaian political leaders must learn in order to avert a reversion to the eras of coups.*

**Marfu, W. A. & Brako, I.**

**4th International Conference on Management , Communication & Technology (ICMT), 2016. Academic City College, Accra, Ghana. 30th-31st May 2016**

**Paper presented:** Using e-Governance to unlock corruption in Ghana

***Abstract***

*Corruption has become a social, political and economic canker which is wreaking havoc in many countries, both advanced and developing. The phenomenon continues to assume many new dimensions in modern times and for this reason, modern strategies have to be found to tackle it head on. The adoption of e-governance has proven to be one of the effective means to curb the menace, especially in developing countries. E-governance involves the application of ICT for government with an aim of improving the efficiency with which citizens receive services. The application of E-governance also helps in dealing with corruption through increased accountability, eliminating gatekeepers or minimizing interaction of civil servants and citizens, and increased transparency. The corruption phenomenon has been identified as one of the barriers to economic growth so, any attempt to uproot it will certainly translate into improvement in economic growth. Corruption reduces foreign direct investment (FDI), diverts government funds meant for providing development projects to non-beneficial investments and thus retards development. Thus, corruption leads to increased poverty and with e-governance it is possible to reduce the problem. Use of e-governance in reducing corruption is more beneficial for developing countries than it is for developed countries.*

124

**Botchwey, G and Crawford, G**

**Fourth Social Science Conference. University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. March 15-17. 2016**

**Paper presented:** Chinese involvement in small-scale gold mining in Ghana: Resource (Un)-fairness with institutional blessing?

***Abstract***

*This paper examines a recent controversial phenomenon in small-scale mining in Ghana – the illicit involvement of foreign miners, especially from China, in a sector reserved for Ghanaians by law. The paper examines the impact of*

*foreign involvement and the consequences for resource fairness in terms of resource sovereignty; state revenue; distribution of benefits; and environmental degradation. Findings show irrevocable changes to indigenous mining practices and negative externalities. Depressingly, this illicit scramble for gold occurred with the collusion of state officials, politicians and chiefs, eager to profit privately from the wealth produced, whatever the public costs; the antipathy of resource fairness. Policy changes proposed to address the current challenges include legislative changes to allow and regulate de facto foreign involvement and service provision taking place in ASM; to introduce a more efficient licensing process in the sector; to practice better and more accountable law enforcement; to revise of tax laws governing ASM aimed at increasing state revenue; and to develop better strategies to address environmental degradation and endemic corruption.*

### **Botchwey, G**

**CODESRIA South-South Institute. Durban, South Africa September 11-18, 2015**

**Paper presented:** Reaching the poor or the 'well-connected'? Social policy targeting under Ghana's school feeding programme.

#### ***Abstract***

*The success of social policy interventions in education depends on effective targeting and management. Ghana has implemented a school feeding programme since 2007, but just about 21% of the target population is reached over the years. The study investigated why this occurs, using semi-structured interviews with community leaders, teachers, head-teachers, programme donors and managers, local government officials and locally-elected representatives. Findings reveal that enrolment has indeed increased in beneficiary schools but much of these may be transfers from non-beneficiary schools. Selection of schools is also linked to the political affiliation of the head-teachers and ability to lobby government. The paper argues that valid beneficiaries of social policy programmes may be missed due to covert intentions of power holders to service patronage networks. Greater reliance on poverty profiles, publication of selection criteria and inclusion of non-state actors in coordination and monitoring would help reverse this situation.*

**Amoako-Gyampah, K. A. & Kafui, O. T.**

**4th Social Science Conference: Developing society through human security and social justice. Anamuah-Mensah Auditorium, Winneba, Ghana 16th - 16th March, 15-17, 2016**

**Paper presented:** The Ghanaian Mass Media, the Politics of insult and the burden of history

***Abstract***

*The promulgation of the 1992 constitution ushered in several constitutional provisions and regulatory enactments that combined to produce a liberal, vociferous and proactive media landscape in Ghana. The combined efforts of the various media outlets, both privately-owned and state-owned, have not only served as watch-dog over government excesses, but have also served as a guardian of public interests, exposing corruption at all levels and acting as the conduit between the government and the governed. Yet, in recent times, there have been concerns that the Ghanaian media is becoming overly sensational, sleazy and superficial in its reportage. Above all there are concerns that the media front is increasingly serving partisan political ends as tools for hurling insults at political opponents, as typified particularly, by the two dominant political parties – the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP). As a result, the media appears to be sowing discord rather than concord, hate speech instead of sober debate and suspicion rather than social trust. This study attempts to contextualise the complicity of the mass media in serving as an avenue for the propagation and perpetuation of political insults in Ghana. Drawing evidence mainly from the print media, we will: (a) investigate the trajectory and context of political insults in Ghanaian Newspapers and (b) examine how Ghanaian newspapers report insults that are targeted at political actors. In order to present a more critical and nuanced analysis, we shall engage in content, contextual and inter-textual analysis of contents that are of the nature of political insults presented in newspapers. While we concede to the view that there has been preponderance of political insults peddled through the Ghanaian media under the fourth republic, we will contend that: (a) the use of insults are not new to Ghana's political culture and that it even predates the colonial encounter. What is new, however, is the contrived, aggressive, and acrimonious motive implied in the present-day political insults. (b) That the incidence of political insults of the nature peddled through the media presently is traceable to the early part of 1950s – a period that epitomised aggressive politicking in the contemporary political history of Ghana.*

**Asante, B.**

**Department of History Seminar. Winneba, Ghana Jan 2016**

**Paper presented:** Twi expressions of Liberalism

***Abstract***

*Liberalism is generally perceived to be a Western culture, especially its so-called unbridled permissiveness. Against this background, the Paper examined a number of Twi expressions to verify the presence or otherwise of the liberal culture in Ghanaian culture and society. This was premised on the hypothesis that language is the essence of culture. It concluded that there is abundance of liberal ideas in Ghanaian culture as manifested in numerous Twi proverbs and sayings. Consequently, liberalism is not necessarily a Western culture; it is only a matter of degree.*

**Asante, B.**

**Developing Society Through human security and social justice. Jophus Anamuah-Mensah Auditorium March 15-16, 2016**

**Paper presented:** Will Ghana ever become Norway, South Korea, Singapore or Malaysia : A Historical Prophecy?

***Abstract***

*This paper sought to answer a perennial question that has been on the minds of Ghanaians since somewhere 1964, and which agitates the minds not only of Ghanaians but Africa as a whole. Combining elements of pure argumentation and deductions from the political history of Ghana, the paper identifies the fundamental problem of Ghana's economy since independence as reliance on primary production whose prices fluctuate widely on the world market with a high tendency for the prices to take a downward swing and argues that it is only the right type of leadership rather than any other factor- e.g. foreign aid- that can deliver the nation from this predicament. It then goes ahead to situate this type of leadership theoretically and concludes on the optimistic note that such a leader is already present in every generation and given certain circumstances the person will emerge to salvage the nation. It is only the exact time that the paper cannot tell as it depends on human will. This optimism is predicated on a similar age-old problem that the nation once overcame through the right type of leader.*

**Danso-Wiredu E. Y**

**4th Social Science Conference: Bringing the Gown to town; Developing society through human security and social justice, University of Education. Winneba. North Campus, University of Education, Winneba 15-16 March, 2016**

**Paper presented:** Fishing in Ghana, the story of reciprocity, gender and market, Penkye in focus

***Abstract***

*Fishing is an important economic activity for people along the coastal areas in Ghana as well as those living close to other water bodies in the country. The livelihoods of the people revolve around the fishing business. The economic, social and cultural activities of the people are institutionalized and embedded within the business. Penkye is a known area in Winneba, the history of the community is tied to that of the entire Winneba township, as the first place the Effutu people settled in the town. It is located along the coast and almost all the residents of the community are employed in the fishing industry directly or indirectly. What is intriguing about this community is the story it tells about its fishing business and daily survival of the residents. And how the two are entangled in the story of reciprocity and gender roles. The article delves into the institutional embeddedness of fishing and community life as a whole. It examines how gender ideologies differentially inform men and women's roles in the fishing economy. Drawing on interviews conducted with community members, I construct economic life histories for men and women within the fishing community. And then analyze how they formulate livelihood strategies differently as a result. It concludes that such realities defy the ideologies of the impersonal market economy that Polanyi described in his book, the great transformation. It also questions the idea of neoliberal economy where market prices are alleged to be determined solely by demand and supply interactions between the seller and the buyer.*

**Danso-Wiredu E. Y**

**Annual Ghana Geographical Association and Ghana Geographical Teacher's Conference: Geography, place and Development.. University of Ghana, Legon-Accra 4th -8th August, 2015.**

**Paper presented:** Housing and infrastructure and the role of civil society when market and state fail: The case of Old Fadama, Accra

***Abstract***

*Housing and infrastructure provision is the responsibilities of the state. Unfortunately in many developing countries, the state is unable to provide these resources to its citizens. In Ghana, since 1980s when the country adopted the SAP policies, its housing policy has changed. The state is relaxed in its efforts to provide housing for its population. Its role is therefore to create enabling environment for the private sector to build for the masses. This obviously has failed to translate to low income group within the country which cannot afford the cost of houses provided by the private sector. The difficulty in having access to decent homes has forced many urban dwellers to rent 'cheap' homes in slum communities one of such communities is Old Fadama in Accra. The community has turned its water logged area into a habitable one. Usually an acceptable place to call a home is to reside in houses made up of sleeping, bathing and toilet rooms. Old Fadama residents only have one room to call a home. They instead depend on community bathrooms, toilets and food vendors for survival. To pay as low rent as possible, many of them live in what is termed 'group rooms', where rent is shared among room members. The papers argue that Old Fadama stands out as a community that has been neglected by the state in terms of housing and infrastructure provision, but it residents are not perturbed by it, rather they depend on range of community based organisations to plan and facilitate developments and set rules which govern the residents. The paper uses Karl Polanyi concept of economic integration, but argues, in the case of Old Fadama, market, redistribution and reciprocity are instituted by civil society actors with regards to housing and community infrastructure provision. The research is part of a PHD study conducted in four poor communities in Ghana since March 2012. The author spent six months in the community interviewing a wide range of leaders and residents. Fifty interviews were conducted using semi-structured interview guide for residents and an unstructured guide for leaders. All respondents were purposefully selected through community leaders and by the researcher's informal links. The community has been divided into five zones A-E, so stratified purposeful sampling was employed to select respondents from each of the zones.*



# INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION STUDIES

## Articles in Journals

Tamanja, E. M. J. (2016). Child migration and academic performance: The case of basic education in Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 7, (15), 109-120. <http://www.iiste.org>. ISSN: (Paper)2222-1735 (Online)2222-288X

### ***Abstract***

*The nexus between migration and academic performance is complex and difficult to extricate. Not only are there several factors affecting academic performance, but also many of these factors are confounding, making it difficult to identify and isolate in order to address. Furthermore, the discourse appears silent on the nexus between child migration and education in general and academic performance in particular. This study seeks to fill this gap by comparing the performances of 250 migrant and 240 non-migrant school children randomly selected and their examination marks obtained in ten basic schools in the Upper East region of Ghana. Using the Independent Sample T-Test to analyse the data, it emerged that although performance was generally low in the schools, non-migrant children performed relatively better than their migrant counterparts. This implies that, migrant children are more likely to underachieve and possibly unable to progress to higher levels of education since performance is a proximate determinant to academic progress in Ghana. Therefore, school authorities, parents and other stakeholders in education need to give more attention to migrant children in their schools to address the effects and improve learning outcomes.*

130

Cameron S & Ananga E.D., (2015) Saving Groups, Livelihoods and Education: Two Case Studies in Ghana. *International Journal of Development*, 27 (7), 1027 -1041.

### ***Abstract***

*Does access to better village-level facilities for saving and borrowing improve educational outcomes and expenditure? Based on a literature review and case studies in Ghana commissioned by Plan UK, this paper finds that savings groups programmes, such as village savings and loans associations, help poor rural households pay for education in some contexts but not others. Households use loans directly to pay school expenses and also invest in income-generating*

*activities that allow them to raise educational expenditure in the longer term. There are additional indirect effects on education through health care, nutrition and household decision-making.*

Tamanja, E. M. J., (2016) Child migration decision making in Ghana: The actors and processes. Ghana Journal of Geography, 8, 1,

Tamanja, E. M. J. (2016) Patterns in child migration in Ghana. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences, 6(14), 125-136 ISSN (Paper) 2224-5766 ISSN (Online)2225-0484 (Online). <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/RHSS/article/view/32094/32964>

Tamanja, E M. J. (2016) Child migration and education in Ghana: The nexus and intricacies. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences, 6(18), 123-138. ISSN (Paper) 2224-5766 ISSN (Online) 2225-0484 (Online). <http://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/RHSS/article/view/33255/34153>

### **Conferences/Workshop/Symposia/Seminar**

**Institute for Educational Research and Innovation Studies (IERIS)**

**131**

**Tamanja, E. M. J.**

**Multilocality in the Global South and North: Factors, features and policy implications. TU Dortmund University 18 - 19 September, 2014**

**Paper presented:** Temporary migration and multilocational living arrangements in Ghana: The decisive background factors

#### ***Abstract***

*This article is a product of an empirical study involving migrants from the north to southern regions of Ghana. Using interviews, observations and discussions with migrants and local leaders for a period of six months, the study explored why migrants from the north maintain relationships and identities of their places of origin. It unravelled poverty, influence of peers, accumulation of wealth and pursuit of education as the main motivations for migration. However, strong ethnic and cultural ties, are dominant background conditions which do not allow migrants to cut bonds with their origins. Therefore, they embark upon temporal migration and multilocational living arrangements to accumulate wealth while at the same time, maintain ties and identities of their places of origin. These results in the creation and maintenance of spatially split households between rural underdeveloped origins and urban destinations. Finally, I recommend strengthening decentralised local government structures to promote local economic development. Also, effective collaboration between government and traditional authorities, ethnic and hometown based networks would enhance the potential for development since formal government structures alone cannot meet the development needs of the society.*



# LIBRARY

## Articles in Journals

Luo, L.& Buer, V. B. (2015). Reference service evaluation at an African academic library: the user perspective, *Library Review*, 64 (8/9), 552 – 566.

Ayiah, E. M. (2007). provision of library and information services to the visually challenged students in University of Ghana, Legon. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal).Paper 1369., , <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1369/>. ISSN: 1522-0222

### *Abstract*

*Visually Challenged students (VCS) in University of Ghana, Legon face various constraints in accessing library and information services. The study was based on Ranganathan's five principles of librarianship. Literature was reviewed on provision and access to library and information services. The researcher adopted case study, since the sample size was small they were all included in the study. Descriptive data analysis technique was used to analyze data. Tables and graphs were used to display information. Findings of the study indicated that there is no program for VCS, they were aware of technological developments in information communication technologies (ICT), access to information and library services was not in existence. It was recommended that the library and the University should make a conscious effort to upgrade it services to meet the academic needs of VCS.*

Agbeh, A. (2016). User expectation in academic libraries; the case of a new university campus library. *International Journal of Educational Leadership*, 7(2), 80-87.

### ***Abstract***

*This paper reports on a survey carried out among first and second year students of a new University Campus to explore the kinds of ideas they had about academic libraries and their expectations of services they could get from the library, even before they became students. The population of the study embraced students of two year groups who happened to be the only students on campus. The work examines user expectation from a broader perspective and samples the views of some writers on the subject. Survey method was used for the study with questionnaire as the instrument of data collection. Descriptive statistics in the form of simple percentages, frequencies, scores and tables were used to analyze the data collected. Findings at the end of the study showed generally that some of the students did not have any idea about what obtained in the university library before they became students and others did not quite get what they had had in mind. Some recommendations given are: schools and colleges libraries should be developed in such a way that they would not differ from academic libraries. Prospective university students are also urged to endeavour to know more about libraries before entering universities.*



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
A PRACTICAL APPROACH

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
CASES, MATERIALS, AND PROBLEMS

LIBRARY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THE WORLD'S GREAT  
LAWYERS

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
A PRACTICAL APPROACH

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW  
A PRACTICAL APPROACH



# OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

## Articles in Journals

Armah, S. K. and Fiave, J. B. K. (2016). Managing personal records in the College of Agriculture Education (CAGRIC) of the University of Education, Winneba: The challenges and the way forward. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 5, (5), 211-215. <http://ijird.com/index.php/ijird/article/view/92407>. ISSN: 2278 - 0211

### *Abstract*

*The University employs staff and when these categories of staff are employed, personal records are created for them in the form of hard copies. Although computers were once thought to be ushering in the age of the paperless offices, the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba is still experiencing exponential growth and reproduction of records. Besides, the management of personal information has become a bit cumbersome due to their bulky nature, longevity and sensitivity. Therefore, it is essential for the College to develop sound personal records management strategies that are grounded in thoughtful and effective procedures to present summaries of personal records and details of employees at the lowest cost with respect to time and effort. It is imperative that the adoption and implementation of this proposed database system of personal record keeping, which is supposed to run side by side with the paper based personal records, will increase accessibility to personal information faster search and retrieval, improve efficiency and productivity and provide adequate security for vital personal information.*



Armah, S. K. and Kwantwi-Barima, F. (2016). Provision of barrier free environment for People With Disabilities (PWDs) in the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 4, (4), 285 - 294. <http://www.ijern.com/journal/2016/April-2016/22.pdf>. ISSN: 2411-5681

### ***Abstract***

*This paper presents an examination of the built environment in the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba in respect of the extent to which the academic, residential and recreational facilities are accessible to People with Disabilities (PWDs). Findings from the study indicate that almost all the facilities on the Campus have serious deficiencies as far as accessibility to the built environment is concerned. It was also found that the New Lecture Theatre and the New Student Hostel, which obviously are the most modern facilities among the structures, have better facilities for PWDs. Most of the access routes to and around the various facilities in the College are inaccessible to PWDs. It is recommended that at least one entrance per facility should be made accessible to a wheelchair user. It is also recommended that internal ramps and other barrier free facilities, including lifts should be incorporated into the construction of the New Library Complex and the Chapel Extension Project (Lecture Halls) which are under construction.*

Kwantwi-Barima, F., Armah S. K. , Poku R. E. , Appau, O. B. (2016). Paper reduction in the University of Education, College of Agriculture Education, Mampong-Ashanti. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 4, (3), 383 - 392. <http://www.ijern.com/March-2016.php>. ISSN: 2411-5681

### ***Abstract***

*This article seeks to highlight the numerous ways through which work organisations can cut back on the use of paper, save money, increase efficiency and reduce green house gases. It analyses the quantity of paper used in the various offices of the College of Agriculture Education of the University Education, Winneba juxtaposed with the percentage cost constituent of the College's 2014 annual budget and the percentage of a fully grown tree consumed in the production of the papers. The paper also analyses the cost effectiveness of automating organisational workplace as opposed to the traditional system with the use of scenarios and tables. The study made suggestions on how institutions could cut down on the use of papers, make cost savings and sustain the environment.*

Appau, O. B., & Kwantwi-Barima, F. (2016). A case for financial assistance to needy students of the University of Education, Winneba. *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 4, (4), 144-146. <http://www.theijhss.com>. ISSN: 2321 - 9203

### ***Abstract***

*The plight of needy students in the tertiary education environment, particularly, the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba is very deplorable . This is so because such students are unable to cater for their basic needs such as paying for a decent accommodation, paying fees on time and getting money to feed on regular basis. In the light of this, one can only suggest that the University authorities have to set up a fund, purposely for the upkeep of identified needy students within its ranks. On this score, it should be noted that the University of Education, Winneba is not oblivious of the disadvantaged nature of some of its students since a few have been assisted in the past through the Vodafone, MasterCard and Carnegie scholarships. However, something concrete needs to be done in that direction. In this paper, an argument has been made to detach the word 'brilliant' from the phrase 'needy but brilliant', since, it is no more tenable to hold on to that cliché. Rather, right from the word go, the University should make conscious efforts to identify needy students who obviously possess the basic competences to study in a tertiary education environment and more importantly, one's brilliance would only be sustained if the required atmosphere is available. Reasons had been assigned and it is prudent that students who are found to be needy should be given financial assistance from the proposed Needy Students' Fund, as is being done in sister tertiary institutions.*

Appau, O. B. (2016). Using Counselling to improve academic performance of students at the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Educational Leadership*, 6, (1), 172-176. ISSN: 0855-921X

### **Abstract**

*This study was undertaken to assess the extent improved students' counselling could contribute to academic achievements of students of the College of Agriculture Education of the University of Education, Winneba. Statistics of graduates from 2010 to 2013 for the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture Education and Integrated Science Education were collated and analysed using descriptive statistics. Besides this approach, the student counselling system in the College was observed over the same period. In doing this, a literature search on students' academic success measures were equally done to compare with the students' counselling system used at the College. It was found that most students did not know their academic counsellors; there were too many students to one counsellor; counsellors did not have adequate space for counseling. Consequently, it was recommended, among other things, that senior members (non-teaching) should be given the responsibility to counsel students so as to reduce the counsellor-counselee ratio.*

Agyei-Bieni, W., Annan, J., Abedi-Boafo, E. (2016). Factors that influence the early completion of Long Essays by M.Ed Educational Administration students of the University of Education, Winneba. *International Journal of Education, Learning and Development*, 4, (5), 77 - 89. <http://www.eajournals.org>. ISSN:2054 - 6297

### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this research was to find out the background of sandwich graduate students at UEW who were unable to complete their programmes of study within the stipulated time. The study also attempted to find out the effects of improper time management on them and the barriers to the early completion of their thesis. The research design was a descriptive survey and the sampling technique used was simple random sampling for student-respondents and purposive sampling method for supervisor-respondents. The study found, among other things that over ninety percent of M.Ed students are working full time and the demands on their jobs, family, social and academic work put undue pressure on them, contributing to their inability to complete their programmes within the stipulated time. It also came to light, through interviews with supervisors that poor writing skills on the part of students was a barrier to their early completion. The paper concludes with recommendations to help resolve the challenge.*





# DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

## Articles in Journals

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. ISSN: 0855-9724

### *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 was 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.*

# OFFICE OF WORKS AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

## Articles in Journals

Bediako, M., Adabor, D., Amankwah, E. O., Nyako, K. & Kankam, C. K. (2016). Maximizing the sustainability of cement utilization in building projects through the use of greener materials. *Journal of Engineering* 16, (16), 1-6. 10. <http://www.hindawi.com/journal/je/2016/1375493/abs>. ISSN: 2314-4901

### *Abstract*

*Greener technologies and sustainable developments are currently among the main tools used by many industries in shaping the world for a better future. The construction industry that is known to have numerous negative impact on sustainability is now wide awake on sustainable measures which can aid in reducing its negative impact. In this work, green cement was produced from pyroprocessed clay (PC) at 800°C and mixed together with Portland cement. This paper presents both laboratory tests and some field applications of green cement application. Laboratory tests performed included setting times, compressive strength, and shrinkage. Field applications of the green cement are shown. Results from the work showed that well-proportioned greener cement gained strengths between 11% and 30% more than Portland cement at standard curing period of 3, 7, 14, and 28 days. However, in real statistical terms, there was no difference between Portland cement and green cement strength performance. Shrinkage from both total and autogenous tests also showed insignificant differences between the two cements. The study recommends the use of green cements with pozzolanic origin than only Portland cement as a way to maximize sustainability in building projects.*

Bediako, M., Amankwah, E. O. & Adabor, D. (2015). The impact of macroeconomic indicators on cement prices in Ghana. *Journal of Material Scientific Research & Report and Application*, 9, (7), 1-6. <http://www.sciencedomain.org/issue/1393>. ISSN: 2320-0227

### ***Abstract***

*Portland cement is an important commodity in almost every part of the world. Its importance is visible in the construction and concrete industry which are very pivotal in the growth of major economies. In Ghana the construction industry is among the pillars that drives the economy. This study attempted to investigate the impact of some selected macroeconomic indicators on the performance of cement prices between the period of 2000 and 2014. The macroeconomic indicators studied were inflation rate, monetary policy rate and exchange rate. The study used multiple linear regression analysis for the interpretation of the inferential statistical data. The regression results showed that cement cost was not responsive to the trends in inflation and monetary policy rates. It was however responsive to trends in the exchange rate pattern showing a positive relation. To effectively control cement prices, the study recommends an effort to use local materials such as burnt bricks and calcined clay pozzolan which don't need so much of foreign exchange for any form of importation.*

**145**

Amankwah, E. O., Bediako, M. & Kankam, C. K. (2014). Influence of calcined clay pozzolana on strength characteristics of Portland cement concrete. *International Journal of Material Science and Application*, 3, (3), 410-419. <http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/ijmsa>. ISSN: 2327-2643

### ***Abstract***

*The paper presents results of a study on concrete mixes containing two types of calcined clay pozzolanas obtained from Mankranso and Tanoso for structural application. Mankranso sample is labeled Type I whilst Tanoso also labeled as type II. Both clay samples were analysed to determine their physical and geotechnical properties whilst the chemical composition of the calcined clay samples analysed. Portland cement was replaced with 0%-25% Type I and 0-30% of Type II pozzolanas to formulate binder pastes and concretes. Setting times and normal consistency test were determined on the formulated binder paste. Three grades of concrete (25N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 30N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 40N/mm<sup>2</sup>) containing pozzolana were prepared and their workability, density, compressive strength and flexural strength investigated against the plain concrete. Concretes with clay pozzolana had delayed setting times and lower densities. They also exhibited a reduction*



*in compressive and tensile strength development at early age (7 days), with an average drop of 6 percent in compressive strength for all grades. However, the compressive and tensile strengths beyond 28 days notably exceeded the control un-blended mixes. This study recommends up to 20% clay pozzolana content of both Types I and II for concrete grades of 25N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 30N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 40N/mm<sup>2</sup>.*

Bediako, M., Kevern, J. T. & Amankwah, E. O. (2015). Effect of curing environment on the strength properties of cement and cement extenders. *Journal of Material Science and Application*, 6, (1), 33-39. <http://www.scirp.org/journal/msa>. ISSN: 2153-1188

### ***Abstract***

*Curing of cement based products such as concrete and mortar, is very important to achieve good strength and durable products. However the curing environment plays a pivotal role in the overall quality of cement based products in terms of strength development. ASTM C192 allows moist curing either in a fog room or under water. However, these must meet ASTM C511 which controls temperature, and specifically for water curing, the concentration of calcium ions in the curing solution. Unfortunately in many parts of the world, water curing literally means curing in tap water. This is done primarily because there is a lack of knowledge or ignorance regarding the mobility and roll of calcium hydroxide in the curing process. To illustrate the differences, in this study, straight ASTM Type I/II Portland cement and that mixed with powdered waste clay bricks as a cement extender were used to prepare two different batches of mortars. The chemical properties of the powdered waste clay brick met the ASTM C618 standard specifications for Class N pozzolans. Both mortar specimens were cured under two different environment comprising of either water and lime saturated water. Mortar specimens were tested for compressive strength at 3, 7, 14 and 28 days of either curing conditions. Test results indicated that mortar specimens cured in lime saturated water obtained higher strength than those cured in fresh water at all ages of curing. Statistical inference drawn from ANOVA testing showed that curing conditions had significant impact on strength development of the blended and unblended cement systems. The study recommends that testing of concrete and mortar samples and other research related works be performed in lime saturated water other than fresh water.*





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