

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI



**FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**FACTORS THAT MOTIVATE YOUTH TOWARDS TERRORISM IN
MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA**

**BY
CHARLES CHACHA SIBENA
C50/60722/2011**

**A research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the award of Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology (Advanced Disaster
Management), University of Nairobi.**

NOVEMBER 2015

DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been submitted to any other institution for any purpose. I acknowledge authors cited in this document.

Signature.....Date

CHARLES CHACHA SIBENA

C50/60722/2011

SUPERVISOR

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

Signature.....Date

PROF: EDWARD K. MBURUGU

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents who taught me the value of education. To my wife Nelly Sanau, My daughter Ashley Robi and Son Jayden Sibena for their unwavering and priceless gift of encouragement and support

May the Almighty Lord always shelter you under His wings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my most sincere appreciation to all who contributed to the development of this work. I recognize my supervisor Prof. Edward K. Mburugu who exposed me a lot to the world of Sociology from my course work, through research writing. His guidance, advice and concern have resulted to this work. I wish to recognize my friends and work colleagues who participated in the discussions and for sharing their experiences that led to the development of this work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.0 Background to the Study	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem	5
1.2 Research Questions	6
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.3.1 Main Objective	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.4 Justification of the Study	7
1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study	7
1.5.1 Scope of the Study	7
1.5.2 Limitations of the Study.....	8
1.6 Assumptions of the Study.....	9
1.7 Definition of Terms.....	10
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	12
2.1 Literature Review.....	12
2.1.1 Youth Involvement in Terrorism.....	12
2.1.2 Prevention of Terrorism in Mombasa County.....	16
2.2 Theoretical Framework	23
2.2.1 Strain Theories.....	23
2.2.2 Social Disorganization Theories.....	25
2.3 Conceptual Framework	26
2.4 Conclusion	27

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28
3.0 Introduction.....	28
3.1 The Site of Study.....	28
3.2 Research Design.....	29
3.3 Unit of Analysis and Units of Observation	30
3.3.1 Unit of Analysis.....	30
3.3.2 Unit of Observation	30
3.4 Target Population.....	31
3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques	31
3.6 Methods of Data Collection.....	33
3.6.1 Collection of Quantitative Data.....	33
3.6.2 Collection of Qualitative Data.....	34
3.7 Ethical Considerations.....	36
3.8 Data Analysis	36
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	37
4.0 Introduction.....	37
4.1 Social and Demographic Characteristics.....	37
4.1.1 Analysis of Response Rate.....	37
4.1.2 Gender Distribution	38
4.1.3 Age Distribution	38
4.1.4 Level of Education.....	40
4.1.5 Employment Status	41
4.1.6 Reasons for Unemployment	42
4.1.7 Marital Status of the Respondents	44
4.1.8 Youth Anti-social Behaviour in Mombasa County	45
4.1.9 Reasons for Positive Inclination towards Terrorism.....	45
4.1.10 Reasons for Negative Inclination towards Terrorism	46
4.1.11 Level at which Youth Involve themselves in Terrorism.....	47
4.1.12 Effects of Terrorism.....	48
4.1.13 Government Role in Eradicating Terrorism.....	49
4.1.14 Control and Prevention of Youth Radicalization	50
4.1.15 Youth Upbringing	51

4.1.16 Role Played by Youth Upbringing in Contributing to their Motivation towards Terrorism.....	52
4.2 Discussion of the Findings.....	53
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	56
5.0 Introduction.....	56
5.1 Summary of Findings	56
5.2 Conclusion	57
5.3 Recommendations	58
5.4 Recommendations for Further Research	58
REFERENCES.....	59
APPENDICES.....	61
APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire for Selected Youths in Mombasa County.....	61
APPENDIX II: Key Informant Guide.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Response Rate	38
Table 4.2: Gender Distribution.....	38
Table 4.3: Age of Distribution.....	39
Table 4.4 Education Level of Respondents.....	41
Table 4.5 Distribution according to Employment Status	42
Table 4.6 Reasons for Unemployment.....	43
Table 4.7: Marital Status of the Respondents.....	44
Table 4.8: Youth Antisocial Behaviour in Mombasa County	45
Table 4.9: Whether the youth have a Positive Inclination towards Terrorism.....	46
Table 4.10: Reasons why Youth Engage in Terrorism	47
Table 4.11: Level at which youth Involve themselves in Terrorism is Rampant.....	47
Table 4.12: Effects of Terrorism.....	49
Table 4.13: Government Role in Eradicating Terrorism?.....	49
Table 4.14: Ways Used by Government to Eradicate Terrorism.....	50
Table 4.15: Role played by Administration Officers to Eradicate Terrorism	51
Table 4.16: Youth Upbringing.....	51
Table 4.17: Role Played by Youth Upbringing in Contributing to their Motivation towards Terrorism	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	26
--	----

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATPU	Anti-Terrorism Police Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Pay
NSIS	National Security and Integrity Services
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UoN	University of Nairobi

ABSTRACT

This study was focused on the factors that motivate youth towards terrorism and involvement in terrorist activities in Mombasa County - Kenya. Terrorism is a global crime, and social problem world over. One of the most popular methods of solving these crime has always been through the use of military intervention and waging war on dissidents, a method that has failed to bear any fruits in the fight against terrorism. Most studies focusing on Terrorism touch on the actual physical conflicts and the impacts of the violence on society. There is very limited information regarding the reasons why people engage in terrorism, the motivating factors and above all why mostly the youth are the ones we find more attracted to radical terror activities in recent times. This study was an assessment of the factors that promote youth involvement in terror activities in Mombasa County Kenya. The general objective of this study was to analyse the impact of terrorism amongst youth in Kenya and specifically Mombasa County. This research was grounded on the strain Theories and social disorganization theories. Both primary and secondary data was used. Primary data was obtained using questionnaires and key informant interviews. A total of 127 respondents were interviewed. The findings were analyzed using a statistical package for social sciences, while content analysis was done for the qualitative data. The study found that terrorism and youth is so entrenched and this comes about because of various factors that range from religion, radicalization, youth upbringing, government policies, education and religious teachings especially with relation to Islam and the feeling of neglect and marginalization.

The study concludes that unemployment, poverty, religion, lack of skills, peer influence and the family influence among the youth in Mombasa County contributed to their attitude towards terrorism. For a change to be realised and sustained, deliberate efforts must be made to help avert this impending social problem in Mombasa County and Kenya as a whole. This will require concerted efforts from the family institution, learning Institutions, religious organs, civil society and above all Government intervention to curb the terrorism vice.

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Background to the Study

Globalised radical Islamist terrorism has been on the rise. Overtime it has spread from its Middle Eastern roots and currently no state is safe from attacks. Taking cognizance of the threats posed, Kenya which has been a victim has developed a raft of counter terrorism measures that range from legislative to institutional mechanisms (Nthamburi 2010). Despite the presence of these measures, the threat of terror persists thus begging the question: What else does Kenya need to do to end these attacks? Kenya has been the scene of various attacks attributed to terrorist elements, the biggest being the 1998 US embassy bombing in Nairobi as was the Israeli-owned Paradise hotel in Mombasa, four years later.

Afterward there were a series of other fatal attacks mainly at the coast, North Eastern region, and Nairobi. Another major attack, the Westgate attack, in October 2013, rocked the country to its core, the attack left 67 people dead and several others injured. The unprecedented US embassy bombing as was the Israeli-owned Paradise hotel in Mombasa reverberated throughout the international community and subsequently, an international terrorist organization based in Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda, headed by the then suspected international terrorist, Osama bin Laden, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Kenya has continued to experience further terrorist strikes resulting in multiple deaths. As a result, the country passed its first piece of anti-terrorist legislation on 2 October 2012. The Government of Kenya also established the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) as a special division of the Kenya Police in February 2003 to carry out specific investigations and arrest related to terrorism, conduct specialist operations while the NSIS was transformed to focus more on criminal intelligence, counter-terrorism and proliferation of illicit arms. Further, in external cooperation, Kenya has ratified international conventions relevant to the fight against terrorism (Odero 2009). Kenya has also ratified Africa Union's Convention on the

Prevention and Combating of Terrorism 1999 and its 2002 Protocol which developed a 'Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, however, the situation has not changed and the threat of terrorist attacks is growing by the day, prompting this study.

According to Nthamburi, (2010) an increasing number of terrorist attacks in Kenya are being carried out by local Kenyans, many of whom are young recent converts to Islam. Estimates in 2012 placed the figure of Kenyan fighters at around 10% of Al-Shabaab's total forces (Nthamburi, 2010). In recruiting Kenyan youth, the group is essentially trying to use local youth to do its "dirty work" for it while its core members escape unscathed. The converts are typically young and overzealous, financially constrained youth, making them easier targets for the outfit's recruitment activities. Accordingly, Muslim areas in coastal Kenya are particularly vulnerable for recruitment.

According to Nthamburi, (2010) terrorism can be defined as an act intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.

There are certain elements that keep terrorist organizations alive, these are: ideology, internal and external support, funding and human resources (Ilhan 2008). Accordingly, the last element, the human resources, is the most important. Consequently, a terrorist group may have a very strong ideology, unlimited funding and domestic-foreign support but unless it has the human resource that will keep it going, it is not possible for the group to continue existing. Hence the aggressiveness with which these groups are recruiting and radicalizing youth. Studies have revealed that the main source of recruitment of terrorist groups is the youth (Alkan, 2002; Cantekin, 2006).

According to Sobek and Braithwaite (2005), there are several factors that pull youth to terrorist groups, these pull factors can be ideology (ideational) and material, that are mutually reinforcing. The pull factors are best utilized by terrorist groups to increase membership and keep the organization alive. Ideational factors may be in the form of ideology endorsed by a certain religious belief, philosophical perspective or cultural outlook. Radical ideology (radicalism), introduces the youth to violent ideas that eventually lead them to enter terrorist groups and commit acts of terrorism. Terrorist groups systematically prey upon the youth's vulnerability in various contexts offering various incentives including perks, money and guns. The young members work as combatants, bombers, lookouts, mules or as errand persons (Homeland Security Institute, 2009). In desperation, sometimes the groups forcibly recruit youth or deceive them into participating in terrorist activities. Thus whichever way, the youth are the main players in terrorist activities.

Cantekin, (2006) conducted a study in Turkey and revealed that, of the 216 terrorist convicts who were killed 77.4% of them joined the group when they were aged between 14 – 25, and 18, 1% joined when they were aged between 26 and 35. This clearly indicates that the youth are the greatest source of manpower for terrorist activities (Manreich, 2011).

Scholarly literature on terrorism have identified several pull factors of terrorism (Sobek and Braithwaite, 2005, Manreich, 2011), however, none of these may be applied generally to all terrorist groups because the behaviour of terrorist groups vary from country to country hence the need to understand pull factors in the Kenyan context.

In searching for remedies to youth participation in terrorism, there is need to examine the motivators of youth towards terrorism. Attitude is a socio-psychological concept which can be referred to as an individual's positive or negative disposition to an object. It refers to like or dislike of something and in this case the dislike or like of terrorism. Attitudes can be

learned, unlearned or modified and since attitude is one of the causes of behavior, a change in attitude always leads to a change in behavior. This implies that any attempt to dissuade youth from participating in terrorism should first of all identify and change their underlying attitude, hence the need to establish the attitudes of youth towards terrorism with the aim of curbing/ reducing it. The present study is therefore important since one of the problems plaguing security agencies in the country is youth radicalization and terrorism.

Generally the important role played by attitude as a determinant of behaviour has been measured by a number of researchers over the years (Graham, Monday, O'Brien, and Steffen, 1994; Jordan, 2001; Lupton & Chapman, 2002; Whitley, Nelson, & Jones, 2006). Therefore, attitude, as influenced by cognitive processes, have been demonstrated as an important behaviour worthy of further exploration. This implies that it is critical to explore youth's attitudes toward terrorism.

Kenya has continued to witness a string of fatal incidents of attacks in North Eastern, Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Mombasa is the second largest city, the main coastal town and the bedrock of tourism in Kenya, consequently the city contributes significantly to the GDP of the country. It is possible that Mombasa attracts more Muslim extremists because the city is largely Muslim thus terrorists find it easier to recruit and radicalize the youth, terrorists also find it easier to camouflage and find sympathizers amongst the largely Muslim population of Mombasa County. Also youth recruitment becomes easier here as unemployment is rampant here as it is in any other city in a developing country. The city has therefore witnessed a series of terrorist attacks which are largely conducted by the youth who camouflage, plan and hide successfully amongst fellow youth in Mombasa. Also recent reports in Kenya point to the fact that there has been radicalization of the youth in Mombasa

(Maingi, 2014), hence the need to establish the attitudes of the youth with the objective of eradicating terrorist attacks in Mombasa.

The constitutional definition of youth in Kenya includes those aged between 18 and 37 years old, hence this study was conducted amongst the youth aged between 18 and 37 years. Previous studies have dwelt on different aspects of terrorism; Odero, (2009) investigated multilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism between Kenya and the UN while Nthamburi, (2010) analysed anti-terrorism Legislation and its impact on human rights. Research on the pivotal issue of attitudes of youth towards terrorism has not been fully explored, thus prompting this study

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Kenya has suffered unprecedented and devastating wave of terrorism which now far exceeds anything confronting the country at the moment (Maingi, 2014). The coast of Kenya where Mombasa lies has experienced its fair share of these terror activities. Earlier, Al-Shabaab terrorist group's series of bombings, kidnappings and cross-border incursions into Kenya threatened security and the lucrative tourism industry in the country (Odero, 2009). According to recent arrests and government reports, the youth are the main players. Research done elsewhere reveals that Terrorist groups buy loyalties of young recruits through tangible inducements in form of money, perks and arms (Manriech, 2011). Accordingly, young people who join terrorism become combatants, bombers, lookouts, mules or errand persons (Manriech, 2011). The question that begs answers is what keeps the youth attracted to these terrorist activities despite popular opposition to terrorism in Kenya?

Furthermore, according to Karanja (2011), Kenya is not only a victim of terror but also a source as more Kenyan youth are joining the terrorist ranks motivated by factors such as desire to revenge, re-affirm one's identity and religious motivations. Significantly, Kenya's

counter terrorism measures have been faced by legislative, institutional and operational challenges. In Pakistan, a study revealed that a vast majority of the youth (70.1%) believed that extremism and terrorist activities were on the rise among the youth. Further, an overwhelming majority (85.4%) believed the youth of Pakistan could play a constructive role in combating growing extremism and terrorist activities in the country(Ilhan, 2008), hence the need to establish Kenyan youth's motivation towards terrorism with the view to finding a solution to it.

1.2 Research Questions

- i. What factors motivate of youth towards terrorism?
- ii. In what ways can youth terrorism be prevented or reduced?
- iii. What are the roles played by the government in controlling youth involvement in terrorism activities in Mombasa County?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to determine the factors that motivate youths towards terrorism in Mombasa County, Kenya

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives that guided the study were:

- i. To establish the factors that motivate youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County, Kenya.
- ii. To establish ways of preventing/curbing youth involvement in terrorism in Mombasa County.
- iii. To establish the role played by government in controlling youth involvement in terrorism activities in Mombasa County.

1.4 Justification of the Study

Terrorism is a major security threats in Kenya and the world in general hence the need to conduct this study. Further, there is sketchy Kenyan literature on terrorism; the little that exists does not focus on motivators of youth towards terrorism yet the youth are the main actors in terrorism the world over. Research has shown that young people become combatants, bombers, lookouts, mules or as errand persons.

Establishing what motivates youth towards terrorism will help find remedies to youth radicalisation and participation in terrorist activities and in the long run result in improved security. The study hopes to make a contribution leading towards reduction of radicalization and participation in terrorism by the youth

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

1.5.1 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Mombasa County and the six sub-counties; Likoni, Jomvu, Kisauni, Changamwe, Nyali and Mvita were targeted. The study involved youth between the age ranges of 18 – 37 years of age. Thus means young people below the age of 18 years were not sampled as well as adults above the age of 37. The research ventured into establishing the factors that motivate youth to involve themselves with terrorist activities in Mombasa County. The study delved in understanding why youth involvement in terrorism was prevalent in Mombasa than other major towns in Kenya. The study ventured into understanding what can be done to avert youth involvement in terrorism.

The study targeted a population of 254 respondents from Mombasa County where a sample of 127 was drawn. Lastly the study looked at roles of both local and national governments and what ways were employed to curb this vice in Mombasa County.

1.5.2 Limitations of the Study

The study focused on the factors such as availability, accessibility, flexibility and affordability in carrying out the study. The researcher encountered some challenge in collecting required information since some of the respondents tended to be uncooperative to the extent that they reluctant to offer information related to the study citing sensitivity of the information and fear for their life in discussing the topic. The researcher faced challenge in easy accessibility to adequate data which was considered sensitive for the research which affected the study as it slowed the researchers work. This also caused delay in obtaining clear required information. The researcher however had the task of convincing the respondents that the study would benefit them and it was exclusively for academic purposes only. Some of the respondents were hesitant to respond to some questions asked and to overcome this challenge, the researcher produced the letter of introduction to be attached to the questionnaires to assure them the purpose of the study and that the information they give was considered confidential. The study sought information from respondents through questionnaires and some respondent failed to fill the questionnaires and some even failed to return filled questionnaires on time thereby forcing me to re- administer the same to achieve the intended target of the study. The researcher experienced problems in gaining access to vital information for fear that the information would be used against the respondents, therefore making it difficult for the study to be carried out promptly as there was a lot of convincing to be done before they agreed to cooperate. The researcher solved the problem by assuring the respondents that the research was strictly for academic purpose and information would not be open to the public.

1.6 Assumptions of the Study

- i. The sampled respondents were willing to participate in this study
- ii. The sampled respondents were honest in their responses.
- iii. The sampled youth were aware of the fact that terrorist activities take place in Mombasa County and that some youth in Mombasa County engage in it.

1.7 Definition of Terms

An Ideology	Is a set of beliefs.
An Ideologue	Refers to a proponent as well as an adherent of an ideology.
An Insurgent	Refers to an individual who fights against a government or an occupying force with the aim of overthrowing it.
Counter-Radicalization	Refers to activity aimed at a group of people intended to dissuade them from engaging in terrorism-related activity.
De-Radicalization	Refers to an activity aimed at a person who supports terrorism and in some cases has engaged in terrorist related activity, which is intended to effect cognitive and/or behavioral change leading to a new outlook on terrorism and/or disengagement from it.
Disengagement	In the context of this document is the process whereby an individual ceases to be involved terrorism.
Intervention	Are projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity? Interventions can include mentoring, counseling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).
Islamism	Is a philosophy which promotes the application of Islamic values to modern government.
Radicalization	The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. Radicalizing materials include literature or videos used by radicalizers to encourage/ reinforce individuals to adopt a violent ideology. Some of these materials

explicitly encourage violence. Other materials may take no position on violence but make claims to which violence is subsequently presented as the only solution.

Terrorism

An action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person /people damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use of threat designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Attitude

Socio-psychological concept which can be referred to as an individual's positive or negative disposition to an object.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature Review

This chapter outlines review of literature which is based on studies that have been done and are either directly or indirectly related to the study. The literature is reviewed under the following sections: Reasons why youth have a positive attitude towards terrorism, reasons why some youth have a negative attitude towards terrorism, ways of preventing/curbing youth radicalisation and terrorism and general perceptions of youth regarding terrorism.

2.1.1 Youth Involvement in Terrorism

According to Stern (2011), any terrorism prevention or rehabilitation effort must be based, first and foremost on a clear understanding of what motivates people to join terrorist movements. Accordingly, terrorist movements often arise in reaction to a perceived injustice, as a means to right some terrible wrong, real or imagined. Further, according to the author, ideology is not the only or even the most important factor in an individual's decision to join a terrorist group, according to him, the operatives are often more interested in the expression of a collective identity. Further, the reasons some people choose to become terrorists are as varied as the reasons other people choose their professions, including: market conditions, social networks, contact with recruiters, education, and individual preferences. As a result, counter-terrorist programs need to take account—and advantage—of these variations.

According to the Change Institute (2008), terrorist cells see it as part of their job to covertly persuade the youth and other people of the legitimacy of their cause and to recruit people to their organizations. A great deal of the time of some members has historically been devoted to this area of work. Consequently, although the internet has a critical role to play, the activity of influential and often charismatic propagandists who have covert face-to-face contact with vulnerable people is a key part of the radicalization process.

In a survey of 516 Guantánamo terrorism detainees, researchers at the Combating Terrorism Centre at West Point found that knowing another member of Al-Qaeda was a better predictor of who became a terrorist than was believing in the idea of jihad. The survey also revealed that, terrorists who claim to be motivated by religious ideology are often ignorant about Islam. Further, a vast majority of participants did not have much formal education or proper religious instruction and had only a limited and incomplete understanding of Islam (Hamm, 2009).

According to Ilhan (2008), central to the development of any movement or group is the construction of an ideological framework. Ideology offers its believers a coherent set of ideas that provide the basis for organized political action, whether it is intended to preserve, modify or overthrow the existing system of power. Ideology may also coordinate activity in the absence of leadership or a command structure. Precht (2007) also observes that ideology is a central factor in the radicalization process. Youth who accept and are motivated by an ideology which states that violence is an acceptable and believe in such an ideology may be not only willing to kill but also to sacrifice their own lives. Challenging that ideology is therefore an essential part of a preventative counter-terrorism program.

Merril, (2009) observes that terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaeda, use religion as both a basis for their ideology and as a means of justifying their actions, thus understanding the connection between ideology and theology and how the first can masquerade as the second is important in curbing terrorism. According to the author, ideology depends on ideologues, people who promote that ideology and encourage others to subscribe to it. According to Moech, (2011), the terrorist organization provides the youth with the outlet they need to take action. The terrorist organization functions as an ideological and psychological safety net for the youth. The recruit is, subsequently conditioned by the organization, which taps into his anger and allows that frustration to manifest itself through obedience and action. The

organization gives the recruit a purpose in life and. The organization's actions and teachings, confirms for the recruit what he already believes in (Moech, 2011). There is a dearth of regional and local literature concerning reasons why some youth have a positive attitude towards terrorism and reasons why some have a negative attitude, hence justifying the need to conduct this study.

2.1.1.1 Lack of Knowledge and Ignorance

A study by Hoffman (2004) revealed that lack of knowledge about Islam makes youth vulnerable to training by barely-educated, self-appointed imams. The author gives an example in the Netherlands, of the Hofstadt group that comprised mostly of young Dutch nationals of Moroccan parentage who designed what a police intelligence officer described as a "do-it-yourself" version of Islam, based on what the group learned about on the internet and in part on the teachings of a self-taught Syrian imam who was a former drug dealer.

Additionally, the Saudi government refers to ignorance about the true nature of Islam, and intellectual abnormality as the main reason for terrorism. Additionally, some Imams selectively read religious texts, out of context to indoctrinate and teach vulnerable youth, hence justifying violence and extremism and terrorism (Hoffman, 2004).

2.1.1.2 An Expression of Identity

According to Precht (2007) youth also engage in terror as an expression of an identity they have already developed or have been assigned. This was evident in nearly all of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks in Russia, Israel, the United States, and Iraq, hence according to the author, the reason for embracing terrorism is not ideology alone as even if terrorists achieve their purported ideological objectives, they may still stick with the fight for identity, fun or profit. Many young people often join terrorist organizations because they are looking for an identity for themselves.

A 2010 study from the United States Institute of Peace found that among 2,032 foreign fighters who joined Al-Qaeda, being a so-called “identity seeker” was the largest reason to join a terrorist organization. Accordingly, like many young college students, high school students and adolescents, potential terrorists are looking to answer the question “Who am I?” (Whitaker, 2003) Further, having a traumatic experience as a youth in particular is a motivating factor in deciding to become a terrorist and terrorist recruiters recognize this.

2.1.1.3 Radicalization and Previous Records of Crime

According to Precht (2010), some people who engage in terrorist-related activity have previously been engaged in other forms of criminality. Thus, engagement in criminality can create a vulnerability to radicalization. Therefore there is need to minimize the risk of radicalization of offenders while they are in prison or under supervision in the community – notably, but not only, radicalization of offenders by people who have been convicted for terrorism-related offences. Precht (2010) also observes all terrorist groups have an ideology that is often promoted through the internet that facilitates radicalization and recruitment. Hence any effort towards counter terrorism should involve challenging the ideology and disrupting the ability of terrorists to promote it is a fundamental part of prevention measures.

Additionally, radicalization manuals (circulating on the internet or by DVD) which take highlights from source material to construct a case for terrorism and which are intended for use in private study groups by agents of terrorism should all be countered. This material frequently includes footages of terrorist attacks and graphic and brutal images of people being killed. In some cases they show deaths of innocent Muslims. The materials also often try to enhance the credibility and reputation of terrorist groups and to justify what they do.

In the United Kingdom, evidence suggests that radicalization amongst the youth tends to occur in places where terrorist ideologies, and those that promote them, go uncontested and

are not exposed to free, open and balanced debate and challenge. Hence any antiterrorism efforts must strive to contest terrorist ideologies (Whitaker, 2003). Further, Whitaker, (2003) observes that young people are sometimes attracted to terrorist movements through social connections, music, fashion, or life-style; only later do they come fully to understand the group's ideology and goals. The author reveals that Al Qaeda-affiliated groups have begun using anti-American hip-hop music or "Jihad Rap" in their recruitment videos in order to increase their recruitment activities amongst the youth.

2.1.1.4 Revenge

According to Moech (2011) terrorist attacks is a means of revenge on a society terrorists believe has mistreated them. According to the author, the idea of paradise is a great motivator for the terrorist, as they are made to believe that the afterlife will be better than their own current existence. Additionally, terrorists believe in the jihad ideology and promises of rewards to martyr's families and to martyrs in the afterlife. Terrorists further take part in the dehumanization of the enemy in order to isolate and degrade the enemy resulting in young terrorist ready to strike any time. The situation is worsened by the formation of group allegiance and group think.

2.1.2 Prevention of Terrorism in Mombasa County

To deal effectively with the problem of terrorism, it is essential to attempt to understand the terrorists' actions from their perspective. Only in that way can one design responses that address the roots of terrorism rather than responding to its expression in specific, often dramatic, acts of violence (Dodd, 2009). Accordingly, any counter-terrorism strategy should contain a plan to prevent radicalization of youth and stop would-be terrorists from committing further attacks further, support should be provided for people at risk of radicalisation. This is what has lacked in Mombasa County. Furthermore according to Kundnani (2009), governments should work to tackle the challenge of radicalization on the

internet, use smart engagement to take on extremist ideas alongside a ruthless determination to find and punish those who promote or take to violence, a measure that the Kenyan Government has overlooked in Mombasa County for all these years until recently that cybercrime unit has been deployed and tasked with monitoring cyber criminality in Kenya.

Kundnani (2009) further observes that dealing with radicalization will depend on developing a sense of belonging to the country and support for a county's core values. Additionally, any strategy in this area will include better communication of government security and foreign policies to rebut claims made about them. In addition, more projects in education, communities' and the criminal justice system should be undertaken to enable understanding of and challenge the terrorist ideology. Mombasa County historically has been marginalized and not many government projects targeting youth have been initiated in the area making youth vulnerable and defiant. However according to Precht (2009), any efforts geared towards curbing terrorism must not be seen to pass judgment on faith or to suggest only a particular kind of faith as appropriate or acceptable. Accordingly, this must be done in conjunction with overseas communities who are often better able than to disprove claims made by terrorist groups and to challenge terrorist and associated extremist ideologies. The sad situation is that Kenyan Police have been accused of being judgmental maintaining the bias of linking Islam with terrorism even in instances where they cannot prove these facts especially in Mombasa County

The internet in particular has not only facilitated attack planning but also the distribution of terrorist propaganda and the process of radicalization and recruitment. Accordingly, ideological challenge has to use all the communications tools which have been adopted by terrorists and where necessary also intervene in the virtual space to curtail illegal activities. Numerous literature and videos have been used and disseminated by radical Imams in Mombasa Mosques and records of such initiatives are well documented thus the urge to focus

on information through internet as a way to curb terrorism in Mombasa County. Further, challenge must be accompanied by advocacy of the very systems and values which terrorists set out to destroy including human rights, equality and democracy. To that extent, challenging ideologies is a collective responsibility (Precht, 2009).

Schwartz (2008) observes that anti-terrorism activities should focus on reducing the attractiveness of terrorist ideologies to the youth. According to the author, it is unlikely that either direct rational or emotional appeals criticizing terrorist ideologies will be effective in reducing the attractiveness of terrorism either for those directly involved in terrorism or for sympathizers who associate themselves with the grievance. Rather, the central tenet in reducing the attractiveness of terrorist ideologies should aim at providing opportunities to envision competing and potentially more attractive ways of living than those associated with a terrorist lifestyle. Accordingly, providing mainstream paths for young people, within the cultural constraints of their society, can help to alleviate the anger, frustration, and hopelessness leading many young people in Mombasa County to join terrorist groups.

According to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, (2006), East African countries share a similar history and legal systems. Hence, since terrorism is a phenomenon that affects these countries, what is needed is a sub-regional effort to counter terrorist threats. Accordingly, a regional and sub-regional focus on countering terrorism should contribute to the development and maintenance of effective law-based criminal justice systems. It has been noted that regional organizations can encourage members to accept the competence of the international and relevant human rights monitoring bodies as well as influencing member states to implement a human rights approach to countering terrorism. Mombasa County plays a breeding ground for terrorist both from Kenya , Uganda and Tanzania and numerous arrests made have depicted this truth hence need for concerted efforts to legally curb it.

2.1.2.1 Appropriate Advice and Support to the Youth

Precht (2009), recommends responding to the challenge of terrorism that is spread among the youth and the threat countries face from those who promote it, and consequently, prevent the youth from being drawn into it. Further, the youth should be given appropriate advice and support. Also the government should work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalization are high.

According to Precht (2009), challenging ideology and disrupting the ability of terrorists to promote it is a fundamental part of countering strategy. Accordingly, strengthening the sense of belonging and citizenship might make communities more resilient to terrorist ideology and propagandists. In addition, all preventive strategies should depend on integration, democratic participation and a strong interfaith dialogue. Additionally, while working with local authorities, community safety partnerships and local criminal justice boards, to help curb radicalization, care should be taken to ensure extremist organizations are not funded.

Precht (2006), presets three objectives for dealing with terrorism in the united kingdom, these are; Responding to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat faced from those who promote it; Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and, work with a wide range of sectors and institutions (including education, faith, health and criminal justice) where there are risks of radicalization which we need to address are high. Accordingly, internet is also regarded as vital for curbing radicalization not just because it is needed to more effectively disrupt terrorist use of the internet, but because of the range of opportunities it provides to challenge terrorist ideology. Further, Challenging ideology also means identifying these ideologues, ensuring they do not take advantage of the freedoms in the country to peddle their messages without debate or

rebuttal, prosecuting them where they have broken the law and restricting their access into the country where it is judged appropriate to do so.

Schwartz (2008) further observes that poverty is not itself a cause of terrorism. However, the lack of a personally meaningful career path means that there is less holding a person back psychologically from becoming involved with a terrorist group. According to the author, if conditions can be created under which people believe they have a stake in the future, the less likely they will be to want to take action that will jeopardize that future, even if that means that their grievances will go unresolved for a longer period of time. In addition, for people in the developing world, developing a stake in the future is most likely to occur with the emergence of a middle class. Efforts to develop a middle class should be focused on providing subsidized opportunities for talented individuals to gain training and education, either in the West or in their home countries.

2.1.2.2 Government Intervention

According to Sobek (2005), governments should make great efforts to address deprivation, human rights issues and governance in Muslim-majority countries as this may break new ground and become a significant departure from previous practice. Additionally, the police must seek and develop a much closer dialogue regarding their counter-terrorism work with communities, and in particular with Muslim communities often most directly affected by counter-terrorism operations. Furthermore, the police must be careful in their contacts and accountability for police actions in that area should be strong. According to Sobek (2005), any anti- terrorism efforts should recognize that terrorist ideology has a number of components - theological, political and social, hence governments must take the lead in some of these areas; but in others, government is better placed to facilitate work by communities. Focus for counter-ideological work online should focus on increasing the confidence of civil

society activists to challenge online extremist content effectively and to provide credible alternatives to the youth who are the targets of these ideologies.

According to Nthamburi (2010), in an effort to curb/ prevent terrorism, Section 26 of the Kenyan Bill empowers the police to seize and detain property used or suspected of being used to commit a terrorist offence without a warrant obtained from the court. However, this is in violation of international provisions governing the seizure of property and critics maintain that this is a highly repressive provision lacking reasonable justification.

According to the Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, (2007), the anti-terrorism legislation in the three East African states provides for inter-country co-operation relating to mutual assistance and extradition. The Tanzanian Act authorizes the Tanzanian chief of police to pass on information to foreign states if requested as long as the disclosure is within the parameters of law and not prejudicial to national security. The Ugandan Act makes the crime of terrorism an extraditable one. It also provides for seizure of property without a criminal conviction. It further provides for the permanent forfeiture of property. Kenya Anti-Terrorism Bill places an obligation on the head of police to disclose information to any competent authority of a foreign state relating to persons suspected of involvement in acts of terrorism (Kenya Suppression of Terrorism Bill, 2012).

Netanyahu, (2001) believes the use of military action to defeat terrorists discourages dictators from undertaking terrorist campaigns against the West or its allies (Netanyahu, 2001,). For example, the 1998 cruise-missile attacks in Sudan by the United States signaled to the government of Sudan that if it continued to sponsor terrorism the United States would not hesitate to attack the country. However, Netanyahu fails to address the second- and third-order effects of such actions, such as hardening the cause of the terrorists and the negative effects of using military strikes on an innocent populace to justify a cause. Conversely, Mark

Juergensmeyer(2001) supports the hard-on-terrorism approach, suggesting that the use of violence to kill or forcibly control Bin Laden might deter persons from becoming involved in the planning of future terrorist acts (Juergensmeyer, 2001,). On the other hand, the overt use of military force could elevate the possibility of more terrorist acts in retaliation. Recent experience shows that the best military action against the war on terrorism is the use of preemptive strikes as opposed to retaliatory strikes, as happened in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Such counterterrorism measures will discourage more states from supporting terrorists groups.

2.1.2.3 Positive Youth Development

According to Lerner, (2012) an important direction is to promote positive youth development in developing countries. According to the author, it has been argued in the psychological literatures on development and intervention that one method of preventing problems is to promote positive outcomes. A similar principle may apply to preventing terrorism. Accordingly, there are five components of positive youth development, at least four of which help to create a positive sense of identity and are relevant to preventing terrorism: competence, confidence, connection, character, and caring. Thus, someone who feels competent and confident is unlikely to hold the oppositional-foreclosed personal identities common among terrorist recruits; further someone who feels connected to society is unlikely to feel the anger or hopelessness that draws young people to terrorist groups; furthermore, someone who cares for others—including others whom she or he does not know—may be less comparatively likely to engage in terrorist attacks. Hence, it may therefore be important to introduce positive identity entrepreneurs into areas where terrorism and terrorist grievances are prominent.

Public diplomacy and information campaigns are key aspects of curbing terrorism. Pillar examines the major fronts on which to fight terrorism, looking at the root causes and issues that give rise to terrorist groups. He examines what motivates individuals to join such groups and the ability of such groups to conduct terrorist attacks. According to him, any sound policy toward a terrorist group requires an understanding of what is and what is not important to that group, what drives its leaders and members, what stimulates it to attack, and what it would take to give up terrorism (Pillar, 2001). Governments should place increased emphasis on this area to counter terrorists' propaganda, demystify terrorism, and correct the misperception that governments are hostile to Islam, since most counterterrorism efforts are directed at the Muslim community. This campaign can be successful if it addresses the concerns of Islamic leaders and scholars.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Strain Theories

Strain theory states that certain strains or stressors increase the likelihood of crime and terrorism among the youth. These strains lead to negative emotions, such as frustration and anger. These emotions create pressure for corrective action, and crime is one possible response. Crime may be used to reduce or escape from strain, seek revenge against the source of strain or related targets, or alleviate negative emotions. For example, individuals experiencing unemployment may engage in terrorism acts, theft or drug selling to obtain money, seek revenge against the person who fired them, or take illicit drugs in an effort to feel better. The major versions of strain theory describe the particular strains most likely to lead to crime, why strains increase crime, and the factors that lead a person to or dissuade a person from responding to strains with crime.

Emile Durkheim, (1978) developed the first modern strain theory of crime and deviance. Strain theory focuses on that type of strain involving the inability to achieve monetary

success or the somewhat broader goal of middle-class status. Strain theory fell into decline during the 1970s and 1980s, partly because research appeared to challenge it. There were several attempts to revise strain theory, most arguing that crime may result from the inability to achieve a range of goals—not just monetary success or middle-class status. Robert Agnew developed his general strain theory in 1992, and it has since become the leading version of strain theory and one of the major theories of crime and the one that I adopted for this study.

General Strain Theory focuses on a broad range of strains, including the inability to achieve a variety of goals, the loss of valued possessions, and negative treatment by others. General Strain Theory has been applied to a range of topics, including the explanation of gender, race/ethnicity, age, community, and societal differences hence an increase in terrorism and crime rates. It has also been applied to many types of crime and deviance, including corporate crime, police deviance, bullying, suicide and terrorism, Much evidence suggests that the strains identified by General Strain Theory increase the likelihood of crime, although the predictions of General Strain Theory about the types of people most likely to respond to these strains with crime have received less support. In 1992, Robert Agnew asserted that General Strain Theory could be central in explaining crime related to terrorism, but that it needed revision so that it was not tied to social class or cultural variables, but re-focused on norms. He argued that an individual's actual or anticipated failure to achieve positively valued goals, actual or anticipated removal of positively valued stimuli, and actual or anticipated presentation of negative stimuli all result in strain that will lead to the individual committing crime.

2.2.2 Social Disorganization Theories

Theorists, as well as other social scientists, look at many things when trying to discover what causes people to deviate from social and group norms with regards to their criminal behavior. Social disorganization theory pioneers Clifford X. Shaw and Henry W. McKay (1998) suggested that disorganized communities characterized are by poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, residential mobility and weakened social stability encourage the youth to engage in crimes of terrorism (Kelly, 2000).

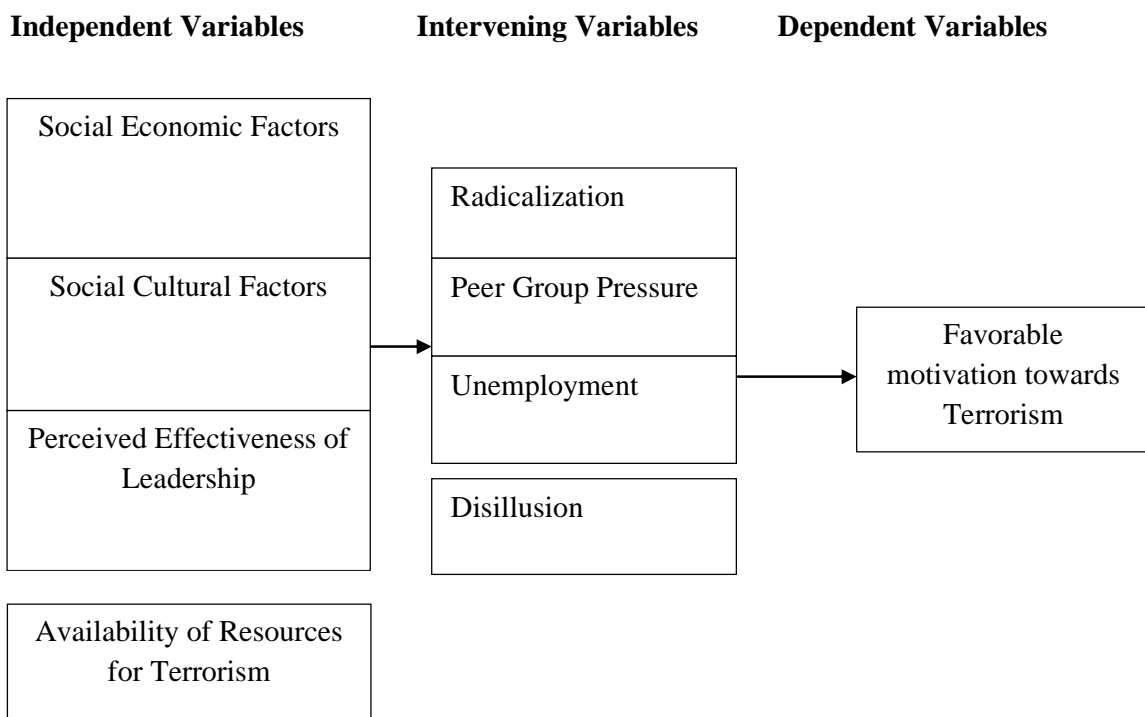
In light of the social problems plaguing Africa and its suburbs, Shaw and McKay (1989) studied the prevalent local crime and delinquency. Their study revealed that high rates of crime occur in those communities that exhibit declining populations and physical deterioration (Jensen, 2003). Social disorganization theory focuses on the effects of location and location-specific characteristics as they relate to crime (Mustaine, Tewksbury, & Stengel, 2006). Neighborhoods lacking organization lack the necessary social controls and are unable to provide essential services that will teach the youth the dangers of crime. This leads to an inability of the community to control its public, which is why “one way to define social disorganization is to view such places as unable to maintain public order through informalities (Jensen, 2003).

According to Shaw and McKay (1942) aside from the lack of behavioral regulation, socially disorganized neighborhoods tended to produce criminal traditions that could be passed to successive generations of youths. This system of pro-delinquency attitudes could be easily learned by youths through their daily contact with older juveniles and his will result to the youth being influenced in crimes like terrorism. Thus, a neighborhood characterized by social disorganization provides fertile soil for crime and delinquency in two ways: through a lack of behavioral control mechanisms and through the cultural transmission of delinquent values.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a model of presentation where a researcher represents the relationships between variables in the study and shows their relationship (Orodho, 2004). This study adopted the diagrammatical framework which gave an overview of the relationship between the variables to be tested and the attitudes of youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County.

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework



The researcher postulated that if the environment/ factors that favour/support terrorism are removed and those that deter terrorism like sound religious teachings put in place, the youth may shun terrorism completely. This study paid attention to this observation in an effort to ascertain how this conceptualization functioned for the sampled respondents.

2.4 Conclusion

Terrorists' attacks are motivated at three levels. These are local, diaspora and global levels. Local motivation is operationalized as perceptions of Middle Eastern, North African, Central and South East Asian regimes' corruption and authoritarianism regimes. The regimes are seen as "puppet states" of Western "imperialist powers" and have failed to implement the legal system of Al-Sharia, which according to Islamist theory would resolve all the problems of Muslims (Neumann, (2010).

Diaspora motivation is operationalized as perceptions of injustice against Muslims living abroad. This motivation can be a function of raised expectations of being included as full-fledged members of the western communities not being fulfilled. High levels of unemployment, discrimination, alienation, problems of integration, racism, inferiority complexes, quest for identity among Muslims in the diaspora, and lack of respect for Islamic traditional values in the West, are examples of perceptions that may be viewed as diaspora motivations. In addition, concrete political developments like the anti-terrorism campaigns in France, Germany and the U.K. may generate motivation to avenge arrests of prominent Islamist sheikhs and leaders (Neumann, 2010).

Global motivation is operationalized as perceptions of a global US led conspiracy against Muslims symbolized by United States support for the Zionist occupation of Palestine, United States deployment of troops in Saudi Arabia, the conflicts in Chechnya and Kashmir, and the "global war on terrorism" fronted by president Bush. The "global jihad" is mainly directed towards U.S. interests, and waged by people subscribing to the Salafi-Jihadi ideology and program advocated by Osama Bin Laden and the Al-Qaida leadership (Neumann, 2010).

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the methods that were used to collect data to defend the research topic. This ranges from the study population, the sample that was used, and the type of data that was collected and the instruments that was used in the collection of data. The research design included sampling methods, data collection and data analysis plan. The methodology included using logical methods in collecting the data, determining target population; sampling techniques, sample size and data analysis.

According to Webster (1985), to research is to search or investigate exhaustively. It is a carefully or diligent search, studious inquiry or examination especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws. It can also be the collection of information about a particular subject. This chapter incorporates a discussion of the research design, the selection of the data sites, sampling methods and justification and sources of data used in the study. There will be a discussion on the analytical techniques used in analyzing the data for the study. This chapter concludes the discussion on the reliability and validity of the research.

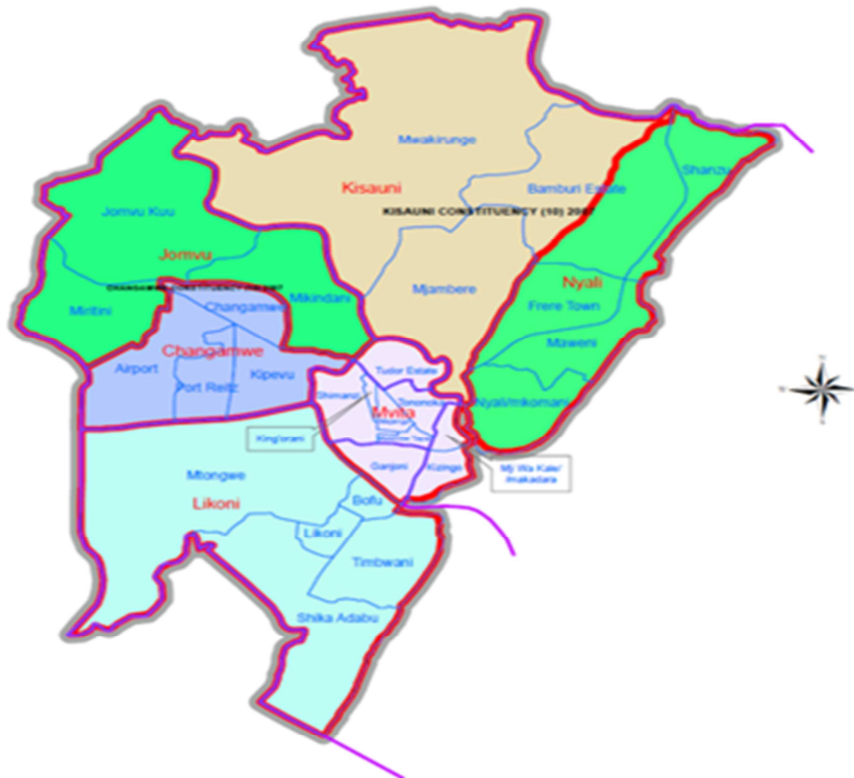
3.1The Site of Study

This study was conducted in Mombasa County that falls within the greater Coast Region which occupies the South-Western tip off Kenya towards the border with Somalia to the West. The continuous expansion of the city has made it home to people from different cultural backgrounds. This in return contributed to interaction of new ideas and vices of terrorism due to pressure to achieve several goals in lifestyle and career. The selection of the study area was because of it being accessible in terms of time and resources. The fact that almost 80 percent of all terror activities and radicalization has historically been traced to Mombasa County made me choose the County. Most recent arrests and radical behavior has

been attributed to different factors in the county making it a viable choice of this study

The study was carried out in the six Sub Counties that form Mombasa County that included:

Likoni, Jomvu, Kisauni, Changamwe, Nyali and Mvita



3.2 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive survey research design in making a detailed examination because the population that was used is homogeneous in nature where by both qualitative and quantitative research techniques were applied. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, opinions, attitudes, or previous experiences through asking questions. Descriptive research was bended in this study to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomenon to describe what exists; with respect to specific variables or conditions in the situation. Kerlinger (1973) describes

descriptive research design as a systematic empirical inquiry into which the researcher does not have direct control of independent variables as their manifestation has already occurred or because they inherently cannot be manipulated.

According to Winter, (1989) descriptive research aims to contribute both to the practical concerns of people in an immediate problematic situation and to further the goals of research. The research therefore sought to find answers to questions through analysis of various relationships of the factors that seemed to be associated with certain occurrences and an analysis of past events or already existing conditions.

3.3 Unit of Analysis and Units of Observation

3.3.1 Unit of Analysis

In this study, the unit of analysis was what drew youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County. It referred to that unit that we initially describe for the purpose of aggregating their characteristics in order to describe some larger group or abstract phenomenon (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

The analysis was done to establish the reasons why some youths were involved terrorism in Mombasa County, to establish the actual roles played by the youths in terrorism activities and to establish ways of preventing youth radicalization in Mombasa County. This helped the academic fraternity to carry on further researches to add more knowledge on the topic.

3.3.2 Unit of Observation

The unit of observation is a basic concept in quantitative research that represents the objects that are observed and about which information is systematically collected. The unit of observation for the study was the youth that were randomly selected from the six sub-counties that make Mombasa County, law enforcers and leaders were also randomly selected. It is the subject, object, item or entity from which we measure the characteristic or obtain the

data required in the research study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The unit of observation was the behaviors depicted by youths in regards to terrorism in the study area and how it affects their day to day activities in the county. This was the primary and secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from Mombasa County administrative registers, journals and reports.

3.4 Target Population

According to Bohrnstedt (1985), population is a set of persons, objects or events having at least one common attribute to which the researcher wishes to generalize on the basis of representative sample of observation. According to Ngechu (2004), a population is a well-defined or set of people, services, elements and events, group of things or households that are being investigated. This definition ensures that population of interest was homogeneous. Population studies also called census are more representative because everyone has equal chance to be included in the final sample (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This study was conducted in Mombasa County that falls within the greater coast region which occupies the South-western tip off Kenya towards the border with Somalia to the West. The sample respondents were youths aged between 18-37 years of age in Mombasa County.

3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique used was stratified random sampling to ensure that results are proportional and representative of the whole. The basic idea in stratified random sampling is to divide a heterogeneous population into sub-populations, usually known as strata, each of which is internally homogeneous in which case a precise estimate of any stratum mean can be obtained based on a small sample from that stratum and by combining such estimates, a precise estimate for the whole population can be obtained. This involved dividing the target population into sub-groups in order to give equal representation of all the youths who were involved in research. The respondents were divided into sub-groups depending on their age

for example youth between 18-22 years,23-27 years,28-32 and 33-37 years and level of education namely: Primary level, Secondary level, College and University level and after dividing the population into sub-groups, simple random sampling technique was applied.

One hundred and twenty seven youth were sampled .The research used stratified random sampling technique to select the respondents who filled the questionnaire and who were involved in the research by focusing selected sub-groups of respondents according to the age strata, the researcher randomly administered the questionnaires to the respondents to fill. By using stratified random sampling, subjects are selected in such a way that the existing sub-groups in the population more or less reproduced in the sample. Researcher observed that sample drawn randomly is unbiased in a way that no number of populations has any chance of being selected more than after. The sample size to be used for the questionnaire is 127 respondents.

The sampling method finds the Kth value which is used to obtain the representative sample.

The Kth value is calculated as shown below:

$$\text{Kth Value} = \frac{\text{Size of Population}}{\text{Desired Sample Size}}$$

The sample size to be used for the questionnaire is 127 respondents. In order to obtain the sample size for the questionnaire, the Kth value has to be calculated and this is done as shown below:

$$120/60=2.0$$

The Kth value is 2.0.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

The researcher used a questionnaire for data collection. According to Patton (1990) a questionnaire is easy to administer. Questionnaires also reduce bias since the researchers' own opinions will not influence the respondents to answer questions in a certain manner unlike if it were a telephone or face to face surveys. In order to obtain relevant data on the research topic in Mombasa County, both Qualitative and Quantitative methods of data collection were used.

3.6.1 Collection of Quantitative Data

Typically quantitative methods are characterized by the use of close ended questions for yes or no answers or set of predefined answers like Likert scale (example strongly agree or strongly disagree) which can be quantified, comparable and measurable to provide numeric results (Patton, 1990). In this study quantitative data was collected from resident youth of Mombasa County who were the respondents, a questionnaire was developed to collect individuals' data. The purpose of collecting this information was to assess how youth perceive terrorism involvement of young people in Mombasa County. The quantitative data were collected from respondents and analyzed. The program was extensively used to produce different statistical tables of varying kinds, and in simple statistical computations. Furthermore, the quantitative data was employed to substantiate the descriptive qualitative information obtained from interviews, informal discussions, observations and focus group discussion.

3.6.2 Collection of Qualitative Data

a) Key informants.

A qualitative research methodology covers a number of techniques such as interviews, participant observation and focus group discussions. Qualitative methodology helps to understand life experiences and to reflect on the understandings and shared meaning of peoples' everyday social life and realities (Limb, 2001). In this study qualitative approach was used to collect the primary source of data through interviews with the respondents within a period of the field work, Religious leaders (Imams, Sheikhs, Priests and Priests and Pastors), Senior Officials from the Police Department, Youth Leaders, Ward Representatives Provincial Administration (Sub- Chiefs, Chiefs and County Commanders) and Personal observations in Nairobi County. The aim of collecting information from key informants was to seek the views on how they perceive risk factors in relation to youth motivation in terror activities, and what the Central Government and County Government have done about the terrorism menace in Mombasa County.

This required the need to interview them using the in-depth method with the help of an interview guide. Personal observation were used where the researcher observed the scenarios during his visit to the various mosques in Mombasa County. Habermas (1985), argues that qualitative research is of specific relevance to the study of social relations, owing to the fact of pluralization of life related to accident risk, key expressions for this pluralization of ways of living and biographical patterns. In this study, the focus was based on youth and their perception and motivation towards terrorism and judgment aspect of their involvement levels, including the relationship between environment, human behavior, laws, controls and regulations, hence it was relevant to use both qualitative and quantitative methodology because it will then justify real situation of changes and its adaptations to social change.

b) Focus Group Discussions.

A focus group discussion is an interview with a small group of people usually eight to twelve people participate in the interview for about one to two hours. The interviews are expected to yield higher response rates by using probing questions (Patton, 1990). Patton argues that focus group discussion is the highly efficient qualitative data collection technique, which provides some quality controls on data collection. Participants tend to provide checks and balances on each other and it is fairly easy to assess the extent to which there is a relatively consistently shared view among the participants. The focus group consisted of six provincial administration teams of officers and five religious leaders drawn (3 Imams and 3 Pastors), who were aware and the impact of terrorism on youth in Mombasa County and offered credible information for the study

Some respondents started to turn down the request to fill questionnaires for confidentiality reasons. The administrative leadership encouraged them to be open and willing to share ideas. The researcher used an introduction letter from the University and assured the respondents that the information they will give would be treated with confidentiality and it would be used purely for academic purposes. The researcher also encouraged the respondents to participate without holding back the information they might be having as the research instruments would not bear their names.

The respondents also agreed that the meeting should take place in a restaurant so that there would be ample time allowed for discussion. A ward representative who did not form part of the group for this study together with two research assistants assisted in moderation and recording of information. The meeting took approximately two hours, and was conducted by using both English and Swahili Languages.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The researcher followed ethical considerations in the course of the data collection process. Respondents participated on their own will without coercion from either the researcher or anyone in authority. The researcher sought permission from those in authority and worked closely with youth leaders and provincial administration since the topic in question is considered sensitive from a National Security Perspective. The information gathered did not include the names of any respondents regarding their response from the filled questionnaires in order to make them respond without any suspicions or victimization. It was clearly communicated to the respondents that the research is purely being conducted for academic purposes.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exists among data groups. After data collection, data cleaning was done in order to determine inaccurate, incomplete, or inconsistent data and then improved the quality through correction of detected errors and omissions. After data cleaning the data was coded and entered in the computer for analysis. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 for windows was used to analyze quantitative data. SPSS is able to handle large amount of data, given its wide spectrum of statistical procedures purpose fully designed for social sciences.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the results of the study. The results are organized according to the objectives of the study and presented using tables and figures. 127 of the respondents participated in the study giving a response rate of 50%. This response rate is favorable according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) who assert that a rate above 50% is very good. After collecting data from the respondents, the data was edited, classified, coded and tabulated. The data analysis was based on the research objectives and questionnaire items which were analyzed and presented using pie charts, frequency distribution tables and graphs and the results of the analysis presented. The chapter was divided into quantitative and qualitative analysis to facilitate comparisons and interpretation.

4.1 Social and Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Analysis of Response Rate

The table 4.1 represents the response rate. The researcher used questionnaires, and interview method to sample 127 respondents, 97 of them were filled representing 76.4% of the total sample population while 30 were not filled representing 23.6% of the total sample size, reason for not filling the questionnaires being unknown to the researcher. The researcher also used interview method that was necessary for some of the respondents since the target group were youth from 18 years some of whom faced technicalities in answering some questions thus the need to take them through the process. The response rate of 76% was considered significant enough to provide the basis for reliable conclusions. It can be inferred that there was good response rate.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Response	97	76.4
Non Response	30	23.6
Total	127	100.0

4.1.2 Gender Distribution

The study comprised of slightly more male 73.2% than female 26.8%. The study shows total number of males and females who responded from table 4.2. It can be concluded that there were more male respondents than female. From the findings, it was discovered that there are more male than female in the area because the male population is dominated here. The male gender was also more willing to respond to the questionnaires than the females and hence why there are more male than female in the study area.

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	71	73.2
Female	26	26.8
Total	97	100.0

4.1.3 Age Distribution

According to the analysis in table 4.3, 28.9% fell in the bracket age of 23-27 years, 20.6% of respondents fell within the age bracket between 28-32 years, and 44.3% of the respondents were aged 18-22 years while 6.2% of respondents fell in between the age bracket of 33-37 years. From this study, majority of the respondents are between the ages of 18-22 years. This represents the middle adulthood that ranges from 18-22 years. In this age group, they are full

of energy and can get involved in different forms of vices including vices of engagement in terrorism acts.

From the study majority the respondents were youth who were of ages 18-22 years. These were youths who were in college and ones who just cleared secondary education. This youth group is so full of energy and talents. This is the group that is most affected by peer pressure from their peers and their involvement in acts of crimes and other vices is on the rise in Mombasa County. The respondents who were of ages between 23-27 years were estimated to have cleared secondary and college education and were either looking for employment, working or self-employed. They were deemed fit to answer the questions of study. The ones aged between 33-37 years were few and never interacted mostly with ones of younger age. This age group is mature enough and can clearly distinguish between right and wrong acts. In Mombasa County, youths of this age group were fewer because they interacted less with the ones of lesser age and hence the small number of them.

Table 4.3: Age of Distribution

Age bracket(years)	Frequency	Percentage
18-22	43	44.3
23-27	28	28.9
28-32	20	20.6
33- 37	6	6.2
Total	97	100.0

4.1.4 Level of Education

Table 4.4 shows the education level of the respondents. 50.5% of the respondents had at least primary education. 38.1% of the respondents had secondary education. Only 9.3% of the respondents had college education and 2.1% had at least attained university education.

From the findings, the highest population had at least attained primary education as it was deemed to be the basic education. It was also not known whether they cleared form four education or what class they reached. The ones who had at least acquired secondary education were 38.1%. From the observation of the researcher, youths in this area did not take education seriously as it is shown that majority had only attained the basic primary education. This could be a reason why the youths have a positive attitude towards terrorism and their involvement in terrorism acts being rampant in the area because of the illiteracy levels. The respondents who had at least had university education were represented by 2.1%. This means that they are fit to make sound decisions and are likely not to engage themselves in acts of terrorism.

In Mombasa County to be specific, education is not taken seriously. The level of drop outs is very high in the County. Education is not valued more as they value religion. Acts of terrorism are also a major contribution of the illiteracy level of residents of Mombasa County. Since the area is frequented by terrorism attacks, people don't take education seriously since they say the area is not safe for school environment. The Muslim religion is also a contributor of the low level of education since it is believed that most Muslims do not value education, rather they value their Madrassa classes more than the normal education.

Table 4.4 Education Level of Respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	49	50.5
Secondary	37	38.1
College/ Tertiary	9	9.3
University	2	2.1
Total	97	100.0

4.1.5 Employment Status

Respondents were asked to state whether they were currently employed. The employment primarily focused on whether an individual was involved in income-generating activities. According to the analysis in table 4.5 the majority of respondents 58.8%, fell in the bracket age of unemployed persons, 30.9% of respondents were performing casual jobs, 3.1% of the respondents were permanently employed while 7.2% of respondents were doing business. From this study majority of the youth in the county were unemployed and did casual jobs.

From the findings the highest numbers of respondents were unemployed. This is so because of the high number of respondents who were not educated and only primary and secondary education. This means that they cannot be employed because they don't have the proper job experience. The ones who did casual jobs were represented by 30.9%. This group is estimated to have attained secondary education and had small experience to do the casual jobs. The ones who were on permanent jobs were 3.1% and they are the group that had attained university education and were employed permanently. The ones who did business were represented by 7.2%. They are estimated to have gotten the basic college education that enabled them to be able to run and operate their own businesses.

Table 4.5 Distribution according to Employment Status

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	57	58.8
Casual Work	30	30.9
Permanent Work	3	3.1
Business	7	7.2
Total	97	100.0

4.1.6 Main Reasons for Unemployment

Respondents were asked the main reason why they were not employed. They gave several reasons as shown in table 4.6. The study found that 29.9% could not get job due to lack of skills and lack of education. 41.2% due to marginalization, 14.4% due to lack of jobs, 5.2% on high competition, and 9.3% due to other reasons not captured by the research instruments

From the findings, the respondents who lacked employment due to marginalization in Mombasa County were the highest at 41.2%. In Mombasa County, most youths lack education due to this factor. In dictionary level, marginalization is the process whereby something or someone is pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance. This is predominantly a social phenomenon by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires ignored. It is believed that most persons who are working in Mombasa are not from there. Upcountry people are the ones who are favored to work in Mombasa. Most Islam youths from Mombasa are discriminated from working in the county and many job seekers who go there are from other counties. It is also believed that other persons are more energetic and literate than the Mombasa persons hence that discrimination that leaves many Mombasa youths unemployed.

Lack of skills and education was also a reason for unemployment due to the low level of education. This is because the respondents had not acquired the proper level of education

since most respondents had only acquired primary education. From the previous findings, the majority of the respondents had only acquired primary and secondary education hence were not qualified enough to be employed permanently due to lack of skills. The respondents who had other reasons not to be employed were the least at 9.3%. Some of the reasons they gave were that there were no job opportunities. Others said that they have no jobs because persons who are working are treated badly by their employers hence they prefer not to be employed, they prefer to remain unemployed. Others claimed that the only available jobs are manual jobs which tend to be tedious and very hard. This is an indicator that they were too lazy to go and look for employment. From the study, it is the high levels of unemployment and lack of education that was the leading reason why the youths had a positive attitude towards terrorism.

Table 4.6 Main Reasons for Unemployment

Reasons for Un-Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of Skills and Education	29	29.9
Marginalization	40	41.2
Lack of Jobs	14	14.4
High Competition	5	5.2
Other Reasons	9	9.3
Total	97	100.0

4.1.7 Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 4.7: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	22	22.7
Married	58	59.8
Separated	10	10.3
Divorced	7	7.2
Total	97	100.0

From the above findings shown in the table 4.7, most of the respondents in the study are married at 59.8%, followed by 22.7% of the respondents who are single, 10.3% of the respondents are separated, while the rest of the respondents are divorced. This shows that the highest population of youths are married and have children.

From the findings of the study it was found out that the highest percentage of the youth were married and had children. This could be so because when the youth are jobless and uneducated, they will tend to spend more time getting children and involving themselves in relationships.

Another reason for the high percentage of married population is the fact about polygamy. In Mombasa County for example, Polygamous marriages are acceptable and a man is allowed to have as many wives as possible. It is also believed that having children is a blessing, so they sire religiously. A man in the county can have as many wives as five, so this clearly explains why marriage among the youth is on the rise in the County

4.1.8 Youth Anti-social Behaviour in Mombasa County

From table 4.8, use of drugs and alcohol was 34.0%, youth engaging in pre-marital sex was 8.2%, while armed robbery were the least reported with 12.4%, while the crime and terrorism acts was on the rise and was rated as 45.4%. This was estimated to be due to the lack of employment for majority of the youths in the county.

From the findings of the study, it was found out that crimes of terrorism and other petty crimes were on the rise with 45.4%. It was followed by use of drugs and alcohol with 34.0%. This was on the rise because of the high rate of unemployment among the youth and this gave them reason to engage in the criminal acts. Lack of education was also a factor that could have led to the youth engaging in the vices.

Table 4.8: Youth Anti-social Behaviour in Mombasa County

Youth Behaviour	Frequency	Percentage
Use of Drugs and Alcohol	33	34.0
Pre- Marital Sex	8	8.2
Armed Robbery	12	12.4
Crimes and Terrorism	44	45.4
Total	97	100.0

4.1.9 Reasons for Positive Inclination towards Terrorism

From table 4.9, it was found out that the youth who had a positive inclination towards terrorism were 61.9%, while the other who felt otherwise was 38.1%. The respondents who were positive about involvement in terrorism would not have minded and had engaged in acts of terrorism. The other group 38.1% who felt otherwise argued that engaging in terrorism was a crime and the people involved should be punished.

Table 4.9: Whether the youth have a Positive Inclination towards Terrorism

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	61.9
No	37	38.1
Total	97	100.0

4.1.10 Reasons for Negative Inclination towards Terrorism

From the findings shown in the table 4.10, most of the respondents 40.2% involved themselves in terrorism due to ignorance. They knew that acts of terrorism were not acceptable and yet were positive about indulging in the vice. 24.7% of the respondents lacked guidance on the vices associated with terrorism. 15.5% of the respondents lacked knowledge while 12.4% were to the opinion that they had a positive inclination towards terrorism with an intention to revenge. The least represented by 7.2% argued that expression of identity made youths have a positive inclination towards terrorism.

The highest percentage of respondents 40.2% knew that acts of terrorism was a crime but was still positive about indulging in the vice. They also were aware of the various reputations associated with terrorist acts and still had a positive inclination about it. 24.7% of the respondents lacked guidance on evading terrorist acts. They argued that peer influence and mis-guidance was a major cause of the youth motivation towards the vice. It was also argued that youths who engage in terrorism is an act of revenge. They usually carry out the act to revenge on a certain thing or a certain community and this was represented by 12.4% of the respondents.

Table 4.10: Reasons why Youth Engage in Terrorism

Reasons why youth engage in Terrorism	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of Knowledge	15	15.5
Ignorance	39	40.2
Revenge	12	12.4
Expression of identity	7	7.2
Lack of Guidance	24	24.7
Total	97	100.0

4.1.11 Level at which Youth Involve themselves in Terrorism

From the findings shown in the table 4.11, most of the respondents 50.5% argued that youth involvement in terrorism was very high, 29.9% said that youth involvement in terrorism was high, very low was supported by 12.4% of the respondents while the respondents who felt that youth involvement was low was 7.2%. The high number of youth involvement in terrorism was estimated to be due to lack of employment, lack of proper basic education and lack of parental guidance.

Table 4.11: Level at which youth involve themselves in Terrorism

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	49	50.5
High	29	29.9
Very Low	12	12.4
Low	7	7.2
Total	97	100.0

4.1.12 Effects of Terrorism

From the findings above from table 4.12, it was found out that the respondents who felt that terrorism have a positive effect were represented by 7.2% while those who felt that terrorism have a negative effect was represented by 92.8%.

There is no positive effect of terrorism. From my point of view, an ongoing terrorist attack and conflict can lead to dialogue which can bring about changes in the government and this will bring changes on how to be well prepared in case of such an occurrence.

There are many negative implications associated with terrorism and include: For businesses and firms, especially the ones operating to or from insecure countries, are frequent victims of terrorist events. The businesses and firms are affected by terrorism may lose their potential clients who may fear to invest due to their rise in terrorist attacks. Terrorism influences tourists choice of destination and can, therefore, substantially negatively affect a host country. Moreover, the effect is long-lasting and has also an impact on the demand for tourism in neighboring countries.

Terrorism affects the economy of a country because when terrorists attack ports and land borders, they cause the relevant authorities to go an extra mile to ensure the safe arrival of the goods. These measures force the cost of exporting and importing goods to increase. Emerging economies are the most affected, because the slowing of exports and imports will affect the country's ability to combat poverty. An increase in poverty can cause revolts among the population and possible political destabilization, forcing an even greater increase in poverty.

Table 4.12: Effects of Terrorism

Effects of Terrorism	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	7	7.2
Negative	90	92.8
Total	97	100.0

4.1.13 Government Role in Eradicating Terrorism

From the findings above from table 4.13, it was found out that the respondents who felt that the government helps in eradicating terrorism were represented by 81.9% while those who felt that the government does not help in eradicating terrorism were represented by 18.1%. The government of Kenya is in the lookout to fully eradicate terrorism in the county. The government together with relevant bodies are putting appropriate measures to curb the vice in the country. They eliminate persons who fuel the youth to involve themselves in acts of terrorism. They also eliminate persons who finance the youths in the evil act; this is a good step because it has helped eliminate terrorism in Mombasa County in a great way. However, it has not proven a lasting solution. It has also come out with measures of making sure every Muslim who is in Mombasa County is legally in the country and is also doing legal business. Also they have come up appointed spies who will interact with other youths and residents of Mombasa County and will be able to detect the ones with evil motives.

Table 4.13: Government Role in Eradicating Terrorism

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	81.9
No	17	18.1
Total	97	100.0

4.1.14 Control and Prevention of Youth Radicalization

From the findings shown in the table 4.14, most of the respondents 47.2% said that the government helped eradicate terrorism by funding youth groups. This was a way to keep the youth busy and make them not to be involved in terrorism. 13.3% of the respondents lacked guidance on the vices associated with terrorism. 39.5% of the respondents were to the opinion that the government advocates for positive youth development while the remaining said that the government offers advice and support as a way to help in eradicating the vice of terrorism among the youth in the county.

The government helps to fund youth development projects as a way of engaging the youth's minds and keeping them busy from involvement in terrorist acts. They help fund the youth projects through the county development funds. These projects will help the youth to be able to keep themselves busy with income generating activities and will not have time to involve themselves in the vices. The government also helps to offer advice to the youth. They may do this through organized seminars that the youth will be taught on the dangers of terrorism and involvement in criminal acts.

Written magazines can also be used to teach the youth on the dangers of indulging in terrorism. The church may also be used to pass the message of repercussions of terrorism and the dangers associated with it through arranged seminars funded by the government.

Table 4.14: Ways Used by Government to Eradicate Terrorism

Ways the Government use to Eradicate Terrorism	Frequency	Percentage
Advice and Support	11	13.3
Funding Youth Groups	47	47.2
Programs for Youth Development	39	39.5
Total	97	100.0

Table 4.15: Role played by Administration Officers to Eradicate Terrorism

Role played by Administration officers to Eradicate Terrorism	Frequency	Percentage
Advice and Support	11	11.9
Curfews	35	35.5
Building Community and Increasing Opportunity	51	52.6
Total	97	100.0

From the above findings shown in the table 4.15, most of the respondents 52.6% said that the administration officers helped eradicate terrorism by building community and increasing opportunity. 35.5% of the said the curfews implemented helped solve eradicate terrorism and 11.9% of the respondents were to the opinion that the administration officers offers advice and support as a way to help in eradicating the vice of terrorism among the youth in the county.

4.1.15 Youth Upbringing

Table 4.16: Youth Upbringing

Youth Upbringing	Frequency	Percentage
Slums	62	63.6
Semi Slums	35	36.4
Total	97	100.0

From the above findings shown in the table 4.16, most of the respondents 63.6% said that they were born and brought up in the slums of Mombasa County. His could have greatly contributed to their negative attitude towards terrorism. 36.4% of the respondents said they

were brought up in the semi slums which were not prone to major vices of crime and involvement in terrorism.

A child’s upbringing in the slum area greatly influences the behaviour of the child. Slums are known to be the homes of evils and hence the youth who were born and brought up in the slum areas had a very positive attitude toward terrorism. They were in one way or another involved in the vice. The ones living in the semi-slums were a bit sophisticated and they were a bit negative about involvement in the offence.

4.1.16 Role Played by Youth Upbringing in Contributing to their Motivation towards Terrorism

Table 4.17: Role Played by Youth Upbringing in Contributing to their Motivation towards Terrorism

Youth upbringing contribute to motivation towards terrorism	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	82.5
No	17	17.5
Total	97	100.0

From the findings above from table 4.17, it was found out that the respondents who felt that youth upbringing contributed to their attitude towards terrorism were represented by 82.5%. It was noted that the youths who were brought up in the slum areas had positive attitude towards terrorism compared to the ones who were brought up in the semi slums. Those who felt the youth upbringing does not influence their attitude towards terrorism were represented by 17.5%.

4.2 Discussion of the Findings

This chapter discussed the data analysis and presentation of findings, the procedures and techniques employed in data analysis and presentation were clearly explained. The chapter began with the analysis of the response rate where the actual respondents were determined. In quantitative analysis the numerical data was analyzed and presented through the use of tables and charts and this clearly depicted the attitudes of youths towards terrorism in Mombasa County. To enhance high data validity, qualitative analysis was used where a set of qualitative procedures was applied, this contributed to interpreting data in a way that is meaningful towards achievement of the main objective of the study.

Seventy six percent of the total population filled the questionnaire while 23.6% of the total sample did not fill the questionnaires. This means that the highest number of respondents filled the questionnaires. The study comprised of slightly more male 73.2% than female 27.8%. According to the study 28.9% fell in the bracket age of 23-27 years, 20.6% of respondents fell within the age bracket between 28-32 years, 44.3% of the respondents were aged 18-22 years while 6.2% of respondents fell in between the age bracket of 33-37 years. From this study, majority of the respondents are between the ages of 18-22 years. This represents the middle adulthood that ranges from 18-22 years. In this age group, they are full of energy and can get involved in different forms of vices including vices of engagement in terrorism acts. 50.5% of the respondents had at least primary education. 38.1% of the respondents had secondary education. Only 9.3% of the respondents had college education and 2.1% had at least attained university education.

According to the analysis the majority of respondents 58.8%, fell in the bracket age of unemployed persons, 30.9% of respondents were performing casual jobs, 3.1% of the respondents were permanently employed while 7.2% of respondents were doing business. The study found that 29.9% could not get job due to lack of skills and lack of education.

41.2% due to marginalization, 14.4% due to lack of jobs, 5.2% on high competition, and 9.3% due to other reasons not captured by the research instruments. The married respondents were represented by 60%, followed by 23% of the respondents who are single, 10% of the respondents are separated, while the rest of the respondents are divorced.

The youth who had a positive motivation towards terrorism were 61.9%, while the other who felt otherwise was 38.1%. From the findings most of the respondents 40.2% involved themselves in terrorism due to ignorance. They knew that acts of terrorism were not acceptable and yet were positive about indulging in the vice. 24.7% of the respondents lacked guidance on the vices associated with terrorism. 15.5% of the respondents lacked knowledge while 12.4% were to the opinion that they had a positive attitude towards terrorism with an intention to revenge. The least represented by 7.2% argued that expression of identity made youths have a positive attitude towards terrorism. Most of the respondents 50.5% argued that youth involvement in terrorism was very high, 29.9% said that youth involvement in terrorism was high, very low was supported by 7.2% of the respondents while the respondents who felt that youth involvement was low was 7.2%. The high number of youth involvement in terrorism was estimated to be due to lack of employment, lack of proper basic education and lack of parental guidance. From the findings it was found out that the respondents who felt that the government helps in eradicating terrorism were represented by 81.9% while those who felt that the government does not help in eradicating terrorism were represented by 18.1%. The government of Kenya is in the lookout to fully eradicate terrorism in the county.

Forty Seven percent of the respondents said that the government helped eradicate terrorism by funding youth groups. This was a way to keep the youth busy and make them not to be involved in terrorism. While 25% of the respondents lacked guidance on the vices associated

with terrorism. Accordingly 39.5% of the respondents were to the opinion that the government advocates for positive youth development while the remaining 13.3% said that the government offers advice and support as a way to help in eradicating the vice of terrorism among the youth in the county. It was found out that the respondents who felt that Islam religion was a major contributor to youth involvement in terrorism were represented by 82.5%. Those who felt that youth involvement in terrorism was not fuelled by Islam religion were represented by 17.5%.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion drawn from the results and the recommendations by the researcher. The main objective of this study was to investigate the attitudes of youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County. The specific objectives were to establish the reasons why some youth have a positive motivation towards terrorism in Mombasa County, to establish the reasons why some youth have a negative motivation towards terrorism in Mombasa County, establish the actual roles played by the youth in terrorist activities and establish ways of preventing/curbing youth radicalisation in Mombasa County. Recommendations and suggestions for further research were also made.

Mombasa County has experienced major terrorist attacks in the last five years. To address the threat of youth motivation towards terrorism in Mombasa County and the country as a whole, the government has embarked on a systematic counterterrorism program. Using the recent major terrorist attacks in Mombasa it will attempt to answer the question as to whether or not the Kenyan government's efforts to fight terrorism are becoming more effective in reducing the terrorist threat in the country. A detailed response should reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the government's strategy and the measures it employs, to draw conclusions, and to make further recommendations on how to strengthen its education on youth involvement in terrorism and ways of eradicating the vice in the society and county at large.

5.1 Summary of Findings

- i. The youth were of different characteristics and came from different backgrounds in Mombasa County. Half of the youth had attained secondary education; three in every four were not in marital union and two thirds were not in employment.
- ii. The common forms of behaviors among the youths in the County were alcohol and

drug usage and those were the major things that led to the youth engagement in terrorist activities.

- iii. The socio-economic factors that were significantly associated with youth involvement in terrorist activities were lack of trade skills, lack of employment and parental education /employment status.
- iv. The study showed that most of the youths were born in the Mombasa slums. One third had been in the slum for more than 14 years while others had been there between 6 and 14 years. Duration of stay in the slum had effect on youth involvement in terrorism activities in the County.
- v. The main challenge associated with married youth was lack of basic needs due to lack of finances which drove them to be involved in terrorism, use of drugs, alcohol and armed robbery.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to establish what motivates youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County. From the study, it was found that youth involvement in crimes of terrorism was common in both males and females and also among the married. It was discovered that majority of the youth have attained primary education. Also, those who had stayed for long in the semi-slum indulged themselves more in terrorist acts more compared to those who had stayed for a shorter period. The youth not in employment and those without skills had embraced terrorism compared to those in employment. Socio-economic factors were statistically significant to the attitude of the youth towards terrorism in the county. From the finding of the study, socio-psychological factors contributed to the positive inclination of the youth towards terrorism among the youths in the County. The study therefore, concludes that unemployment, poverty, lack of skills, peer influence and the family influence among the youth in Mombasa County contributed to their involvement in terrorism.

5.3 Recommendations

The government should improve on the social amenities of Mombasa County such as build institute of technologies to absorb the population of the youths who do not make it to university and other middle level colleges. The County representatives through relevant ministries and departments and other non-governmental organizations concerned, should conduct guidance and counselling to the youths in Mombasa County on the dangers of engaging in terrorist activities and other deviant behaviors such as drug abuse which was found to be common in the County. The government should initiate projects that can create jobs for the youths in Mombasa County.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

The following suggestions are offered for future research as a result of the investigation.

- i. A similar study should be conducted in other counties in Kenya in order to fill the information gap.
- ii. Further research should be conducted to establish whether those who had attained secondary educational level and above had completed up to form four or not.
- iii. A similar study should be conducted among the youth in high class estates to find out their motivation towards terrorism.

REFERENCES

- Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, (2007). *Discussion paper workshop on human rights and implementation of the UN global counter terrorism strategy*, (20-21 Geneva, Switzerland).
- Charity Commission. (2011). *Compliance Toolkit: protecting charities from harm. (The 'compliance toolkit')*. London: Charity Commission.
- Cilliers J & Sturman K. *Africa and Terrorism: Joining the Global Campaign in (July 2004)* ISS Monograph Series No. 74
- Dodd, V. (2009). *Government anti-terrorism strategy 'spies' on innocent*. The Guardian, 16 October. Available from: www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/oct/16/anti-terrorism-strategy-spies-innocents
- H, M. Government. (2010). *De-centralization and the Localism Bill: an Essential Guide*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government. www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/1793908.pdf
- Harbermas, (1985): In Flick, U. (1998) *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*: Sage Publications Ltd, London
- Hamm, M. (2009). *Prison Islam in the age of Sacred Terror*. The British Journal of Criminology.
- Hoffman, P. (2004). *Human rights and Terrorism*. Human Rights 26(9)
- Home O. (2011). *Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stop and searches*, Quarterly update to September 2010, Great Britain London: Home Office. www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-
- Homeland Security Institute. (2009). *Recruitment and Radicalisation of School Aged Youth by International terrorist groups VA*: US Department of Education
- Karanja, S. (2011). *An analysis of militant radical terrorism and counter terrorism measures in Kenya, 1985-2010* UON, Kenya
- Kundnani, A. (2009). *Spooked! How not to prevent violent extremism*. London: Institute of Race Relations. Available from: www.irr.org.uk/pdf2/spooked.pdf
- Limb, N. and Dawyer, C. (2001) *Qualitative Methodologies for Geographers: Issues and Debate*: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Moech S. (2012). *The Threat of Terrorism*. SAGE Publications: New York
- Mutua, M. (2002). *Terrorism and Human Rights: Power, Culture and Subordination on*, 8 *Buffalo Human Rights Law Review* 302

- Neumann P. (2010). *Prisons and Terrorism: Radicalization and De-radicalization in 15 Countries*. London: The International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence. pp. 26-31
- Nthamburi, N. (2010). *Fighting terror in East Africa: less Liberty for More security? Analysis of anti-terrorism Legislation and its impact on human rights*
- Odero, H. (2009). *Multilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism*. Kenya and the UN URI: <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080/handle/123456789/5291>
- Patton, M. Q. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*. California: Sage Publications.
- Patton, M.Q. (1990) *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd edition), Newbury Park, CA: Sage publications Ltd, London
- Precht, T (2007). *Home grown terrorism and Islamist radicalization in Europe*. Research report funded by the Danish Ministry of Justice.
- Roy, O. (2008). *Al Qaeda in the West as a Youth Movement: The Power of a Narrative MICROCON Policy Working Paper 2*
- Sageman, M (2004). *Understanding Terror Networks*. University of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Press.
- Sageman, M. (2008). *Leaderless Jihad Terror Networks in the 21st Century*. Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania.
- Schwartz, J. Dunkel, S. & Waterman, S. (2008). *Terrorism: An Identity Theory Perspective Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 32:537–559, 2009: Taylor & Francis Group, online DOI: 10.1080/10576100902888453
- Sobek, C and N, Braithwaite. (2005). *Victims of Success: The American Dominance and Terrorism. Conflict Management and Peace Science*
- Stern, J (2011). *What Motivates Terrorists?* Hoover Institution Journal of Security 34 (21) 12
- The Change Institute. (2008). *Studies Into violent radicalization: The beliefs, ideologies and narratives*. A study carried out by the Change Institute for the European Commission – Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security: London
- UN General Assembly. (2006). *United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/288, A/RES/60/288*
- Whitaker, B. (2003). *Al-Qaida tape calls for more attacks; Follow example of 9/11, urges voice purportedly of top Bin Laden aide*. The Guardian online. URL: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/alqaida/story/0,12469,960962,00.html>
- Whitaker, D., J. (2003). *A Terrorism Reader. (Second edition)*. London: Routledge.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELECTED YOUTHS IN MOMBASA COUNTY

My name is Charles Chacha Sibena, a student at University of Nairobi in the department of Sociology. I am undertaking a research in order to establish attitudes of youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County, Kenya. Information gathered from the questionnaire will be for the purpose of the study and there will be no mention of names in order to conceal the identity of the respondents.

Thank you. Let me now proceed to ask you the questions.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1) Gender?

a) Male ()

b) Female ()

2) Age?

a) Between 18-22 ()

b) Between 23-27 ()

c) Between 28-32 ()

d) Between 34-37 ()

3) Highest Level of Education?

a) Secondary ()

b) College ()

c) University ()

d) Other ()

Specify.....
.....

4) What's your Employment Status?

- a) Unemployment ()
- b) Casual Jobs ()
- c) Permanent Work ()
- d) Business ()
- e) Other ()

Specify.....
.....

5) What's your Marital Status?

- a) Married ()
- b) Single ()
- c) Separated ()
- d) Divorces ()

6) What are your main reasons for Unemployment?

- a) Lack of Skills ()
- b) Lack of Education ()
- c) Lack of Jobs ()
- d) High Competition ()
- e) Other Reasons ()

Specify.....
.....

Section B: Youth Involvement in Terrorism in Mombasa County

1) Do the youth in Mombasa County have a positive inclination towards Terrorism?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

2) What are the major reasons for youth involvement in terrorism in Mombasa County?

Lack of Knowledge

.....
.....
.....

Ignorance

.....
.....

Revenge

.....
.....
.....

Expression of Identity

.....
.....
.....

Lack of Guidance

.....
.....
.....

3) How would you rate the level of youth involvement in Terrorism in Mombasa County?

a. Very High ()

b. High ()

c. Very Low ()

d. Low ()

4) In your own view what are the effects of terrorism (Please Explain)

.....

5) In your own view, what are the Negative implications of youth involvement in Terrorism in Mombasa County?

Explain.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6) Do you think Government Involvement help in Eradicating acts of Terrorism?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

7) How has the Government helped in eradicating Terrorism in Mombasa County?

Offering Appropriate Advice and Support to the Youth Yes () No ()

a) Funding Youth Projects Yes () No ()

b) Positive Youth Development Yes () No ()

c) Youth Education Yes () No ()

d) Any other way: Please

Explain.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8) What is the role played by Administration Officers in Mombasa County in eradicating Terrorism?

Explain.....

.....

.....

.....
.....

8) Where are most youths born and brought up?

Slums ()

Semi Slums ()

9) Does the youth upbringing contribute to their positive motivation towards terrorism?

Explain.....
.....
.....

10) In your own assessment, what is the most anti-social behavior that youth in Mombasa Indulge?

Use of drugs and alcohol ()

Pre-marital sex ()

Armed robbery ()

Crimes & Terrorism ()

APPENDIX II: KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

My name is Charles Chacha Sibena, a student at University of Nairobi in the department of Sociology. I am undertaking a research in order to establish attitudes of youth towards terrorism in Mombasa County, Kenya. Information gathered from the study will be for the purpose of the study and there will be no mention of names in order to conceal the identity of the respondents.

Thank you. Let me now proceed to ask you the questions.

1. In your own words how would you explain the term terrorism?
2. Is youth involvement in terrorism rampant in Mombasa County?
3. What do you think are the major causes of youth involvement in crime
4. Is Muslim religion a contributor to terrorism in Mombasa County
5. Does family play a role in youth involvement in terror activities?
6. How has the Government of Kenya come in to help eradicating terrorism in the County?
7. In your own opinion, why do you think Mombasa County is prone to crimes of terrorism?
8. What are the major implications of youth involvement in terrorism
9. Do you think the Al-Qaeda group is formed for revenge purposes?
10. What are the main reasons for youth involvement in crime?
11. What factors motivate and sustain youth in terrorism activities in Mombasa County?
12. Has the National and County Governments done enough to curb this crime?
13. In your opinion what can be done to curb terrorism?