

**CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY WATCHDOG COMMITTEES IN
PROMOTING NATIONAL SECURITY: A CASE OF KENYA'S NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND
SECURITY**

MAJIBA KIRUNGU

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE IN MASTERS OF
SCIENCE IN GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY OF AFRICA
NAZARENE UNIVERSITY**

JUNE 2021

DECLARATION

ii

DECLARATION

I declare that this document and the research that it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

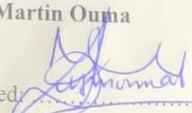
Students Signature:  Date: 29th June, 2021

Name: Kirungu Majiba

Registration Number: 17S03DMGP011

This research project was conducted under my supervision and is submitted with my approval as university supervisor

Dr. Martin Ouma

Signed: 

Date: 29th June, 2021

Dr. David Kabera Muthondeki

Signed: 

Date: 29th June, 2021

Africa Nazarene University
Nairobi, Kenya

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my family, friends and my supervisor for the counsel and support which made it easier to accomplish this project in the prescribed period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ABSTRACT	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	viii
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.1	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2. Background of the Study.....	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	6
1.4 Purpose of the Study	7
1.5 Objectives of the Study	7
1.6 Research Questions	7
1.7 Significance of the Study	8
1.8 Scope of the Study.....	9
1.9 Delimitations of the study	9
1.10 Limitations of the Study	10
1.11 Assumptions of the Study	11
1.12 Theoretical framework	11
1.12.1 <i>The Delegation of Power; Agency Theory</i>	11
1.12.2 <i>Political Philosophy Theory</i>	13
1.12.3 <i>Security Dilemma Theory</i>	14
1.13 Conceptual Framework	16
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	18
2.1 Introduction	18
2.2 Review of Literature.....	18
2.2.1 <i>Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees on Administration and Security</i>	18
2.2.2 <i>Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security to promote Kenya's national security</i>	22
2.2.3 <i>Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on administration and Security</i>	25
2.2.4 <i>Measures to improve the performance of the Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security</i>	28

2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
2.5 Research Gaps	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Research Design.....	33
3.3 Study Site/Location.....	33
3.4 Target Population	34
3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size	35
(1+ Ne ²)	35
3.6 Data Collection Instruments.....	36
3.6.1 Questionnaire and Interview Guide	36
3.6.2 Pretest of Research Instruments.....	37
3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instrument	37
3.6.4 Validity of Research Findings	38
3.7 Data Analysis	38
3.8 Ethical Considerations.....	39
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	40
4.1 Introduction	40
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.....	40
4.2.1 Response Rate	40
4.2.2 Age of Respondent	41
4.2.3 Gender of Respondent	42
4.2.4 Level of Education.....	43
4.2.5 Respondents Position	44
4.3 Descriptive Results.....	45
4.3.1 Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees on Administration and Security.....	46
4.3.2 Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security.....	48
4.3.3 Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security.....	52
4.3.4 Measures to improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security.....	54
4.3.5 Correlation Analysis	58
4.3.6 Regression Analysis.....	60
4.3.7 ANNOVA Test.....	61

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	63
5.1 Introduction	63
5.2 Summary of Major Findings	63
5.3 Discussion of Research Findings	65
5.3.1 <i>Relationship between Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security and Promotion of National Security</i>	65
5.3.2 <i>Effectiveness of the Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security</i>	66
5.3.3 <i>Challenges Facing Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security</i>	68
5.3.4 <i>Measures Adopted to Improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security</i>	70
5.4 Conclusions	71
5.5 Recommendations	72
5.6 Areas for Further Research	73
REFERENCES	75
APPENDICES	83
APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.....	83
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	84
APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE	89
APPENDIX IV: ANU RESEARCH PERMIT	90
APPENDIX V: NACOSTI RESEARCH PERMIT	91
APPENDIX VI: IMAGE MAP OF KENYA’S PARLIAMENT	92

ABSTRACT

The Kenya National Assembly's departmental committee on administration and security is mandated by the constitution to oversight security agencies in the country so as to ensure that they are adequately facilitated to secure people and their property within the confines of the law. The purpose of this study was to examine the contribution of National Assembly's administration and security committee in promoting national security. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to determine effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, to examine the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security and identify measures adopted to improve parliamentary committee on administration and security in promoting national security in Kenya. The study was anchored on three theories which were the Delegation of Power Theory, The Political Philosophy Theory and Security Dilemma Theory. The study adopted descriptive research design to examine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Target population was 81 people who included 19 parliamentary watchdog committee members 10 employees of parliamentary watchdog committee secretariat and 72 members of the public who attended parliamentary proceedings. The study adopted stratified random sampling method to group together respondents with same characteristics. Purposive sampling was then applied to select respondents for interview. A pretest was conducted to ensure validity and reliability of data collection instrument. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics derived from the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) while qualitative data was analyzed through examining the content in the narratives obtained from open ended questions in the questionnaire as well as interviews. Presentation of data was done in form of frequency tables and graphs while qualitative data was presented using narratives and verbatim. Correlation and regression analysis were done where ($R= 894$). The study found out that functions of parliamentary watchdog committee, effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee, challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee and measures adopted y parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had a significant relationship with promotion of national security. The study recommends that parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security in Kenya should make clear recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security, properly conduct oversight on internal security operations, ensure good strategies are adopted, eliminate challenges entrenching of required skills and avoidance of bureaucracies, improve further their operational independence as well as engage experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation in the ever-changing security environment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am greatly obliged to the almighty God for the blessings he has shown to me and for giving me the strength and inspiration throughout the formulation of this study. I secondly acknowledge the support accorded by my supervisors, Dr. Martin Ouma and Dr. David Kabera Muthondeki in correcting all the drafts and the insights accorded. My heartfelt appreciation goes to my friend Theophanus Momanyi for the endless support and encouragement that kept me going. I acknowledge the support of my wife Grace Kirungu in undertaking this study. Thank you all for your incredible support.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Expert Opinion: In the context of this study, expert opinion seeking is used to imply the process of obtaining security related advice from individuals who are trained on matters of security.

Institutional Changes: These are considered as rules and expectations that govern human interactions and paths of development in society, specifically with regard to security committees for the context of this study.

Monitoring and Review: Monitoring is the ongoing process of regularly collecting and analyzing relevant information to make sure you are doing what you set out to do, while review is done at the end of a given period or engagement to determine the success and variations for proper controls.

National Security: National security is the security of a nation state, including its citizens, economy, and institutions, which is regarded as a duty of government.

Parliamentary Watchdog committee: In the context of this study, it is a panel of parliamentarians who oversight security agencies to guard against illegal practices and weaknesses of implementing security policies.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DI:	Defense Intelligence
GCHQ:	Government Communications Headquarters
EAC:	East African Community
EALA:	East African Legislative Assembly
HPSCI:	House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
ISC:	Intelligence and Security Committee
NSC:	National Security Council
NDMS:	National Disaster Management System
NSCCG:	National Security Council Coordinating Group
ONS:	Office of National Security
RSLAF:	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
SIS:	Security Intelligence Service
SSCI:	Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
UK:	United Kingdom
UNAMSIL:	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
USA:	United States of America

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework.....	16
Figure 4.1 Age of Respondent.....	42
Figure 4.2 Gender of Respondent.....	43
Figure 4.3 Level of Education.....	44
Figure 4.4 Respondent's Position.....	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Target Population.....	37
Table 3.2 Sample Size.....	36
Table 4.1 Response Rate.....	41
Table 4.2 Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee.....	47
Table 4.3 Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security.....	50
Table 4.4 Challenges Facing Kenya’s Parliamentary Watchdog Committee.....	53
Table 4.5 Measures to Improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security.....	56
Table 4.6 Multiple Correlation Analysis.....	59
Table 4.7 Multiple Regression Analysis.....	61
Table 4.8 ANNOVA Test.....	62

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: A case of Kenya's national assembly departmental committee on administration and security. The chapter also describes the background information, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives as well as research questions. The study at the same time highlights the significance, scope delimitations, limitations as well as assumptions of the study. It will also provide a description of the theoretical foundation as well as draw a conceptual framework.

1.2. Background of the Study

Parliaments first came to being during the reign of King Henry III, during his time as a king he needed the counsel and consent of his barons, knights and clerics on matters of law and taxation and it was during this time that the name parliament was first used to describe these assemblies. In modern days' parliaments play an important role in the process of democratic reforms as well as governance of institutions. Different countries may be faced with different political and governance challenges but common to them is the centrality of parliament as part of the three arms of a democratic government. Universally the core functions of parliaments are representation of the views of citizens, where parliamentarians engage the citizens through various means to understand their views and table their interests in parliament (Phillip & Anders, 2013).

The other key role is making laws by either changing existing laws or repealing laws which are no longer needed. Parliaments are also responsible for holding the

executive to account through oversight and watchdog role, they ensure that the executive and governments implement policies or laws by pointing out problematic areas and helps to identify problems and policy challenges that require attention. Finally, parliaments play a key role in the budgeting process by ensuring that the nation generates income and helps to facilitate allocation of the resources for public spending. (Arthur, 2002)

The origin of parliamentary committees' system can be traced as far back as the year 1340, where members of committees were appointed to frame a particular statute from a petition or bill. (Jameson, 1894). In the 21st century it has been noted that parliaments work effectively through standing committees which are established in parliament to allow parliamentarians to work in smaller groups as opposed to involving the plenary. These committees are vital organs in the process of legislation, without which, the proceedings of a legislature could grind to a halt for the volume of activities that would have to be considered at plenary. Committee proceedings are more engaging and bipartisan than the case with proceedings in the full house (The National Assembly of Kenya, 2017). They have the ability to perform investigations, hear evidence from witnesses, travel outside parliament for inquiries and seek advice from experts before reporting their findings to the house.

The world over, the role of Parliamentary committees for national security functions cannot be underestimated in ensuring that there is an overall improvement in the manner in which security and safety functions are executed by the relevant authorities. In most cases, security issues are matters of great concern to the nation surrounded by confidentiality not only to individual countries at national level, but also at international level encompassing the efforts of member states to a region bloc or even a continental issue (Maria, 2015). For instance, in the United States of America (USA),

the role of watchdog and oversight for security and administration of the states is undertaken by National Security Council (NSC) which provides advisory to the president with regard to measures of integrating domestic, military and foreign policies on security matters (Bolton & Kent, 2017).

Further, NSC facilitates an improved cooperation between different government agencies in terms of the implementation of such identified policies. These two functions are undertaken on the basis of oversight authority in the Senate and the House of Representatives, on which Parliamentary committees plays an integral role (Maria, 2015). These are major milestones towards public security oversight as elucidated by United Nations Development Program report (Cole, Kerstin & Katrin, 2008).

In order to achieve this role, Parliamentary committees have a specific focus in the overall functions by having in place an elaborate procedure of putting questions to the Executive as one of the ways in which Parliament holds the Executive to account (Brown, 2018). Further, it is important to note that the NSC is charged with the responsibility of budgetary watchdog or oversight by ascertaining whether the funds allocated to the security sector are put into proper use with regard to the demands for purposes of accountability (Daalder & Destler, 2019). Specifically, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), created in 1977, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI), created one year before, makes up the legislative oversight of the United States intelligence community (Maria, 2015). The HPSCI oversees routine matters such as bureaucratic budgets, confirmations, programs and legislation, and oversight of the community's specific functions: (Daalder & Destler, 2019). The role played by NSC, HPSCI and SSCI therefore helps to check the

executive while at the same time brings about transparency and accountability. These are essential tasks of watchdog committees.

For the case of Australia, The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security is constituted under section 28 of the *Intelligence Services Act 2001* and it is charged with the responsibility of conducting inquiries into matters referred to it by the Senate, the House of Representatives or by a Minister of the Commonwealth Government. Other roles of the committee include providing oversight, budget allocation and legislation (Nick, 2017). All these functions are aimed at ensuring that the security apparatus in the country are kept accountable and helped in executing their mandates in order to keep Australia safe and secure (Lyon, 2017).

In the United Kingdom (UK), the Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC) was first established by the Intelligence Services Act of 1994 as a statutory committee appointed by and reporting to the Prime Minister (Devanny & Josh, 2014). It is a joint committee of parliamentarians comprising nine members from both houses of parliament but is and always has been dominated by members of the House of Commons (Blitz, 2019). The committee is instrumental in reviewing expenditures by security agencies so as to be within the provided budget and with high levels of accountability and transparency. The committee examines expenditure operations, as well as policies and operations of the UK's main security agencies, which are the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or MI6), the Security Service (MI5), the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and Defense Intelligence (DI). This promotes the overall security oversight and management in the country (Adhami, 2015).

In the African context, different countries have different arrangements in which case their parliamentary committees are able to execute their oversight mandates to the

overall security levels in the continent. For instance, in Sierra Leone, the NSC is headed by the President of the Republic and the main role of this watchdog committee is to define and implement national security policies through the support of the Sierra Leone's Office of National Security (ONS) which was established in the year 2002 as a non-political structure to serve as the NSC secretariat (Bellamy & Hunt, 2015). Other agencies that form part of the NSC are senior representatives from the police in the country, Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (Bernath & Nyce, 2014). Their main roles include the review, monitoring, budgeting and supervision of security agencies programs, activities, and policy implementation (Galic, 2017).

In the context of East Africa Legislative Assembly, issues related to security are managed by the Committee on regional affairs and conflict resolution. The functions of this Committee would revolve around the implementation of the provisions of the treaty relating to regional affairs which include political, security, and socio-economic matters. Joint efforts are made by EAC member states to focus on security issues through the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), bringing together all member states which include Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda (Owaka & Mutabazi, 2018). The respective member states parliamentary groups support the agenda of collaborative security measures within the region to safeguard security of its citizens against domestic and external aggression (Alusa, 2017). According to the common agreement, security concerns are not just an obligation as stipulated for under the treaty for the establishment of the EAC but a desire by the EALA to ensure citizens fully embrace the economic bloc. Therefore, this is a shared responsibility among the member states, supported by the countries' domestic security agencies (Owaka & Mutabazi, 2018).

On the Kenyan context, the national assembly committee on administration and security is mandated under the constitution of Kenya to perform among other functions, the overall oversight of security agencies in the country and report its findings to parliament for remedial actions. However, not much is known about the committee's specific role and how it is executed. The effectiveness of the committee is a matter of discussion and the lack of documented evidence in this light as well as on the strategies it uses and the challenges that stand on the way of its work leave a lot of grey areas compounding the allegations of opaqueness in its activities.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Many incidents pointing to security lapses or threats to national security such as the killing of 42 police officers by armed bandits in Baragoi in 2012, police use of excessive force to handle unarmed civilians and the issuance of shoot to kill orders by national government administrators in contravention of various legal provisions have in the recent past generated discussions on the ability of the parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in executing its oversight mandate. Other allegations on corruption of members of the committee not to give adverse reports to parliament coupled with the opaque manner in which the committee goes about its work add to the ever-growing concerns on the usefulness and effectiveness of the watchdog committees in the governance of the security agencies. The place of a parliamentary committee in handling the administrative and security issues is grounded in the constitution and other statutory provisions to help Parliament deliver on its legislation, representation and oversighting of the government, especially the executive arm.

Studies on contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: have been conducted in various parts of the world. A study by Aluko

(2015) focused on factors enhancing parliamentary oversight for effective security sector reform in democratic Nigerian respectively. Aluko's study established ineffectiveness on the part of watchdog committees in performing their oversight functions which partly accounted for the security agencies' violation of fundamental human rights. Gichohi (2006) focused on the functionality of Kenya's national assembly's parliamentary committee systems without addressing the contribution of the watchdog committee on administration and security in promotion of national security. These studies neither addressed the strategies employed by the watchdog committees in executing their mandate nor the challenges bedeviling these committees. It is these gaps in the existing literature that this study sought to fill.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this research was to examine the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: the case of Kenya's national assembly departmental committee on administration and security

1.5 Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security.
- ii. To determine the effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security
- iii. To evaluate the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security
- iv. To analyze the measures that can improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security

1.6 Research Questions

- i. What are the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security?

- ii. What strategies are used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security?
- iii. What are the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security?
- iv. What measures can be put in place to counter challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The conduct of the study was of paramount significance to parliamentarians and the numerous stakeholders in the security sector. The study benefits parliamentarians to generate informed decisions in parliament in matters related to security by clearly understanding the relevance of their mandates while at the same time enable them to carry out good debates and hence creation of good laws to govern the national security.

The study enables parliament's oversight committee to ensure preventive measures are put in place in advance in terms of policy as opposed to being reactive after insecurity incidences. Watchdog roles help to improve processes which in turn lead to improved policy making. Indeed, oversight brings more people into the decision-making process to put checks and balances, and hence the decisions arrived at always reflects the interests of society as a whole.

The study was also important in the field of researchers as it serves as reference source for future researchers. It also benefits policy makers who include the government of Kenya with formulation that can strengthen policies that help in the promotion of national security. The public also benefits from the study as its findings if adopted ensure effective national security which many of the Kenyan society yearns for. This brings about democracy which is the cornerstone of good governance. Finally, this

study was paramount in assisting the public to understand government spending by highlighting waste within public funded services.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This study was conducted in Kenya's national assembly departmental committee on administration and security and examined the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: The study sought to obtain views from members of the departmental committee on administration, members of the secretariat and parliamentary staff members of staff who work within Kenyan parliament. The study was carried out for a period of three months from March to May 2021. The study only covered four objectives; which were the role of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security, nature of government support to members of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security, key challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security and identifying strategies to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security

1.9 Delimitations of the study

Delimitations of a study are confining elements in any study which are derived from what the researcher will choose not to include in the research (Simon & Goes, 2011). In the current study the research was delimited to other objectives other than the four that has been adopted which are; role of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security, nature of government support to members of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security, key challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security and

strategies adopted to counter challenges of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security in promoting national security

Further, it was envisaged that the methodological assumptions for the study had an impact in the study. Specifically, this research did not cover research design, target population and sample size which were not been adopted in this study. However, care was taken to maintain an objective stance throughout the conduct of this study so that reliability and validity of the study was improved. It also did not cover other parliamentary watchdog committees other than parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security

1.10 Limitations of the Study

Study limitations refer to the inadequacies/occurrences that hamper some of the workings of the study (Price & Murnan, 2004). It was again anticipated that this study will be limited to several hindrances which include the level of honesty to be exercised by the respondents. This limitation was overcome by the researcher emphasizing the importance of the research to various national security stakeholders. Additionally; the global pandemic of coronavirus was also another potential limiting factor especially in the context of data gathering. The researcher collected data via e-mail as well as phone calls, where applicable preventive measures like social distances, washing hands and wearing masks applied. Although the researcher did not have control over these factors, efforts were put in order to minimize its potential implications in achieving the research's objectives. In case respondents feel threatened in the process of information provision, the researcher will assure them of their anonymity and confidentiality so as to encourage them to provide truthful information.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

Assumptions of a research are real expectations that a researcher comes up with in order to influence the application and the progress of the research process. Creswell (2017). The main assumptions of the study included postulation that the interviewed. The study also conducted and completed within the specified period of three months that January – May 2021. Further, the researcher assumed that there was a statistical relationship between the variables as presented by the objectives. The researcher again assumed that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security has a role to play in promotion of national security.

1.12 Theoretical framework

To identify and examine the key debates linked to the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees on national security; the study examined the delegation of power; agency theory, political philosophy theory and the security dilemma theory.

1.12.1 The Delegation of Power; Agency Theory

The delegation of power theory was proponed by Lupia in the year 2001. The theory of delegation of power refers to a situation where people rely on others to fulfill duties on their behalf. The underlying assumptions of this theory are that the person with delegated power is expected to represent the person who has delegated the powers. The best example here is law makers where power is delegated from parliament to cabinet ministers, civil servants as well as security agencies (Arthur, 2002). The theory of delegation of power; *agency* model in relation to this study occurs when the agents who are parliamentarians are allowed by law to make critical decisions on behalf of the

principals who are the constituents (Riccardo and Frederick, 2013). Those chosen and authorized to make laws are parliamentarians, they are the ones with the power of legislative, which is derived from the people. The legislature only delegates power to parliamentarians to make laws (John, 1960), who have to take people interests first during the crafting of laws governing the country.

The theory relates to the legislative role of legislation, representation, oversight or watchdog role given to parliamentarians by the people they represent; they are supposed to detect and prevent abuse, and take care of tax payers' money (John, 1690). All this is aimed at protecting the public and helping in improving transparency, accountability and increased knowledge and understanding of government policies by the people.

A research on delegation by Arthur and McCubbins (1998) revealed that the principal and agent share common interests, in other words they desire the same outcomes. However, hitches in the relationship between principal and agent arise when the two do not have common interests and when abuse of power by the agent emerges. Further the theory of delegation of power; agency becomes invalid when there is a conflict of interest between the principal (people) and the agent (parliamentarians) and this happens when the agent acts solely in his/her own interests and overlooks the interests of the principal. It is very common for parliamentarians in modern days particularly in Africa to take their personal interest more seriously than those of the people they represent. This happens when the agents fail to detect and prevent abuse, fails to hold the government to account and fails to ensure policies that favour the people are made and enforced; and instead, they concentrate in policies that protect their personal interests and those that help them and their families to enrich themselves.

This theory supports the first objective of this study which is to examine the delegation of power by EAC member states to EALA in enhancing regional cooperation and security within the EAC region. The assembly among other tasks is empowered to enact laws and policies that are meant to ensure that the partner States shall establish common foreign and security policies to strengthen the security of the community, safeguard the common values, fundamental interests, rule of law, respect for human rights, and independence of the Community (East African Community EAC Treaty, 1999). The theory also supports the second objective of monitoring and reviewing function of the committee of administration and security of parliament of Kenya in promoting national security.

While delegation of power theory allows parliamentarians to benefit from the expertise and abilities of other fellow parliamentarians, the issue of this theory arises from the fact that delegation entails transfer of power meaning every time parliamentarians delegate to bureaucrats, they give away a portion of their authority to govern. This therefore implies that the power is delegated to can abuse the power they receive. This therefore shows why some people see delegation as abdication of duties. This then makes the researcher to move to political philosophy theory for the purpose of ensuring the study's success.

1.12.2 Political Philosophy Theory

The political philosophy theory was first postulated by Locke in the year 1632. The theory of political philosophy stresses on the ideas related values which include justice democracy and power within a state. The theory is founded on the premises of politics, law, rights, property, justice, authority's enforcement of law, and liberty (Dryzek, Honig & Phillips, 2015). According to Kraut, R, (2002) The underlying

assumptions of Political philosophy is that it assumed that it through laid down laws and justice system that we are able to set standards of justice and define public power. We are also able to demand for answers to issues that affect the people and point out injustices. In the case of this study, the theory brings together a number of dimensions in determining how certain aspects of political leadership should govern, taking into consideration the appropriate mechanism that can enhance security, peace and liberty (Assiter, 2014).

For a country that is rooted on democracy, this is a very important theoretical model as it promotes unity and cohesion among different parties, which should primarily work towards the common good of all publics (Parkinson & Mansbridge, 2012). Moreover, the theory supports enforcement of practices which should be defined on a number of parameters which include vital rights, legitimacy freedoms to mention but a few (Alexander, 2008). Applying this theory to the context of this study, it supports the overall objective of watchdog role of parliaments over the security sector. In this case the government and indeed the security sector should be subordinate to parliament and adhere to the laws and policies provided by them.

1.12.3 Security Dilemma Theory

Security dilemma theory was first developed by Butterfield in 1950. The security dilemma theory applies when a nation intends to intensify its security by either increasing its military strength or its weapons for its own reason but in turn makes its neighboring countries to responding by also taking the same measures of enhancing their military (Baylis & Smith, 2015). The World War I is the main example of security dilemma (Wendt, 2014). Those who support this theory believed that big European powers felt insecure the reason of going to war.

This theory is specifically relevant to the current study particularly on the context of the fourth objective which aimed at examining the key challenges that have impacted national security, especially on committee institutional changes. Primarily, this implies that some strategic changes and goals should be examined from the context of how other states can react to decisions made. And this should be the role of security committees as watchdog organs, to promote peace not only within a country's borders, but also with other international community.

It is parliaments through committees that have the ultimate decision to authorize their military to go to war declare state of emergency, endorse government policies and approving the use of public funds. With this power vested to them, they have authority over the executive to stop a country to go to war. For instance, the most recent dispute between Kenya and Somali border disagreement over which direction the two countries border extends into the Indian Ocean. This area around 100000 sq. kilometers with large oil deposits are claimed by Kenya and Somalia. This case can be used to explain the role of security committees that should be playing in advising relevant authorities and personnel in the executive, so that such tensions should be reduced and avoided completely where possible, for the good of both countries.

Security Dilemma Theory has its weakness in Butterfield's attribution of the ultimate source of the dilemma to the universal sin as well as humanity. This seems to be logically incompatible with his other information as contained in his other research work which agrees that the security dilemma is unintentional in origin and that conflict driven by the security dilemma are tragic. If the society do harm against one another due to the universe sin of humanity, then they are programmed to harm themselves and there is no exception to this rule; and if so then there is no real uncertainty about each other's intentions.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a figure that depicts the relationships between variables in a study (Kothari, 2014). The figure relates the research subject to the objectives in use. Figure 1.1 presents a graphical presentation on how the input relates to the output of the study.

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

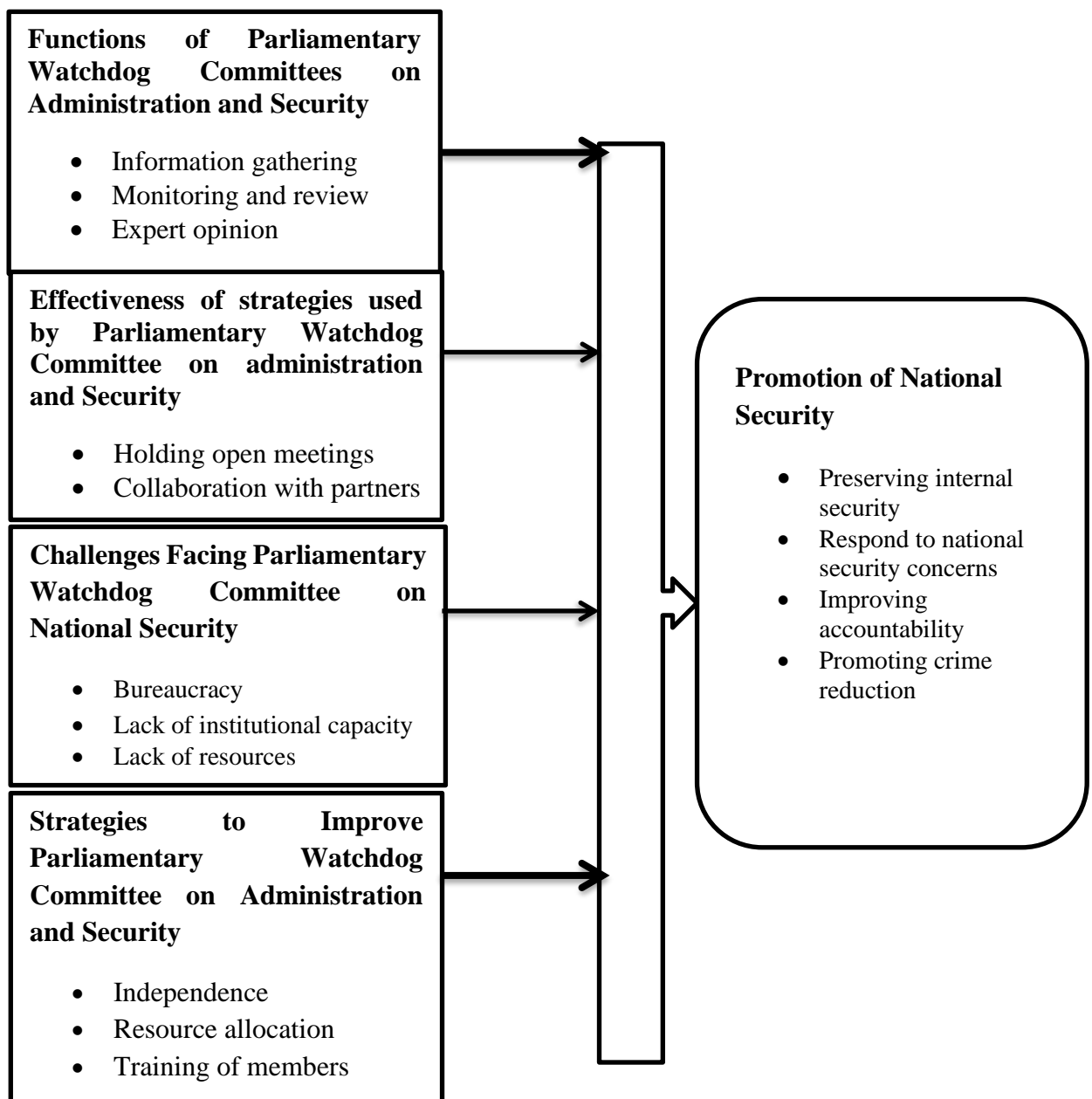


Figure 1.2 Conceptual Framework

Source Researcher (2021)

The conceptual framework provided on figure 2.1 above has shown that there is a hypothesized relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable of the study. An independent variable is the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the dependent variable. A dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in a scientific experiment. Therefore, this study perceives that monitoring and reviewing function, information gathering function, expert opinion and publicizing function, as well as examining of the key challenges faced by the parliamentary committee on administration and security are important functions of parliamentary watchdog committees in enhancing national security.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the research is to examine the contributions of parliamentary watchdog committees on national security amongst the East African member states. The chapter will represent empirical evidence from previous literature in relation to the study variables.

2.2 Review of Literature

A number of studies have explored different dimensions related to parliamentary committee's role on national security. On this study, the empirical review will be split into sub-sections representing the objectives that guided the study.

2.2.1 Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees on Administration and Security

Parliament is usually referred to as the legislative branch of government. According to the English philosopher and political theorist John Locke's model of separation of power, the legislative and executive powers are to be separated. Legislation is to prescribe rules and the power of execution, and the executive is subordinate and accountable to the legislature (Daniels, 2019). As the body that represents the people, parliament is called upon to identify problems that are faced by the people they represent and see that the administration of public policy echoes and meets the people's needs.

According to Kempe (2018), a national security policy is an important tool in promoting how security issues are monitored and reviewed from time to time. The

author asserts that national security policy provides frameworks on how countries should assess their security measures, with a focus on a global perspective in which countries should borrow and enhance their domestic policies. Kempe, (2018) provided examples of National Security Policies (NSP) that have been heralded as the best development frameworks for assisting in monitoring and reviewing of security measures.

Although there is legal and ethical consideration in the adoption of artificial intelligence, it is important for countries to automate the process of gathering information with regard to security measures, and this can be done by parliamentary committees through implementation of automation process, and advocating for countries to adopt automated process in gathering information. Babuta (2020) this can be achieved through proper information gathering, monitoring and seeking of expert opinion from professionals.

Retter, (2020) pointed out that it is important for the watchdog authorities to gather information on how concerns of national security play a role in other sectors and this will be informative to different agencies in taking security issues rather seriously. According to the research, through advocacy campaigns and research, elaborate information will be gathered from all stakeholders who will help policy makers develop meaningful national security policies.

Parliament also is called upon to monitor the executive with a view to ensure that agreed policy is properly implemented and delivered to targeted citizens. The roles of identifying problems faced by the people and that of monitoring the executive are key in modern democracy. According to Kimutai (2014), lack of the two in any government will lead to lack of oversight and may lead to bad governance by the

executive. In most of the cases where we have had bad governance it leads to erosion of the authority and makes governments not to function properly.

According to a publication by (Bolton, 2017) on the responsibilities and functions of parliamentary watchdog parliamentary committees on national security, it is asserted that the primary role of watchdog is to gather sufficient information that can be used in making decisions by different state agencies that are charged with the responsibility of maintaining security in a country. Indeed, advisory functions cannot be objective if they are not based on evidence that has been critically analyzed and assessed with regard to emerging issues on a global perspective as far as security is concerned (Alqahtani, 2014). It is noted that security is a sensitive aspect to any government and can affect all other sectors, and therefore must be given the appropriate attention it deserves.

Lynch, (2019) states that seeking opinion from experts as well as publicizing helps the county to identify priority areas that needs special focus, in combating insecurity issues. For example, if information gathering is adequate, it is possible for a country to identify potential threats from terrorism group for perhaps planned attacks, and this can be used through expert opinion to identify the preventive measures, rather than waiting for the attacks to be staged and then acting in a reactive manner.

The Global Peace Index, (2018) has identified countries such as Iceland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Portugal, Denmark, Canada, Singapore, and Japan as the most peaceful countries in the world. These countries have the most ideal strategies for national security and have the most effective measures to monitor the implementation of policies aimed at ensuring national security. On the contrary, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq, and Somalia are identified as the least peaceful countries and this is

attributed to the inability to develop ideal strategies for national security and failure to enforce proper policies that enhances national security.

According to a publication by the United Kingdom of 2015, the national security strategy is an important tool that integrates efforts from the Prime Minister and Parliament in executing their mandates as far as security issues are concerned. Further, this helps in determining the specific limits and interests of the parliamentary watchdog committee in monitoring and reviewing the activities and actions of different security organs in the region (United Kingdom, 2015). Additionally, a publication focusing on South Africa established that a national security framework is important as it gives laws and regulations to be followed by parliamentary select committees in holding into account the individuals and agencies tasked with the responsibilities of implementing the security reforms (Daniels, 2019). Nonetheless, Daniels (2019) observed that the effectiveness of parliamentary committees as a watchdog in the function of monitoring and reviewing largely depends on the level of democracy in a country and the extent to which leaders are willing to abide to the constitutional requirements.

Alqahtani (2014) observed that in the modern security environments, there are a lot of emerging issues that security oversight committees in different countries must be aware of activities which are being executed by for instance cyber terrorists. Such activities call for security organs to monitor and review them. As a matter of fact, countries such as Afghanistan, Nigeria, Sudan and Somalia have been hard hit by terrorist activities because of lack of operational awareness among the government agencies involved in security operations to detect and mitigate potential threats to national security of those countries (Babuta, 2020). A good example is the impact of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria that worsened between the years 2009 to the year

2015, in which case the situation became worse in 2015 in the number of people killed through bombings and shooting.

Mutula (2015) revealed that Kenya has been considered to be under siege because of insufficient information gathering with regard to security issues, a fact that shows there are a number of agencies not doing their work effectively, especially that of the watchdog committee on security. The study opined that it is absolutely important for security policy reforms to be anchored on evidence, which has to be obtained through all-inclusive stakeholder involvement and research, so as to have security policies that are well examined before being adopted.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security to promote Kenya's national security

In any country, parliamentary watchdog committees are one of the fundamental institutions of oversight as they play important roles in its oversight role (Ricardo & Fredrick, 2013). Unfortunately, most countries' parliamentary watchdog committees are weak and ineffective and therefore need to be strengthened. Strengthening of parliamentary watchdog committees is mostly supported by a range of bilateral as well as multilateral donors. This is aimed at enhancing effectiveness of these committees. However, there is little evidence which shows the effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committees strengthening. According to Global Peace Index (2018), it is difficult for donors to determine how to spend their resources in supporting parliamentary watchdog committee for them to come up with well informed decisions. This is because of the nature of local politics of a country as opposed to actions of development partners that play the major role in shaping the effectiveness of a country's parliament.

Donor agencies in form of organizations as well as institutions have been involved in efforts to strengthen as well as support of parliamentary watchdog committees especially those in developing countries; this is to ensure that effective services are offered to people that nation. According to Daniels (2019), these institutions/organizations do so because they want to effect as well as narrow the gap between parliaments potential contribution to good governance, reduction of poverty in relation to the people's requirements. Donor's interest in parliamentary watchdog committee operations is informed by domestic accountability to ensure that spending decisions by the government are scrutinized and that aid is effectively utilized.

Global peace index (2018), the bilateral donors who include the USAID as well as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and United Kingdom' Department for International Development (DFID) plus Austria, Denmark, Belgium as well as Germany are active institutions that offers support to parliamentary watchdog committees across the world. The World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union as well as the Inter-American Development Bank also come into effect in terms of multilateral organizations (Bolton, 2017).

Retter (2020), affirms that there are numbers of national as well as international parliamentary organizations as well as networks which includes the parliamentary center, the Inter Parliamentary Union, the Common Wealth Parliamentary Association, and European Parliamentary for Africa (AWEPA), the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) as well as the global organization of parliamentary against corruption (GOPAC). Parliamentary watchdog strengthening activities range from training individual committee members who work in those committees as institutions to engage with the wider political system within which parliament operates.

The wisdom for any organization/institution to invest resources in parliamentary watchdog committee will depend on the difference that parliamentary watchdog committee makes to effect service delivery which will in turn spur development outcomes. Lynch (2019) on the contrary donors have not shown how parliamentary watchdog committees have succeeded in demonstrating the effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committee's strengthening. According to the Commonwealth Parliament Association, World Bank plus other institutions are currently working on systems aimed at coming up with frameworks for assessing parliamentary watchdog committee's effectiveness. it is important to note that quite a number of useful initiatives to shed light on the functioning of parliamentary watch dog committees especially in developing countries which include the work of the African legislatures project are underway (Galic, 2017)

The increased rate of attacks from external forces such as terror groups are clear indication that watchdog committees have a role in identification of security problems which are executed mercilessly leaving countries at the risk of attacks (Adelaja, 2018). There has to be deliberate efforts by the government in designing ideal support strategies, and this can assist in improving acts of managing insecurity by parliamentary watchdog committees in place. Watchdog committees should be empowered to craft bills that ensure good policies are put in place by parliament to ensure effective service delivery.

According to King (2015), parliamentary watchdog committees should be encouraged the use effective monitoring techniques at workplaces in managing security concerns. This can be impactful in reducing the incidences of insecurity. Parliamentary watchdog committees' support by the government normally aims at enhancing the effectiveness parliament through institutional building capacity of the committee's

members and at the same time putting in place the nuts and bolts of infrastructure as well as equipment (King, 2015).

Though there is little empirical evidence which shows that effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committee's support, it therefore becomes difficult for governments to consider how to spend resources on parliamentary (Doyle, 2017) watchdog committee strengthening to make it come up with well informed decisions according to partners that play any fundamental role in shaping effectiveness of a country's parliamentary watchdog committee. It is important to note that development partners can make a difference and have a responsibility to ensure that their engagement to empowerment of such committees is effective.

According to Ogola (2014), among the determinants of Kenya's security since independence include the level of expert engagement in seeking opinion, so as to demystify the insecurity challenges that the country has faced especially in the recent past. This takes into consideration approaches to minimize insecurity risks posed both by internal and external sources. Fundamentally, Kimutai (2014) puts emphasis on the fact that the source of insecurity concern is not important as the impact, implying that both internal and external sources should be investigated objectively and adequate measures put in place to prevent any of the unprecedented eventualities.

2.2.3 Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on administration and Security

Traditionally, parliaments are seen as having three main roles of legislation, oversight as well as representation. According to Daalder and Destler (2019), Parliamentary watchdog committee plays an important role in crafting important bills that aid parliament in coming up with important legal framework within a country.

These committees assist parliament to keep an eye on the activities of the executive to account on behalf of the country's citizens. Good governance requires that there is a government that is accountable, capable as well as responsive (Nzau & Guyo, 2018). Hope (2014), Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security plays the role of guiding oversight as well as monitoring of the security sector policies and practices.

However, parliaments especially those in developing are known to be weak and ineffective, and this in turn contributes little to good governance as well as poverty reduction. According to African governance report (2019), parliamentary watchdog committee supplements parliament's role of enactment of laws, checking the activities of the government as well as providing direction on debating national issues which aims to promote people's welfare. It is argued that these duties and obligations are not clearly handled with the efficiency and effectiveness it deserves due to various challenges these committees face in its mandate of delivery services. Most of these challenges come as a result of their inability to monitor as well as engage with the public, government as well as security institutions concerning oversight issues (Hope, 2014).

Currently, a number of reasons are known to affect parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to effectively deliver its mandate. According to Doyle (2017), parliaments especially those in developing countries are in a weak position as they look to be marginalized by the executive and constrained by a constitution which does not provide parliamentary its independence under which parliamentary watchdog committees can benefit from. Parliamentary watchdog committees lack institutional capacity as well as resources and therefore are dependent on the executive for access to these resources. The committee is often by-passed during

policy making process at the same time its members lack knowledge as well as skills which is known to affect the outcome of their decisions (Caudle & Stephan, 2019).

According to Galic (2017), parliamentary watchdog committees in the US for instance go through some of the main challenges which include but are not limited to bureaucracy, in which case it is not easy to arrive at a consensus given that the security committees comprise of different individuals with different political, social and economic interests. Further, this is escalated by conflicting priorities among different administration, as political leadership changes from one to the other. Accordingly, Doyle, (2017) maintained that the United States has specifically suffered from this challenge particularly in the shift of administrations from one President to the other especially in the last few decades, owing to different manifestos, leadership styles and ideologies respectively which brings about conflicting priorities in governance.

Additionally, Caudle and Stephan (2019) found out that Netherlands and the UK parliamentary committees have a range of challenges which they continue to face and this include new generation of insecurity founded on the fact that the whole government as well as society are not working together. For parliamentary committees in these regions to be effective, the government must be integrated in their decision-making organs so as to support such committees. According to Daalder and Destler (2019), this presents two dimensional challenges, namely; policy cycles and budget cycles respectively.

In other words, the process of facilitating institutional changes is not easy as every party to it must consent and this may take a longer time than necessary, and this leads to an increased risk particularly with matters to do with security which are extremely sensitive and require prompt actions. In addition to the views presented by

Doyle (2017), a study by Saadoon, (2016) that focused on Iraq, stated that political systems are often the main challenges that parliamentary watchdog committees for security matters face. This impacts greatly on how they expedite their duties and responsibilities.

While putting emphasis on East Africa Community, Nzau and Guyo (2018) observed that Kenya and its neighboring countries face similar problems which are founded on political and natural resources conflicts, and these aspects greatly impact the success of national security committees in ensuring that an objective policy formulation process is implemented. As a matter of fact, this is a support of the fact that the main challenges in institutional changes for many countries are political systems, bureaucracy, conflicting priorities, policy cycles and budget cycles respectively. This indirectly impacts other aspects such as monitoring and reviewing function, information gathering function, and expert opinion seeking and publicizing respectively (Kimutai, 2014).

2.2.4 Measures to improve the performance of the Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

In the modern society, there are a number of prospects parliamentary watchdog committees can utilize to ensure effective national security. According to Galic (2017), these prospects range from global, regional as well as national levels which if tapped well can spur national security within countries. In the security sector, national security is fundamental to any meaningful growth and therefore this should be given prominence by countries concerned. The utmost prospect as well as requirement is for the parliamentary watchdog committees to conduct a survey which can assist in describing

the state of security through data collection which can be used to establish security defects (Saadoon, 2016).

According to Poon (2014), it is important for parliamentary watchdog committee to map out the process of service delivery and ensure that only the universally accepted processes of achieving national security are adopted. It is fundamental for these committees to consider deliberating on issues that directly affect the common people. According to Galic (2017), this approach will inform parliament watchdog committee stakeholders on important issues they are to handle. This will then guide in the facilitation and access to fundamental information to be adopted by parliament for policy formulation.

Maria (2015) argues that for parliaments have to be effective if they are to come up with reliable parliamentary watchdog committees. These committees will only succeed if they are free from any interference from external forces which include the executive. According to any interference from outside forces will hinder effective decision-making process by parliamentary watchdog committees. It is also believed that watchdog committees require resources which include finances, equipment as well as skills which enables them work out on effective decisions. Training of committee members is again seen as important aspect of member's decisions in terms of oversight deliberations (Saadoon, 2016).

The modern society has international parliamentary institutions become a global phenomenon. Philip and Anders (2013), since the end of the cold war, these institutions have rapidly multiplied in a number as well as under a diversity of forms. In the western Balkan's, the region there are several initiatives that relates to parliamentary cooperation which include the Centinje Parliamentary Forum (CPF), the conference of

the European Integration Parliamentary Committees Participating in the Stabilization and Association Process (COSAP) among others. According to Maria (2015), the cooperation ensures efficient way of supporting parliamentary institutions such as watchdog committees on administration and security.

The provision of security as per the will of the people is fundamental in accordance with democratic governance. According to the capacity of Nigeria's parliament to provide effective parliamentary oversight over the country's security sector for the establishment of a democratic security forces is ineffective. According to a study by Aning and Lattery (2012), where Nigeria's parliamentary bodies can be energized for it perform in their oversight functions over the country's security sector. This study adopted descriptive survey research technique. The results indicated that inadequate capacity of parliamentary institutions to perform accounts for incessant violation of the fundamental human rights of the people through a nation's security forces.

In Kenya, a strong committee system is seen as the hallmark of any dynamic legislative assembly which is on how to strengthen the legislative committee system. According to Nzau and Guyo (2018) this is on the understanding that a vibrant parliamentary committee system is an important instrument for parliament in charting of the policy directions. For Legislative institutions to be independent of the Executive arm, it must have a strong internal mechanism to enable it carry out the complicated task of policy oversight that would otherwise not be possible in the plenary session.

A study by Kimutai (2014) which assessed if departmental committees are a creation of parliament and its operations, it was found out that these Committees are creations of the parliament and operate by and large, on the basis of the same rules and

procedure as applicable in the committee of parliament. It was also found out those departmental committees in Kenya pushed the agenda on the role of parliament in budget making and as well adopted Fiscal management bill and at the same time has managed to assist parliament push for reforms especially those related to the review in the standing orders.

2.4 Summary of Literature Review

The reviewed literature outlines the theories that are fundamental and can be adopted by Kenya's parliamentary committee on administration and security in improving national security. Theories such as Delegation of Power Theory; the Political Philosophy Theory and Security Dilemma Theory have been adopted to enhance the understanding of the subject. Literature on monitoring and reviewing function, information gathering function, expert opinion seeking and publicizing and challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary committee on administration and security is promoting national security. The empirical review discusses the experiences many previous scholars had discussed on the subject before. From literature review, it is clear that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security contributes tremendously to promotion of national security among the east African member states: this means that the watchdog members must be professional enough and hardworking in an order to realize the goal of promoting security within the member states.

2.5 Research Gaps

Studies have been conducted in the field of improving national security among different countries across the world. Studies such as Maria (2015) who conducted a study in the United States of America to determine the role of watchdog and oversight

for security and administration of the states under the National Security Council (NSC) which provides advisory to the president with regard to measures of integrating domestic, military and foreign policies on security matters; in another study Daniels (2019) published a document focusing on the state of South Africa national security which established that a national security framework is important as it gives laws and regulations to be followed by parliamentary select committees in holding into account the individuals and agencies tasked with the responsibilities of implementing the security reforms. In Kenya, Kimutai, (2014) conducted a study on the influence of Kenya's parliamentary committee on national security on coming up with important decisions on national security.

The above-mentioned studies concentrated on different locations in America, and South Africa while the Kenyan example concentrated on the influence of Kenya's parliamentary committee on national security whereas this study explores the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees on national security. This then qualifies the researcher's intention of carrying out this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the study examined the methods used in conducting the research. These were precisely important sub-topics such as research design, target population sample size selection, data collection, instrument pretesting, methods and data analysis was included the research design, the target population, the sample size, data collection, data analysis as well as identification of ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

In research methodology, a design is the overall technique that can be used in a study, in ensuring that the research objectives are met whilst answering the specific research questions (Silverman, 2011). In the study, it was proposed that a descriptive research design was important in undertaking the entire process. A descriptive design was important as it makes it possible to answer questions of different forms such as why, who, when, and what (Soeters, Shields & Rietjens, 2014). Precisely, this strategy was suitable for the study as it sought to collect numerical data that was analyzed in order to obtain answers to the study questions.

3.3 Study Site/Location

The study was carried out in Kenya specifically in Nairobi, and focused on the contribution of the national assembly departmental committee on administration and security in promoting national security. Nairobi is the seat of Kenya's National Assembly as well as various security and administrative offices which were of interest

to the study. The state department responsible for national government coordination and security is also headquartered in Nairobi.

3.4 Target Population

A research population are the overall elements that are being studied or investigated (Ndira, Alana & Bucknam, 2011). Although the study sought to examine the role of parliamentary watchdog committee in Kenya, it specifically focused on the national assembly's departmental committee on administration and security. For the purpose of maintaining objectivity and ensuring information richness, the researcher only focused on members of parliamentary departmental committee on administration and security, the committee's secretariat and members of the public who normally attends to parliamentary sessions

To be specific Kenya's parliamentary committee on administration and security had a total of 29 people who included 19 Members of Parliament and 10 people in the secretariat; this also included 72 members of the public who attended parliamentary sessions for five days in the month of April-May 2021. Due to corona virus pandemic, parliamentary only allows a total of 20 members of public per session to the plenary hall. This number made target population in the study and was spread into three cadres as shown in table 3.1

Table 3.1 Target Population

Category	Population	Percent (%)
Committee Members	19	18.8
Secretariat staff	10	9.9
Members of public	72	71.3
Total	101	100

Source: Kenya's Parliament (2020); Organizational Website (2021)

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

According to Babbie (2016), sampling procedure clarifies the manner in which participants for a study are obtained from the target population. In the case of the study, Stratified sampling involves categorizing the members of the sample into various groups based on what they do or some other consideration as the researcher may deem fit. Purposive sampling methods was adopted to identify members who took part in interview process, this was to ensure that key respondents with particular information were obtained.

3.5.1 Sample Size

Sample size in this study was a representation of members of parliamentary departmental committee on administration and security, the committee's secretariat and members of the public who normally attends to parliamentary sessions. The accuracy of results dictated the level of generalization applied to demonstrate characteristics of whole target population. For this specific study, the researcher adopted Yamane (1967) formula to calculate sample size as follows

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

$$(1 + Ne^2)$$

Where;

n = minimum sample size

N = population

E precision set at 95% (5% = 0.05)

Hence $n = 101 / 1 + (101 \times 0.0025)$

$$n = 81$$

Table 3.2 Sample Size

Category	Population	Sample size	Percent (%)
Committee Members	19	15	18.8
Secretariat Staff	10	8	9.9
Members of Public	72	58	71.3
Total	101	81	100

Source; Researcher (2021)

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

According to Creswell and Creswell (2017) data collection instrument are the tools that a researcher uses to gather information from respondents. It was an important step in the research process where a researcher plans the instrument of data collection keeping in mind the type of data collected, whether qualitative or quantitative.

3.6.1 Questionnaire and Interview Guide

According to Kothari (2014) a questionnaire is a data collection tool comprising of questions, closed ended or open ended or a combination of the two which are used to gather information that the study seeks. In the study, the questionnaire was the primary tool used to obtain data from members of the various strata comprising the sample that were not the overall leaders of their respective departments. The questionnaire was used to help avoid issues arising from any inhibition in answering questions of personal nature, and those that the respondent hesitated to answer in the presence of the researcher. Questionnaires are known to gather information that is meant to reduce bias as well as reduce the number of errors on questions.

In the study a Likert scale type of questionnaire was prepared; it is a psychometric scale which is the most widely used approach to scaling responses in survey research. The questionnaire had five parts which include; background

information; functions of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security, nature of donor support to members of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and strategies to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security on enhancement of national security. The questionnaire was issued to members of parliamentary watchdog committee other than the chairman and his/her assistant

Besides the questionnaire, the research also used an interview guide to supplement data collection. This tool collected data from the top leaders or their representatives in the participating institutions or groups who were subjected to interview by the researcher and this assisted in gathering qualitative data. During this process, important and relevant data was captured, added to the ones obtained by the questionnaire.

3.6.2 Pretest of Research Instruments

The study conducted a pretest of the research instrument before the actual data collection was done. This was fundamental as it aided in identifying the flaws in the design of the research instrument. This study assumed that the rule of thumb at 5% of the sample size was enough for the pretest (Babbie, 2016). This meant $5/100 \times 60 = 6$ people who were used in the pretesting stage, and its outcome was not included in the actual study.

3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instrument

In the study, reliability of research instrument refers to the study's ability to produce same outcome in various levels (Mills, 2011). It is the extent where the research instrument gives the same answers each time it is requested on the same status under

similar topic. This study's internal consistency was realized through putting together same questions with same impressions. After gathering results, the researcher ran a correlation to determine the consistency of the questions contained. The results were run on a Cronbach international consistency process where $\alpha = 0.7$ which is the acceptable scale was adopted and measured against.

3.6.4 Validity of Research Findings

This study ensured that validity of its findings measures what they were intended to measure. According to Kothari (2014), it is the ability for an instrument to measure as well as generate the required outcome. Validity is fundamental to any research study as it shows whether differences found with research instrument reflects the true situation after the test. The study utilized content analysis. This analyzes participants' views on how parliamentary watchdog has contributed to national security in Kenya. This was because the process utilizes a specific set of categorizations which makes it valid.

The researcher ensured that questions had covered all study objectives and as well be measured against standardized instruments in previous research work. This was aimed at adding predictability to the research being conducted.

3.7 Data Analysis

Since the study relied on quantitative and qualitative data, an interview guide and questionnaire were used to obtain data. Once the questionnaires were returned, they first had to be checked for completeness before the numerical data was fed into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The obtaining statistics in the form of percentages, frequency counts and measures of central tendency such as means and standard deviation were then used to analyze the data. The outputs were presented

in the form of tables and charts. The qualitative data was organized into themes based on the study objectives. The researcher was on the lookout for similarity of responses and patterns emerging from the responses given. It was the content in those themes that was analyzed and presented in the form of narratives. Verbatim quotes were also used where appropriate or applicable.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Given that the studies focused on human beings, efforts were made to ensure ethical principles were followed. Firstly, the respondents were assured of their anonymity and confidentiality. The respondents were not restricted to indicate their names on questionnaires. Secondly, the findings of the study were strictly used for the intended academic purposes only and no other. Thirdly, data collection instruments were destroyed once analysis has been completed. Finally, the researcher ensured that relevant authorization was obtained from the university, as well as research permit from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), parliament and the state department for interior before actual data collection was undertaken.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents an analysis of the study findings on the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees on promotion of national security in Kenya. These findings are organized as per the research objectives. Part one of this presentation covers the demographic characteristics of the respondent which includes age bracket, gender, level of education and occupation. Part two of this analysis presents findings on functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security; part three presents findings on strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security; part four has findings on challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary committee watchdog committee on administration and security and part five had findings on measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security on promotion of national security.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section contains an analysis of the demographic characteristics of respondents as provided in by the researcher. These include age bracket, gender and level of education as well as occupation of the respondent.

4.2.1 Response Rate

Out of a sample size of 81 respondents who were identified to take part in this study, only 75 of them were issued with questionnaires. 63 questionnaires were duly filled and returned for analysis. 12 questionnaires were not returned for analysis. 2 Parliamentary committee members requested for interview and were enjoined to the six

respondents who were previously identified by the researcher for interview. This made the number of interviewed respondents to 6. Response rate in this section was as presented in table 4.1

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Returned Questionnaires	63	84.0
Not Returned	12	16.0
Total	75	100

Source: Researcher (2021)

From the study findings as presented in table 4.1, it is evident that the number of duly filled and returned questionnaires for analysis accounted for 84.0% response rate. This response rate was deemed sufficient enough for the study as Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) recommend that a response rate of 60% is good for a study, at 84.0% response rate. It was apparent that this response rate was enough for this particular study.

4.2.2 Age of Respondent

The study investigated age distribution of respondents who participated in the research. This was in pretext that age is a determinant of experience as well as skills earned by people through the number of years exposed to an environment. The results of age of respondents is as presented in figure 4.1

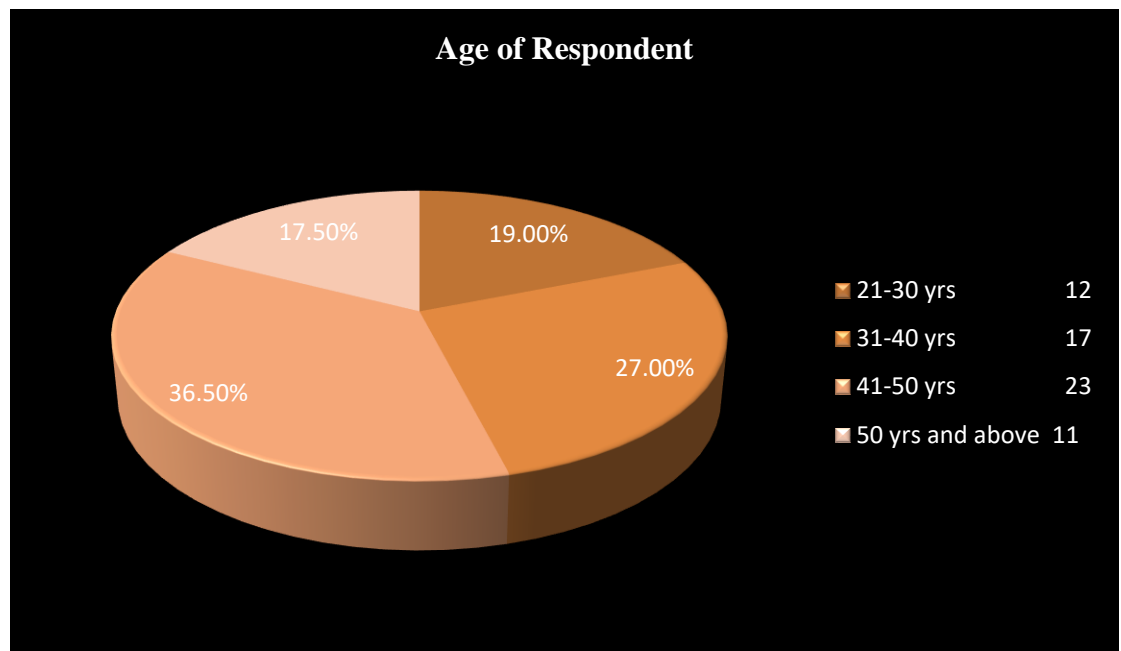


Figure 4.1 Age of Respondent

Source: Researcher (2021)

The study findings as presented in figure 4.1 show that majority of the respondents (36.5%) were in the age bracket of 41-50 years old. This was closely followed by those with 31-40 years if age with (27.0%); those with 21-30 years old had (19.0%) and lastly those who were 50 years and above had (17.5%). From these findings, is it apparent that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had majority of their members who had stake holders who had between 41 and 50 years? This means that had lived long enough and are therefore experienced enough on matters national security.

4.2.3 Gender of Respondent

In this section, the study sought to find out the gender of the respondents who were involved in the study. This was in the presumption that variations in gender can influence the outcome of this study. The results of this section are as presented in figure

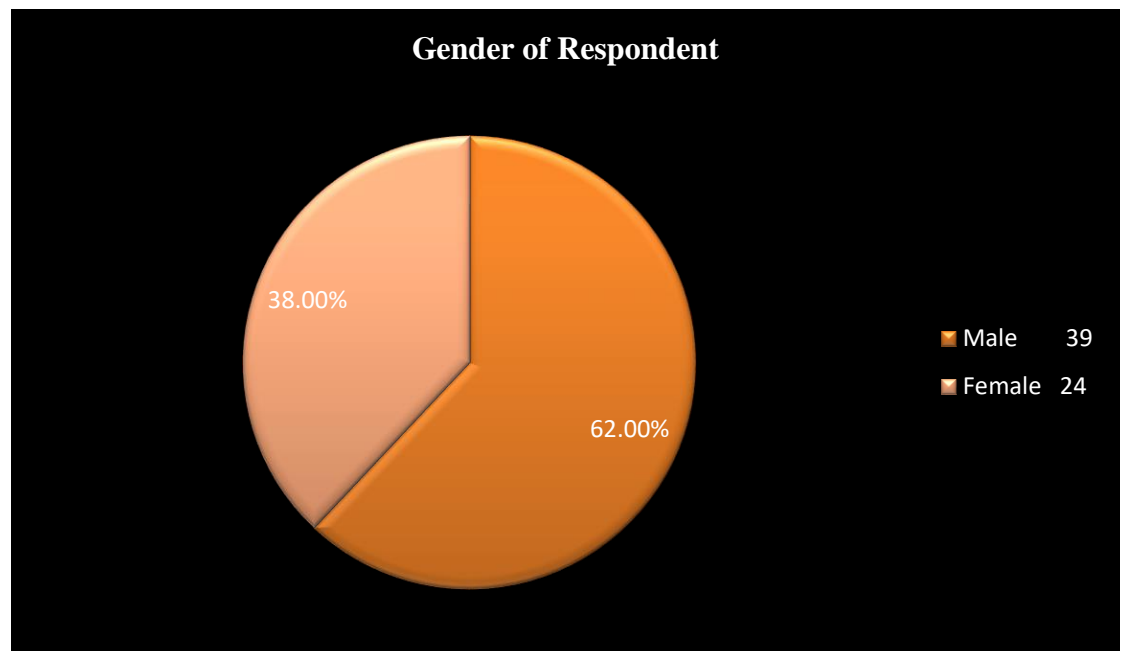


Figure 4.2 Gender of Respondent

Source: Researcher (2021)

From the study findings as shown in figure 4.2, out of 23 respondents who participated in this study, 39 of them representing 62.0%) were male while the remaining 24 representing 34.8% were female. The outcome of the section clearly indicates that the study attained the 1/3 gender rule when selecting respondents who participated in the study as described in the constitution of Kenya.

4.2.4 Level of Education

The study sought to find out the highest academic qualification of respondent. This was in the presumption that academic qualification is a measure for the skills and competencies an individual person has through training which allows him/her her perform her duties diligently. The results of this part are as presented in figure 4.3

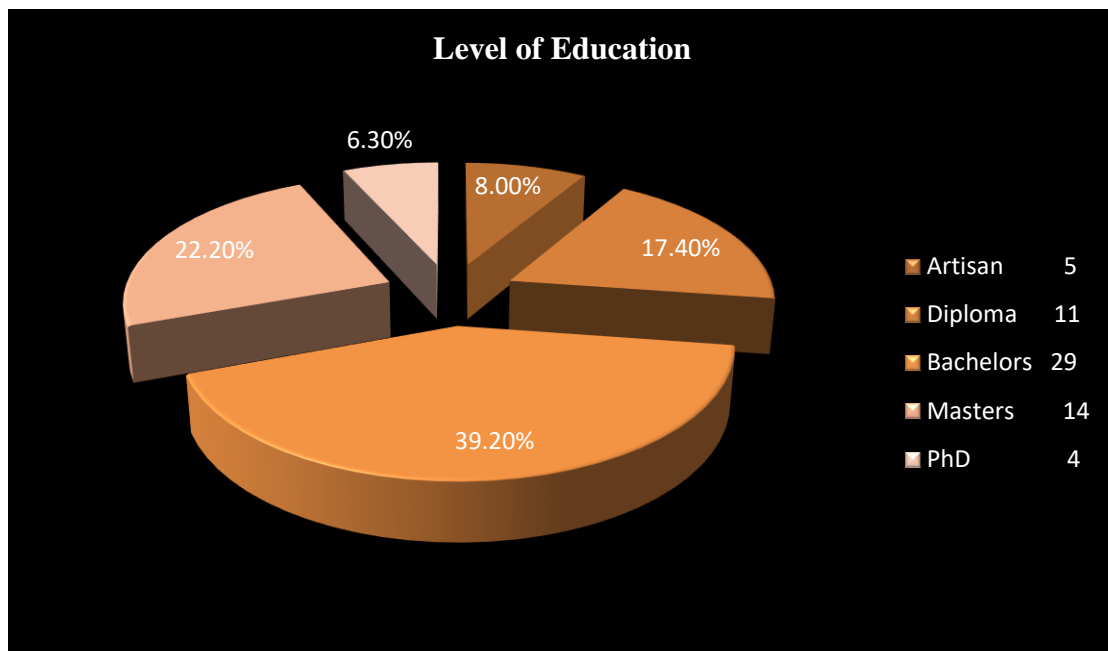


Figure 4.3 Level of Education

Source: Researcher (2021)

From the study findings as presented in figure 4.3; it was apparent that majority of the respondents had bachelor's degree with (39.2%). Those with master's degree were represented (22.2%). diploma holders had (17.4%), artisan had 8.0% and lastly PhD holders were 6.3%. from the study findings, it can be concluded that that those respondents who participated in the study were well educated something that assist them in articulating matters national security

4.2.5 Respondents Position

The researcher intended to know the position held by respondents who participated in the study. This was important as positions held by individual persons within organizations determine the level of decisions making by each individual. Results of respondent's position were as presented in figure 4.4

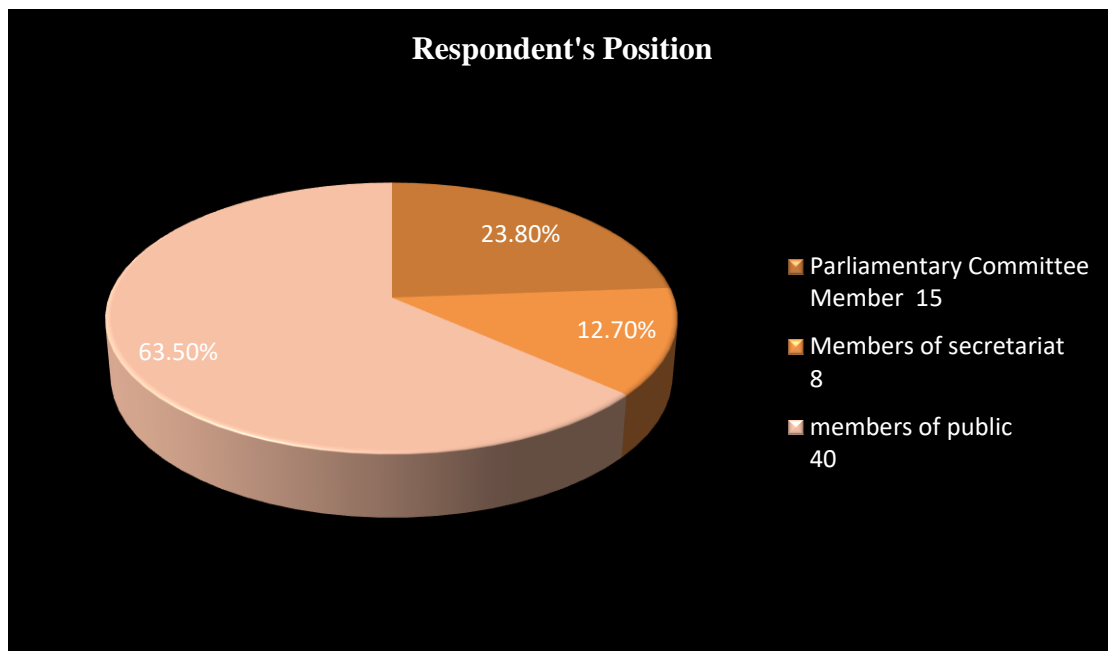


Figure 4.4 Respondent's Position

Source: Researcher (2021)

The findings as presented in figure 4.4 shows results of position held by individual respondents in the parliamentary watchdog committee. It was apparent that 623.8% were parliamentary committee members the remaining 12.7% were members of parliamentary committee secretariat and the remaining 63.5% were members of the public from these results, it was apparent that majority of the respondents who took part in this study were members of the public followed by members of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security operates. It therefore means that captured information on national security was not biased.

4.3 Descriptive Results

This section describes the results adopted on the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committee on promotion of national security in Kenya. Results are presented as per the specific objectives which include examining the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, determining effectiveness of

strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, evaluating the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and analyzing the measures put in place to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to promote national security. The study findings in this section were as presented in the following subsections.

4.3.1 Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees on Administration and Security

Respondents in this section were required to express their opinion on statements concerning functions of parliamentary committee on administration and security in promoting national security. Specifically the study focused on six statements of these functions namely; reviewing and making recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security, overseeing agencies in the internal security operations of the country, advising the President on the declaration of a state of emergency, taking the lead on the drafting of legislation relating to national security and stamping for the executive's budgetary requests to the national assembly plus any general comment on functions of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security. Results of this section were rated using a scale of 5-1 where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. Respondents were required to place an X on the number they felt best fitted their response as presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee

Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security	SD		D.		NEU		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev.	(N)
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Reviewing and making recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security	3	4.8	5	8.0	13	20.6	19	30.2	23	36.5	2.75	1.431	63
Over sighting agencies in the internal security operations of the country	5	8.0	6	9.5	11	17.5	24	38.1	17	27.0	2.81	1.375	63
Advising the President on the declaration of a state of emergency	1	1.6	4	6.3	8	12.7	20	31.7	30	47.6	2.25	1.585	63
Taking the lead on the drafting of legislation relating to national security	3	4.8	7	11.1	14	22.2	18	38.6	21	33.3	3.44	1.582	63
Stamping for the executive's budgetary requests to the national assembly	4	6.3	5	7.9	13	20.6	21	33.3	20	31.7	2.56	1.437	63
Any other general comment	3	4.8	7	11.1	12	19.0	19	30.1	22	34.9	2.69	1.572	63
Aggregate Score											2.75	1.497	63

Source: Researcher (2021)

The findings of this section as presented in table 4.2 indicates means of between 2.25- 3.44 and a standard deviation of between 1.431 – 1.585 registered. Generally, the research findings reveal that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that functions of parliamentary committee on administration and security contributes to promotion of national security.

Specifically the findings of the study reveal that parliamentary watchdog committee advises the President on the declaration of a state of emergency with a mean (M) of 2.25 and a standard deviation of 1.585 recorded; this was followed with statements on stamping for the executive's budgetary requests to the national assembly had a (M) of 2.56 and a standard deviation of 1.437 recorded; then general comments other than the ones captured in this part had a mean (M) of 2.69 and a standard deviation

of 1.572 recorded; reviewing and making recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security had a mean (M) of 2.75 and a standard deviation of 1.431 recorded; over sighting agencies in the internal security operations of the country which had a mean (M) of 2.81 and a standard deviation of 1.375 recorded and finally taking the lead on the drafting of legislation relating to national security which had a mean (M) of 3.44 and a standard deviation of 1.582 recorded. From these findings, it is apparent that Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee had a significant contribution in the promotion of national security in Kenya.

The researcher interviewed four respondents who were asked to provide their opinion on the role of Kenya's parliamentary committee. Majority of the them (five) identified the role of the committee is to examine government expenditure, drafting of national security bills to be debated in parliament as well as advising the government on national security policy matters. One of the respondents believed that parliamentary watchdog committee ensure members of the public play a part in advising the president as well as approving budget requests

Interviewees were required to state the relevance of information gathering by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security. All interviewees were unanimously of the view that gathering information aims at acquiring evidence to be used in solving issues. It allows watchdog committees to have an up-to-date information as well information that is relevant and one that can be used to solve security issues at hand.

4.3.2 Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

This part required respondents to express their opinion on statements concerning effectiveness of strategies to enable parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security promote national security. Specifically the study focused on seven statements namely; collaboration with development partners to raise resources to deliver on its mandate, holding open committee proceedings during the conduct of its affairs, receiving petitions from members of the public and investigating them in line with their representation role, issuing subpoenas to state officials or agencies to appear before it to give evidence on allegations leveled against them in line with its oversight

role, vetting of officials to check their suitability for the offices they have been nominated to, spearheading amendment of laws in line with their legislation role to cater for the dynamic operational environment in which administration and security agencies operate in and any other general comment from respondents on effectiveness of strategies parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security can adopt to promote national security. Results of this section were rated using a scale of 5-1 where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. Respondents were required to place an X on the number they felt best fitted their response as presented in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on
Administration and Security

Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security	SD		D.		NEU		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev.	(N)
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Collaboration with development partners to raise resources to deliver on its mandate	4	6.3	8	12.7	10	15.9	21	33.3	20	31.7	2.85	1.456	63
Holding open committee proceedings during the conduct of its affairs	5	7.9	5	7.9	9	14.3	19	30.1	25	39.7	2.72	1.465	63
Receiving petitions from members of the public and investigating them in line with their representation role	3	4.8	7	11.1	11	17.5	20	31.7	22	34.9	2.28	1.582	63
Issuing subpoenas to state officials or agencies to appear before it to give evidence on allegations leveled against them in line with its oversight role	2	3.2	5	7.9	14	22.2	22	34.9	18	28.6	3.56	1.581	63
Vetting of officials to check their suitability for the offices they have been nominated to.	4	6.3	3	4.8	12	19.0	20	31.7	24	38.0	2.52	1.438	63
Spearheading amendment of laws in line with their legislation role to cater for the dynamic operational environment in which administration and security agencies operate in	3	4.8	7	11.1	13	20.6	23	36.5	17	27.0	2.66	1.572	63
Any other general comment	5	7.9	9	14.3	11	17.5	18	28.6	20	31.7	1.98	1.472	63
Aggregate Score											2.65	1.509	63

Source: Researcher (2014).

The research results as presented in table 4.3 indicates means of between 1.98-3.56 and a standard deviation of between 1.438 – 1.582 registered. Generally, the research findings reveal that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that effectiveness of strategies adopted by parliamentary committee on administration and security significantly contributed to promotion of national security.

Specifically the findings of the study reveal that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had some other effective strategies for security promotion other than that one's adopted by this study with a mean (M) of 1.98 and a standard deviation of 1.472 recorded; this was followed with statements on receiving petitions from members of the public and investigating them in line with their representation role which had a (M) of 2.28 and a standard deviation of 1.582 recorded; vetting of officials to check their suitability for the offices they have been nominated to had a mean (M) of 2.52 and a standard deviation of 1.438 recorded; spearheading amendment of laws in line with their legislation role to cater for the dynamic operational environment in which administration and security agencies operate in had a mean (M) of 2.66 and a standard deviation of 1.572 recorded; holding open committee proceedings during the conduct of its affairs had a mean (M) of 2.72 and a standard deviation of 1.465 recorded; Collaboration with development partners to raise resources to deliver on its mandate had a mean (m) of 2.85 and a standard deviation of 1.456 recorded and finally Issuing subpoenas to state officials or agencies to appear before it to give evidence on allegations leveled against them in line with its oversight role which had a mean (M) of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 1.581 recorded.

The study interviewed six respondents on effectiveness of strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security to promote national security. Among the respondents interviewed, majority of them (4) felt that effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security range from collaboration with development partners

conducting open committee meetings, spearheading amendments of laws. Two of them were of the view that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security receives petitions from members of the public as well vetting of government appointees

4.3.3 Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

In this section, respondents were required to express their opinion on statements concerning challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promotion of national security. Specifically the study focused on six statements namely; Parliamentary watchdog committee members lack the necessary skills to execute their functions, there are many bureaucracies within Kenyan parliament before laws are made, Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security lack resources, lack of institutional capacity at the secretariat to assist in the execution of the committee's mandate, corruption of committee members so that they expunge adverse reports of committee findings and any other opinion on changes facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promotion of national security. Results of this section were rated using a scale of 5-1 where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. Respondents were required to place an X on the number they felt best fitted their response as presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee

Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security	SD		D.		NEU		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev.	(N)
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Parliamentary watchdog committee members lack the necessary skills to execute their functions	17	27.0	23	36.5	12	19.0	7	11.1	4	6.3	2.75	1.556	63
There are many bureaucracies within Kenyan parliament before laws are made	19	30.1	19	30.1	12	19.0	7	11.1	6	9.5	2.72	1.565	63
Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security lack resources	15	23.8	19	30.1	5	7.9	16	25.4	16	25.4	2.62	1.572	63
Lack of institutional capacity at the secretariat to assist in the execution of the committee's mandate	8	12.7	12	19.0	5	7.9	17	27.0	19	30.1	3.71	1.752	63
Corruption of committee members so that they expunge adverse reports of committee findings	12	19.0	16	25.4	7	11.1	13	20.6	15	23.8	2.69	1.632	63
Any other comment	10	15.9	14	22.2	8	12.7	15	23.8	16	25.4	2.76	1.465	63
Aggregate Score											2.62	1.533	63

Source: Researcher (2021)

The research results as presented in table 4.4 indicates means of between 2.62-3.71 and a standard deviation of between 1.465–1.572 registered. Generally, the research findings reveal that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had a significant negative effect in promotion of national security.

Specifically the findings of the study reveal that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security lacked resources with a mean (M) of 2.62 and a standard deviation of 1.572 recorded; this was followed with statements on corruption of committee members so that they expunge adverse reports of committee findings which had a (M) of 2.69 and a standard deviation of 1.632 recorded; there are many bureaucracies within Kenyan parliament before laws are made which had a mean (M) of 2.72 and a standard deviation of 1.565 recorded; Parliamentary watchdog committee members lack the necessary skills to execute their functions with a mean (M) of 2.75 and a standard deviation of 1.556 recorded; any other opinion had a mean (M) of 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.465 recorded and finally lack of institutional capacity at the secretariat to assist in the execution of the committee's mandate which had a mean (M) of 3.71 and a standard deviation of 1.752 recorded

The study in this section recorded responses from those interviewed on challenges facing Kenyan parliamentary committee on administration and security. three of the interviewees identified corruption, insufficient finances as well as bureaucracy as the most common challenges facing parliamentary committee on administration and security. The other three identified institutional capacity and adoption of modern technology as challenges facing this committee

4.3.4 Measures to improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

This part required respondents to express their opinion on statements concerning measures to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promotion of national security. Specifically the study focused on seven statements namely; Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee has operational independence, there are enough resources allocated to the watchdog committee, regular training is offered to the members of the parliamentary committee on administration and security, the watchdog committee on administration and security collaborates with

non-state actors, the watchdog committee on administration and security is open on the manner it holds its proceedings, Parliamentary watchdog committee engages experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation and any other suggestions other than the ones suggested in the study to promote national security. Results of this section were rated using a scale of 5-1 where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. Respondents were required to place an X on the number they felt best fitted their response as presented in Table 4.5

Table 4.5 Measures to improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on
Administration and Security

Measures that Improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security	SD		D.		NEU		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev.	(N)
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee has operational independence	4	6.3	7	11.1	11	17.5	19	30.1	22	34.9	2.92	1.472	63
There are enough resources allocated to the watchdog committee	5	7.9	8	12.7	13	20.6	18	28.6	19	30.2	2.73	1.574	63
Regular training is offered to the members of the parliamentary committee on administration and security	4	6.3	9	14.3	14	22.2	19	30.1	17	27.0	2.28	1.583	63
The watchdog committee on administration and security collaborates with non-state actors	3	4.8	6	8.5	11	17.5	18	28.6	25	39.7	3.22	1.575	63
The watchdog committee on administration and security is open on the manner it holds its proceedings	4	6.3	7	11.1	15	23.8	18	28.6	19	30.1	2.45	1.462	63
The Parliamentary watchdog committee engages experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation	7	11.1	10	15.9	13	20.6	19	30.1	14	22.2	2.82	1.576	63
Any other suggestions	5	7.9	8	12.7	12	19.0	20	31.7	18	28.6	1.98	1.470	63
Aggregate Score											2.56	1.530	63

Source: researcher (2021)

The research results as presented in table 4.5 indicates means of between 1.98-3.22 and a standard deviation of between 1.462–1.583 registered. Generally, the research findings reveal that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that there

were strategies in place for parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security in Kenya.

Specifically the findings of the study reveal that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had some other measures for promotion of national security other those covered in this section with a mean (M) of 1.98 and a standard deviation of 1.470 recorded; this was followed with statements on regular training is offered to the members of the parliamentary committee on administration and security with a mean (M) of 2.28 and a standard deviation of 1.583 recorded; Parliamentary watchdog committee engages experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation which had a (M) of 2.32 and a standard deviation of 1.576 recorded; the watchdog committee on administration and security is open on the manner it holds its proceedings which had a mean (M) of 2.45 and a standard deviation of 1.462 recorded; there are enough resources allocated to the watchdog committee with a mean (M) of 2.73 and a standard deviation of 1.514 recorded; Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee has operational independence had a mean (M) of 2.92 and a standard deviation of 1.472 recorded. the watchdog committee on administration and security collaborates with non-state actors which had a mean (M) of 3.22 and a standard deviation of 1.575 recorded.

The study interviewed four respondents who were to enumerate the measures to be put in place to improve efficiency of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, majority of those interviewed (4) felt that improvement of operational independence, training of its members as well as collaboration with non-state actors improves the watchdog committee's effectiveness. two of the interviewed respondents felt that parliamentary watchdog committee should engage experts to assist on how to incorporate public participation, they should also be more open on their committee proceedings on security issues.

4.3.5 Correlation Analysis

This research examined the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: the case of Kenya's national assembly departmental committee on administration and security. To effectively examine this contribution, a determination of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables were sought, the variables involved were: functions of parliamentary watchdog committee, effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee, challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee and measures adopted to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security.

Correlation analysis was conducted at 5% significance level with 1-tailed test to determine the outcome of these relationships. This meant that the significance level was a critical value set at 0.005 and above in which the association was deemed to be significant and vice versa. The strength of the correlation was normally measured based on the Pearson correlation scale. The correlation coefficient ranges from -10 to + 10 or the + 10 to - 10; this implies that the more closely are the two are related. Results are as presented in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Multiple Correlation Analysis

		Promotion of National Security	Functions of parliamentary committee	Strategies parliamentary watchdog committee use	Challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee	Measures to improve parliamentary watchdog committee
Promotion of national security	Pearson correlation sig. (2- tailed)		1			
Functions of parliamentary committee	Pearson correlation sig. (2- tailed)	.892 .000				
Strategies parliamentary watchdog committee use	Pearson correlation sig. (2- tailed)	.592 .000	.895** .000	1		
Challenges facing Kenya's parliamentary watchdog committee	Pearson correlation sig. (2- tailed)	.572 .000	.691 .000	.896** .000	1	
Measures to improve parliamentary watchdog committee	Pearson correlation sig. (2- tailed)	.570 .000	.688 .000	.658 .000	.894.** .000	1

Source: Researcher (2021)

The research findings as presented in table 4.6 shows a significant relationship between parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security in Kenya. The study established that the correlation coefficient for association between functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security was .892 with (P=0.000); the coefficient for association between strategies parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security

use was .895 with ($P=0.000$); the coefficient for association between challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security was .896 with ($P=0.000$); the coefficient for association between measures to improve parliamentary watchdog committee in administration and security was .894 with ($P=0.000$).

The findings in this section indicates that all the correlates were greater than 0.5. this shows that there was a significant relationship between the study variables. Based on these correlations therefore, there was a significant relationship between the work of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and promotion of national security in Kenya.

4.3.6 Regression Analysis

In this section, the researcher conducted a multiple regression to model the relationship between functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, strategies parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security use, challenges parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security face and strategies adopted by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to promote national security in Kenya. The outcome of multiple regression analysis was as presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Multiple Regression Analysis

Model	R	R. Square	Adjusted Square	R. Std Error of the Estimate
1	.894*	.912	.875	.152

Source: Researcher (2021)

The coefficient of determination (R) and its correlation coefficient demonstrates the degree of association between parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security and promotion of national security. The study outcome indicates a positive relationship ($R = .894$) between the variables used in the study. From these findings, it is apparent that the study was conducted at 95% confidence level. This therefore implies that the variables produced statistically significant values and therefore can be relied upon to explain the influence of national security.

4.3.7 ANNOVA Test

Research in this section conducted an ANNOVA test to demonstrate the relationship between the dependent and independent variable. These variables were functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, strategies parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security use, challenges parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security face and strategies adopted by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to promote national security. The outcome of this test is as presented in table

Table 4.8 ANNOVA Test

Model Sig.	Sum Squares	of Df	Mean Squares	E.
Regression	177.432	6	34.974	144.845
Residual	0.000	.136	.26	
Total	177.432			

- a) Dependent variable promotion of national security
- b) Predictor (constant) relationship between functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, strategies parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, challenges parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security use and measures adopted to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promotion of national security in Kenya

The study findings for this section were as presented in table 4.8, where the distribution of data was given as $df (.6.136) = 1.44.845$; $p=0.000$. this clearly demonstrates that there was no significant difference among the four objectives which were used in this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of research findings, provides study discussion as well as conclusion. The chapter again presents recommendations following the research objectives.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

The general objective of this examined the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security in Kenya's national assembly. The study generally revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement with statements on functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security with a mean (M) of 2.75 and a standard deviation of 1.497 recorded. Specifically, the study examined the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security. The findings of the study revealed that functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on admiration and security on promotion of national security had a significance relationship in promoting national security with means of between 2.25 and 3.44 and a standard deviation of between 1.375 and 1.585 registered.

The study determined the effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. Generally, the study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were

in agreement with statements on effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security to promote national security with a mean of 2.65 and a standard deviation of 1.509 registered. Specifically, the study determined the effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security. The results of this section revealed that strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security promoted national security and this had means of between 1.98 and 3.56 with a standard deviation of 1.456 and 1.582 registered.

The study evaluated the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. Generally, the study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement with statements on challenges on parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security with a mean of 2.62 and a standard deviation of 1.533 registered. Specifically, the study evaluated challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. The results of this section revealed a relationship of challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and promotion of national security which had means of between 2.69 and 3.71 with a standard deviation of between 1.465 and 1.752 registered.

The study analyzed the measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. Generally, the study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement with statements on measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security with a mean of 2.56 and a standard deviation of 1.530 registered. Specifically, the study

analyzed the measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security. The results revealed a significant relationship between existing measures parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had for promotion of national security which had means of between 1.98 and 3.22 with a standard deviation of between 1.462 and 1.576 registered.

5.3 Discussion of Research Findings

5.3.1 Relationship between Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security and Promotion of National Security

The first objective of this study was to examine the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting national security in Kenya's national assembly. The study found out a strong significant relationship between function parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and promotion of national security. These findings concur with a study by Daniels, (2019) who sees parliamentary watchdog committee as a body that represents the people, and is called upon to identify problems that are faced by the people they represent and see that the administration of public policy echoes and meets the people's needs.

According to Kempe (2018), Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security comes up with national security policies which are important tools in promoting how security issues are monitored and reviewed from time to time. National security policy provides frameworks on how institutions assess their security measures, with a focus on individual countries coming up with domestic policies. This finding also concurs with Retter, (2020) who points out the importance of parliamentary watchdog committee to gather relevant information regarding national

security. This is fundamental to relevant security sectors and this will be informative to various security agencies that have security issues rather serious.

The researcher conducted an interview which required interviewees to provide their opinion on the role of Kenya's parliamentary committee on administration and security. Majority of the respondents (5) identified the role of the committee as examining government expenditure, drafting of national security bills to be debated in parliament as well as advising the government on national security policy matters. One of the respondents believed that parliamentary watchdog committee ensure members of the public play a part in advising the president as well as approving budget requests. From interviewees' opinion, it is apparent that the most common roles of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security was examining government expenditure, drafting of national security bills to be debated in parliament as well as advising the government on national security policy matters.

These findings are in line with a study by Daniels (2019) who found out that parliamentary watchdog committee is a branch of parliamentary which normally advises it on how to legislate as well as prescribe rules and the powers of execution, where the executive is subordinate and accountable to the legislature. As parliament is a body that represents the people, parliament through parliamentary committee is called upon to identify problems that are faced by the people they represent and see that the administration of public policy echoes and meets the people's needs.

Interviewees were required to state the relevance of information gathering by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security. All interviewees were unanimously of the view that gathering information aims at acquiring evidence to be used in solving issues. It allows watchdog committees have an up-to-date information as well information that is relevant and one that can be used to solve security issues at hand. This is in line with Retter (2020) who posit that it is important for the watchdog committees to collect information on the concerns of national security. This will be informative to different agencies in taking security issues rather seriously. This information will help policy makers develop meaningful national security policies.

5.3,2 Effectiveness of the Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

The second objective was to determine the effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security. The study found out a strong significant relationship between effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in the promotion of national security. Results of this study are in line with a study by Ricardo and Fredrick (2013) who posit that parliamentary watchdog committees are one of the fundamental

institutions of oversight as they play important roles in its oversight role. Strong parliamentary watchdog committees are mostly supported by a range of bilateral as well as multilateral donors who enhance their effectiveness.

The study findings are also in line with King (2015) who agrees that parliamentary watchdog committees should be encouraged the use effective monitoring techniques at workplaces in managing security concerns. He goes to say that this can be impactful in reducing the incidences of insecurity. Parliamentary watchdog committees supported by the government normally aims to enhance the effectiveness of parliament through institutional building capacity of the committee members and at the same time laying down infrastructure as well as equipment (King, 2015).

The study is also supported by the findings of Doyle (2017) who feels that though there is little empirical evidence which shows effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committee's support, it becomes difficult for governments to consider how to spend resources. Parliamentary watchdog committee strengthening makes it come up with well informed decisions. Strong Parliamentary watchdog committee play fundamental role in shaping effectiveness of a country's national security. It is important to note that supporting such institutions makes a difference and has a responsibility to ensure that their engagement to empowerment of such committees is fundamental.

From the outcome of interviewees on effectiveness of strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security. Respondents interviewed revealed majority of them (4) felt that effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security range from collaboration with development partners conducting open committee meetings, spearheading amendments of laws. The other (2) respondents were of the view that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security receives petitions from members of the public as well vetting of government appointees. From these findings it is important to note that collaboration with development partners conducting open committee meetings, spearheading amendments of laws.

These findings are in line with a study by Ricardo & Fredrick, 2013) who felt that even though in most countries' parliamentary watchdog committees are weak and ineffective and therefore need to be strengthened. Effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committees is mostly supported by such factors as collaboration between bilateral as well as multilateral donors. This is aimed at enhancing effectiveness of these committees. He goes on to highlight existence of little evidence which shows the effectiveness of parliamentary watchdog committees.

This also concurs with King (2015) who feels that parliamentary watchdog committees should be encouraged the use effective monitoring techniques to manage security concerns. This can be impactful in reducing the incidences of insecurity. Parliamentary watchdog committees' support by the government normally aims at enhancing the effectiveness parliament through institutional building capacity of the committee's members and at the same time putting in place the nuts and bolts of infrastructure as well as equipment (King, 2015).

5.3.3 Challenges Facing Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

The third objective of the study was to evaluate the challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. The study findings reveal a significant negative relationship between challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in the promotion of national security. These findings of the study concur with a report by African Governance Report (2019) who argue that weak and ineffective, parliamentary watchdog committee contributes little to good governance as well as poverty reduction.

The outcome is supported by a study by Hope (2014) who believes that effective parliamentary watchdog committee supplements parliament's role of enactment of laws, checking the activities of the government as well as providing direction on debating national issues which aims to promote people's welfare. It is argued that these duties and obligations if not clearly handled with the efficiency and effectiveness it deserves due to various challenges, the committees may find difficult to conduct their day-to-day duties (Hope, 2014).

The study concurs with a study by Caudle and Stephan (2019) who found out that parliamentary watchdog committees in Netherlands and the UK have a range of challenges which they continue to face including new generation of insecurity founded on the fact that the whole government as well as society are not working together. These calls for governments in these regions to be integrated in their decision-making organs so as to support such committees. The study is also in line with Daalder and Destler (2019) who argues that whenever security stakeholders work separately, it presents two dimensional challenges, namely; policy cycles and budget cycles respectively.

In a study by Doyle (2017) it is believed that parliamentary committee on administration and security especially those in developing countries are in a weak position as they look to be marginalized by the executive and constrained by a constitution which does not provide parliamentary independence under which parliamentary watchdog committees can benefit from. Doyle goes to argue that parliamentary watchdog committees lack institutional capacity as well as resources and therefore are dependent on the executive for access to these resources.

The study recorded responses from those interviewed to identify the challenges facing Kenyan parliamentary committee on administration and security. (3) of the interviewees identified corruption, insufficient finances as well as bea acracy were the most common challenges facing parliamentary committee on administration and security. the other (3) identified lack of institutional capacity and adoption of modern technology as challenges facing this committee. From the findings, it is apparent that watchdog committee on administration and security was faced with corruption, insufficient finances, as well as bureaucratic operations; coupled with lack of institutional capacity and adoption of modern technology. This have been the most common challenges identified by the interviewees that has hindered the committee from effectively conducting their mandate.

This finding is supported with a study by Doyle (2017) who found out that parliamentary watchdog committees especially those in developing countries are in a weak position as they look to be marginalized by the executive and constrained by a constitution which does not provide parliamentary its independence under which parliamentary watchdog committees can benefit from. They lack institutional capacity as well as resources and therefore are dependent on the executive for access to these resources. According to caudle and Stephan (2019) parliamentary watchdog

committees are often by-passed during policy making process at the same time its members lack knowledge as well as skills which affects the outcome of their decisions (Caudle & Stephan, 2019).

5.3.4 Measures Adopted to Improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

The fourth objective of the study was to analyze the measures adopted to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. The study findings reveal a significant positive relationship between adopted to improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in the promotion of national security. The findings of the study are in tandem with a study by Poon (2014) who argues that it is important for parliamentary watchdog committee to map out the process of service delivery and ensure that only the universally accepted processes of achieving national security are adopted.

It is fundamental for these committees to consider deliberating on issues that directly affect the common people. The study is also supported by a study by Galic (2017) who found out that the mapping out approach will inform parliament watchdog committee stakeholders on important issues they are to handle. This will then guide in the facilitation and access to fundamental information to be adopted by parliament for policy formulation.

The findings of the study are in tandem with a study by Aning and Lattery (2012) who found out that provision of security as per the will of the people is fundamental in accordance with democratic governance. The capacity of parliamentary watchdog committee to provide effective parliamentary oversight over the country's security sector fundamental. A strong committee system is seen as the hallmark of any

dynamic legislative assembly which is on how to strengthen the legislative committee system.

The study interviewed four respondents who were enumerate the measures to be put in place to improve efficiency of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, majority of those interviewed (4) felt that improvement of operational independence, training of its members as well as collaboration with non-state actors improves the watchdog committee's effectiveness. (2) of the interviewed respondents felt that parliamentary watchdog committee should engage experts to assist on how to incorporate public participation, they should also be more open on their committee proceedings on security issues.

The findings are again supported by a study by Nzau and Guyo (2018) who agrees that a vibrant parliamentary watchdog committee system is an important instrument as it assist parliament in drafting of legislation of policy guidelines for effective management. It therefore must have a strong internal mechanism to enable it carry out the complicated task of policy oversight that would otherwise not be possible in the plenary session.

5.4 Conclusions

From the research findings, it is fundamental to one to note that there is a significant relationship between the study variables adopted in the study, functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, effectiveness of strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security had a significant relationship to promotion of national security

Specifically, the study findings conclude that functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security had a direct and significant relationship of promotion of national security bearing in mind that parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security is an institution empowered by law to draft security guidelines drafted in parliament.

The study results reveal strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security were effective as effective parliamentary watchdog committee supplements parliament's role of enactment of laws, checking the activities of the government as well as providing direction on debating national issues which aims to promote people's welfare

It was also found out that there was a negative relationship between challenges facing parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and promotion of national security. This through as parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in developing countries are in a weak position as they look to be marginalized by the executive and constrained by a constitution which does not provide them with the independence, they can benefit from

It was again found that there was a significant relationship between measures that improves parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and promotion of Kenya's national security. This true as any parliamentary watchdog committee that is capable to map out its delivery approaches normally makes it strong.

5.5 Recommendations

The study recommends that parliamentary watchdog committees for administration and security in Kenya should ensure that they make clear recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security, properly conduct oversight on internal security operations, lead on the drafting of legislation relating to national security as well as stamping for the executive's budgetary requests to the national assembly as some of functions that are intended to promote national security.

Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in Kenya should regularly corroborate with development partners, hold open committee proceedings regularly accept petitions from members of the public as well as issue subpoenas to state officials and agencies to appear before it to provide evidence on allegations levelled against them if they are to be effective in their duties.

The parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in Kenya should ensure that their members have the required skills to enable them carry their duties effectively, they should also endeavor to avoid bureaucracies within Kenyan parliament before laws are made, ensure that they procure enough resources. They should also ensure that they have enough institutional resources which can be supplemented by enough institutional capacity at the secretariat that is corruption free if it is to set itself free from identified challenges.

Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in Kenya again should improve further their operational independence and at the same time engage experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation in the ever-changing security environment. This is to ensure that they operate in line to achieving promotion of national security in Kenya

5.6 Areas for Further Research

This study examined the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees in promoting national security: the case of Kenya's national assembly departmental committee on administration and security. Specifically, the study examined the functions of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, determined the effectiveness of the strategies used by parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security, evaluated the challenges facing

parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security and analyzed the measures that can improve parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in promoting Kenya's national security. It is important to note that there are other objectives that were left by this study which can be investigated to determine their outcome. Other parliamentary watchdog committees such as that of health, financial, education to mention but a few can be subjected to similar study to determine their outcome.

REFERENCES

- Adelaja, O., Labo, A., & Penar, E. (2018). Public opinion on the root cause of terrorism and objectives of terrorists: a Boko Haram case study. *Journal of Perspectives on Terrorism*, 12(3); 1-15.
- Adhami, S. (2015). *Security and Diversity in the United Kingdom*. Cabinet Office.
- African Governance Report (2019). Promoting African Union Shared Values. <https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/>
- Alan, T. & Jack, W. (1961). *The Growth of Public Expenditure in the United Kingdom*. Princeton University Press <http://www.nber.org/books/peac61-1>.
- Alexander F. (2008). *History of political and legal Teachings of Ukraine*. Kharkiv.
- Almond, G. (2014). *Comparative Politics Today*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Alqahtani., A. ((2014).). Awareness of the potential threat of cyber terrorism to the national security. *Journal of Information Security*, 5(4); 137-146.
- Alusa, D. (2017). *Brief of the defense and foreign relations committee*. New York Center for International Development.
- Aning, K. & Lartey, E. (2012). Parliamentary oversight of the security sector: Lessons from Nigeria. [file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/125130-Article%20Text-341159-1-10-20151103%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/125130-Article%20Text-341159-1-10-20151103%20(1).pdf)
- Arthur L. (2001). Delegation of Power: Agency Theory. Published in Neil J. Smelser and Paul B. Baltes (eds.) *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* 5: 3375 - 3377. Oxford, UK: Elsevier Science Limited
- Arthur, L. (2002). Delegation of Power: Agency Theory. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/01129-3>.
- Ashour, O. (2012). *From bad cop to good cop: the challenge of security sector reform in Egypt*, Stanford: Stanford university.

- Assiter, A. (2014). *Kierkegaard, metaphysics and political theory unfinished selves*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Babbie, E. (2016). *The Practice of Social Research. Qualitative data analysis. Quantitative data analysis, Reading and writing social research*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Babuta, A., Oswald, M. & Janjera, A. (2020). Artificial Intelligence and UK National Security: policy considerations. *Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies*; 1-57.
- Baylis, J. & Smith, S. (2015). *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford University Press.
- Baynham, S. (2018). Security Strategies for a Future South Africa. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 28 (3): 401–430.
- Bellamy, A. & Hunt, C. (2015). Twenty-first century UN peace operations: protection, force and the changing security environment. *International Affairs Journal*, 91 (6): 1277–1298.
- Bergin, A. (2020). *Parliament and National Security: Challenges and Opportunities*. Melbourne: Parliament of Australia.
- Bernath, C. & Nyce, S. (2014). Peacekeeping Success: Lessons Learned from UNAMSIL. *Journal of International Peacekeeping*, 8(1); 119–142.
- Blitz, J. (2019). *Head of UK civil service confirms permanent dual role*. Financial Times.
- Bolton, M. & Kent, J. (2017). *United States National Security and Foreign Policymaking after 9/11: Present at the Re-Creation*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Bolton, M. (2018). *The rise of the American security state: The National Security Act of 1947 and the militarization of U.S. foreign policy*. Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger

- Bolton, L. (2017, February 01). National Security Office responsibilities and functions. Retrieved July 11, 2020, from <https://gsdrc.org/publications/national-security-office-responsibilities-and-functions/>
- Brown, C. (2018). *The National Security Council: A Legal History of the President's Most Powerful Advisers*. London: Project on National Security Reform.
- Burke, E. (2012). Parliamentary Reform after the Arab Spring https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/EP_Parliamentary_Oversight_Security_Sector_2013_BOH.pdf
- Butterfield, H. (1950). *Christianity and History*. London: Bell
- Carr, K. (2017). Is bipartisanship on national security beneficial? Australia's politics of defense and security. *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, 63(2); 1-35.
- Caudle, S. & Stephan, S. (2019). A new generation of national security strategies: early findings from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 7(1); 14-26.
- Cole, E., Kerstin, E. & Katrin, K. (2008). Public oversight of the security sector: a handbook for civil society organizations. *United Nations Development Program*; 1- 355.
- Creswell, J., & Creswell, J. (2017). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Daalder, H. & Destler, I. (2019). *In the Shadow of the Oval Office: Profiles of the National Security Advisers and the Presidents They Served: From JFK to George W. Bush*. New York: Simon & Schuster publishers.
- Daniels, P. (2019). *National security strategy development: South Africa Case Study*. Johannesburg: South Africa Parliament.
- Davies, R. & O'Meara, D. (2015). Total Strategy in Southern Africa: An Analysis of South African Regional Policy since 1978. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 11(2); 183–211.

- Devanny, J. & Josh, H. (2014). *The National Security Council: national security at the Centre of government*. London: Institute for Government & King's College.
- Doyle, R. (2017). The US national security strategy: policy, process, problems. *Journal of Public Administration Review*, 67(4); 624-629.
- Dryzek, J., Honig, B. & Phillips, A. (2015). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*. Oxford: Oxford Handbooks Online.
- East African Community, (1999) The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, Arusha. EAC: EAC Publication.
- Ferris, K. & Jill, S. (2012). *The Real World: An Introduction to Sociology*. 3rd ed. New York City: W W Norton & Co.
- Frankel, P. (2016). *Reform and Counter-Revolution: South African State Strategy during the 1980's*. Washington, DC: Defense Intelligence College.
- Galic, M. (2017). Into the Breach: An Analysis of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. *Stanford Journal of International Relations*, 3 (1); 17-32.
- Hironori, Y. (2007). Tools for Parliamentary oversight; A comparative study of 88 national parliaments: IPU <http://www.ipu.org>.
- Howell, K. (2013). *Introduction to the Philosophy of Methodology*. London: Sage Publications.
- IPU [Inter-Parliamentary Union] (2008). *Evaluating parliament: A self-assessment toolkit for parliaments*. Geneva, Switzerland: IPU. <http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/self-e.pdf>.
- Jameson, J. (1894). The Origin of the Standing-Committee System in American Legislative Bodies. *Political Science Quarterly*, 9(2), 246-267. doi:10.2307/2140190
- John, E, & Richard, J (2019) *Political Philosophy*, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-philosophy>
- John, L. (1632-1704). The Second Treatise of Civil Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration. Oxford: B. Blackwell.

- Keane, J. (2010). *The Life and Death of Democracy*. London: London Publishers.
- Kempe, H. (2018). National security policy. *African Security Journal*, 11(1); 84-108.
- Kothari, J. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. California: Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.
- Kevin, A. (2017). *The South African Intelligence Services: From Apartheid to Democracy, 1948- 2005*. Studies in Intelligence Series; Chicago: Rutledge.
- Kimutai, J. (2014). *Social Media and National Security Threats: a case study of Kenya*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi.
- King, N. (2019). Electronic monitoring to promote national security impacts workplace privacy. *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*, 15(1); 127-147.
- Kopstein, J., Lichbach, M., & Hanson, S. (2014). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order (4, revised ed.)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lupia, A. (2001). Delegation of Power: Agency Theory; in Neil, J., Paul, B (Eds.) *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Oxford, UK: Elsevier Science Limited
- Lupia, A., & McCubbins, M. (2003). *The democratic dilemma: Can citizens learn what they need to know?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lupia, A., McCubbins, M. & Popkin, S. (2000). *Elements of reason: Cognition, choice, and the bounds of rationality*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Lynch, A. (2019). *National Security Strategy*. United Nations.
- Lyon, R. (2017). *Wars of necessity, wars of choice*. The Strategist, 26 April 2017. Available online at www.aspistrategist.
- Maria, L. (2015). *Democratic oversight of the security in member states*. Parliamentary Assembly Publication.

- Mutula, S. (2015). *Are we under siege! The state of security in Kenya*. United Nations Human Rights Commission.
- National Assembly of Kenya (2017). The Committee System of the National Assembly. *Fact Sheet no.22*.
- National Council for Law Reporting (2012). National Council for Law Reporting, Kenya.
http://law.co.ke/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/NationalSecurityCouncilAct_No23of2012.Pdf.
- Ndira, E., Alana, T. & Bucknam, A. (2011). *Action Research for Business, Nonprofit, and Public Administration: A Tool for Complex Times*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Nick, X. (2017). *Killing Chickens and Scaring Monkeys: Address to the Australian Strategic Policy Institute*. Available online at www.aspi.org.au/video/senator-nick-Xenophon-address-war-powers-reform-kill-chicken-scare-monkey.
- Nzau, M. & Guyo, M. (2018). The challenge of securing Kenya: past experience, present challenges, and future prospects. *The Journal of Social Encounters*, 2(1); 1-24.
- Ogolla, F. (2014). *The determinants of Kenya's National Security Policy since Independence*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi.
- Ogolla, F. (1970, January 01). *The determinants of Kenya's National Security policy since independence*. <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/71702>
- Owaka, P. & Mutabazi, F. (2018). *Committees from parliament of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania*. Arusha: East Africa Legislative Assembly.
- Parkinson, J. & Mansbridge, J. (2012). *Deliberative Systems: Deliberative Democracy at the Large Scale*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Peck, J. (2016). *Washington's China: The National Security World, the Cold War, and the Origins of Globalism*. Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press.

- Pelizzo, R. & Stapenhurst, F. (2012). *Parliamentary Oversight Tools: A comparative analysis*. New York: Routledge - Taylor & Francis Group.
- Phillip, F., & Anders, B. (2013). *Parliamentary oversight of the security sector: Principles, mechanisms and practices*. Hague: Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Price, J., & Murnan, J. (2004). Research limitations and the necessity of reporting them. *American Journal of Health Education*. 35, 66-67.
- Report on the Workshop for Select Committee (2013). National Assembly: Standing Orders, http://parliament.go.ke/sites/default/files/2017-05/Standing_Orders_National_Assembly.pdf
- Reiter, D. (2013). Exploring the Bargaining Model of War. *Journal of Perspectives on Politics*, 1(1); 27–43.
- Retter, L., Frinking, E., Hoorens, S., Lynch, A., Nederveen, F. & Philips, W. (2020). *Relationships between the economy and national security: analysis and considerations for economic security policy in the Netherlands*. Hague: European Union.
- Saadoon, A. (2016). The security challenges and Iraq parliamentary Institution. *Journal of Basic and Applied Research Management*, 18(1); 28-35.
- Sabbagh, D. (2020). *UK national Security Council has not met since January*. The Guardian.
- Silverman, D. (2011). *Qualitative Research: Issues of Theory, Method and Practice, Third Edition*. London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi, Singapore: Sage Publications.
- Simon, M. K., & Goes, J. (2011). *Dissertation and scholarly research: Recipes for success*. Dissertation Success, LLC,
- Soeters, J., Shields, P. & Rietjens, S. (2014). *Handbook of Research Methods in Military Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Tim A. (2017) Committee autonomy in parliamentary systems – coalition logic or congressional rationales *The Journal of Legislative Studies*, 23(3); 367-391

United Kingdom, (2015). *National security strategy and strategic defense and security review*. London: UK Parliament.

Wendt, A. (2014). Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics. *Journal of International Organization*, 46(2); 397.

Kugler, R. L. (2006). *Policy analysis in national security affairs: New methods for a new era*. Washington, D.C.: National Defense Univ. Press.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear Respondent

Ref: Collection of Data

I am Majiba Kirungu undertaking my master's degree at Africa Nazarene University on the contribution of parliamentary watchdog committees on national security in Kenya. I kindly request you to participate in this study by answering the questions provided in the questionnaire. Do not provide your identity and be assured that any information provided will be held in confidence and strictly used for academic purpose.

Thank you in advance

Majiba Kirungu

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly answer the following questions objectively by writing a brief answer or ticking (✓) in the space or boxes provided respectively.

Part A: Background Information

Please tick (✓) as appropriate

1. Kindly indicate your age bracket.

- i. 21-30 years ()
- ii. 31-40 years ()
- iii. 41-50 years ()
- iv. Above 51 years. ()

2. Kindly indicate your gender

- i. Male ()
- ii. Female ()

3. Level of education attained

- i. Artisan ()
- ii. Diploma ()
- iii. Bachelors ()
- iv. Masters ()
- v. PhD ()

4. Which one of the following options best describes you? Kindly select one option

- i. Member of staff in Parliament of Kenya ()
- ii. Member of NSAC secretariat ()

Section B: Functions of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees on Administration and Security

Please express your opinion by (✓) as the extent to which you agree with the following statements by using a scale of 5 to 1 where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral. 4=Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree

	Extent you Agree	5	4	3	2	1
--	------------------	---	---	---	---	---

5	Reviewing and making recommendations on policies and matters relating to national security					
6	Oversighting agencies in the internal security operations of the country					
7	Advising the President on the declaration of a state of emergency					
8	Taking the lead on the drafting of legislation relating to national security					
9	Stamping for the executive's budgetary requests to the national assembly					

10. What is your general comment on functions of parliamentary watchdog committees on administration and security?

.....

.....

Section C: Effectiveness of Strategies used by Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

Please express your opinion by (✓) as the extent to which you agree with the following factors by using a scale of 5 to 1 where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral. 4=Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree

	Extent you Agree	5	4	3	2	1
11	Collaboration with development partners to raise resources to deliver on its mandate					
12	Holding open committee proceedings during the conduct of its affairs					
13	Receiving petitions from members of the public and investigating them in line with their representation role					

14	Issuing subpoenas to state officials or agencies to appear before it to give evidence on allegations levelled against them in line with its oversight role					
15	Vetting of officials to check their suitability for the offices they have been nominated to.					
16	Spearheading amendment of laws in line with their legislation role to cater for the dynamic operational environment in which administration and security agencies operate in					

17. What other strategies do you think the parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security use in the execution of its mandate?

.....

Section D: Challenges Facing Kenya's Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

Please express your opinion by (✓) as the extent to which you agree with the following factors by using a scale of 5 to 1 where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree

	Extent you Agree	5	4	3	2	1
18	Parliamentary watchdog committee members lack the necessary skills to execute their functions					
19	There are many bureaucracies within Kenyan parliament before laws are made					
20	Parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security lack resources					
21	Lack of institutional capacity at the secretariat to assist in the execution of the committees mandate					

22	Corruption of committee members so that they expunge adverse reports of committee findings					
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

23. What other challenges do you think the National Assembly's watchdog committee on administration and security is faced with?

.....

Section E: Measures to Improve Parliamentary Watchdog Committee on Administration and Security

Please express your opinion by (✓) as the extent to which you agree with the following factors by using a scale of 2 to 1 where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral. 4=Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree

	Extent you Agree	5	4	3	2	1
24	Kenya's parliament watchdog committee should improve its operational independence					
25	Enough resources need to be allocated to the watchdog committee on administration and security					
26	Members of the parliamentary committee on administration and security should be trained better					
27	The watchdog committee on administration and security should collaborate with non-state actors to enhance their effectiveness					
28	The watchdog committee on administration and security should be more open on the manner it holds its proceedings					
29	Engaging experts in their proceedings to accommodate public-participation in the ever-changing security environment					

30. What other suggestions would you propose to enhance the effectiveness of the National Assembly's committee on administration and security in the performance of its duties?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. In your opinion, what do you think is the role of Kenya's Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Security?
2. In your view, what strategies are used by parliament's committee on administration and security to promote national security?
3. What do you think is the relevance of information gathering by parliamentary committee in enhancing security in a country?
4. Are there any challenges facing Kenyan Parliamentary Committee in promoting national security? Please explain them
5. What measures do you think can be put in place to improve efficiency of parliamentary watchdog committee on administration and security in the execution of its roles?

APPENDIX IV

ANU RESEARCH PERMIT



12th March, 2021

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Majiba Kirungu (17S03DMGP011) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal entitled: - *“Contribution of Parliamentary Watchdog Committees In Promoting National Security: A Case of Kenya’s National Assembly Departmental Committee on Administration and Security”*.

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

Regards



Dr. Titus Mwanthi.

Ag. DVC, Academics

APPENDIX V

NACOSTI RESEARCH PERMIT



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

P O Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi
 Tel.: 020-3310571, 020-2241349
 INVOICING DATE-23/Apr/2021

INVOICE: **10825**

INVOICE TO:
 KIRUNGU MAJIBA
 Kenya

ITEM DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY OF RESEARCH	PROCESSING FEE	TOTAL AMOUNT (KSHS)
Application Fees For - Research (Masters) Humanities and Social Sciences - Kenyan Citizens	Research (Masters)	1,000	1,000
Total Amount Payable (Kshs)			1,000

Issued By : -

Payment to be made to our account as detailed below:

East African Citizens - Kenya Shillings Account

Mobile money: Mpesa Express or Paybill Number **680907**

or

Account Name: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

Account No.: **1104162547**

Bank: KCB Bank, Kipande House Branch, NAIROBI

Non-Kenyans - US Dollar Account

Account Name: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

Account No.: **1001467375**

Bank: NCBA Bank, City Centre Branch, NAIRO

APPENDIX VI**IMAGE MAP OF KENYA'S PARLIAMENT**