

ACADEMIC CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MILITARY PROFESSIONALISM INFLUENCING ANGLO-KENYAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SINCE 1963

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ABSTRACT

Military professionalism has three characteristics: expertise, social responsibility and corporateness. Education is a universal characteristic of all professions, including the military profession. Indeed, if a long-term military career is foreseen, one that will culminate in high rank, officers are advised to pursue a robust professional program. Military officers should have the intellectual expertise required to employ a nation's armed forces all its military resources in support of and within the larger totality of a nation's security. They have to understand and deal with military relations and other aspects like military, economic, technological and other societal changes in an intellectual manner. While the independence period has witnessed cordial diplomatic, trade and economic relations between the two countries, the ideal military professionalism is a key factor in interstate diplomatic relations. Anglo-Kenyan diplomatic relations has been beset with challenges embedded in military professionalism on both sides. This includes challenges in academic training in terms of military relations. It was, therefore, imperative that this study sought to address challenges and opportunities of military training influencing Anglo-Kenyan diplomatic relations since 1963. Specifically the study sought to: investigate academic challenges and opportunities influencing Anglo-Kenyan diplomatic relations. The study was based on a conceptual framework that encompasses two theories, namely adult learning theory and realist theory. The study used cultural research design. A sample size of 384 was used and was determined by the formula recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda and Nassiuma. The study used simple random sampling method and purposive sampling to distribute 196 KDF and BATUK soldiers across Archer's Post training area, survey research design was used for the 188 key stakeholders, key informants and knowledgeable locals (indigenous) bordering the training area. The instruments used for collecting data from the field were questionnaires and In-depth interview guide. Cross-tabulation was used to help understand the relations between the two variables. Data were analyzed with the aid of statistical package for social sciences software (SPSS) version 22. The findings are presented in percentages and bar-graphs. The finding revealed that new technology in the world of military hardware has brought about many sophisticated approaches to military. To catch up, the military officers must learn these new approaches through studies.