FACTORS AFFECTING MANAGEMENT OF STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES
IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF KENYS BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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DECLARATION
This is my original work and has never been presented in any other academic award.

MURUNGA LORNA CHEPKEMOI
(SIGN)
(31/7/2014)

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERVISOR
This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor

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(3/7/2014)
ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess the factors affecting management of State-Owned Enterprises, with reference to Kenya Bureau of Standard. The specific objectives are; to assess the effect of information technology, to establish the effect of managerial skills and to find out the effect of labour turnover on management of State-Owned Enterprises.

The study used descriptive research design, where the target population of 120 respondents was divided into stratus. Stratified random sampling technique was used to sample the population. From each stratum the researcher drew 50% respondents to form the sample size of 60 respondents from which the data was collected. Questionnaires were used to collect the data which was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

The study concludes that, there is a shortage of locally generated information needed for efficient performance of these sectors. Lack of a plan is often a fundamental problem for many State-owned enterprises. Poor procedures are constant challenges for public institution trying to manage with limited resources. When managers assume the turnover problem to be largely unavoidable, they often fail to recognize turnover as a symptom of underlying problems within the organization.

The study recommends that there is need to develop plans and policies for training and development of human resources in IT while enhancing existing competencies. A new approach which incorporates modern strategic management tools, is necessary for the public sector to achieve improved performance and overall service quality. Access to both quantitative and qualitative data is necessary for understanding levels of turnover across occupations, sites and for particular groups of employees as well as for identifying the underlying causes of turnover.