

## **INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN TURKANA CENTRAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank have expressed concerns in the "World Report on Disability" about global disability issues, including public participation and service accessibility. In Kenya, individuals with disabilities face significant barriers, with Turkana County reporting participation rates below 1%. This highlights the urgent need for more research on access to services for persons with disabilities. The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of information technology on access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in the Turkana County government. The objective of the study was to establish the influence of information technology on access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in the Turkana County government. The study considered the trait and factor theory of occupation choice and adopted mixed research design. The study targeted 586 persons with disabilities living in Turkana central Sub- County and who are operating business with county government of Turkana. The participants in the study were selected through a simple random sampling technique. Data collection was through questionnaires and interview schedules administered to nine officials from Turkana Central Sub-County. The validity of the instruments was assessed by experts from the School of Education and Social Sciences. A pilot study was conducted involving 10% of the target population. The reliability of the instruments was determined using Cronbach's alpha, with a coefficient  $r$  exceeding 0.7. Qualitative data for the research will be derived from the interview schedules, which was analyzed thematically, and the results presented in a narrative format. Descriptive analysis was employed for the data, with quantitative data analyzed using SPSS. Findings revealed that information technology is a significant factor influencing access to county government business opportunities for individuals with disabilities. The study revealed a significant positive correlation between information technology and access to county government business opportunities, with a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.491$  and a  $p$ -value of less than 0.001. The study emphasizes the necessity of providing in information technology skills for persons with disabilities to improve their access to county government business opportunities.

**Keywords;** Information Technology, access, Government business

### **1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

According to the World Report on Disability 2017, one out of every seven people (15%), or more people have a disability. PWDs are mostly found in developing countries, where they are deprived of admission to health care, education, social, economic, political, and cultural chances. (World Report on Disability, 2017).

From the 20th century, people living with disability have gone through many challenges including getting access to government business and services. This gave rise to different organizations like World bank and world Health organization to look into the welfare of people living with disability.

From global point of view, various non-governmental organizations strive to put into consideration to people with disabilities. A number of organizations include; World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank: "World Report on Disability" (2011) - The report offers a comprehensive overview of the state of disability globally, including admittance to services and participation in public life. It emphasizes the barriers that people with disabilities face in accessing government services and the need for inclusive policies. This calls for equality among all people including people living with disability. PWDs also have their own responsibilities and they need to get access to government business so that they do not live while depending on other people in the society.

United Nations (UN): "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (CRPD) This international treaty purposes to protect the rights and dignity of people with incapacities. It highlights the obligations of states to ensure equal access to public services, including government services. There have been gaps in giving people living with disability a chance to get access to government business yet there is a concern raised by UN.

Worker's welfare including people living with disability have been given an umbrella under International Labor Organization (ILO): "Disability and Development Report which states realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities" (2018) - This account focuses on the addition of people with debilities in development processes, including access to government services and opportunities. World Bank reports on "Disability Inclusion" - The World Bank provides numerous resources and research on the enclosure of people with disabilities in various segments, including access to government services and economic opportunities. This has shown much concern to people of all status quo and individuals living with disability are entitled to access to government business without biasness.

OECD body deal with "Sickness, Disability and Work: Breaking the Barriers" (2010) - This report examines policies and practices across OECD countries that affect the employment and social inclusion of people with disabilities, including access to government services. Kenya as a country is not an exception to this bodies and should exercise the recommendations made by different bodies of NGOs.

Finally, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) organization deal with: "Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2018" - This report addresses various fundamental rights issues, including the rights of those with disabilities and their access to government services. World bank (2021) also states that Sustainable Development as an important avenue by people living with disability, through Engaging in government business

promotes sustainable economic growth and development within the disability community. In addition to sustainable development, there is Legal and Policy Framework Support whereby affirmative Action is on course: The Kenyan government has policies like the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) program, which reserves a percentage of government tenders for PLWD. This legal backing ensures that PLWD have fair opportunities to participate in economic activities.

KNLB (2019) also outline that Technological Empowerment should assist people living with disability in terms of Engagement in government contracts can lead to greater access to information technology, which is critical for modern business operations. Community Impact is another benefit that spearhead role Models whereby Successful People Living with Disability in business serve as role models, inspiring others within the disability community to pursue similar opportunities. As a result, it leads to economic Contribution. The active participation of People Living with Disability in government business underwrites to the overall economic growth and expansion of the community and people of a country at large.

People living with disability get a chance to access Improved Access to Services whereby there is better Services for PLWD. Businesses owned by PLWD are more likely to understand and provide to the specific requirements of their community, leading to improved service provision. Finally, KNLB outlines that there is Increased Awareness, in that availability of Government contracts can help raise consciousness about the capabilities and needs of People Living with Disability, leading to better accessibility and accommodations in various sectors. While there are significant benefits, People Living with Disability in Kenya face several challenges in accessing government business opportunities, such as limited access to capital, inadequate training, and technological barriers. (KNLB, 2019)

Furthermore, KNLB show that majority of people living with disability lack Improved Accessibility to information in terms of ensuring that data and communication technologies are available to all, including those with infirmities. There is also a big challenge in Policy Implementation process, whereby there is little Strengthening the enforcement of existing policies and lack of creating new ones that further support the inclusion of PLWD in government business opportunities. This means that addressing these challenges and leveraging the benefits, Kenya can generate a more comprehensive and economically vibrant society where PLWD have equal opportunities to contribute and thrive. In Kenya, people living with disabilities face a variety of obstacles, making it problematic for them to engage in social and monetary activities such as health care, education, and service (Opoku et al., 2019). Unpleasant attitudes and a physically inaccessible environment, particularly transportation networks, are important hurdles for individuals with disabilities, according to a 2017 poll by Kenya's National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD). Furthermore, according to a 2018 report conducted by the Kenyan Commission on Human Rights, people with disabilities in Kenya continue to face obstacles due to inaccessible nature, Inadequate rules and regulations, as well as unreasonable and unfriendly cultural behaviors, are all contributing factors. When compared to the old age pension, incapacity award, private sector pension insurance, and social security, people with disabilities receive less financial help. As a result, there are few, if any, social protection programs in existence to assist disabled persons in coping with poverty. People with disabilities are included in all facets of labor and labor law. However, a few of the elements promoting poverty reduction and the social and

economic presence of handicapped people in Kenya include the efficient application and enforcement of current disability laws and policies, equitable work possibilities, and training opportunities. However, disabled people in Turkana County have participated dismally in terms of access to business opportunities than other counties like Uasingishu being position 3, Bungoma position 2, Trans-Nzoia position 1 with a smaller number of people with Disability participating at 90 % yet Turkana County with more Disable people participating at less than 1% (KNBS, 2019). Turkana County is not an exception like other counties that are doing well in relation to people living with disability yet its performance is last, compared to other counties, therefore need for the current study.

## **2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In the majority of cases, people living with a disability have been at a disadvantage in accessing public participation in business or equal employment opportunities. Persons with infirmities across the world are less probable to participate in the economy and labor markets, putting an additional burden on governments and laying bear the costs of exclusion. Studies suggest that between 3 percent and 7 percent of gross domestic product is lost because a segment of human capacity has been disabled and, therefore, cannot make positive economic contributions. In many countries, the social protection regimes are inadequate for addressing the additional needs of persons with disabilities emanating from increased health care costs, transportation costs, assistive devices, personal assistance, and costs related to home modification. (ILO, 2017.).

In 2019, the number of PWDs in Turkana County was 7949 with the greatest proportion of these having visual and physical disabilities. This is stated in 2015 policy concerning PWDs whereby disabled people in Turkana County have participated dismally in terms of access to business opportunities compared to other counties like Uasin-Gishu being position three, Bungoma position two , Trans-Nzoia in position one with less number of people with Disability participating at 90 % , yet Turkana County with more disable people participating at less than 1% (KNBS, 2019). Therefore, this study investigated the influence of Information technology on access to Government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county.

### **2.1 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to assess the influence of information technology on access to county government business chances by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub county, Turkana County.

### **2.2 Specific Objectives**

To assess the influence of information technology on access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central County government.

### **2.3 Research Hypotheses**

**H0:** There is a significant relationship between Information Technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county

**H1:** There is no significant relationship between Information Technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county.

## **2.4 Justification of the Study**

If persons with disabilities (PWDs) are not included in the workforce, they will miss out on vital self-employment and entrepreneurship knowledge, hindering their independence and increasing reliance on others. This exclusion may lead local governments to overlook the importance of PWD participation in business activities. Providing equal access to government contracts and employment opportunities for PWDs is crucial for enhancing workforce participation, economic development, and social inclusion in Kenya. Current research lacks effective strategies for integrating PWDs into government procurement. As a significant and often marginalized demographic, this study is essential for improving their access to business opportunities.

## **2.5 Significance of the Study**

The results of the learning will benefit National council for Persons with disability, government, PWDS, researchers, scholars, civil society organizations and public may profit from the findings of this learning. The government may be able to commission legal framework that will ensure rights and equal opportunities of PWDS are reached in accordance with the legislation.

PBO and Civil society dealing with PWDs issues may use the conclusions of the study to enlighten the public. Families to persons with disability may be able to share information regarding procuring opportunities to those people with disabilities.

## **2.6 Limitations of the Study**

Dread of respondents revealing important information in the study limited the research. Reassuring respondents, that any information entered was treated private and not shared with anyone else will minimize this. Respondents' busy schedules may have an impact on the data gathering process. To solve this, the questionnaires were sent through email to the respondents and requested to email back to the researcher's email once they are given. However, those without email addresses will be given physical printed questionnaires in person

## **2.7 Assumptions of the Study**

Information technology is available and assists persons with disabilities to access government business opportunities in Turkana central sub-County government.

## **3.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This section brings out the theory to which the study shall be anchored and how it is applicable to the current study. Socioeconomic theory propounded by Sutieten and Kuperan, 1999, shall be pegged on the study. The socio-economic theory of compliance was developed through the combination of economic theory with sociological and psychological theories in hopes of accommodating moral responsibility and social pressure as separate variables that influence



how people come to abide by the rules. Opined Lisa, (2010) emotional views determine success or failure of corporate compliance. According to Hui et al. (2011), the theory focuses on the relationship and interaction between an entity and society, which can provide adequate and superior lenses toward understanding the public procurement system. This theory is important to the study because it represents the set standards of the government to procurement practices; procurement experts' behavior acts as a prerequisite for the people to follow standards. This is regulated in Kenya by the PPDA, 2005, the government regulations, and any revisions there to. The guiding rules of the 2013 regulations, for instance, talk about the implementation of the 30% procurement opportunities for children, women, people living with disabilities, information technology, to which all public organizations are obliged to uphold.

## **4.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Research Design**

The study adopted mixed research design. (Descriptive and correlational designs). This design is appropriate, as it help gather data about a population and varying subjects that describe a phenomenon. According to Siedlecki (2020), it is necessary to collect information about events for descriptive research before organizing, tabulating, displaying, and describing the information. Correlation was used to establish the relationship between independent and dependent variables of the study.

### **4.2 Location of the Study**

The study was carried out in Turkana central sub-county that lies in the North-Western part of Kenya which form part of county. The county had a population of 926,976 at the 2019 census and lays in the latitude and longitude of 3° 8' 18.60" N, and 35° 35' 13.79" E respectively. The administrative parts of the County include; 7 sub-counties, 30 wards, 56 locations which are sub-divided into 156 village units. Turkana is a region in the northwest of Kenya that shares borders with South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda to the west, north, and northeast, respectively. Internally, it is bordered to the south by West Pokot and Baringo Counties, to the southeast by Samburu County, and to the east by Marsabit County

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### **4.4 Target Population**

The study targeted 586 persons with disabilities living in Turkana central Sub- County and who are operating business with county government of Turkana (KNPC, 2019).

#### **4.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

The sampling technique the study employed was simple random. Turkana central Sub-County is estimated to have 586 persons living with disabilities. To determine the sample size the Yamane's formula 1967 was used.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where     n = sample size, N = population size, e= sampling of error which is 5%

$$n = 586 / (1 + 586(0.05^2)) = 238$$

Therefore, the sample size was 238 people with disabilities formed part of respondents selected through simple random sampling techniques for the whole study within Turkana central sub-county in Turkana County as shown from the table below.

#### **4.6 Sample Size**

<b>Target population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
586	238	40.6%

### **5.0 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS**

Questionnaire and interview schedules were used to collect quantitative and qualitative data during the study.

#### **5.1 Questionnaire**

Kealy and Turner (2013) observe that the use of questionnaire as an instrument to collect data permits respondents to provide more ordered answers, making it easier to code and statistically analyse their responses. All the 206 respondents were people with disability who filled the questionnaires. The questionnaire entailed both open and closed-ended questions. The use of a five-point Likert scale was used to allow respondents to rate their concurrence on each item outlining each study's individual variables.

#### **5.2 Interview Schedule**

Interview schedules were used to collect qualitative data, which was put into categorical themes. According to Lindlof & Taylor (2015), interview schedules improve the reliability and integrity of data collected and enables interviewers to obtain more information by allowing them to ask follow-up questions or clarifications to the questions they have prepared. There were a total of nine Turkana central Sub-County officials where by three respondents for each objective.

#### **5.3 Validity of the Instruments**

In the process of content validity measurement, the supervisor and peers from the school of Business and economics were engaged on each test question's relevance to the qualities that the instrument is intended to cover. Face validity verified the measurement method, items, and their suitability for assessing the study variable of interest. Criterion validity was used in measuring how one measure forecasts the results of another.

#### **5.4 Pilot Study**

A pilot study is a small-scale preliminary study conducted before any large-scale quantitative research. It comprises of 10% of the population with similar traits is ideal according to Vanteijlingen & Hundley (2018). As a result, the questionnaire was piloted with 58 people from Turkana Central Sub-County who did not participate in the final study. They were left out of the final analysis as well. The basic goal of a pilot research is to ascertain the reliability of research instruments.

#### **5.5 Reliability of Research Instruments**

To ascertain the reliability of instruments, Cronbach alpha coefficient ' $r' \geq 0.70$ ' was considered adequate to confirm the reliability of the instruments (Taber, 2018). Testing for the dependability of the research tool used Cronbach alpha as the measure of internal consistency. Cronbach alpha value was 0.703. Consequent upon the findings on reliability, the level of reliability was enough, thus the level of internal consistency was enough. As such, all items were included in the survey instrument.

#### **5.6 Data Collection Procedure**

Data was collected by use of questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. The questionnaire was administered to the People with Disabilities owning businesses. The face-to-face interviews was administered to key informants including the procurement officers from the Turkana County government as well as officials from the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. The researcher sought information on the number of registered persons with disability, the list of registered groups/businesses owned by PWDs for purposes of sampling and selecting a representative sample size.

#### **5.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The study yielded both quantitative and qualitative data from the field. Analysis of data in quantitative nature was done descriptively using frequencies, percentages mean and standard deviation. A criterion based on the responses was obtained from the Likert scale of 5 points. In scoring the positively stated items, award schemes were 5 =strongly agree, 4=agree, 3= undecided, 2=disagree 1=strongly disagree. The rating scale was chosen because it allows the researcher to capture and solicit participants' views. Findings were presented in tables, and verbatim quotations.

To represent useful qualitative data from interview schedules from the field, data was sorted, cleaned, and categorized into similar themes. Thematic analysis of qualitative data received from interview schedules was carried out in accordance with the study goals. The Statistical



Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 28.0 was used for the data analysis. The way the variables relate to each other were determined using inferential analysis.

The equation of regression was presented in the following form:  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon$

Whereby  $Y$  = Access to government business opportunities,  $X_1$  = Information technology,  $\beta_1$  = Coefficients,  $\varepsilon$  = Error term

## 6.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

Influence of information technology on Government business Opportunities by Persons with disabilities in Turkana County

The study went further to establish if the opinions of the respondents on the statement "People with disabilities in County are provided with assistive devices" The findings are presented in table below

**Table below of Percent frequency (%) and descriptive statistics on the influence of information technology on access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana County government**

Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA	M	Std.Dev
People with disabilities in County are provided with assistive devices	26.2(54)	58.7(121)	15.1(31)	0	0	1.88	0.634
People with disabilities in County are provided with assistive devices	40.3(83)	44.2(91)	15.5(32)	0	0	1.75	0.707
People with disabilities in the County have the relevant computer skills	38.8(80)	41.7(86)	19.4(40)	0	0	1.81	0.739
						<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.694</b>

According to the study's results, 31(15.1%) of respondents were unsure, 121(58.7%) disagreed, and 54(26.2%) strongly disagreed. The statement's mean was 1.88, and its standard deviation was 0.634. This suggests that some people may find it challenging to get assistive technology so that they can take advantage of county government business possibilities available.

In addition, the survey enquired of the participants if "county residents with disabilities have free access to the internet." According to the data, (83) 40.3% of the respondents disagreed strongly, 91(44.2%) disagreed, and (32)15.5% were indifferent. The findings imply that the respondents do not have unfettered access to information about business prospects in the area. A mean of 1.75 and a standard deviation of 0.707 as shown from the study findings.

The study also questioned the respondents whether the county's disabled population has the necessary computer skills. 38.8% of respondents strongly opposed, 45.4% disagreed, and 19.4% were indifferent, according to the data. The findings for this statement were 1.87 on

average and 0.739 on a standard deviation from the study findings as revealed from the study findings.

Overall, the information technology results came out to 1.82 on average with 0.694 as the standard deviation in Table. It may be inferred that the respondents disagreed on the majority of information technology-related items.

Interview scheduled conducted by the researcher also revealed some positive effects. Key respondent 5 reported that Information Technology has Positive Effects. This is what the respondent said;

This is what the respondent said;

Information Technology challenges Include Digital Accessibility Whereby Websites and online platforms used to disseminate information about government business opportunities are often not fully accessible to people with disabilities. Issues can include lack of screen reader compatibility, poor navigation, and inadequate alternative text for images. Secondly, another challenge is access to Technology whereby People with disabilities might have limited access to computers, high-speed internet, and assistive technologies, which are crucial for participating in online training and accessing digital resources. Lastly, is Technological Literacy which means that there might be a digital literacy gap where people with disabilities have not had the same opportunities to develop the skills needed to effectively use modern technology.'

Information technology enables remote access to government business opportunities, allowing persons with disabilities to participate from anywhere with an internet connection. This reduces barriers related to transportation, mobility, and physical access to government offices, thereby promoting inclusivity.

From the findings of other studies that have been done, Osman (2015) agrees that ICT performs an important function in the lives of persons with disabilities. However, they encounter a number of challenges in accessing ICT services. This underscores the need to train the people with disability on the ICT skills to enhance their competitive ability. Furthermore, a study by Mwai and Senelwa (2018) showed that information technology improves the efficiency of persons with disability suppliers as they compete for public procurement opportunities. This is because persons with disabilities can access government procurement opportunities without moving putting them at par with other competitors for similar opportunities.

Also, previous study carried out by Muthoni and Ochieng (2018) had findings that are similar and agree with the findings of the current study. The research explored the impact of government business opportunities on the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities in Kenya.

### **6.1 Inferential Statistics**

Inferential statistics was used for the current study to establish the nature of relationship between the study variables. Correlational analysis was done as described below.

## 6.2 Fitted Regression Model

The regression model from Table above was as follows:

$$Y = 0.332 + 0.325X_1$$

Where; Y = the dependent variable (Access to county government business Opportunities)

X<sub>1</sub> = Information Technology

The fitted linear regression model indicated that there is a positive relationship between the studied determinants (Information Technology) and access to county government business opportunities by PWDs in Turkana County. Similarly, a unit increase in access to information technology increased access to county government business opportunities by 0.325 units. This implies that information technology access increase with a constant of 0.332. There was a strong correlation between information technology and access to county government business opportunities ( $r = 0.491$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .001$ ); training and access to county government business opportunities ( $r = 0.407$ ,  $p\text{-value} < .001$ ).

## 6.3 Summary of Research Findings

Coefficients of ICT

Table Coefficient of ICT

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Information technology	0.302	.036	.325	8.266	.000

From the table, the study findings showed that information technology had coefficients of estimate which was significant basing on  $\beta_2 = 0.325$  ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$  which is less than  $\alpha = 0.05$ ) hence showing that information technology has a significant influence on access to business opportunities as shown in (Table 4.11). The findings reveal that access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities is greatly influenced by the accessibility of ICT facilities and skills ( $\beta_2 = 0.325$ ;  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ). Therefore, since the  $p\text{-value}$  was  $< 0.05$ , the null hypothesis is rejected and this study concludes that there is a relationship between information technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county.

The null hypothesis that was tested was that “there is no relationship between information technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county”. The findings reveal that access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities is greatly influenced by the accessibility of ICT facilities and skills ( $\beta_2 = 0.325$ ;  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ). Therefore, since the  $p\text{-value}$  was  $< 0.05$ , the null hypothesis is rejected and this study concludes that there is a relationship between

information technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county.

Regarding information technology, the study established that the respondents have difficulty in accessing internet to check for county tenders posted online and on their website. As a result of this, they are hindered in identifying and preparing prequalification document online. Moreover, for some individuals, it is difficult to access computer for preparing tender documents. Osman (2015) agrees that ICT performs an important function in the lives of persons with disabilities. However, they encounter a number of challenges in accessing ICT services. This underscores the need to train the people with disability on the ICT skills to enhance their competitive ability. Furthermore, a study by Mwai and Senelwa (2018) showed that information technology improves the efficiency of persons with disability suppliers as they compete for public procurement opportunities. This is because persons with disabilities can access government procurement opportunities without moving putting them at par with other competitors for similar opportunities.

## **7.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Regarding information technology, the study established that the respondents have difficulty in accessing internet to check for county tenders posted online and on their website. As a results of this, they are hindered in identifying and preparing prequalification document online. Moreover, for some individuals, it is difficult to access computer for preparing tender documents.

From inferential statistics, the null hypothesis that was tested was that “there is no relationship between information technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county”. The findings reveal that access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities is greatly influenced by the accessibility of ICT facilities and skills ( $\beta_2 = 0.325$ ;  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ). Therefore, since the  $p\text{-value}$  was  $<0.05$ , the null hypothesis is rejected and this study concludes that there is a relationship between information technology and access to government business opportunities by persons with disabilities in Turkana central sub-county. Thus, the model was fit to predict access to county government business opportunities using financial resources, information technology and training.

### **7.1 Conclusions of the Study**

From the study, it was generally concluded that there was a high degree of positive significance on effect of information accessibility on access to county government business opportunities in Turkana County. Also, Digital Accessibility is a concern. While ICT can significantly enhance access to information and government procurement processes, many PWDs lack the necessary tools and skills to leverage these technologies. Currently, the level of accessibility of such platforms in Kenya is insufficient, creating an additional barrier for PWDs.

### **7.2 Recommendations of the Study**

Improve ICT Accessibility enhance the accessibility of e-government platforms and provide PWDs with the necessary tools and training to use these technologies effectively. ICT is key

in empowering people with disabilities since they can access tenders online without the need to physically travel to offices.

The contribution of the current study findings will open other gaps for study to realize the strengths and weakness among people with disability. Recommendations may help directors and administrators in MPAM to improve the welfare of People living with disability.

### **7.3 Suggestions for Further Research**

Second area is Case Studies: Researchers develop case studies of successful entrepreneurs with disabilities who have accessed government business opportunities. Highlight the ICT strategies and resources they used.

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