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## EFFECT OF ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES ON CURBING ILLICIT BREWS IN IMENTI SOUTH SUB COUNTY, KENYA

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### ABSTRACT

Even though county governments possess the primary authority to regulate alcohol trade within their jurisdictions and enact new regulations, the challenge of illicit brews continues to persist in Kenya. This study aimed to evaluate the role of enforcement practices on curbing illicit brews in Imenti south sub county. The outcomes of this study will provide valuable insights for policymakers and pertinent government agencies, aiding them in formulating informed policies to address this particular issue within the legal framework. The study adopted Historical Jurisprudence Theory. Adopting descriptive research design and utilizing mixed research approach, the study targeted 349 alcohol traders in Imenti South Sub County. The sample size of alcohol traders was established by utilizing 20% as a representative proportion of the target population, resulting in a sample size of 70 participants. Data collection involved the utilization of questionnaires and interview guides. A pilot study was conducted in two shopping centers, which were subsequently excluded from the main study. Quantitative data was subjected to descriptive statistical analysis and presented in the form of percentages, frequency tables, bar graphs, and pie charts. Qualitative data underwent content analysis for interpretation. The study assessed the impact of enforcement practices factors on curbing illicit brews in Imenti South Sub County. Enforcement practices showed moderate effectiveness, with police arrests being relatively effective, but significant challenges such as compliance and corruption persist. The study recommends strengthening compliance monitoring, combating corruption, increasing resources for enforcement, and enhancing public participation.

**KEYWORDS:** enforcement, practices, curding, Historical jurisprudence theory

### INTRODUCTION

Evidence suggests that human cultures had been aware of and making use of alcoholic drinks for a significant number of centuries at this point (Birech et al, 2013; Wang et al, 2021). According to Freeman and Perry (2006), who based their argument on various biblical instances and ancient stories around alcohol, alcohol has been a component of human nature ever since ancient times. The use of

fermented drinks like as wine, beer, cedar, mead, and others has been prevalent in virtually all human communities for thousands of years. These beverages were often drunk shortly after they were brewed locally, and they were seldom traded (WHO, 2012).

In many civilizations, people used alcohol for a variety of reasons, including as a meal, a medication, as a mood adjuster, and for intoxicating purposes. Alcohol had a significant role in the religious and cultural practices of other nations (Heath, 2012). Alcohol still has several beneficial uses in the contemporary world. Wine is an essential component of many cultural rites, including weddings, circumcisions, and peace negotiations, and it is used for sacraments in the Roman Catholic religion. Traditional surgeons also utilize wine as an anesthetic during surgical procedures.

Alcohol, despite the fact that it has many positive applications for civilizations, has become the drug that is misused the most around the globe (Farhoudian, 2021). Therefore, there have been efforts made to reduce the negative effects of alcohol by standardizing the industry, regulating businesses, and instituting consumption restrictions. This resulted in the legalization of certain types of alcohol while others were made illegal due to the circumstances under which they were produced, the amount of alcohol contained inside them, the packaging, and the procedures for obtaining a license. According to the World Health Organization (2011), the banning of illegal brews goes back to the years between 1919 and 1933. This was done owing to the bad consequences that came along with the drinking of illicit brews.

Surrogate alcohol, artisanal spirits, and counterfeit versions of industrially manufactured alcoholic drinks are all quite common in the nations that were a part of the Soviet Union in the past. Their usage is also deeply ingrained in the history of the region (Probst et al, 2020; Shield & Rehm, 2021). As a part of the culture in the northern region of Peru, moms may occasionally give their children traditional home-brewed drinks, which may or may not include alcohol (Bloomfield, 2020). Recent developments, on the other hand, point to the fact that this kind of manufactured alcohol is gradually making its way into mass manufacturing in several nations.

In rural areas of China, the traditionally homemade liquor known as baijiu is now manufactured in tiny factories that can be found in almost every town (Lee et al, 2020). Although it is legal to produce and consume homemade alcohol in many other countries, an estimated fifty percent of the alcohol that is consumed in India is illicitly produced, including home brewed liquor (Furr-Holden et al, 2019; Jones et al, 2015). This is in contrast to the situation in India, where producing and consuming homemade alcohol is legal. A significant amount of alcohol that has not been registered is smuggled over borders in the countries of Finland, Sweden, and other northern European nations (Pantani et al, 2020). Unrecorded alcohol may include dangerous substances such as methanol, which might lead to poisoning and even death. This is a worry in addition to the fact that its availability is not controlled and that, on average, it is sold at a cheaper price per unit than ethanol (Green et al, 2020).

Although African society has always had strict social structures and regulations in place to control and define who can drink alcohol, when it can be consumed, and why, alcohol consumption has always been an integral part of African culture, rituals, tradition, and customs. This has been the case since the beginning of time (Heather, 2017).

The chang'aa probation Act, which was enacted in 1980 to combat methanol poisoning, was a direct result of the city's economic development in 1978. The legislation outlawed chang'aa in all its forms: production, distribution, distribution, consumption, and ownership. Any kind of traditional beverage or spirit was defined as chang'aa under the Act. No one is allowed to produce, distribute, sell, use, or even be in possession of Chang'aa, according to the law. However, illegal alcohol was always available, since it was mostly produced in remote locations that lacked police presence or, if patrolled, served bribed clients or the execution policemen themselves.

If there were reasonable suspicions that chang'aa was being produced, stored, marketed, supplied, or used on the premises, administrative authorities and police officers were authorized to enter and examine the premises at any time. The Act gives administrative authorities and police officers this power. The Act authorized their arrest of the occupant, seizure of any chang'aa found on the property, and seizure of any equipment, apparatus, or utensil used for distillation, or intended or fitted accordingly, along with a warning to any other individuals present (Kenya law reports, 2010). After a significant amount of time had passed since the last legislative practice, compromise and corruption became the norm.

In spite of this regulation, illegal brew continues to kill people and cause blindness in Kenya; in the year 2000, illegal brew was responsible for the deaths of 113 individuals and hospitalizations of another 390. (Carey et al, 2015). Despite the fact that there was already law in place on the subject, this led the government to take action.

The Chang'aa Prohibition Act (Cap 70) and the Liquor Licensing Act were both abolished on November 22nd, 2010, when the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010, went into force, according to the justification given by kenduiwa (2012). (Cap 121). Its goals included reducing the widespread violence that may be attributed to alcohol, combating the poverty that can be caused by alcohol's bad effects, and tackling major health issues (Mututho, 2014). The Act authorized the government to exercise legal authority over the following aspects of the alcoholic beverage industry: production, manufacturing, sale, labeling, promotion, sponsorship, and consumption. This was done to guarantee that the health of persons is taken care of, as well as to safeguard the consumers of alcoholic beverages from inducements that are dishonest and misleading (Kenduiwa, 2012; Kenya Law Reports, 2010).

If you did not comply with this rule, you might face arrest, as well as penalties and perhaps prison time. It is against the law to sell an adulterated drink or a non-alcoholic drink that has been contaminated with alcohol, and doing so may result in significant financial penalties (Kenduiwa, 2012; Kenya Law Reports, 2010). In order to ensure that alcohol was kept as far away as possible, particularly

from those who were under the age of 18, the act regulated the opening and closing hours of bars, as well as the proximity of bars to schools. This was done with the intention of preventing access to alcohol by those who were under the age of 18. Legislations passed in 2010 under the Alcohol Control Act were effective in reducing the production of illegal brews in Kenya. Six years after it was signed into law, however, there is still clear evidence of alcohol consumption, as well as widespread production of illegal brews throughout the nation. Untrustworthy Kenyans, according to Musungu and Kosgei (2015), have started adulterating both substitutes and locally produced alcoholic beverages.

The majority of police officers have said they need armed protection for any substantial raid on an illegal brewery, despite the fact that there have been successful operations to shut them down (Carey et al, 2015). Police stations may be aware of illegal beer, but a lack of personnel makes it difficult to enforce sobriety laws.

One positive step toward decentralization and public engagement with policy concerns is the devolution of liquor license powers (Constitution of Kenya, 2010). Kelly et al. (2015) claim that the high legal requirements set by the various laws and regulations make it impossible for illegal brewers to compete. It is almost hard for a local brewer to get the necessary permits, licenses, and approvals from the Kenya Revenue Authority, health authorities, and zoning authorities at a cost of roughly Ksh. 40 000. The gap was left when responsibility for the role was transferred to the county administration. According to Mututho (2014), issuing liquor licenses is seen as a way for county governments to earn more money. Prior attempts to limit alcohol sales outlets were undermined by this. Counties may be found where the number of bars exceeds the number of schools. In most cases, this hinders government efforts and demoralizes law enforcers in their battle against the alcohol issue.

In July of 2015, President Uhuru Kenyatta issued an order that all illegal beer stores in central Kenya were to be shut down, and the proprietors were to be arrested (Muregi, 2017). The rising toll that illegal brews are taking on people's lives was the impetus for the issuance of this regulation (Muregi, 2017). After then, manufacturers of legal brands like Keroche Breweries appealed to the High court to seek an injunction against the direction to destroy illegal alcohol. They argued that the directive was unconstitutional. The court came to the conclusion that the President's direction did not meet the requirements of Article 135 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which states that the President's directives must be in writing (Okoth, 2016). The court also found that the respondents' actions were unreasonable because they failed to consider the fact that the petitioner's goods and company are legitimate and have valid licenses from the entity that is attempting to suspend the licenses. According to the court, the respondents' actions were irrational.

Kenya is confronted with the problem of having a plethora of regulations that have been created to deal with the manufacturing, sale, and use of illicit alcohol (Mwangi, 2018). The organizations that have been tasked with reducing the manufacture of illegal alcohol engage in more conflict with one another than they do in coordinated efforts to address this persistent challenge (Muregi.2017). In

Imenti south sub county, Meru County, this research will investigate how effective law enforcement has been in the battle against illegal distilleries and breweries. In spite of the efforts that have been taken against illegal breweries, the presence of an operational policy on alcohol addiction, and government enforcement organizations, illegal breweries are still operating. The purpose of this research is to address the gaps that have been identified.

The prohibition of traditional beers in Kenya dates back to the country's colonial era. In order to maintain control over their labor, colonial authorities prohibited the manufacturing and consumption of traditional beers, also known as illegal brews, with the exception of ceremonial occasions. (Kihuria, 2014; Gikonyo, 2017). During that time, only white people could drink beer from bottles. As a direct consequence of this, the proliferation of illegal dens that brewed, distributed, and sold traditional alcohol to Africans who lacked the financial means to purchase bottled beer occurred (Kihuria, 2014). Although there were no written regulations regulating traditional brew in Kenya when the country was under colonial rule, in 1903 British settlers established the Legislative Council in order to domesticate British colonial legislation. Consumption of alcoholic beverages for the requirements of the local colony was included (Mututho, 2014). The manufacture and drinking of traditional brews, particularly those that were intended for ceremonial reasons, were severely limited as a result of the new regulation. As a consequence of this, an illicit alcohol trade flourished in Kenya's underground.

Alcohol is often drunk in social settings with the intention of enjoying oneself (Griswold et al, 2018). On the other hand, the issue is that the manufacture of illegal brew is a prevalent activity in Kenya (Muregi, 2017). One of the things that has contributed to a rise in production is the fact that legal alcoholic drinks are subject to high taxes, which makes them costly for individuals who are living in low-income situations (Muregi, 2017) As a direct consequence of this, Kenyans, particularly those living in rural regions such as Imenti south sub county, have no choice but to consume the poisonous concoction. Even in countries with well-established legal systems, the manufacture of illegal brew is widespread (Hecklé, 2019).

There are a number of reports that show that, despite the fact that there are a number of laws on liquor, illegal brews are still quite common in the nation, and the number of fatalities that are caused by alcohol is on the increase. On June 29, 2020, government personnel in Keria, located in Imenti south sub county, were led by then-Interior Principal Secretary Karanja Kibicho in the eradication of illegal brews. There, he removed a chief and seven subordinates for allowing the production and consumption of illegal brews inside their jurisdictions. On that same day, government officers also participated in the destruction of illicit brews. This is a significant situation that demands for an inquiry to be conducted in order to discover why the production of illegal brews continues to increase despite the fact that the battle against them is becoming more intense with time.

## **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Theoretical Literature**

Historical jurisprudence, also known as historical legal positivism, is a legal theory that emphasizes the importance of historical context and evolution in understanding and interpreting legal principles and systems. It suggests that the development of legal concepts and norms is shaped by historical forces and societal conditions. While there are no specific proponents of historical jurisprudence as a distinct theory, several legal scholars and philosophers have contributed to its development and application. Here are some notable figures associated with historical jurisprudence:

In the field of historical jurisprudence, Friedrich Carl von Savigny (1779-1861) is regarded as the "father" of the discipline. He held the belief that the law is a reflection of the culture of a people and that it develops in a natural way over the course of time. Savigny emphasized the importance of legal traditions, customs, and historical development in understanding the nature of law. Henry Maine (1822-1888) made significant contributions to historical jurisprudence. He argued that societies progress from a primitive state characterized by customary laws to a more advanced stage with written laws. Maine's work, particularly his book "Ancient Law" (1861), explored the historical development of legal systems and their connection to social evolution.

Gustav Hugo (1764-1844) focused on the historical analysis of legal institutions. He emphasized the role of historical evolution in shaping legal concepts and doctrines. Hugo's work on the historical school of jurisprudence influenced subsequent legal thinkers and contributed to the development of historical jurisprudence. Georg Friedrich Puchta (1798-1846) emphasized the importance of historical development in understanding legal principles. He argued that law is a product of historical evolution and should be interpreted in light of its historical context. Puchta's ideas had a significant impact on the development of historical jurisprudence.

Karl Llewellyn (1893-1962) Llewellyn, an American legal scholar, adopted a historical approach in his legal analysis. He argued that legal rules should be interpreted in the context of their historical development and societal conditions. Llewellyn's work on legal realism and his emphasis on the practical application of law drew on the insights of historical jurisprudence.

The norms of society and local law came into play here. According to this idea, jurisprudence has an obligation to identify and document the customary law as the socially provenience of the legislation in question and the genuine live law in society (Muregi, 2017). Savigny's idea demonstrated the inseparability of the people/nation and the law, showing how both undergo a life cycle similar to that of a living body (birth, growth, decline, death). Freeman (1994). That is to say, people don't obey the law because it spouts truth; they do so because it's an essential aspect of living in groups (Rodes, 2004). The critique of the theory argue that historical jurisprudence theory relies heavily on subjective interpretation and understanding of historical sources. Different scholars may interpret the same historical events or legal texts differently, leading to a lack of objectivity in applying this theory to

legal analysis. According to Nourse (2014) historical jurisprudence theory places significant emphasis on the historical context and intentions of lawmakers when interpreting the law. However, in modern legal systems, new laws are constantly being enacted, and societal values and norms evolve over time. Critics argue that relying solely on historical context may not adequately address contemporary legal issues or societal needs.

According to Waldron (2016) Historical jurisprudence theory tends to prioritize tradition and stability in legal interpretation. Critics contend that this approach may hinder legal development and progress. It may limit the ability to adapt the law to changing circumstances, emerging technologies, or evolving societal values. The theory also focuses primarily on historical sources and the intentions of lawmakers, often neglecting the social, economic, and cultural factors that shape legal systems. Critics argue that a narrow focus on history fails to account for the broader social context and the impact of power dynamics on legal norms and practices (Wacks, 2020).

The theory is applicable since it will help the researcher to analyze different enforcement strategies that have been employed throughout history to combat illicit brews. Historical jurisprudence enables researchers to study the conformity of individuals and communities to legal norms regarding illicit brews. By exploring historical records, such as court cases, legal opinions, and social attitudes, researchers can analyze the degree of compliance or resistance to legal regulations. This examination can shed light on cultural factors that influenced conformity or non-conformity to legal norms and the underlying reasons behind such behaviors.

Historical jurisprudence emphasizes the importance of cultural factors in shaping legal systems. In the context of curbing illicit brews, cultural factors can include traditional practices, beliefs, social norms, and economic considerations. Researchers can investigate historical sources to understand how cultural factors influenced the prevalence of illicit brews, attitudes towards them, and the effectiveness of legal interventions. This analysis can inform policy approaches that take into account cultural sensitivities and preferences.

## **2.2 Enforcement and Curbing Illicit Brews**

Kenya's Alcohol Drinks Control Act, 2010 establishes the framework for policing all aspects of the alcoholic beverage industry, including but not limited to its production, distribution, and consumption. The Act also includes measures to categorize alcoholic beverages and define which beverages are illegal brews. In addition, it aims to provide treatment services for alcoholics and raise awareness about the dangers of alcohol (NACADA, 2012).

In addition to preserving social norms and values, the restriction of alcoholic beverages is enforced with the goals of protecting the general public from overindulging in alcohol use, preventing alcohol-related health problems, and facilitating the improvement of general living conditions for individuals.

According to Lacey and Jones (2008)' argument, the use of sobriety checkpoints in a variety of nations has been shown to have a good impact in reducing the number of instances of drunk driving.

Achieng (2013) notes in his research on the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act of 2010 that despite the existence of the Alcohol and Drinks Control Act as well as other regulations that regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages in Kenya, there are still a significant number of people who use alcohol before 2 p.m., which is regarded to be one of the most productive times of the day. This suggests that members of the general public do not stick to the permitted drinking hours, which are from 2pm to 11pm. According to the findings of her research, she identifies a lack of enforcement as the most vulnerable connection. Her criticism is that the execution of this Act has been thwarted by a significant number of legal hurdles posed by important participants in the alcohol trading business, which has led to an increase in the amount of effort expended by the general people in the legal system. As evidence in favor of this claim, Gathura (2015) observes that despite the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010, also known as Mututho laws, a substantial number of Kenyans used alcohol, even exposing youngsters and their children as a consequence of the cost and availability of cans and non-returnable bottles. This was due to the fact that non-returnable bottles and cans were readily available. In order to get around this prohibition, companies that make alcoholic beverages came up with creative ways to package their products so that customers may drink them at home. According to the findings of the research, the laws governing the sale of alcohol in Kenya are not strictly enforced.

The Meru County Alcoholic Drinks Control Bill, 2014 and the county government entities that work together to regulate and control the manufacture and distribution of illegal brews in the county are responsible for regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages in Meru County via the execution of the bill. Despite this, corruption and a lack of will on the part of government authorities continue to make the fight against illegal trade in Meru a difficult one (Munene, 2016). For instance, the authorities in charge of licensing accept payments from the proprietors of alcohol-serving establishments. In this manner, the authorities who are authorized to police rules and regulations make it easier for even unscrupulous dealers to engage in the trade of alcoholic beverages. In a separate occurrence, the county authorities worked along with the proprietors of alcohol outlets, which helped to encourage the manufacturing and distribution of alcohol from a second generation inside the county. According to Muriithi (2018), it is believed that three assistant chiefs in the villages of Ndafu, Keeria, and mutiokiama are working together with the brewers. At least 17 chiefs and assistant chiefs who were working with the brewers were fired as a result of a crackdown operation that was carried out by the County commissioner in all illegal booze selling establishments. In order to successfully regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Imenti south subcounty, enforcement duties are essential. However, the campaign against the sale of alcoholic beverages will not be successful unless there is efficient coordination between the authorities and the inhabitants.

The county government is responsible for a significant portion of the county's increased efficiency in administrative matters. In order to effectively oversee the sale of alcoholic beverages, the county



government maintains tight working relationships with various authorities, particularly the federal government. To prevent the younger generation from being wiped out by illegal brews, the county administration of Meru County works hand in hand with the local administrators to combat drug gangs that participate in the production and sale of second-hand alcohol in the county (Muriuki, 2016). According to Kenya's Constitution of 2010, the county government is responsible for putting into practice county legislation that encourages the cooperation and efficient management of the county's administrative departments and other departments within the county. As part of an effort to maintain control over the distribution of alcoholic beverages within Meru County, the local administration there has passed stringent legislation to restrict the number of businesses that may legally sell alcoholic beverages (Kamau, 2014). The regulations have also made it possible for the county authorities to shut down thousands of pubs and producing enterprises. In the case of the alcoholic, the law enforcement agency collaborates closely with the judicial system to ensure that justice is delivered in a manner that is prompt, impartial, easily accessible, and responsible. In doing so, they maintain the rule of law and safeguard the constitution.

The court is tasked with modifying the legislation in order to better regulate and oversee the sale of alcoholic beverages inside the counties. The judicial system does this to verify that laws and rules prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages are followed. In addition, the law enforcement agency works along with the local authorities and members of the community to control the production, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the county. Because they have essential knowledge on the ground, communities can't be overlooked as sources of information when it comes to administration (Lenket al., 2014).

The community has a greater amount of information about the drinking dens and production sites that are located inside the communities. The county government has the ability to effectively control the sale of alcoholic beverages in the county when it works together with the local administration and police agencies.

The simplest method for the police, who are entrusted with the work of removing illegal brews in the nation, to gain money is to take bribes from the manufacturers and users of these traditional alcoholic beverages (Kipchumba, Minja, & Kiruthu, 2020). This is because the police are tasked with the responsibility of eradicating illicit brews in the country. Stopping the manufacture of illegal brew would result in a loss of unlawful money for those involved, while legitimate production and consumption of the product might be used by local politicians as a tactic in their election campaigns. They make it a central plank of their political platform at each and every election.

### **3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **3.1 The materials**

The research adopted a mixed methodology, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods. This approach was chosen due to the need to gather and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data

within a single study. By leveraging the strengths of both approaches, the researcher aimed to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the subject. As highlighted by Creswell (2014), the quantitative method involves posing specific questions and gathering quantifiable data from a substantial number of participants. To collect such data, questionnaires were utilized. Simultaneously, qualitative data was obtained by capturing participants' perspectives and gathering primarily word-based information. For this purpose, interviews were conducted using predefined schedules.

The research focused on a target population of 349 alcohol traders in Imenti South Sub County. This population breakdown was based on data from the Meru County Alcohol Board Report of 2021. The distribution across the six wards is as follows: Abogeta East (56), Abogeta West (43), Igoji West (58), Igoji East (63), Mitunguu (35), and Nkuene (94) (Meru Alcohol Board, 2021). Additionally, the study encompassed other groups of interest, including the County Licensing Committee, the sub-county Commissioner, Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs, and police officers operating within the study area. This comprehensive approach to involving various stakeholders contributed to a well-rounded understanding of the dynamics surrounding alcohol trade and law enforcement efforts in the specified region. The group was of great interest to the study as they have the relevant knowledge the study sought to use in investigating the study objective. The licensed alcohol traders are believed to directly be affected by trade of illicit brews. County licensing committee are fully charged with the responsibility to regulate those to sell alcohol within the county. Sub county commissioner, chiefs and police are the law enforcement team in the study area thus they were able to provide relevant information to the study.

### **3.2 Methods**

The collected data was structured into coherent themes based on the research objectives. This study yielded a combination of quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data underwent analysis through descriptive statistics, and the outcomes were portrayed using pie charts, tables, and bar graphs to provide a clear visual representation. On the other hand, the qualitative data was subjected to thematic analysis. This involves a comprehensive review and discussion of responses obtained from respondents, enabling the identification and exploration of prevalent themes within the data. This analytical approach ensures a robust interpretation of both quantitative and qualitative findings, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the research outcomes.

## **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Response Rate**

In this study, the researcher issued 88 questionnaires, 86 (97.72 %) of the respondents returned the questionnaires whereas 2 (2.27 %) of the questionnaires were not returned, therefore the study had a respondent rate of 86 (97.72 %).

#### 4.2 Enforcement practices on curbing illicit brews

The current study investigated various enforcement practices aimed at curbing illicit brews in Imenti South Sub County. The findings indicate a moderate level of effectiveness overall. Respondents reported that alcohol is sold at the right time and to the right persons with a mean score of 2.6279 (SD = 1.70153), suggesting low to moderate compliance with sales regulations. The analysis also reveals that the war on illicit brews is still a big issue, with a mean score of 2.6628 (SD = 1.24249), indicating ongoing challenges in addressing the problem.

The study highlights that corruption has undermined enforcement roles as well as regulation measures, with a mean score of 2.8256 (SD = 1.51224). This suggests that corruption significantly hampers effective enforcement. Additionally, respondents moderately agreed that severe punishments for alcohol have reduced the sale and distribution of illicit brews, with a mean score of 2.8953 (SD = 1.37224).

The analysis shows that enforcement efforts have somewhat enhanced public safety, with a mean score of 2.9884 (SD = 1.39321). Police arrests have helped in curbing illicit brews received the highest mean score of 3.3256 (SD = 1.45878), indicating that respondents view police interventions as relatively effective. However, there is only moderate agreement that there is public participation in the enforcement of alcohol policies, with a mean score of 2.8256 (SD = 1.32125).

The study found moderate satisfaction with the adequacy of authorized personnel for liquor laws enforcement, with a mean score of 2.8605 (SD = 1.29399). Lastly, the statement that enforcement departments have enhanced accountability in curbing illicit brews received a mean score of 2.6279 (SD = 1.24661), reflecting moderate effectiveness in accountability measures.

The findings highlight both strengths and ongoing challenges in the enforcement practices aimed at curbing illicit brews in Imenti South Sub County. The analysis underscores the need for improved compliance, reduced corruption, enhanced public participation, and increased resources for enforcement personnel to effectively address the issue of illicit brews.

**Table 1: Enforcement practices on curbing illicit brews**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Alcohol is sold at the right time and to the right persons	86	1.00	5.00	2.6279	1.70153
Corruption has undermined enforcement role as well as regulation measures.	86	1.00	5.00	2.8256	1.51224

Severe punishments for alcohol have reduce sale and distribution of illicit brews in Imenti south sub county.	86	1.00	5.00	2.8953	1.37224
Enforcement has enhanced public safety	86	1.00	5.00	2.9884	1.39321
Police arrests has helped in curbing illicit brews in Imenti south sub county	86	1.00	5.00	3.3256	1.45878
There is public participation in enforcement of alcohol policies	86	1.00	5.00	2.8256	1.32125
War on illicit brew is still a big issue in Imenti south sub county	86	1.00	5.00	2.6628	1.24249
There are enough authorized personnel for liquor laws enforcement in the sub county	86	1.00	5.00	2.8605	1.29399
Enforcement departments have enhanced accountability in curbing illicit brew in Imenti south subcounty.	86	1.00	5.00	2.6279	1.24661
Valid N (listwise)	86				

**4.3 Inferential analysis**

**Reliability**

Table 2 presents the reliability statistics for the study, showing a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.956 based on standardized items across 1 item. This high Cronbach's Alpha value indicates excellent internal consistency and reliability of the survey instrument used in the study. The reliability score suggests that the item in the survey was highly correlated and measure the same underlying construct effectively, ensuring that the data collected is both consistent and dependable for analysis.

**Table 2: Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.956	.956	1

**ANOVA with Friedman's Test**

Table 3 presents the results of the ANOVA with Friedman's Test, which reveals statistically significant differences between the items measured (Friedman's Chi-Square = 74.471, Sig = .000). The analysis shows that the variability between items (Sum of Squares = 1233.093, df = 3, Mean Square = 411.031) is significantly greater than the residual variability within individuals (Sum of Squares = 3038.907, df = 255, Mean Square = 11.917). The total variability (Sum of Squares = 27419.814, df = 343, Grand Mean = 27.5233) highlights the differences across all components. Kendall's coefficient of concordance (W = .045) indicates a low level of agreement among the items. Despite this low concordance, the significant Chi-Square value confirms meaningful differences between the items, suggesting variability in responses.

**Table 3: ANOVA with Friedman's Test**

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	Friedman's Chi-Square	Sig
Between People		23147.814	85	272.327		
Within People	Between Items	1233.093 <sup>a</sup>	3	411.031	74.471	.000
	Residual	3038.907	255	11.917		
	Total	4272.000	258	16.558		
Total		27419.814	343	79.941		

Grand Mean = 27.5233

a. Kendall's coefficient of concordance W = .045.

**CORRELATIONS**

Table 4 presents the correlation matrix for enforcement practices. The Pearson correlation coefficients indicate strong positive relationships among all variables, with all correlations being significant at the

0.01 level (2-tailed). Enforcement practices show a strong positive correlation suggesting that effective enforcement practices are closely linked with both the devolution of liquor licensing and adherence to regulatory requirements.

**Table 4: Correlations**

		enforcement practices
enforcement practices	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	86

**Model Summary**

Table 5 presents the model summary for the regression analysis predicting the effectiveness of curbing illicit brews based on enforcement practices. The model shows a high degree of explanatory power with an R value of .877, indicating a strong correlation between the predictors and the dependent variable.

The R Square value of .768 signifies that approximately 76.8% of the variance in the effectiveness of curbing illicit brews can be explained by enforcement practices. The Adjusted R Square value of .760, slightly lower than the R Square, accounts for the number of predictors in the model and still indicates a robust fit.

The standard error of the estimate, 4.26387, represents the average distance that the observed values fall from the regression line. A lower standard error indicates a more precise estimation of the dependent variable. The high R and R Square values suggest that the model is highly effective in explaining the factors influencing the curbing of illicit brews, with enforcement practices being significant predictors.

**Table 5: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.877 <sup>a</sup>	.768	.760	4.26387

a. Predictors: (Constant), enforcement practices

**ANOVA**

Table 6 presents the results of the ANOVA for the regression analysis predicting socio-cultural factors based on enforcement practices. The regression model shows a significant overall fit. The Regression row indicates that the sum of squares due to the regression is 4943.283 with 3 degrees of freedom (df), resulting in a mean square of 1647.761. The Residual row shows the sum of squares due to residuals (or errors) is 1490.810 with 82 degrees of freedom, resulting in a mean square of 18.181.

The F-statistic for the model is 90.633, and the significance level (Sig) is .000, indicating that the regression model is statistically significant. This means that the effect of enforcement practices significantly predicts the socio-cultural factors associated with curbing illicit brews. The ANOVA results suggest that the predictors in the model collectively provide a significant explanation for the variance in socio-cultural factors, supporting the effectiveness of the model in understanding the role of these variables in addressing illicit brew issues in Imenti South Sub County.

**Table 6: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4943.283	3	1647.761	90.633	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	1490.810	82	18.181		
	Total	6434.093	85			

a. Dependent Variable: socio-cultural factors  
b. Predictors: (Constant), enforcement practices

**COEFFICIENTS**

Table 7 presents the coefficients for the regression model predicting socio-cultural factors based on enforcement practices, devolution of liquor licensing, and conformity with requirements. The findings indicate that enforcement practices (B = 0.476, Beta = 0.460, t = 4.646, p = 0.000) significantly and positively affect socio-cultural factors. These results suggest that stronger enforcement practices are associated with more effective socio-cultural efforts to curb illicit brews.

**Table 7: Coefficients**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.196	1.704		.702	.485
	enforcement practices	.476	.103	.460	4.646	.000

### 5.1 Conclusion

The study concludes that enforcement practices have a moderate level of effectiveness in curbing illicit brews. Despite some success, significant challenges persist, particularly in ensuring compliance with sales regulations and addressing corruption. Police arrests have been relatively effective, but overall, there is a need for improved compliance, reduced corruption, enhanced public participation, and increased resources for enforcement personnel to effectively address the issue of illicit brews.

### 5.2 Recommendations

To improve the effectiveness of enforcement practices in curbing illicit brews, it is recommended to strengthen compliance monitoring through more rigorous auditing of alcohol sales to ensure adherence to regulations regarding sales times and target customers. Combating corruption is crucial; therefore, establishing transparent systems and imposing strict penalties on corrupt enforcement officers and stakeholders is essential. Additionally, increasing resources for enforcement agencies, including personnel, training, and equipment, will enhance their capability to tackle illicit brews. Promoting public participation by fostering greater community involvement in enforcement activities through awareness programs and community policing initiatives is also recommended. Lastly, enhancing interagency coordination among various government agencies will ensure a unified and effective approach to enforcement.

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