

Impact of Kiswahili Language Variations on Communication and Integration Among Speakers from Different Countries

Igunza Onzere

Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters, University of Buea, Cameroon,
shaddy.igunza@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0009-005-7250>

Mendong Margaret Besin-Mengla

Department of Sociology and anthropology, University of Buea, Cameroon,
mendongbesinmengla@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1845-1689>

Faraja Kristomus Lugome

Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,
farajalugome@gmail.com, <https://doi.org/10.24071/uc.v3i1.4807>

Article History

Received 2024-09-21

Revised 2024-10-25

Accepted 2024-12-12

Published 2025-02-06

Keywords

International communication

Intelligibility

Integration

Kiswahili

Language variations

How to cite

Onzere, I., Besin-Mengla, M.M. & Lugome, F.K. (2025). Impact of Kiswahili language variations on communication and integration among speakers for different countries. *Adom Social Science and Humanities Journal*, 1(1): 45-59.

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s)



Abstract

This study examines the impact of Kiswahili language variations on communication and integration among speakers from different countries. The study was anchored on Communication Accommodation theory by Howard Giles and The Functionalist theory by Emile Durkheim. Using a mixed-method approach, data were collected through focus group discussions with six participants, documentary analysis of five texts, and questionnaires distributed to 100 Kiswahili speakers with international experience. Key findings indicate that there exist common Kiswahili language variations among speakers from different countries including; differences in vocabulary (62%) and pronunciation (59%) are the most prominent communication barriers. Accent differences (44%), dialectal variations (42%), and slang usage (36%) further contribute to misunderstandings. Integration challenges, reported by 61% of respondents, were primarily attributed to linguistic variations, alongside cultural differences (14%) and disparities in food and clothing preferences (10%). Notably, 70% of participants identified language variations as the primary obstacle to integration, surpassing all other factors. While 51% of

respondents frequently interact with speakers from four or more countries, these interactions often underscore the difficulties in achieving clear and effective communication. The study concludes that Kiswahili language variations significantly hinder communication and integration, affecting trade, diplomacy, and regional cohesion.

Introduction

Language plays a pivotal role in shaping societies, facilitating communication, and fostering integration among different communities. Kiswahili, as one of the most widely spoken languages in Africa, has grown in importance both regionally and globally. While its role as a tool for social cohesion, regional integration, and cross-cultural communication is well acknowledged, the language has its own challenges. These challenges primarily stem from the variations that exist within the language itself, particularly across different countries and regions.

The importance of Kiswahili in facilitating regional cooperation and integration cannot be neglected, as it is the official language of the East African Community (EAC) and a critical tool for communication in trade, education and governance. Despite Kiswahili's expansive reach, its role as a unifying language faces obstacles due to these linguistic variations. These linguistic differences, though often subtle, can create significant barriers to communication, especially in professional and diplomatic settings where precise understanding is critical.

With the increasing number of Kiswahili speakers and usage across borders and its growing prominence in global discourse, the challenges posed by these variations need to be addressed to facilitate smoother communication and integration. The evolution of Kiswahili into a transnational language of trade, media, and socialization, as well as its status as a key language for regional integration, demands that these barriers be examined and solutions be sought. This study therefore explores the impact of Kiswahili language variations on communication and integration among speakers from different countries, with a focus on understanding the nature of these variations and their impact on cross-border communication and integration.

Literature review

Literature review on this topic was done in three bits; Language variation in general, Kiswahili language variations and the effects of language variations on cross-border communication and integration.

Labov (1963, 1966) laid the foundation for the study of language variation and change, focusing on sociolinguistic methods like surveys and interviews. While his work informs this study, it does not address Kiswahili or cross-border communication challenges. Voloshina and Fisunova (2019) examined English language variations influenced by cultural contact,

which provides a methodological basis for studying Kiswahili. Bright (1990) explored phonological, grammatical, and lexical variations in South Asian languages, aspects that this study applies to Kiswahili. Gary (1979) proposed models for measuring language intelligibility but did not explore Kiswahili or cross-border communication. Similarly, Karmaker (2012) investigated Bengali dialectal variations, focusing on phonetics and grammar, which parallels this study's approach to Kiswahili language.

On Kiswahili language variations, Shinagawa and Nassenstein (2019) categorized Kiswahili varieties into coastal, urban, old Swahili, and inland dialects, offering a framework for identifying variations. However, their study lacks focus on cross-border integration. Colleta (2018) examined phonological and grammatical variations among Kenyan students, linking exposure to standard Kiswahili with variation. This research builds on her work by examining both spoken and written Kiswahili across borders. Gibson et al. (2019) analysed morphosyntactic variations like double-marking in Kiswahili, contributing insights into variation sources. Miyazaki and Takemura (2019) investigated dialectal variations in Zanzibar, highlighting generational and educational influences. Baraka (2019) focused on Kivu Swahili, identifying contact-induced phonological and lexical variations. While these studies inform the understanding of Kiswahili variations, they lack analysis of cross-border communication and integration.

Mehra (2014) explored intercultural communication challenges, emphasizing cultural and linguistic barriers. Although business-focused, it offers insights into cross-border communication strategies relevant to this study. Odhiambo (2022) investigated Kiswahili's role in cross-border trade between Kenya and Uganda, identifying dialectal differences and inconsistent status as limitations. This study extends Odhiambo's work by addressing how Kiswahili variations hinder broader integration and communication across countries.

The reviewed literature highlights the complexity of language variations and Kiswahili language variations and their impact on communication. While existing studies provide foundational insights, they often lack focus on challenges of cross-border communication and integration which this study seeks to address.

Methods

This research employed a mixed-method approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative techniques to ensure comprehensive and accurate results. The qualitative aspect focused on understanding Kiswahili language variations through methods like Focus Group Discussions and documentary Analysis, as outlined by Miles and Huberman (1994:14). Kiswahili speakers with international experience participated in discussions, sharing Kiswahili language variations they encountered and their impact on communication and integration. They also provided suggestions on addressing the challenges posed by these variations. Secondary data from previous studies collected through documentary analysis and primary data from

these discussions enriched the study's findings on the existence, scope and nature of Kiswahili language variations.

Quantitative research, as described by Straus and Grunnel (1998:159), involves data quantifiable and statistical data. A questionnaire method was utilized to collect both qualitative and quantitative data from a sample of 100 Kiswahili speakers with international communication experience. These participants, including youth and adults from various countries, were selected using purposive sampling, a technique explained by Sugiyono (2016) as targeting specific characteristics to achieve a homogenous population.

Before the research questions were posed to the respondents, their demographic information was collected from them to make sure the data collected was the correct sample as shown in table 1 below;

Table 1: Demographic data frequencies

	Gender		Age			Status of Kiswahili			Education	
	Female	Male	15–20	21–25	26 +	National	official	Foreign	Basic	Higher
Count	28	72	1	14	85	60	25	10	6	94
%	28	72	1	14	85	60	25	10	6	94

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

Table 1 above outlines a summary of demographic information provided by respondents prior to answering the core research questions. There were 72% male compared to 28% female. When asked about the status of Kiswahili language in their countries, 60% of the respondents' said Kiswahili is their national language, 25% said Kiswahili is their official language, 10% said that Kiswahili is a foreign language in their countries. Other respondents, 4% said Kiswahili was their lingua Franca and 1% said Kiswahili was East African regional Language in their country. These responses signal the right sample because Kiswahili was a core language in their countries. Respondents were also asked their level of education and 94% of the respondents had attained higher education (University, college and technical) and 6% had basic education (Primary and secondary school education). Majority of respondents having higher education is an indication of the respondents' knowledge and understanding of the subject matter, a boost to more accurate responses. Core questions and feedback are explicated in the findings section of this study.

The collected data was analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, ensuring statistical rigor in identifying patterns and trends related to Kiswahili variations. Data analysis involved transcribing responses, categorizing language variations, and examining their types and characteristics. The study's findings led to recommendations

for addressing communication and integration challenges arising from Kiswahili language variations.

Results

From the field study carried out on the impact of Kiswahili language variations on communication and integration among speakers from different countries, below are the data presentations from the findings;

Existence of Kiswahili language variations

Kiswahili language variations are the different forms of Kiswahili that exist among the speakers. These forms may be distinct or sometimes invisible and almost negligible. Kiswahili language variations may be exhibited in different ways such as pronunciation, vocabulary and even grammar. Using Focus Group Discussion and Documentary Analysis methods, this study carried out investigations on existing Kiswahili language variations among speakers from different countries and the findings are well explained in the table 2 below;

Table 2: Summary of Common Kiswahili language variations among speakers from different countries

Category	Description	Examples
1. Written and Spoken Variations	Written: Differences in printed materials like books, magazines, and currency. Spoken: Variations in vocabulary, pronunciation, and contact-induced changes.	- Written: "Banki" (Kenya) vs. "Benki" (Tanzania) on currency. - Spoken: Differences in words during conversations.
2. Vocabulary and Semantic Variations	Differences in words and meanings for common concepts across regions.	- "Bibi" for "wife" in Kenya vs. "grandmother" in Tanzania. - "Watu" (Kenya) vs. "Batu" (DRC) for "people."
3. Phonological/Pronunciation Variations	Variations in sounds due to accents, local languages, or added sounds.	- Tanzanians use /l/ for /r/ ("kula" vs. "kura"). - DRC speakers add sounds: "pigiya" vs. "pigia."
4. Contact-Induced Variations	Influence from other languages like French and	- French: "Vrai" (DRC) instead of "Mzuri." - English: "Tulisp end "

	English.	(Kenya) for "we spent."
5. Regional and Ethnic Variations	Localized forms influenced by ethnic languages and dialects.	- Coastal dialects: "Funza" vs. "Chepu" for "jiggers." - Sheng (Kenya), Kindubile (DRC), Lugha ya Mitaani (Tanzania).
6. Youth Language Variations	Innovations in noun classes and non-standard grammar in youth dialects.	- Diminutives: "Ka-" in Sheng but absent in standard Kiswahili. - non-agreeing modifiers in youth languages.

Impacts of Kiswahili language variations on communication

Kiswahili, as a dynamic and evolving language, has undergone significant transformations influenced by diverse social, cultural, and regional factors. These variations, often manifesting in pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax, and even grammar, play a pivotal role in shaping the way people communicate. While these changes enhance the richness and adaptability of Kiswahili, they also present challenges in achieving uniformity and mutual intelligibility among speakers. Figure 1 below indicates the findings on the impacts of these variations on communication.

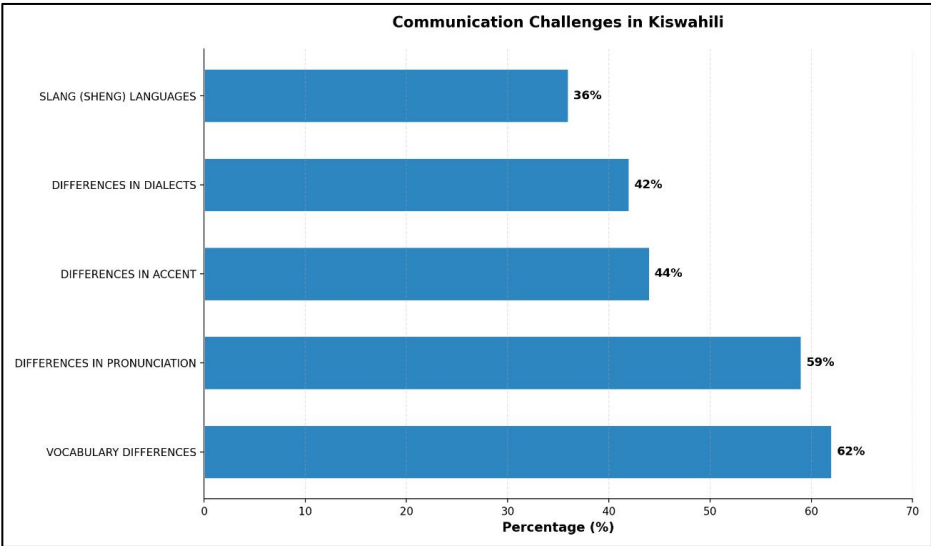


Figure 1: Challenges of communication experienced as a result of Kiswahili language variations

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

From the field study carried out on the challenges posed by variations on communication, Vocabulary differences had 62 (62%), differences in pronunciation had 59 (59%), Differences in accent had 44 (44%), Differences in dialects had 42 (42%), slang language had 36 (36%).

The above responses indicate that these Kiswahili language variations affect communication to a large extent by bringing about vocabulary differences, differences in communication, and variations as a result of slang language, which hinder seamless Kiswahili language communication between speakers from different countries.

Impacts of Kiswahili language variations on integration

Kiswahili has long served as a unifying language across diverse communities, fostering social and cultural integration in East Africa and beyond. However, the existence of variations in its usage has both enriched and complicated its role in integration. While these variations reflect the adaptability of Kiswahili to different contexts, they can also pose challenges to mutual understanding and cohesion among speakers. Below are the findings on impacts of Kiswahili language variations on integration;

Evidence of integration

To assess the extent of respondents' intercultural Kiswahili communication experiences, they were questioned on the number of individuals from other countries speaking Kiswahili with whom they had interacted. The results indicated a high level of international exposure among the participants. Fifty-one percent (51%) reported interacting with more than four individuals from different countries, 20% with two, 19% with three, and 10% with one. This demonstrates that the sample population was well-suited for this study, as all participants possessed international interaction experience, with a significant proportion (51%) having interacted with a considerable number of Kiswahili speakers from diverse backgrounds.

Adaptation challenges

The field research revealed that a significant proportion of respondents (61%) reported experiencing challenges in adapting to their living environment. This finding underscores the significance of integration challenges as a key concern within the study population.

To investigate the root causes of these integration challenges, participants were asked to identify the primary factors contributing to difficulties in their intercultural communication experiences. The findings indicated that cultural and traditional differences were the most frequently cited cause (38%), followed by language differences (32%), and variations in food and clothing preferences (29%). Environmental and dialectal variations were identified as contributing factors by a smaller percentage (1%) of participants. These findings provide crucial insights into the specific factors that hinder successful integration within the study population.

Kiswahili language variations in integration

To assess the impact of Kiswahili language variations on integration, participants were surveyed regarding their experiences with integration challenges while interacting with fellow Kiswahili speakers. The findings revealed that a significant proportion of respondents (59%) reported encountering integration challenges despite sharing the Kiswahili language. This observation underscores the need for further investigation into the impact of these linguistic variations and the development of strategies to navigate these challenges effectively. Causes of these integration challenges among Kiswahili language speakers were also discussed as explicated in figure 2 below;

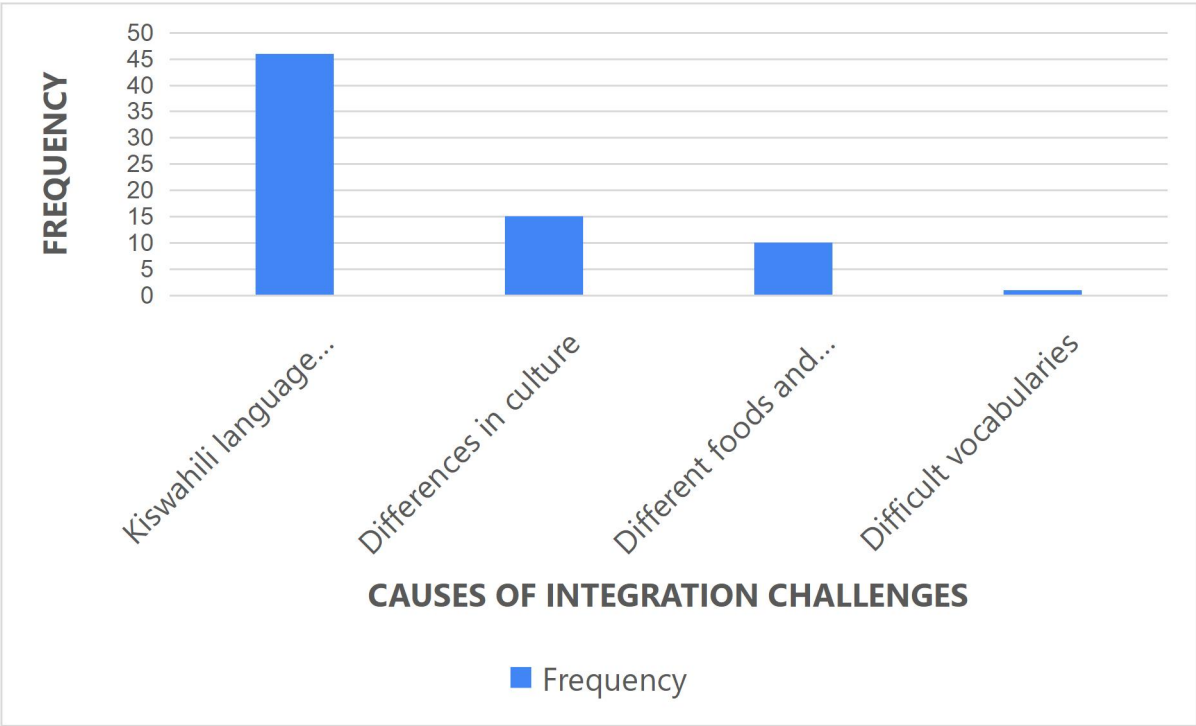


Figure 2: Causes of integration challenges among Kiswahili language speakers

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

From Figure 2 above, 46 (70%) respondents identified Kiswahili language variations as a major cause of integration challenges followed by 15(23%) for differences in culture, and the difference in foods and clothing has 10(16%) and difficult vocabularies 1 (1%). This indicates that Kiswahili language variations (70%) is the main cause of integration challenges among Kiswahili speakers from different countries, therefore calls for need for the challenge to be addressed. These responses justify our call to carry out this study.

Discussion of findings

Interpretation seeks to draw connections between the findings and the inferences drawn. From the data findings explicated above, below is a summary interpretation of the findings;

Table 3: Summary of Kiswahili language variations' effect to seamless communication and integration

Category	Sub-category	Frequency (%)
Communication Challenges Due to Kiswahili Variations	Vocabulary Differences	62%
	Pronunciation Differences	59%
	Accent Differences	44%
	Dialect Differences	42%
	Slang Language	36%
Impact on Trade and Integration	Kiswahili Language Variations	70%
	Cultural Differences	23%
	Food and Clothing Differences	16%
	Difficult vocabularies	1%
Cross-border Interactions	Interaction with Speakers from 4+ Countries	51%
	Interaction with Speakers from 2 Countries	20%
	Interaction with Speakers from 3 Countries	19%
	Interaction with Speakers from 1 Country	10%

Kiswahili Usage Frequency	Always	57%
	Often	32%
	Sometimes	8%
	Rarely	3%
Challenges in Adaptation and Integration	Experienced Challenges with Integration	61%
	No Challenges with Integration	39%

Source: Fieldwork, 2024

From the data presented in Table 3 above, the findings indicate how variations in Kiswahili significantly impact cross-border communication and regional integration among speakers from different countries. This aligns with foundational theories of the concept of language variation as posited by Labov (1963, 1966), who emphasized the sociolinguistic implications of linguistic differences. While Labov’s work did not focus on Kiswahili, its relevance is evident in the identification of vocabulary differences and pronunciation disparities, which are also identified as the most significant challenges identified by this study. These findings also echo the broader understanding of linguistic barriers highlighted by Voloshina and Fisunova (2019), who linked language variations to cultural contact, a factor that similarly influences Kiswahili’s diverse forms.

The prominence of vocabulary (62%) and pronunciation (59%) challenges as barriers to communication underscores Shinagawa and Nassenstein’s (2019) classification of Kiswahili varieties, including coastal, urban, old Swahili and inland dialects. These categories provide a framework for understanding how regional variations impede clarity and mutual understanding among speakers. Moreover, Gibson et al.’s (2019) analysis of morphosyntactic variations, such as double-marking, offers additional context to the structural differences identified in this study, which further complicate cross-border interactions.

Dialectal differences (42%), accent variations (44%), and the use of slang (36%) also emerged as significant agents of Kiswahili language variation. These findings are consistent with Bright’s (1990) exploration of phonological, grammatical, and lexical variations in South Asia languages. Similarly, Baraka’s (2019) study on Kivu Swahili identified phonological and lexical differences influenced by contact, which parallels the variations observed in this research.

While Kiswahili serves as a lingua franca for East and Central African countries, its variations present a paradox: a shared language that simultaneously unifies and divides. Mehra’s (2014) analysis of intercultural communication challenges highlights this phenomenon, where linguistic differences become obstacles to effective interaction despite shared linguistic

frameworks. This paradox is evident in the 70% of respondents who cited Kiswahili variations as a significant barrier to regional integration.

The findings also reveal that 61% of respondents struggle to adapt to Kiswahili variations, a challenge that not only hinders communication but also affects social and cultural integration. Miyazaki and Takemura's (2019) exploration of dialectal variations in Zanzibar underscores the role of generational and educational influences in shaping linguistic adaptability, factors that are likely at play in the broader regional context examined in this study.

Respondents identified the practical implications of these linguistic challenges, particularly in trade, diplomacy, and collaboration. Odhiambo's (2022) investigation into Kiswahili's role in cross-border trade between Kenya and Uganda similarly found that dialectical differences and inconsistent Kiswahili language status in different countries undermine communication. This study builds on Odhiambo's findings by examining how these linguistic barriers affect broader integration efforts across multiple countries.

Despite the challenges, the high frequency of Kiswahili use, reported by 57% of respondents, highlights its central role in communication. However, as noted by Colleta (2018), exposure to standard Kiswahili does not necessarily mitigate the effects of regional variations, a conclusion reinforced by this study. The persistence of communication difficulties, even among the 51% of respondents who have interacted with speakers from four or more countries, emphasizes the need for targeted strategies to address these linguistic barriers.

In summary, the findings of this study affirm that Kiswahili language variations stemming from vocabulary, pronunciation, and dialects, present significant barriers to cross-border communication and regional integration. These challenges, as framed by both foundational and contemporary literature, affect critical areas such as trade negotiations, diplomacy, and cultural cohesion. Addressing these linguistic variations is essential for fostering stronger regional ties and achieving the broader goals of economic and social integration in Kiswahili-speaking nations.

Conclusions

This study examined the impact of Kiswahili language variations on cross-border communication and integration among speakers from different countries. Employing methods such as Focus Group Discussions and Documentary Analysis, the research confirmed the presence of significant Kiswahili language variations among speakers. Demographic data gathered through questionnaires ensured the selection of respondents with appropriate Kiswahili-speaking backgrounds, enabling accurate and reliable results. The study involved 100 respondents, with a gender representation of 72% male and 28% female, predominantly aged 26 and above (85%) and having higher education qualifications (94%).

The respondents' familiarity with Kiswahili was validated by their responses regarding the language's status in their respective countries: 60% identified Kiswahili as a national language,

25% as an official language, 10% as a foreign language, 4% as a lingua franca, and 1% as the language of the East African region. These findings affirmed the suitability of the sample for the study, given their exposure to and use of Kiswahili in various contexts.

The research findings highlighted that Kiswahili language variations significantly impede cross-border communication. A majority (75%) of respondents reported facing communication difficulties due to these variations, with vocabulary differences (62%) and pronunciation differences (59%) being the most cited challenges. Other notable barriers included accent differences (44%), dialectal variations (42%), and the use of slang (36%). These linguistic discrepancies hindered effective and seamless communication among Kiswahili speakers across borders.

In terms of integration, 59% of respondents acknowledged that Kiswahili variations posed obstacles to social cohesion and regional unity, despite the shared language. Cultural differences (51%) and food and clothing disparities (33%) were also noted as contributing factors. Overall, 70% of respondents directly attributed challenges in integration to Kiswahili language variations, underscoring the critical role of linguistic consistency in fostering cross-border relationships.

These findings demonstrate that while Kiswahili serves as a unifying language across many East and Central African countries, its variations hinder communication and integration. Addressing these challenges through strategies to reconcile linguistic differences is essential for improving cross-border communication and fostering greater regional unity. By minimizing these barriers, trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange can be significantly enhanced, supporting broader efforts toward regional integration and cooperation.

Recommendations

This study recommends to policy-makers, including national governments, state ministries of education, and language bodies like BAKITA, BAKIZA, TATAKI, and KAKAMA to find framework for standardizing Kiswahili teaching pedagogy across Kiswahili-speaking countries and establishing a global Kiswahili language body, as current bodies like BAKITA and BAKIZA are limited to national scopes, and KAKAMA primarily represents East Africa. These bodies should adopt a broad-based approach with internationalization in mind to promote Kiswahili's growth, enforce common language standards, and address regional variations. Scholars and educators are urged to conduct research on Kiswahili variations, including influences like Sheng and Lugha ya Mitaani, to understand their impact on communication, culture, and integration. Educators on the other hand should emphasize Kiswahili's diversity in teaching, fostering appreciation for its linguistic heritage while equipping learners to communicate effectively across regions.

Avenues for Further Research

The researchers encourage a further study on the topic for further exploration. A further study on Impact of Digital Communication on Kiswahili Language Variations needs to be done. Future researchers could explore the role of digital communication platforms, such as social media, messaging apps, and online forums, in shaping Kiswahili variations. With the increasing use of informal language online, it would be important to investigate how digital interactions influence the spread of regional variations and youth languages like Sheng, Lugha ya Mitaani, and Yabacrane. This research could explore whether digital spaces are fostering new forms of Kiswahili or promoting standardization due to the broad reach of the internet.

References

- Baraka, R. (2019). Kivu Swahili: Contact-induced phonological and lexical variations. *Journal of African Linguistics*, 34(2), 105-122.
- Bright, W. (1990). Phonological, grammatical, and lexical variations in South Asian languages. *Language Variation Studies*, 22(3), 167-182.
- Colleta, S. (2018). Phonological and grammatical variations among Kenyan students: Exposure to standard Kiswahili. *African Linguistics Review*, 45(1), 89-106.
- Gary, L. (1979). Measuring language intelligibility: Models and methods. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, 10(2), 44-56.
- Gibson, K., Mills, R., & Thompson, C. (2019). Morphosyntactic variations in Kiswahili: A focus on double-marking. *Linguistic Variation Journal*, 58(4), 202-219.
- Karmaker, P. (2012). Dialectal variations in Bengali: Phonetics and grammar. *South Asian Linguistic Journal*, 30(1), 50-63.
- Labov, W. (1963). *The social motivation of a sound change*. *Word*, 19(3), 273-309.
- Labov, W. (1966). *The social stratification of English in New York City*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mehra, H. (2014). Intercultural communication challenges in business: Linguistic and cultural barriers. *International Journal of Business Communication*, 27(2), 111-125.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Miyazaki, T., & Takemura, Y. (2019). Dialectal variations in Zanzibar: Generational and educational influences. *Swahili Linguistics Review*, 22(4), 120-134.
- Odhiambo, M. (2022). Kiswahili in cross-border trade: Dialectical differences between Kenya and Uganda. *East African Journal of Language and Society*, 18(1), 78-95.

Shinagawa, Y., & Nassenstein, A. (2019). Kiswahili varieties: Coastal, urban, old Swahili, and inland dialects. *African Language Variation Journal*, 12(3), 255-269.

Straus, A., & Grunnel, J. (1998). *Quantitative research in social sciences: Methods and analysis*. SAGE Publications.

Sugiyono, M. (2016). *Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods* (2nd ed.). Alfabeta.

Voloshina, E., & Fisunova, N. (2019). English language variations influenced by cultural contact. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 28(1), 34-47.

Bio Notes

Igunza Onzere is an academician, scholar and literature writer. He holds a masters in Transborder languages and Intercultural Communication from the Pan African University hosted by the Advanced school of Translators and Interpreters, University of Buea, Cameroon.

Mendong Margaret Besin-Mengla is a Senior Lecturer of Sociology in the Department of sociology and Anthropology in the University of Buea. She holds a Ph.D in Sociology from the University of Douala. Her areas of research are centered on issues of poverty, development related issues, conflicts and deviance. Mendong Margaret Besin-Mengla has authored six and co-authored four research articles, with a number of other research projects awaiting publication.

Faraja Kristomus Lugome (PhD), is a lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. He is also a renowned Journalist, translator, Interpreter and editor.

ASSHJ is co-published and affiliated to the Centre for History, Culture, Arts, Languages and Innovative Education (CHCALIE) of the Pangasinan State University, Philippines



Our Affiliate Partners



Philippine Association of
Research Practitioners,
Educators and Statistical
Users, Inc.



Department of Sculpture
Technology, Takoradi
Technical University,
Ghana



Indonesia Scholar
Research & Publishing,
Indonesia



CHCALIE, Pangasinan
State University,
Philippines



World Federation of
Zervas Art Clubs, Greece



Club for UNESCO Arts and
Letters in Achaia, Greece



Department of
Educational Innovations in
Science & Technology,
KNUST, Ghana



Department of Indigenous
Art & Technology, KNUST,
Ghana