ANALYSING THE EFFECTS OF MULTICULTURAL COUNSELLING CHALLENGES FACING YOUTHS IN KISII CENTRAL SUB- COUNTY, KISII COUNTY, KENYA.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the Effects of multicultural counseling challenges facing the youths in Kenya. The study was conducted in Kisii County with a target population of 300 youths who reside in Kisii town. The sample size was 100 youths who are either studying at the universities within Kisii Town or working in central business district (CBD) of Kisii town. The study objectives was to establish multicultural counseling approaches and the effects on the youths. The study used psychoanalysis/ psychodynamics theories and humanistic of Carl Rogers of client therapy which indicated that client controls their own destiny. A conceptual frame work indicating how independent and dependent variables interact was used. The study is of significance to the youths in Kisii who might use the findings to develop strategies and modalities of approaching their challenges. The government policy makers will also find it important in developing appropriate polices that empower the youth as thy approach their challenges. To the County government, the study will inform the decision- making on the more convenient counseling approaches to be used when handling youth's behavior problems. The study found out that the youths in Kisii cosmopolitan have multicultural awareness, the study further, revealed that youths have been hoping from one denomination to another, this was because, there is no well-established multicultural counselling. The counselling procedure used should consider the cultural values, gender, and the perspectives of the clients. The study recommended that there should be trained counsellors on the multicultural techniques and procedures.

Key Words: Multicultural Counselling, Counselling Challenges and Youths in Kisii

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In the current trend of life, the youths are the focus of attention in every society and globally. Their contributions economically, socially and politically are enormous, but on the other hand, it should be acknowledged that this age group in the society is challenged with a number of issues and should be noted by machineries and stakeholders, so that a number of remedies should be put in place to assist, mould, polish and above all counseled to safeguard the society (Lance Bennett The John D, by W., MacArthur, C. T., & Lance Bennett, W. (2008) It is worthy to note that, the youths in the society can

do a good job if not a recommendable job to be emulated in the world if only combined and inclusively all efforts can be geared towards their life in the societies, (Badir, Y. F., Frank, B., & Bogers, 2020)

It's equally important to acknowledge that, in the current global phenomenon there are quite a number of challenges and emerging issues which emanate from various dimensions and this kind of issues affecting, biting, soiling, harming and above all destroying. Our good habitual environment should be arrested so that , the world can be a stable place for settlement, and therefore that's why therapies of all relevant machineries and authorities should avail themselves to assist our society. The society is bampered with anxiety disorders, depression, suicide attempts, self-injurious behaviours, addiction problems, anti-social behaviours, life crisis, including emotional distress, trauma and hurts (Pedada, K., Arunachalam, S., & Dass, M, 2020)

This article shall also address the effects of these challenges affecting the youths in society. As a matter of fact, the effects befalling a society from the youths are worthy to be focused on and where possible to be addressed .The effects make the society to stagnate in a number of areas ,for example one will realize that the moment the youths have been crippled, no social, economic and political progress and development will take place in that particular society and therefore it is of paramount importance that, all forces should be combined in eradicating this vice from the youths, and hence their empowerment stabilizes the society (Heinberg, M., Katsikeas, C. S., Ozkaya, H. E., & Taube, 2020)

And finally, the field of counseling should be equipped with adequate and relevant knowledge in the approach to this topic of research, because it is the only remedy to these challenges affecting this generation. (Giannetti & Rubera, 2020)

Kisii County town is a multicultural town with varied ethnic communities living together. The youths in this cosmopolitan town have been faced with different and counseling challenges that lives them in a dilemma. The varied counseling approaches upheld by different communities living in Kisii town have created the among the youths' challenges of choosing a more appropriate counseling approach to their situations, hence decision making becomes a problem when found in a counselling situation.(Ramamurti, 2012)

The purpose of this study is to establish the effects of multicultural counseling challenges facing the youths in Kenya, a case study of Kisii County.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Introduction
The case study at hand explains how the effects of multicultural counseling challenges facing youths in Kenya, especially in Kisii County pollutes the environment socially, cultural and to some extent economically to the C.B.D of the town. Despite all these effects in counseling challenges facing the youths in the small urban set up, the inhabitants of the society are calm and busy with their day- to day affairs of building the Nation, despite the confusion caused by this young generation in the society

Multicultural counseling approaches affecting the youths in decision making

(Todd, S., Diggle, P. J., White, P. J., Fearne, A., & Read, 2014) the study evaluated the multicultural competence levels among psychologists and other mental health professionals, examining their application of multicultural strategies in psychotherapy across multiracial and monoracial (specifically white) contexts. It discovered that there was no significant difference in the use of multicultural strategies between white counselors and those of other racial backgrounds. Additionally, the study identified that a measure assessing multicultural knowledge and awareness significantly predicted the application of multicultural strategies, whereas a measure gauging perceived skill in multicultural intervention did not notably predict the utilization of multicultural strategies.,(Caley et al., 2008).

In another study, (Benish, S. G., Quintana, S., & Wampold, B. E, 2011) explored the models of preventive and focused on a triadic classification scheme(primary prevention, secondary intervention, tertiary and post intervention), the study revealed that clients cultural and societal context are of primary importance in preventive counselling, the study further indicated that in the process of obtaining accurate information about the client, A risk-factor assessment is imperative and encompasses identifying predisposing factors, early predictors, precipitating events, opportunity factors, family dynamics, cultural influences, and other contributing elements that lead to the discomfort experienced by clients. (Benish et al., 2011)

(Vontress, 1996) a study conducted in South Africa explored counseling practices across cultural boundaries within the country. It emphasized that the effectiveness of cross-cultural counseling is likely to be optimized when the counselor can empathize with the client's worldview, employing counseling techniques and setting goals that align with the client's experiences and cultural values.

In the current society, many of the counselling in multicultural societies uses the approach of cross- cultural psychology which comprises concepts and events between different cultures based on premise that there is one inherent universal aspect of a cross- culture, for instance, taking the concept of adolescence and to explore it a cross cultures. (Sue & Sue, 1977)

The (Benish et al., 2011) and (Dearden, 2014) give guidance in working with women, expand their scope of service from therapy and counseling to all psychological services with women, however, despite all these infusions youths are still challenged.

The feminist model for ethical decision-making (Borah et al., 2020) argues that awareness of one's own emotional and institutive reactions in resolving an ethical dilemma. It is intended to supplement, not to replace, the rational approach recommended by other professional. It's understood that if this spirit can be taken positively, it can assist in driving away hindrances of plunging the youths in the ditch of falling victims of multicultural counseling challenges. Understanding Socio-political factors in counseling. When a counselor understands the origin of the client, it is easier to assist and get into solution, rather than being semi-culturally therapist. Like in the United States, the term "minority" typically refers to ethnic minorities, as well as individuals who identify as gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual, or women. However, as counseling becomes more internationalized and global in scope, the concept of minority people extends beyond these groups to include individuals from other countries whose cultures differ from that of

white Americans. It is recognized that a counselor who possesses a deep understanding of the socio-political factors affecting various cultural groups, both within the United States and globally, will be better equipped to address counseling challenges effectively. (Heinberg et al., 2020).

Counselors should understand the social political impact where they live. Whatever they are in the United States or other countries, why they should not forget the contexts where people live and the political structure that affect people's life, (Ramamurti, 2012)

Counselor Haneto Khan argues that, mental health practices influenced by historical and current social political context that have an impact on variety of issues such as race, culture and ethnicity. Sociopolitical dynamics not only influence the world view of clients but also the world view of counselors (Badir et al., 2020). In lieu all of these, still clients are greatly affected by multicultural counseling challenges. It is argued that counselors should avoid doing harm to clients and ensure that they provide effective services. This happens when counselors understand the socio-political dynamics of their clients.

According to (Prahalad et al., 2011) The argument posits that without cultural awareness in multicultural counseling, student counselors may fail to grasp and acknowledge the influence of social and political dynamics in counseling. However, counselor educators operating in multiracial societies inevitably engage with client populations that differ from their own backgrounds. The concept of "synerial land" serves as a metaphorical space beneficial to counselors, as it educates them beyond their familiar surroundings and encourages openness through exposure to diverse perspectives and experiences.

As per the views of Sandra Tomlison Clarke current multicultural training models are needed to say quite the counselors with competence in the field so that their approaches in holding multicultural counseling challenges affecting youths in decision making are affectively sorted. (Heinberg et al., 2020) - creating non-traditional multicultural learning environment through cultural exchange. International journal of learning, (16, 481-487)

Culture encompasses a broad spectrum of elements that shape individuals' identities and ways of life. Originally referring to singular aspects observed externally, culture has evolved into a multidimensional concept known as multiculturalism. It encompasses various dimensions including race, which pertains to observable physical characteristics, genetic ancestry, nationality, religion, language, gender identity, sexual identity, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status, all of which influence individuals' experiences and perspectives. People express their cultural identities through diverse avenues such as food, clothing, values, traditions, celebrations, and music. Understanding these aspects of an individual's culture is crucial in effectively meeting their needs and providing support. (Hensmans, 2017).

On the contrary, when we talk about multicultural, what we have in mind is a cross-sectional dimension of cultures. When talk of a cross-sectional dimension of cultures, we are simply arguing about diverse cultures in the cross geographical demographical outlook of the world. Which includes their religious, languages, gender identities; sexual identities, sexual orientations and their social economic status related these identities. In these diverse geographical settlements of these demographic identities, they express their cultural identities through food, clothing, values,

traditions, celebrations and art of music. And therefore, our major concern is about the effects of multicultural counseling challenges facing youths in Kenya, a case study in Kisii County, Hofstade insights (Sheth, 2011)

Counseling Procedures used by Communities

According to a study conducted by the European education on counseling processes in various countries, when posed questions regarding the challenges of counseling faced by youths, it was found that ninety-five percent of respondents acknowledged these challenges. This highlights the significant impact on youths and underscores the need for them to become self-aware in order to navigate the diverse demands of life. This dual objective encompasses both societal and personal development. (Hensmans, 2017)

Counseling challenges posed as a great ideological hindrance of any serious development in the field of career guidance (in 1990s) with the introduction of the market economy and the dramatic and fundamental changes in the labour market massive unemployment exploded and the issue of advisory work in careers guidance was brought back into the foreground. All these observations indicate that youths worldwide are susceptible to the challenges of multicultural counseling across various domains. Counseling and its associated challenges affect youths globally, placing them in situations where they struggle to make informed health decisions. This sentiment is echoed by CF Benedict. (*Barriers to Effective Cross-Cultural Counseling.*, n.d.)

According to the European journal of counseling v2i1s it discusses a number of counseling challenges affecting the field of counseling and their therapeutic approaches for instance cognitive behaviors therapy psychodynamic therapy experiential/humanistic therapy and systematic family therapy. All these counseling challenges have what we call theoretical literature within the counseling doorman which offers solutions at tough they pose a big counseling challenge to the PR actioners and the youths.(*Culturally Adapted Psychotherapy and the Legitimacy of Myth: A Direct-Comparison Meta-Analysis.*, n.d.)

The monistic strategy asserts that there exists one correct perspective or truth that can be identified. An emerging alternative gaining traction in the counseling and psychotherapy community is the adoption of a pluralistic stance toward knowledge and practice. While this concept challenges the notion of a single truth inherent in monism, the reality persists that youths continue to encounter numerous counseling challenges worldwide. (Dearden, 2014)

According to (Dalal et al., 2020), She argues that cross-cultural communication occurs when individuals engage in communication with groups perceived as culturally different, essentially involving a negotiation process between distinct cultures. Cultural disparities can complicate cross-cultural communication, particularly differences in language usage and perceptions. Regarding the effects of multicultural counseling challenges faced by Kenyan youths, this presents a counseling challenge as youths may struggle to determine how language can be effectively adapted for use within diverse cultural groups, thus leading to decision-making dilemmas.

According to Mandalios, Nummela, Sipila (Chen et al., 2020). These scholars argue that effective functioning in multicultural environments necessitates a certain level of understanding from the practitioner. A counselor's comprehension of cultural disparities, as well as their own

cultural background, plays a pivotal role in multicultural counseling scenarios. Crucial factors to consider and ideally understand when engaging in multicultural counseling include the client's country of origin and the predominant culture there, ethnicity (if known), religion, perceived gender, generation, perceived socio-economic status, and potential differences in time perception.

For a counselor assisting a client from a culturally diverse background and their customs, it can present a significant challenge for the client to make informed health decisions if the counselor themselves lacks control or understanding. Consequently, the impact of counseling challenges can greatly affect the client.(Badir et al., 2020). They argue that stereotyping individuals based on their cultural background poses genuine and potential risks. Despite cultural variations, the prevailing consensus is that individual distinctions among humans outweigh cultural differences. Counselors are thus urged to view each client as a unique individual. Consequently, given the challenges of multicultural counseling faced by Kenyan youths, as evidenced in the Kisii County case study, counselors must be cognizant of these challenges and approach each client on an individual basis rather than relying on cross-cultural generalizations. Unfortunately, despite receiving therapy, clients often encounter profound challenges and remain susceptible to counseling difficulties.(Eastment, M. C., Wanje, G., Richardson, B. A., Nassir, F., Mwaringa, E., Barnabas, R. V, Sherr, K., Mandaliya, K., Jaoko, W., & Mcclelland, R. S. (n.d.)

In general, psychotherapists and counselors employing this approach concentrate a substantial portion of their attention and effort on examining past relationships, especially traumatic childhood experiences, in relation to an individual's present life. The premise is that by uncovering and addressing these issues, treatment and healing can ensue. This theory is extensively researched, and with advancements in neuroscience, counselors are discovering how psychodynamic theory can positively impact a client's brain. Compared to certain short-term theories, psychodynamic theory may require more time as it involves altering deeply rooted behaviors and demands significant effort in self-understanding.

Humanistic Approach

Humanistic therapists prioritize the present moment and assisting their clients in reaching their fullest potential. They diverge from dwelling on past experiences or negative behaviors, instead focusing on the inherent goodness within individuals. Humanists place significant emphasis on personal growth and self-actualization, striving to help clients realize their innate capacities and aspirations.(Eastment et al., n.d.)

Humanistic theories encompass client-centered, gestalt, and existential therapies. Carl Rogers pioneered client-centered therapy, which asserts that clients are in control of their own destinies, and emphasizes the therapist's genuine care and interest. Gestalt therapy, on the other hand, emphasizes the present moment experience over verbal communication during therapy sessions. Existential therapy aims to help clients discover meaning in their lives through concepts such as free will, self-determination, and personal responsibility.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study used descriptive survey design. The method will be appropriate for this study because it will find insight with the related phenomenon about challenges in counseling facing youths and their effects in Kenya, a case study in Kisii Central Sub County. The descriptive survey design will enable collection of information from primary data that will be analyzed systematically to address the objectives of the stud and then come up with inferences that will draw into conclusion. The study target population was 300 youths out of which a sample of 30% was used resulting into 100 respondents who participated in in the study(Friedman, n.d.).

The dependent variable of the research is seeking to address is about effect of multicultural counseling challenges facing youths in Kenya a case study at Kisii County. The independent variables include: counselee, social cultural factors, disposition factors, situational factors and social economic impact poverty, sickness ie. HIV/AIDs of the consequences. The intervening variables or core founding variable include cunning leaders/clergy and Politian's and smugglers and demographic attributes or features.

The study used qualitative approach to obtain information about effects of multicultural counseling challenges facing youths in Kenya, a case study of Kisii County. The multicultural counseling challenges is a phenomenon that is found almost in every urban centres in Kenya. The research instruments used in collection of data in this study, included amongst others document analysis, observational checklist and questionnaire. The researcher conducted interviews with a university student, a working-class youth, and an unemployed youth. Each respondent was allocated a minimum of 10 minutes for the interview. Additionally, questionnaires will be distributed to the individual respondents and collected after one week.(Quentin Donnette, n.d.)

The quantitative data collected from the respondents underwent cleaning and coding to align with various variables, preparing it for computer analysis utilizing SPSS Version 20.0. Quantitative data analysis involved conducting descriptive statistics such as mean, frequencies, and percentages, which were then presented using tables, pie charts, and bar graphs.
For qualitative data obtained from open-ended questions, interviews, and observations, a similar process was employed. The data was cleaned and coded to create categories and themes based on the research questions.

Participants were briefed on the nature of their participation in the study, and their consent was obtained before proceeding with data collection. The researcher also ensured the confidentiality of the respondents throughout the process According to Gay, (Marczyk et al., 2005) Researchers safeguarded the respondents by refraining from disclosing their identities. To uphold this, anonymity was maintained, ensuring privacy by instructing respondents not to include their names anywhere on the questionnaires.

During data analysis and report writing, the researcher refrained from introducing bias and aimed to accurately report the findings from the field without personal influence. Additionally, the

study ensured the correct citation of academic materials and credited authorship appropriately to prevent plagiarism. Furthermore, precision was maintained throughout data collection and analysis, with a commitment to accurately interpreting and presenting findings without exaggeration or manipulation.

RESEARCH FNDINGS AND RESULTS

The study administered 80 questionnaires to the intended respondents. A total of 54 questionnaires were completed and submitted for data analysis; equivalent to a 67.5% response rate. The response rate had met the threshold recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2010) who recommended that a response rate of 60% is adequate. The respondents were both female and male youths living in Kisii Central Sub – County, Kisii County, Kenya. Multicultural Counseling Approaches and their Effects on Youths

The research objective was to establish multicultural counseling approaches and their effects on youths. The findings are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Outcomes of Early Marriage among Youths

Category of Outcome		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Untimely Birth	43	79.6
	Dying of Youths	8	14.8
	Becoming Strong in Life	3	5.6
	Total	54	100.0

Table 1 shows that 79.6 percent of the early marriages end up in untimely births and 14.8 percent leading to the youths dying. The percentage of those that become strong in life due to early marriage is just 5.6 percent. The study conducted by Durant and Fadden in (2003) revealed that the clients do engage in risk factors such as early marriages because of lack of understanding the clients cultural and societal contexts which are key in preventive counselling, and the study further indicated that obtaining accurate information about the client is necessary. Such assessments include identification of the predisposing factors, precipitating events, opportunity factors, opportunity factors, Family factors, cultural factors of the clients among others contributing to the discomfiture of the clients.

Table 2: Effects of Youths Dropout from Schools

Classification of Effect		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Confusion	29	54.7
	Get Employment	6	11.3
	Become Touts	18	34.0
	Total	53	100.0
Missing	System	1	
Total		**54**	

From Table 2, most of the respondents (54.7%) noted that the main effect of the youth's dropout from schools is being confused, 34.0 percent end up in becoming touts and only 11.3 percent ever get employed.

Table 3: Effects of Youths Engaging in Marijuana

Classification of Effect		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Run Mad	20	37.0
	Become Great Thinkers	3	5.6
	Participates in Robbery	31	57.4
	Total	**54**	**100.0**

From Table 3, most of the respondents (57.4%) noted that the main effect of the youths engaging in marijuana is participation in robbery, 37.0 percent end up running mad and only 5.6 percent are thought to become great thinkers. Table 4.

Table 4: Effects of Youths Involvement in Illegal Business

Category of Effect		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Become Aluminatism	4	7.4
	Become Rich	10	18.5
	Become Criminals	40	74.1
	Total	54	100.0

Majority of the respondents (74.1%) confirmed that the main effect of the youth's involvement in illegal business is becoming criminals, 18.5 percent end up in becoming rich and only 7.4 percent become luminatism (Table 4).

4.5 Counseling Approaches used by Communities within Kisii Central Sub County

The research objective was to determine the counseling procedures used by communities within Kisii Central Sub – County. The findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Effects of Mixed Marriages in Urban Set Up

Category of effect		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Weak Relationship	6	11.1	11.8
	Breakages in Marriage	38	70.4	74.5
	Coloured Inborns	7	13.0	13.7
	Total	51	94.4	100.0
Missing	System	3	5.6	
Total		54	100.0	

From table 5, the respondents noted that mixed marriages in urban set ups leads to 74.5 percent of the youths having breakages in marriage, 11.8 percent end up with weak relationships and 13.7 percent ends up having colored inborn.

Table 6: Outcomes of Hopping from Denomination to Denomination

Category of Outcome		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Confusion among Youths	19	35.2
	Hatred to Denominations	21	38.9
	Atheistic Belief	14	25.9
	Total	54	100.0

From table 6, the respondents noted that the outcome of the youths hopping from one denomination to the other leads to hatred to denominations (38.9%), confusion among the youths (35.2%), while some (25.9%) end up in atheistic belief. The hopping character emerges because of the cultural challenges to which the youths encounter in multicultural setting , (Eastment et al., n.d.) stated that multicultural counselling should consider culture, gender, religion, socio- economic class and possible difference in time of perception, and in order for the youths to avoid confusion , the multicultural counselors should use the various cultural communication, gender roles, religions, perception and different understanding of the subject at hand (Meghea et al., 2023)

Table 7: Achievements of Multicultural Influence in Youths

Type of Achievements		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Higher Schooling Achievement	11	20.4	20.8
	Good Leadership	25	46.3	47.2
	Urbanization - Good Social Cohesion	17	31.5	32.1
	Total	53	98.1	100.0
Missing	System	1	1.9	
Total		**54**	**100.0**	

When the respondents were asked on their opinion on achievements of multicultural influence in youths, 47.2 percent noted that it leads to good leadership and 32.1 percent noted that it leads to urbanization or good social cohesion. Only 20.8 percent noted that it leads to higher schooling achievements (Table 7). (Gaydosh et al., 2019) argues that multicultural counselling applications would be good for Mental health care services that are therapeutic for good leadership, multicultural counselling and other approaches would be used in transforming minority animosity to other clients of other cultures.

Table 8: Effects of Adapting Various Cultures

Category of Effects		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Loss of Identity	36	66.7
	Queer Behaviour in Society	18	33.3
	Total	54	100.0

It can be seen from table 8 that majority of the respondents (66.7%) agreed that adaptation of various cultures normally leads to loss of identity, while 33.3 percent agreed that it leads to queer behavious in society. (Druss et al., 2006) noted that multicultural adaptations should employ psychotherapy that takes int o account the persons whole life experience and also considerate to the peoples /client's race, culture, gender or social values however, failure to do so can only resort to approaches that only fragment a person. Other multicultural adaptations should also be aware of cultural identification with client, encountering classes for communication and therapeutic styles, dealing with expressions of racists/ ethnic attitudes/beliefs/ behaviors from clients among others (Beronio et al., 2014)

4.6 Counseling Challenges Facing the Youths in Multicultural Society

The research objective was to establish the counseling challenges facing the Youths in Multicultural Society. The findings are presented in Table 9

Table 9: Effects of Unemployment in Urban Set Ups

Category of Effect		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Prostitution	13	24.1
	Doing Shoddy Jobs	25	46.3
	Begging	16	29.6
	Total	**54**	**100.0**

Table 9 show that the respondents agreed that unemployment in urban centers leads to (majority) doing shoddy jobs (46.3%), 29.6 percent end up as beggers. They also noted that 24.1 percent normally end up in prostitution.

Table 10: Effects of Deep Multicultural Practices

Category of Effect		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Disappearance of Cultural Values	27	50.0	50.9
	cultural Brain Washing Practices	9	16.7	17.0
	Multicultural Practices	17	31.5	32.1
	Total	53	98.1	100.0
Missing	System	1	1.9	
Total		**54**	**100.0**	

When the respondents were asked the effects of multicultural practices, 50.9 percent noted that it leads to disappearance of culture values, 32.1 percent noted that it leads to multicultural practices, while 17.0 percent acknowledged that it leads to cultural brain washing practices among the youths.

Table 11: Effects of Youths Town Drown

Category of Effect		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Victim of Circumstances	31	57.4
	Becoming Terrorist	23	42.6
	Total	54	100.0

Table 11 shows the responses of the respondents when they were asked effects of youths town drown. According to the respondents, 57.4 percent of the youths become victims of circumstances and 42.6 percent easily become terrorists.

Table 12: Effects of Terrorism to the Youths

Type of Effect		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Confusion	4	7.4
	Major Threats to the World	50	92.6
	Total	54	100.0

Table 12 show the responses based on effects of terrorism to the youths. It was unanimously noted that 92.6 percent are major threats to the world just because of terrorism. A paltry 7.4 percent however noted that terrorism brings total confusion thereafter.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Majority of the youths due to lack of educate counseling approaches had ended up in early marriages indicated by 79.6% of the respondents. This echoed by Dulant and Fadden in (2003) which revealed that clients engage in risk factors such as early marriages because of lack of understanding the clients cultural and societal contexts which are key to preventive counseling.

On the same note 74.1% confirmed that main effects on the youths' involvements in illegal business is becoming criminals, 18.5% end up in becoming rich only 7.4% became involved in illuminant, the study found that, because of lack of counseling approaches available to the youths easily enable them to venture into other illegal practices because of lack of knowledge in multicultural counseling.

The respondents as indicated table 4.6 noted that the outcome of youths hopping from one denomination to another in searching counseling procedures which appeared to have caused hatred among denomination this was shown by 38.9% and the respondents also registered that because of in adequate counseling procedures they were a bit confused which denomination gives correct counseling, this areas indicated by 35.2% as 25.9% ended up in atheistic belief.

The hopping character emerges because of cultural challenges to which the youths encounter in multicultural setting, stated that, multicultural counseling should consider culture, gender,

religion of social economic class and possible differences in time of perception in order of the youths to avoid confusion.

The study revealed that the practice of multicultural counseling leads to disappearance of culture and values which was noted by 33.1% while 17.0% acknowledges that lack of multicultural counseling may lead to cultural brain washing cultural practices among the youths. The study also revealed that most of the youths in bracket 67.2% will end up with the loss of identifiable values and cultures. As 18.87% ends up in lacking the recommended procedures of multicultural counseling where never there is a need, 13.21% leads to one powerful culture limited to all ethnicity Conclusion

The study revealed that because of lack of adequate counseling approaches within the Kisii community, majority of the youths had developed the approach of truancy into early marriages as a way of solving the problems, so there should be a well-established cultural system and counseling to avail to the youths for purposes of enabling them to have knowledge and understanding of their cultural basis.

Similarly, the multicultural counselling should be well established in a cosmopolitan setting like Kisii to enable the youths be able to easily access their services, other than giving the youths the leeway to hope from one denomination to another, in search of guidance and counseling which perhaps may not be offered by people who are trained and professionally qualified in a multicultural setting.

In addition the youths faces challenges that are based in the multicultural practices which does not consider their culture, gender their ways of perception, their societal values which makes them feel the loss of identity in the counseling process and practice as stated by Mandalios Numella & Spilla (2011) indicates that, the multicultural counseling and practices ought to consider the clients, gender, culture and societal practices.

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