VOLUNTEERISM AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN KURIA EAST AND WEST SUB-COUNTIES, MIGORI COUNTY; SOUTH-WESTERN KENYA

By

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college or University for the award of academic credit or degree.

___20th April 2020___

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This thesis was prepared under our supervision and submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

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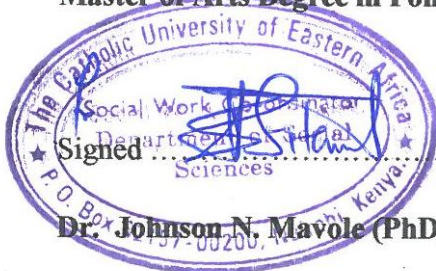Signed...   ......   Date: 24th April 2020

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DEDICATION

To all informal volunteers who in most difficult situations and circumstances put smiles on many faces. At the very worrying time, my heart goes particularly to those who have positively responded to several governments' appeals to volunteer in the fight against the deadly Corona virus (COVID-19) that has spread and killed many people and stretched world economies led by China, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom and United States of America.

To the people who volunteer for better living for their communities; to fill the gaps of marginalisation and exclusion, and to the many men and women working for the recognition of volunteerism as a virtue for development and democracy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

Democratic development is hard to achieve without citizens' involvement through public participation. Public participation is achieved when individuals freely volunteer themselves, their ideas, time and other resources for their community's socio-economic growth and development. Politicians and administrators may mobilize for community action without appreciating and quantifying the sacrifice by individuals attending to community action, and its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This study was designed to establish the influence of volunteerism on democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub Counties in South West Kenya. The study set out to determine the influence of volunteerism on democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties; find out whether volunteerism is a factor that motivated popular participation in study area; determine the influence of volunteerism on popular participation initiatives, and to establish the factors which motivated people to volunteer in community action. The study was informed by the Theory of Planned Behaviour and adopted the descriptive survey design. The target population was 256,086 residents of Kuria East and West Sub Counties in twelve administrative wards. The sample size was 500 respondents selected through random sampling techniques from the twelve administrative wards. The main data collection instrument was the questionnaire, which was administered by research assistants. Secondary data was collected from various sources, both print and electronic, including journals, books, theses, dissertations and government reports. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Descriptive statistics was used to interpret the data. Findings from the study indicate that volunteerism influenced the status of democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub counties by encouraging popular participation.77.6% of the respondents agreed to the statement that volunteerism leads to freer participation in community action whereby. 38.7% of the respondent strongly agreed while, 48.9% agreed with the statement. Likewise, a total of 69.6% agreed with the statement that, popular participation in community projects enhances democratic decisions. Volunteerism in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties helps the community to identify appropriate local leadership in charting the path for sustainable development. It promotes democratic values and enhances self-esteem and confidence, as important values of democracy and development. Kuria community is a typical local community in Kenya that benefits from volunteerism as a means to democratic development. The findings from this study creates a national need that requires the government to recognize volunteerism even in fiscal terms and create it into a national programme that would translate into a national volunteer service and put in place relevant laws and policies for management and regulation of the sector whose contribution would go a long way to reconstruct the state.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS EU

CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Papers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-2019
EU	European Union
EU	European Union
EUVI	European Union Volunteer Initiative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAVE	International Association for Volunteer Effort
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
KADU	Kenya African Democratic Union
KANU	Kenya African National Union
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRC	Kenya Red Cross
KVDA	Kenya Voluntary Development Association
NCOSTI	National Committee for Science and Technology and Innovation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCB	Perceived Control Behaviour
PFM	Public Finance Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistics Package for Social Sciences
TPB	Theory of Planned Behaviour
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VDC	Volunteers Development Committee
VFI	Volunteer Functional Inventory
VSO	Volunteer Service Organisation
WHO	World Health Organization
WW II	World War Two

<center>**CHAPTER ONE**</center>

1.0 Introduction

Most of the studies done on volunteerism particularly within governments and non-governmental organisations have everything to do with socio-economic activities and how it contributes to their development. Volunteerism in this study is an influence through which individuals participate in community and societal endeavours democratically to reach decisions and take appropriate actions for the furtherance of their aspirations and will. It is through volunteering that the individual in the community contributes to ideas on security, social construction, leadership, cultural responsibilities and obligations which include the moral aspects. Each and every individual, because of the community set up, is obligated to freely and actively participate in community action. Volunteerism is therefore not just a socio-economic factor but a central and unavoidable value in the development of democracy; not for electoral processes alone but for every decision making process in the community's life. The research topic in this study was, Volunteerism and Democratic Development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties, Migori County; South-Western Kenya.

Democratic development may have two meanings depending on how one wishes to look at it. There is the growth, deepening and widening, of democracy that permeates every community, sector and group in society. To mean that, every decision and action that a group or community takes, is based on a democratic process that culminates in voting or consensus. The other is that every development whether economic, social, political or even cultural transformation, that a society realises emanates from a democratic decision. It is the first meaning that was focus of this study and which the researcher highly believes is enhanced by volunteerism through popular participation. It is unimaginable how democracy can take root in any environment and situation without some sacrifice by the individuals concerned. It is in

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this spirit that the individual gives time, ideas and other resources and eventually participates in action meant to actualise the intention. This process contributes greatly in having volunteering contribute to the growth of democracy. In this particular form of volunteering, it is extremely difficult to quantify, in economic terms, the democratic contribution of every individual, yet, in the final analysis the whole society and state benefit from it. This study was predicated on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), and conducted to establish the relationship between Volunteerism and Democratic Development, dovetailed in Popular Participation whose end result is in the community or group action. None of these elements, volunteerism or democracy, contradicts the other as democracy highly feeds from volunteerism.

Another important aspect of society is unity and peace. There can never be peace in a disunited society. Democracy can only grow in an atmosphere of peace which is the environment on which human productivity can thrive in. Living peace demands role modelling and propagating selflessness to be able to help at least one in the community through an individual's action. To extend this action to be adopted by the community requires volunteering in action to mobilize the people to accept and own community action. Volunteering has been encouraged in many socio-economic quarters and many governments and organizations have mobilized the people to emblaze it for that purpose. Indeed, as the researcher was polishing the thesis for printing, many governments were appealing to their citizens to volunteer in the fight against Corona Virus (COVID-19) that has threatened the world and stretched states' economies to near collapse. Nations led by China, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom and United States of America have been devastated by the killer disease.

Although volunteerism has been topic to many scholars, there has not been very clear and emphatic positions taken to make volunteerism a central factor in the development of democracy in general that motivates popular participation in community actions.

1.1 Background to the study

Volunteerism is a known phenomenon across the world which has widely been recognised for its contribution to economic development by United Nations Organization (UN) in contributing enormously to social and economic development (UN, 2011). To recognise the role of volunteerism around the world, the United Nations proclaimed 2001 as the international year of volunteers UN GA (1997), which brought international attention to volunteering. The proclamation by the United Nations sought to promote volunteer service globally. The UN generally considers volunteerism as an altruistic activity where an individual or a group provides services without financial gain. Volunteerism is both an opportunity and an asset for development (Annan, 2011). United Nations Volunteer (UNV) programme was created in 1970 through the General Assembly resolution number 26/59 upon requests from many quarters to have volunteerism recognized at international level. Since then, UNV has worked with numerous organisations to engage youth on a wide range of issues. The objective of UNV programme was to promote and recognise youth volunteerism as a people-centred resource for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also aimed at integrating formation of young leaders through greater citizen participation in the form of volunteerism, and the provision of technical cooperation by governments, regional entities and civil society groups to fully realize the potential of volunteerism for global peace and sustainable human development.

Although volunteerism was recognized in the US since the time of Benjamin Franklin, it was not until 1960s when the United States formally adopted it for international interventions. Senator John F. Kennedy proposed a volunteers' programme in his presidential campaign trail of 1960 and gave it an executive approval in 1961 after he became president, US Executive Order, (1961). Similarly, Winston Churchill in his campaign to have Britain win the second world War [WW II] appreciated and recognized the value of generosity and what

it meant for an individual to volunteer for his country. Britain mobilized her citizens to volunteer for their country during the war and continued the campaign even after the war for the purpose of national reconstruction. In Western Europe, volunteerism has been incorporated in law and government policies to attract young people to actively participate in social, economic and political processes. Majority states in Europe have embraced volunteerism as reflected in the European Union policy communication that all member countries adhere to the guidelines and policy issues on how volunteer matters should be dealt with. This communication was circulated to all the organs of European Union (EU) urging them to recognize and promote cross border volunteer activities within the European Union (EU, 2011).

Volunteer service can be designed to contribute to both the society and increase the personal, educational, and civic capacity of youth. A study by Johns Hopkins University (2011) showed that, volunteerism contributed to economic growth and helped in learning new skills for adapting to changes in labour market. The study attributed 10% of GDP of the United States of America to volunteerism. In 2009, 63.4 million Americans formally volunteered to help their communities, 8.1 billion hours of service was produced, which had estimated dollar value of $169 billion. On the other hand, Ireland GDP attributed to volunteerism was 8.8% while, the rest of Europe was 5%. Similarly, volunteerism contributes at least 5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the European Union (EU). In United Kingdom in 2003, 42 percent of people in England and Wales volunteered through a group, club or organization at least once, equivalent to approximately 17.9 million people. Each volunteer contributed an estimated 104 hours in the twelve months before the survey and the total contribution was 1.9 billion hours, Institute for Volunteering Research and Volunteering England, (2012). The EU has consequently expounded on the benefits of volunteerism and the obstacles it encountered

across Europe. The International Labour Organization argues that, during economic difficulty and or austerity, the contribution from volunteerism is crucial for any country ILO, (2012).

Since the 1960s, over 65,000 young Canadians have participated in volunteer abroad programmes. This number continues to expand each year as young people travel to developing countries for a variety of reasons that range from self-discovery and adventure, to the desire to make a difference Tiessen (2008). As the number of young volunteers going abroad grow, so do their impacts on the communities in which they engage. What reports do not say is how much volunteerism contributes to democratic development in the western and developed world.

Asia as the largest continent attracts many volunteers from all over the world with diverse interests including altruism, volunteer-tourism, volunteering for education and research to understand the gender question, in China, India, Japan, South Korea, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Bali, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Philippines and Malaysia. Although China and Japan have large economies some of their people are still quite poor and require assistance from volunteers.

In Africa the volunteerism spirit has not been ignored. It can be said that volunteerism is not new to the African communities. The spirit of volunteerism is a big value for African community set up as the individual is answerable to the community and community chores are attended to by every member. The concept of *Ubuntu* in Zulu language in Southern Africa, *or Umundu*, Kiembu language in Eastern Kenya, is an age old African philosophy that commits every individual to the community and the community as an entity is committed to the care, protection and defence of the individual, especially where sharing of resources is concerned. Community projects in Traditional African Societies were attended to by the whole community in an arrangement, which in Kenya is referred to, after independence in

1963, as *harambee* (pooling together). This philosophy continues to this day although it has been widely politicised.

Major political, social and economic reforms on volunteerism and voluntary participation coupled with technological transformation have been witnessed since African nations in sub-Saharan regions started gaining independence Opiyo (2016). In Eastern Africa, for instance, two nation state programmes have in the past caught the world's attention because of their volunteering spirit, that is, *Harambee* (pooling together) in Kenya and the *Umuganda,* (community service) of Rwanda. Communities in these countries are mobilized to participate in projects and pooling together programmes, which are either state planned or both community initiated and community-based. The governments and the communities appreciate the implications of the inadequacy of resources. This implies that community efforts and participation is meant to involve the people to own the initiatives and to supplement state efforts.

At the heart of volunteerism are the ideals of service and solidarity and the belief that together people/communities can make the world a better place. Volunteerism motivates and promotes public participation to bring change in the society. In public participation, the individual is involved in a process in which the community or an organization within or from outside the community consults with the interested, affected individuals, organizations, and government entities before making a decision World Bank, (2015) and Finch (2015). Public participation is two-way communication and collaborative problem solving with the goal of achieving better and more acceptable decisions. According to Moseti (2010), participation serves as an instrument for closing the gap between local government, civil society, private sector and the general community by developing a common understanding about local situations, priorities and programmes.

The constitution of Kenya 2010 Sec. 6, Article 10 recognises people's participation by creating two levels of government and the national values and principles of governance. Section 10 Sub section 2 (a) and (b) of the constitution of Kenya 2010 authoritatively lists national values and principles of governance which include democracy and participation of the people, human dignity, equity, social justice, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized. The constitution of Kenya 2010 also recognises the value of people's participation in building a strong democracy where every individual citizen participates freely in reaching resolves and decisions to create faster socio-political and economic development. However, public or popular participation is not achievable in real terms without the participants being concerned with and committed to the common good in order to volunteer to take action. The wellbeing of the community makes volunteerism a necessary component for decisions which are the basis upon which community action is democratically predicated.

The above overview on volunteerism indicates that democratic processes are time consuming, tedious and expensive. The processes would be difficult to achieve without a volunteering component. However, community service through volunteerism may drain participants because they have no material or monetary gains. It is the people's voluntary drive that makes democracy and general community development tenable. Democratic processes require people to participate and should therefore be a serious preoccupation of community elders and leaders to constantly mobilise the people to discussions and activities which involve them. This may cultivate political resolves and decisions aimed at solidifying the community's unity, democracy and socio-economic development interventions. However, there is an assumption that the citizen should respond to public calls to join community action predicated on culture and belief that individuals are responsible to the community. This cultural value leads some politicians and administrators to criminalize citizens' failure to attend to community activities but by extension that also criminalizes free choice and the

right to, or not to participate or associate. However, deep within an individual's conscience, community action contributes to good life through laying bases for democratic choices in all aspects of community life. The positive results may be realised in economic growth, efficient social service delivery, for example, in health and education, urban and regional development, and in the protection of environment through community motivated activities. Through cooperation with government, enterprise and the community, the volunteering sector has become a key partner in the regeneration of the deprived and marginalised communities. The service sector contributes significantly to building community cohesion, creating links and social networks, giving people the opportunity to come together and develop social networks.

Volunteering helps to foster greater trust among citizens and developing norms of solidarity and reciprocity that are essential for stability. The present study is more interested in the border communities which lament of discrimination and exclusion through their leaders. It is unfortunate that most of the eight border communities of Kenya feel that way, for some it is political for others, it is economic yet for others it is historical. This has created the feeling of deprivation resulting to an unending grievance. This experience led to the urgency of conducting a study in order to establish some facts about volunteerism as a virtue for development and democracy in addressing some of the grievances. The border communities in Kenya which share culture with those across the borders express feelings of exclusion or marginalisation and some, like the Kuria of Kenya turn to volunteerism as an option for community's general development.

The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in Kenya (IEA, 2015) and the World Bank (2015) viewed volunteerism and popular participation as a governance approach that contributes to citizen empowerment. Volunteering initiatives generate new, diverse and innovative ideas

and actions on performance. These are related to the need for enhancement of citizen participation in governance; appropriate prioritization of development projects; improved delivery of public services; promotion of government responsiveness; and inculcating democratic value in everything the community undertakes.

Kenya's promulgation of its first post-colonial new constitution in 2010 signalled a pivotal rallying point for enhanced youth civic engagement that included volunteerism. In Kenya, just like every other African country, culture recognizes an individual as responsible to the community. The demands of the community bind every member of the community as in *Ubuntu* or *Umundu* philosophy of "I am because we are". In the spirit of coming together, every community in Kenya has a volunteer action concept. The volunteerism concept is community based. The Aembu community action (*Gitati*), in Eastern Kenya, for example, resembles the Rwandan *Umuganda* in many ways and organizes men, women, and the youth separately for certain community activities. It is this *gitati*, that locally developed into the famous 'pooling together' referred to by the community as, *karambii*. Actually, these community actions and initiatives provoked the first government to develop national institutions and organisations to enhance and professionalize the service (Mohochi, 2008).

In Kenya volunteerism is mostly not recognized in fiscal terms. Many volunteering activities in Kenya are neither recognized nor recorded by the government. Volunteer activities are therefore not socially or economically measured, yet they occupy a big proportion of the citizens' national service. This includes caring for orphaned children, the aged, disabled, and people in emergency and distress situations. In many Kenyan grassroots communities, volunteerism include menial building of access roads in marginal areas, digging and building of pit latrines in communities and slum areas, and civic and political education. Similarly, volunteerism in Kenya is evident in the provision of unpaid professional services, such as

teaching, nutrition and health care among the many activities which are not quantified or recognized by the government (VSO Jitolee, 2006).

Despite the more than 50 years of continued use of *harambee* spirit among all communities in Kenya and the constant local and international organizations' endless campaigns for volunteer policy reforms, the country had not seen any serious need for it. This was the case until the UNDP struggled in 2014 to form a Volunteers Development Committee (VDC) for Kenya consisting of the University of Nairobi, Volunteering network, Private sector and the Ministry of youth, sports and gender. This resulted in the launching of a draft policy by the government in 2015 meant to inculcate volunteerism. The National Survey on Volunteerism of Kenya reports that volunteering helps build a confident, democratic Kenya. With strong ethos of volunteer management, voluntary organizations have embraced ideals of civic participation and active citizenship. The service sector promotes the involvement of people in the lives of communities and wider society through its projects and through volunteering. Volunteering itself has been about people who step forward to help others whose lives are very different from their own, without judgment or prejudice. Volunteerism motivates volunteers to work with people affected by drug or alcohol misuse, people with mental health problems or those affected by war and conflict.

The Abakuria of Southwest Kenya, like some border communities in Kenya suffered lack of adequate distribution of state goods and services. This emanated from the foundation of the state whereby the big ethnic groups conspired to exclude others by forming the 'big political party' Kenya African National Union, KANU. The party and the dominant ethnic groups worked for a unitary government, while the small groups formed Kenya African Democratic Union, KADU, which were interested in advancing *majimbo* (regional) system government. The later were widely seen as opposing the liberators and the freedom fighters who were

thought to be behind KANU. When in the end KANU formed government it openly favoured communities directly involved in the freedom war and which were against the *majimbo* (regional) system government proposed by KADU. Like the saying goes, 'Habits die hard', this social and political exclusion manifests itself to this day even though a new constitution was promulgated in 2010.

The new constitution of Kenya embraces devolved systems of government, community participation in governance and development while demanding equitable distribution of resources. It is central to this study that the political parties mentioned here, and those formed before them but did not get serious following, marked the end of a protracted struggle for freedom that was triggered by the colonists declaring emergency laws in October 1952. Thousands of young men and women voluntarily entered forests and took up arms to fight for the independence of their motherland. That spirit of volunteerism is the same one that gripped the citizens who, when political parties were formed in 1960, freely flocked in their thousands to join those they perceived as their leaders to create a new democratic Kenya. Appreciating this was the end of the colonial and authoritarian era, and the beginning of democratic process for Kenyans, then the time was exciting for all. However, it did not take long before the society realised that the country had been betrayed, manipulated and so felt they had lost the determination.

The Abakuria have felt marginalized and socially excluded by political regimes since independence, and that their leaders are conveniently misused by political elite from the large tribes to cover them as they plunder the country. The community never felt a bit apart and not equal to others or part and parcel of general development of the country. After identifying the need in the community, some NGOs operate in Kuria to promote volunteerism. Kenya Voluntary Development Association (KVDA) is identified as the first organisation to

promote volunteerism in Kuria in order to fill in the gaps created by the perceived exclusion. The KVDA has been present in Kuria since the 1960s spearheaded by Cephas Munanairi an immigrant from South Zimbabwe who founded KVDA and mobilized volunteers and placed them in various places including Kuria. The girl circumcision in Kuria, a custom the community protects and which provokes public discussion for and against, makes many volunteering NGOs pitch tents out there to be able to understand first-hand about why this is so. Some foreign NGOs attribute it to the marginalisation of the community. However, girl circumcision is a common but discreet practice among several other Kenyan communities who still believe it is a cultural value. Although the girl circumcision has attracted many NGOs to Kuria community, many volunteers have been moved to participate in the community action in Kuria for the common good or rather to contribute for better living.

The Abakuria community has benefitted from local and international volunteers who for decades identified the area for projects which somehow created hope for the community. The community turned to NGOs and other social groups like the women groups, youth groups and volunteering organizations for civic education and other development initiatives and assistance. In the most recent days, the government appears to be responding to the endemic cries of the people such that in the last one year or so a tarmac road has been constructed connecting Migori town and Kehancha which has greatly opened up the area. The community hopes that the beginning of a new phase with the government may have begun and that many projects to improve the area will be witnessed.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The Kenyan Constitution makes popular, public participation and by extension, volunteerism, central to development. Chapter one, article 10 (2) (a) gives the first national value as, 'patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people'. One of the objectives and principles of volunteerism is to

enhance people's participation and consequently recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and further their development. This creates in the people the sense of identity and self-empowerment, capable of enhancing delivery of improved, responsive and relevant services at the local level. However, the role of volunteerism in development in the framework of democracy and popular participation is not adequately recognised and sustainably supported.

In African culture, volunteerism is humanist action for the welfare of and service to the community. Unfortunately, not many African governments have formally recognized it since their countries attained independence. This has widely and systematically witnessed the erosion of cultural values which include volunteerism in communities' life by ignoring them and widely replacing them with creeping selfishness and cancerous corruption, wanton marginalisation, deprivation and social exclusion. The questions which beg answers here are: How does democracy work and grow in communities with deep feelings of marginalization and exclusion such as Kuria? Does volunteerism influence people's social and political participation positively and therefore have a place in the community development?

Many communities which feel marginalised, such as the Abakuria are frustrated for being left out of meaningful distribution of public goods and national development programmes. They therefore seek other ways of addressing exclusion. Volunteerism as a cultural value becomes the natural choice as the main driver of development and welfare of the community. While the constitution has attempted to address this by ingraining people's participation, volunteerism is yet to be fully recognised as a tool for democratic development in Kuria sub-county which has a long experience with volunteer initiatives. The county government with devolved resources has an opportunity to involve the people for faster growth and socio-

economic development, but unfortunately from the media and community lamentations, the same neo colonial character and behaviour appear to have been equally devolved.

Volunteerism is actualised by people's participation in socio-economic development and this can influence social and political change. This may permeate the ruling circles depending on how the community organises their discussions and dissemination of volunteerism outcomes. Although the Kenya constitution and other laws support people's participation, and volunteerism as a virtue for development, government officials do not appear to support whole heartedly volunteering activities. This is a cause for concern that should be addressed by the state so that appropriate policies and laws are put in place to galvanise this important national value.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to determine the relevance of volunteerism in facilitating democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties in South-western Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

i) To determine the influence of volunteerism on democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties in South Western Kenya.

ii) To explore the extent to which volunteerism is a factor in facilitating public participation in socio-economic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties.

iii) To determine the influence of volunteerism on popular participation initiatives in Kuria East and West Sub counties.

iv) To establish the factors which motivate people to volunteer in community action in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties.

1.3.2 Research questions

The study set out to answer the following research questions:

i. How does volunteerism influence democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub counties in South Western Kenya?

ii. To what extent is volunteerism a factor in facilitating public participation in socio-economic development processes in Kuria East and West Sub-counties?

iii. What is the influence of volunteerism on popular participation initiatives in Kuria East and West Sub- Counties?

iv. What factors motivate people to volunteer in community action in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties?

1.4. Research assumptions

This study was conducted in consideration of the following assumptions:

i. Volunteerism is practised by the Abakuria of Kenya

ii. All respondents would answer the questions truthfully and clearly

iii. Persons included in the population sample are appropriate and have experience of volunteerism or similar phenomenon

iv. The respondents share interests and concerns and would whole heartedly participate in the research

v. Volunteerism is a response to marginalization from mainstream national development process and can facilitate democratic development

1.5. Justification of Study

The study is of great importance to various stakeholders. The significance of the study is three fold: including the practical, policy and theoretical dimensions.

Practically the study is of great significance to both public and private organisations involved in volunteerism. It is also important to communities and individuals interested in volunteerism. This study has pointed out the gaps in volunteerism among the communities and Kenya at large. It provides basic data on processes of civic action to enhance participation as the crucial aspects of democracy and development initiatives anchored in principles of democracy.

The findings of this study will assist institutions dealing with volunteer programmes and undertaking social actions in favour of marginalized communities. The experience documented can effectively inform stakeholders interested in deepening volunteerism and broadening its understanding while influencing democratic change and development. The findings of this study will also assist both national and county governments to gain clearer view on how its objectives would be met through the implementation of volunteering programmes and which gaps need to be addressed in its development programmes.

Most of the studies conducted in this field relate to volunteering in socio-economic development but not on its contribution to the development of democracy and the influence it has on popular participation. The findings in the present study is a contribution to the body of knowledge on volunteerism and democratic development. Volunteerism in many societies has been associated with socio-economic development and many scholars have delved a lot in its study related to those two fields. Few have attempted to relate volunteerism with the development and sustenance of democracy but only in as far as community projects are

concerned. There is paucity of publications and data on volunteerism from the political science perspective, yet this phenomenon relates to civic action and democracy.

The study is important to the researchers who are passionate about volunteering activities in Kenya and Africa in general. There are many reasons on researching on volunteerism and democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties. This study was motivated by the researcher's involvement in voluntary programmes for the best part of his adult life which has generated sentimental attachment to voluntary work in Kenya in areas where most volunteers are either placed or invited.

1.6. Significance of the study

The study will also be important to the government of Kenya. The state can definitely use this study to address itself to the shortcomings which make communities interpret their situation to mean social exclusion, deliberate deprivation and marginalization. This way the state can work on a systematic approach to address the socio-economic inequalities through redistribution, policy and law reviews for equity.

Theoretically, the research will form the basis for further research in the area of volunteerism by political scientists. As it will be noted, volunteering has generated serious and multiple theoretical and conceptual models but there has not been any consensus on an integrated theory. Developing a Theory of Volunteering encounters many and major challenges as it is a complex phenomenon as it runs through types of activities, sectors and organisations, Hustinx, Cnaan, and Handy (2010). Hustinx et al (2010) emphasize that while it has been a challenge to many scholars to develop a theory on volunteering, political science takes volunteerism as crucial necessity for active civil society and democracy. Through it, citizens can claim their rights and enrich their community by improving their quality of life but only when they are allowed to organise for they are capable of doing so and to form their own

volunteer led organisations. Enough volunteer labour is a crucial commodity required by civic organisations to sustain and maintain their ability to generate bridging social capital and thus assist communities effectively and become buffer between the people and powers such as governments and corporations. In the absence of active volunteer participation, a society is most likely to become totalitarian and oppressive.

As the current chair of the Kenya Voluntary Development Association which was formed in 1962 to promote volunteerism, the researcher's experience has exposed the realities which volunteers and volunteerism encounter, and, positively influence communities. This has led to an interest and effort to understand what happens especially in regards to participation in democratic development and the place of volunteerism in the development of democracy. Therefore, the study will be a point of reference to voluntary activities and the place of volunteers in Kenya and other countries.

This study will be a good point of reference in policy formulation to both the national and county governments in Kenya. It will be useful to civil societies and non-government organizations among other stakeholders involved in voluntary activities and the associated policy issues that are important to democratic governance and development. The findings of this study will form the basis on which the government, civil societies and nongovernmental organizations engage in volunteerism among communities especially the marginalized communities. It is hoped that the study will form the basis on which policies will be formulated and decisions on volunteerism made.

Volunteerism is an aspect of public life and an important value to public policy and public administration, which are important branches of political science. These two branches would not be complete without data and conceptual perspectives on volunteerism as an important aspect of a community's general development. It is a natural driver for free participation in

what a community proposes and does. It moves the inner person to desire to join others hence achieving people's participation. The study will be important to the civil society which constitutes non-state actors who are crucial development agents in the political processes of social and economic change. They will benefit greatly from the empirical insights gained from this study. Based on the same, these actors will better formulate programmes and strategies on how to empower marginalized communities through embracing volunteerism. This is an aspect which non state actors are capable of utilizing to enhance community participation thereby creating social interaction to host necessary discussions to enable communities own their political resolves and projects.

1.7. Scope and delimitation of the study

This study was designed to particularly find out the influence of volunteerism on democratic development drawing on the premise that every idea in community action results from peoples' willingness to share it freely as volunteered. The contributor of the idea actively participates in the action there by volunteering time, a crucial resource and quite often, other material resources for the implementation and the subsequent community action. This study was carried out in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties between October 2018 and Feb 2019. It investigated four specific predictor variables, namely; volunteerism, democratic development as enhanced by popular participation and, the motivating factors to volunteerism.

It is a primary philosophical base of any volunteer effort toward world development that equality, participation, and grassroots organisation are the key ingredients for success. The volunteers and recipients must be empowered to control the process. In deed this has been the main problem in Africa where the Western world identify some of the continent's problems and assume they can address those problems by advancing aid through governments without involving the people. They impose decisions and actions to be undertaken and rest in the

comfort of their decisions while they expect the local communities to be thankfully involved. The result has always been failure in the long term. If the least were to be prescribed, to promote democracy and less autocracy at the grassroots throughout so as to have a world that is peaceful, developed with prosperous citizens, volunteerism would be the common factor. Sufficient volunteer labour is a required commodity needed by civic organisations to sustain their ability to generate bridging social capital, and thus assist communities effectively, and to buffer between citizens and powers such as governments and corporations. Without active volunteer participation, a society is at risk of being totalitarian and oppressive. Verba, Schlozman and Brady (1995) found that volunteer activities provide many citizens with opportunities to acquire civic skills and promote political participation. Organised volunteering is a breeding ground for leadership and organisational skills that are transferrable to other political arenas, referred to as, School of Democracy. Volunteerism is considered as a way to instil civic values, enhance political behaviour and improve democracy and society Theis-Morse and Hibbing (2005).

Although the study was conducted in Kuria, many other regions in Kenya experience similar socio-political terrain that draw interest to volunteerism. The character and behaviour of politicians is similar and communities have been created into begging outfits because of poverty and the endemic exclusion. Other border communities like Kuria may have other situations and circumstances which definitely require volunteer services as the national and County governments are largely absent. The study can therefore be generalized to other communities especially those bordering the Kuria East and West Sub-Counties and are in similar situations.

By the time of this study Devolved functions of county governments had already been in place for five years and had introduced in the lives of the local people new frontiers which

needed to be addressed. What in Kenya has been labelled *tenderpreneuring,* a new phenomenon in national life, that is, those in authority manipulating tendering and quoting systems at the county and national levels to deny business to genuine companies and tenders, for themselves. They further allocate jobs and other opportunities to their family members and friends. This situation appears to have moved to worse levels and continue unabated. Corruption has become the new national cancer.

The study unearthed many facts which make development rate slow and the people freely spoke about the shortcomings and how volunteerism can be an option provided it is supported by the state. The individuals are moved by the plight of the community and the discussion thereto that mobilise them to participate in programmes aimed at developing their lot. This stance is well backed by the Theory of Planned Behaviour as the volunteer is to consider the need to be addressed, the time required, self-disposition and availability, the benefit to the community and then make the decision to volunteer.

The findings of the study would be applicable in the future as volunteerism is not a static value but dynamic and fits situations. To relate this to a current situation; The World Health Organisation declared Corona Virus (COVID-19) a global pandemic on 11th March 2020 as it had spread to 110 countries and 118, 000 people infected and of those 4,291 had died as reported in the daily reports of Johns Hopkins University since February 2020. By 27th March 2020, a mere 16 days after the declaration of the pandemic the global figure of the infected had jumped to 533,015 and spread to 199 countries and territories and, the number of deaths jumped to 24,095. By that time, the most affected countries outside China, a section of the G 7, had already started appealing for volunteers as the states could not cope with the spread and handling the dying and the dead. United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, United States of America led the nations which were already in major distress. Volunteerism is alive and can save situations.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework involves the conceptualisation of the relationship between variables. It shows the relationship graphically or diagrammatically. Cuthill and Warburton, (2005) postulates that, a conceptual framework helps the researcher to think about the phenomenon, to order material, revealing materials, revealing patterns and pattern recognition typically leading to models and theories.

The conceptual framework for this study aims at showing the relationship between volunteerism and democratic development. Therefore, figure 1 below presents the conceptual framework of the study by showing, the relationship between the independent, dependent and intervening variables. The independent variable in the study is volunteerism, and, popular participation, while, dependent variable is democratic development. It explains how volunteerism influences democratic development in a community. Volunteerism as an independent variable influences democratic development, which is the dependent variable. The other variables in this study are intervening and these are: culture, laws and policies.

Independent variables   **Dependent variable**

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┌─────────────────────────┐
│  Volunteerism           │
│ -Awareness, Participation│────┐
│ -Activities             │    │
└─────────────────────────┘    │
                               │      ┌──────────────────────────┐
┌─────────────────────────┐    │      │ Democracy                │
│ Popular participation   │    │      │ -Decisions,              │
│ Willingness, Perception │────┼────▶ │ -Programmes              │
└─────────────────────────┘    │      │ -Improved living standards│
                               │      └──────────────────────────┘
┌─────────────────────────┐    │              ▲
│ Community response      │    │              │
│                         │────┘              │
└─────────────────────────┘         ┌──────────────────────────┐
                                    │ Intervening variables    │
┌─────────────────────────┐         │                          │
│ Motivation              │────┐    │ Culture, Laws            │
│                         │    │    │ Policies                 │
└─────────────────────────┘         └──────────────────────────┘
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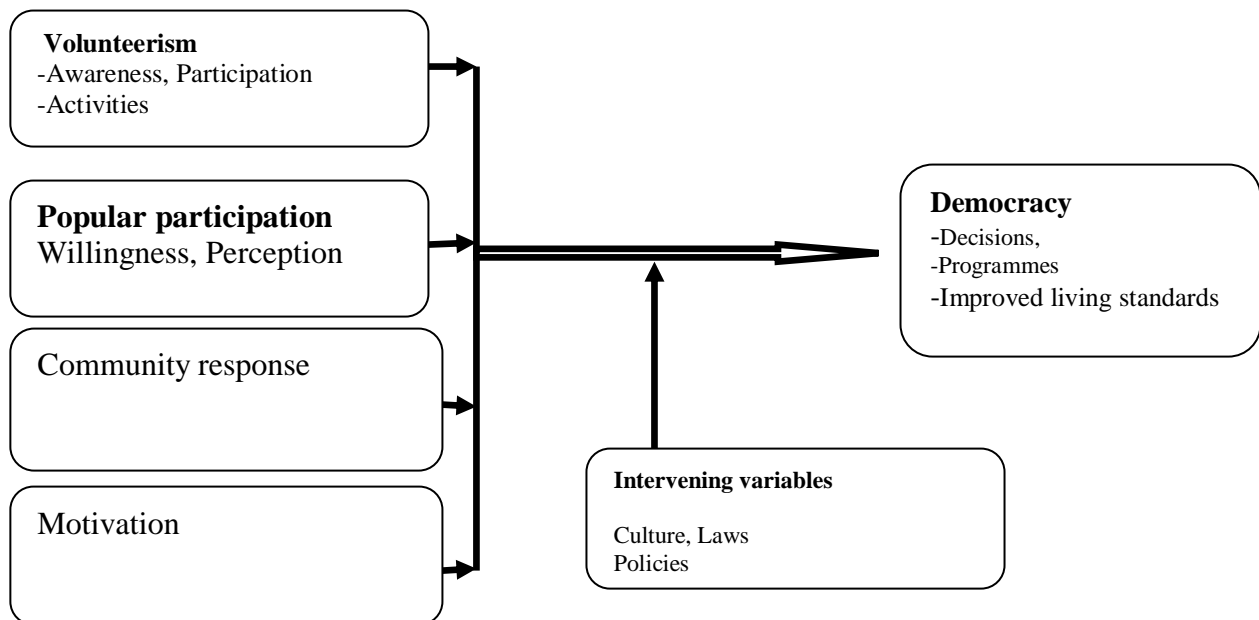
Figure 1 Conceptual frame work

The Independent variable, volunteering, in this concept can only be identified based on the level of the community's awareness of the activities to be undertaken, levels of participation enhanced by culture, laws and public policies and the activities undertaken. Likewise, the dependent variable here is recognised by the number of democratic decisions reached, socio-economic and political programmes being undertaken and the state of the living standards of the people. Along that, is the intervening variable, popular participation, upon which the volunteering drive is built and which is recognised through the willingness of the community to volunteer, their perception of volunteerism and therefore their response.

1.9. Definition of Terms and Variables

1.9.1 Volunteerism

Volunteerism: The principle of an individual offering time, energy, services, knowledge and skills freely for the benefit of other people in the community as a social responsibility rather than for any financial benefit.

1.9.2 Democratic Development

Here used as a broad view of determining the factors that affect development or obstruct consolidation of democracy in socio-political, cultural and economic fields; and, within institutions and international circles.

1.9.3 Public participation

Public participation is the active involvement of the citizens in socio-political activities of a country; seen as the practice of involving citizens in governance of their country and deciding on important socio-cultural, political and economic matters.

1.9.4 Democracy

System of government by the whole people especially through their elected representatives. A system that allows freedom of speech, association, religion, and political opinion. It is a system that upholds the rule of law and majority rule and respects rights of minorities. Social development: Concerning the organization and enhancement of and the relations between people and communities and the growth of social institutions Sen, A. (2000)

1.9.5 Popular participation

It is a democratic process of engaging people in deciding and playing an active role in the development and operation of services that influences their inclusive citizen engagement for successful work. Includes willingness to give services and other resources e.g. time, money,

land, professional expertise, management of projects, and accessing the benefits (passive vs. active participation)

1.9.6 Volunteer

A person who offers to do something without being compelled or paid (UN, 2011). A volunteer goes beyond doing to offering ideas and thoughts freely aimed at improving situations.

1.10. Summary and Conclusion

This chapter has introduced the study by discussing the background to the study. It gives the perspective of the concept of volunteerism and democratic development. Volunteerism is a great value to the building up public policy and the running of public administration which are both branches of political science. The African society thrives in its culture whose community life is founded on *Ubuntu/Umundu* ("I am because we are"), a philosophy that feeds volunteerism. The chapter also outlines the following; the statement of the problem, objectives guiding the study, the research questions, definition of operation terms, justification of the study, scope of the study and explains the conceptual framework. The following chapter discusses the literature review and outlines the theoretical framework which underpins the study.

<center>**CHAPTER TWO**</center>

<center>**LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**</center>

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents literature review on volunteerism and democratic development reviewed from various sources both print and electronic including books, scholarly journal articles, government reports, non-profit organization reports and dissertations. The literature review is discussed under themes drawn from the problem statement and the research objectives, including volunteerism, and, democratic development. It also reviews literature on public and popular participation, and the motivating factors in volunteerism. Finally, the chapter discusses the theoretical framework used in the study. The chapter presents the characterization of volunteerism, followed by a critical review of existing theoretical perspectives on volunteerism as a domain in social and behavioural sciences.

2.1 The notion of voluntarism and Volunteerism

The Oxford dictionary defines voluntarism as, working, doing or maintaining willingly without compulsion or pay. Osborne (1998) argues that volunteerism is the conceptualization of freely chosen action by an individual which is the cornerstone of a free society contributing healthily to both individual and society. Guenther (2017) opines that, volunteerism is generally conceptualised as a pre-social behaviour that demonstrates the selflessness of individuals and promotes the collective good. Guenther (2017) further notes that, volunteer work broadly refers to freely chosen and deliberate helping activities that extend over time, are engaged in, without expectation of reward or other compensation and often through formal organization and that are performed on behalf of causes or individuals who desire assistance. However, Liu, S.C., Ching and Wu, Joseph (2017) posits that the term volunteerism still has no clear or consensually accepted definition despite it being recognised

significantly as a valuable social capital. Ishizawa (2015) avers that the definition of volunteerism is debatable. For this study volunteerism entails the activities individuals engage in the society freely and include offering their time and resources aimed at promoting common good, growth of democracy and economic development without expecting any pay or reward.

Volunteerism encompasses the reality of individual action in society. Liu, et al. (2017) argue that it is anchored on four main dimensions, freewill, (voluntary nature), nature of rewards (remuneration), formal organization and identity of (proximity to beneficiaries). Clary and Syder (1999) outlines the following characteristics of volunteering as a form of planned help; the helper must seek out the opportunity to help, the helper arrives at this decision after a period of deliberation, the helper provides assistance over time, and the helper decisions about beginning to help and about continuing to help are influenced by whether the particular activity fits with the helpers own needs and goals. Liu, et al (2017) notes that to demarcate volunteerism from other pro-social action, is defined as a planned and long term action that includes non-obligated help with an organizational content.

According to Cuthill and Warburton (2005) volunteering involves the essential elements of social capital, such as social connectedness, reciprocity and trust, and can be viewed as being at the heart of social capital. Volunteering thus contributes to building healthy and sustainable communities, rich in social capital and can be used to build a stable and cohesive society. There are strong links between volunteer activities and social justice objectives. Volunteering is reciprocal and this is highlighted by Cuthill and Warburton (2005) who state that, volunteering offers benefits for participants and those who receive the services.

There are various areas where individuals engage in voluntary work among communities. These include the health sectors, education and political participation among other activities

This is highlighted by Clary and Syder (1999) who noted that in America majority of American adults were engaged in voluntary activities and were involved in offering tutoring to children and illiterate adults, companionships to home bound counselling to the troubled, and healthcare to the sick, among other activities.

2.1.1 Characterization of volunteerism

In this literature review, volunteerism is projected as freely chosen and deliberate helping activities through formal organisations to those who desire assistance. It is emphasized as promoting collective good. In other quarters volunteerism has no clear and accepted definition although it is significantly recognised as a valuable social capital. Putting this literature in a statement, one would be comfortable to say, volunteerism contributes to building a healthy and sustainable communities, rich in social capital and can be used in building a stable and cohesive society. What is not said is what actualises the employment of the social capital and what moves to build healthy and sustainable communities and is eventually used in building a stable and cohesive society. Those conducting studies on volunteerism should be bold enough to accept the findings of their studies which widely recognise the fact that volunteers contribute immensely in socio-economic and political development to the extent that it would be impossible to do without. Governments have been slow to recognise the contribution in the development of democracy and peace which nations enjoy engineered through volunteering activities and the deliberate and voluntary endeavours the communities engage in to mobilise themselves for socio-economic, democratic and peace programmes which indeed unite them. Unfortunately, while most world governments appreciate the contribution of volunteers (the third sector) in socio-economic terms, they have not yet recognised the heavy contribution of the sector to the development of democracy. African governments lag behind in fiscal and formal recognition of the third sector and its contribution but, culturally respects and recognises its place in the community.

2.1.2 Critical review of theories on Volunteerism

The notion and practise of volunteerism has generated serious and multiple theoretical and conceptual models but there has not been any consensus on an integrated theory on this aspect of human behaviour. Developing a Theory of Volunteering encounters many and major challenges as it is a complex phenomenon as it runs through many types of activities, sectors and organisations, Hustinx, et al (2010). They continue to argue that conceptual framework of volunteering has several problems: First, there is the problem of definition of the concept, that is, the essential or constituent elements of volunteering. Second, the concept and practise of volunteerism entail a problem regarding its inter-disciplinary scope, that is, the reflection on why the study of volunteering is important. This calls for the need to consider and understand the functions and meanings that different disciplines attribute to volunteering. Third, that 'Good Theory' being multidimensional requires broadening horizon of inquiry beyond theorising as producing validated knowledge, 'with data as the ultimate jury'. Hustinx, et al (2010) aver that the definition of the elements of volunteering, that is, content analysis was done on 200 definitions of volunteering and revealed that, it is based on: time; labour and expertise; and are centred on four axes: one, freewill; two, availability and nature of remuneration; three, proximity to beneficiaries; and, four, a formal agency. This analysis totally ignored the informal volunteers who they attributed to frequently as being among lower classes and ethnic minorities in society.

2.1.3 Economic perspective

According to economists, volunteering is a paradox, that is, it is contradictory and or simply impossible because: One, in what they refer to as the ' Private beneficiary Model', that is, individuals receive benefit from volunteering in: (i) Investment model: benefit in training and acquisition of skills through volunteering that enhance their human capital. (ii) Consumption model: benefit in 'joy or warm glow' which the volunteers receive by volunteering. Two, the

'Public goods Model': individuals donate their time to increase provision of public goods and services that they value. That is, pure altruism-interest in the wellbeing of the recipients is desired by volunteers Hustinx, et al (2010). They argue that, an interesting aspect advanced by economists is that, volunteers are beneficiaries of welfare state benefits and thus benefit from the public which makes them impure altruists. This argument does not fit in for simple reason that the Welfare State is not a creature of volunteers nor is it part of the volunteers' element but a politically driven ideological programme meant to perpetuate state managers. The other issue that needs reflection is the paid labour and the zero wage on volunteer labour. Many organisations, national and international have used the term volunteer to mean zero wage but they, the organisations, benefit by engaging volunteers and offering mere subsistence which includes the very basic requirements. This reduces by big margins the personnel spending which in normal circumstances paid wage would witness much higher spending. This, to say the least is misuse of volunteerism that aims at enticing the informal volunteers to joining their ranks aimed at including the numbers of 'formal volunteers' to belong to the organisations, and, for whatever reason, dilute the status informal volunteers.

2.1.4 Sociological perspective

Sociologists' interest in the systematic study of volunteerism is traced back to the classical question of social order and social solidarity or the degree of integration of society, Durkheim (1883); social ties that bind members of society to another. The act of volunteering stands out as a primary expression of core human values such as altruism, compassion, concern for others, generosity, social responsibility and community spirit. Sociologists have primarily dealt with the question of social integration through volunteer participation at the individual level, but, it is mainly the political scientists who have studied collective outcomes under the common notion of social capital.

2.1.5 Psychology perspective

Social and personality psychologists have grown interest in the study of volunteering because it provides a distinctive perspective on the nature of helping and pro-social actions, Omoto and Snyder (2002); Penner (2002). In contrast with spontaneous interventions of bystanders in emergency situations, volunteering is a sustained and planned form of pro-social behaviour that typically results from deliberate consideration and choice Penner (2002). The psychological study of volunteering is concerned with identification of personality traits that distinguish volunteers from non-volunteers and relate to various aspects of volunteer behaviour Beckers (2004). These traits are organised hierarchically with five common traits, the Big Five. Those that are linked to volunteerism are: Agreeableness and Extraversion. Those that are not are: Conscientiousness; Neuroticism; and, Openness to experience Carlo, Okun, Knight and Gurman (2005). Handy and Cnaan, (2007) have demonstrated that those who suffer from moderate to high levels of social anxiety, the avoidance of interacting with unknown people and the fear of new environments, will tend to avoid volunteering.

2.1.6 Political perspective

Both political liberals and conservatives see advantages of volunteerism from different perspectives: Liberals see it as complimenting government; while, conservatives see it as substituting government Campell and Yonish (2003). Within the two perspectives, liberal and conservative, lies some of the weaknesses of volunteering from a political science perspective. Strong volunteer activity provides an escape for government to diminish their commitment to and responsibility for the welfare of citizens in need. A strong volunteer force can also minimise the power of democratically elected government and give added voice to small groups especially elite based volunteer groups. This perspective is central to democratic development, either way, depending on how positive governments respond to the aspirations of the citizens. This makes volunteerism crucial in the organisation, (community), where

volunteer groups are most active and, to the stability of the state, and, in the achievement of societal aspirations, state vision and the democratic and constitutional direction the managers of the state would wish to take. The centrality of volunteerism in community action and in the development of democracy lies here. Volunteerism finds a place in every political ideology and works well as it answers to needs of the individual and the community in every aspect. Where liberals feel complimented by the volunteer, the conservative feels a bit threatened because the volunteer seeks no favours and no pay. For them that is political risk yet to the public that is the response they desire for their need. And, that is the way democracy works.

This study seeks to have volunteerism understood, appreciated and recognised in political science as indispensable to the growth of democracy and this political perspective of volunteerism is endorsing the same. The theory on which this study is anchored, Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) places the individual at the centre and volunteering as a pro-social action is predicated on a pre-planned and meditated action whereby the individual prepares and wills to participate in action in own time and space.

2.1.7 Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)

There are several theories proposed for volunteerism developed from different perspectives by various authors, including Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behaviour, Model and Role Identity theory. The current study is anchored in the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Ajzen Icek Ajzen (1991) and used in the studies of human behaviours. The Theory of Planned Behaviour developed from an earlier one, Reasoned Action Theory by the same person who argues that planned action model is a psychological determinant of socially significant behaviour. The Theory of Planned Behaviour emphasises the controlled aspects of human information processing and decision making. Its concern is primarily with behaviours that are goal directed and steered by conscious self-regulatory

processes. According to TPB, intentions and behaviour are guided by expected consequences of performing the behaviour, by perceived normative pressures, and by anticipated difficulties. This makes the TPB be misinterpreted to mean that, the theory posits an impassionate, rational actor who reviews all available information in an unbiased fashion to arrive at a behavioural decision.

Ajzen (1991) argues that the theory draws much more complex and nuanced picture. There is no assumption in the TPB that behavioural, normative and control beliefs are formed in a rational, unbiased fashion or that they accurately represent reality. Beliefs according to TPB reflect the information people have in relation to the performance of the given behaviour, but this information is often inaccurate and incomplete; it may rest on faulty or irrational premises, be biased by self-serving motives, or otherwise fail to reflect reality. Again, there is no assumption in the TPB that people carefully and systematically review all their beliefs every time they are about to perform a behaviour. On the contrary, the theory recognises that most behaviours in everyday life are performed without much cognitive effort. According to Ajzen (1991) the Theory of Planned Behaviour was designed to predict and explain human behaviour in specific context. TPB has emerged as one of the most influential and popular conceptual framework for human action.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour as afore said is an extension of the Theory of Reasoned Action, which was made necessary by the original models limitations in dealing with behaviours over which people have incomplete volitional control. Ko, Nai-Ying, et al. (2004) postulates that, the TPB is based on the assumptions that human beings are rational, make systematic use of available information, and consider the implications of their actions before engaging in behaviour. Ajzen (1991) postulate that, the central factor in the Theory of Planned Behaviour is the individual intention to perform a given behaviour. Hosnina, Asmuni

and Ismail (2017) indicates that, the TPB consists of; attitude, subjective norms and perceived behaviour control. The main constructs TPB as outlined by Ajzen (1991) are: behavioural intentions, perceived behaviour control attitude towards behaviour, subjective norms.
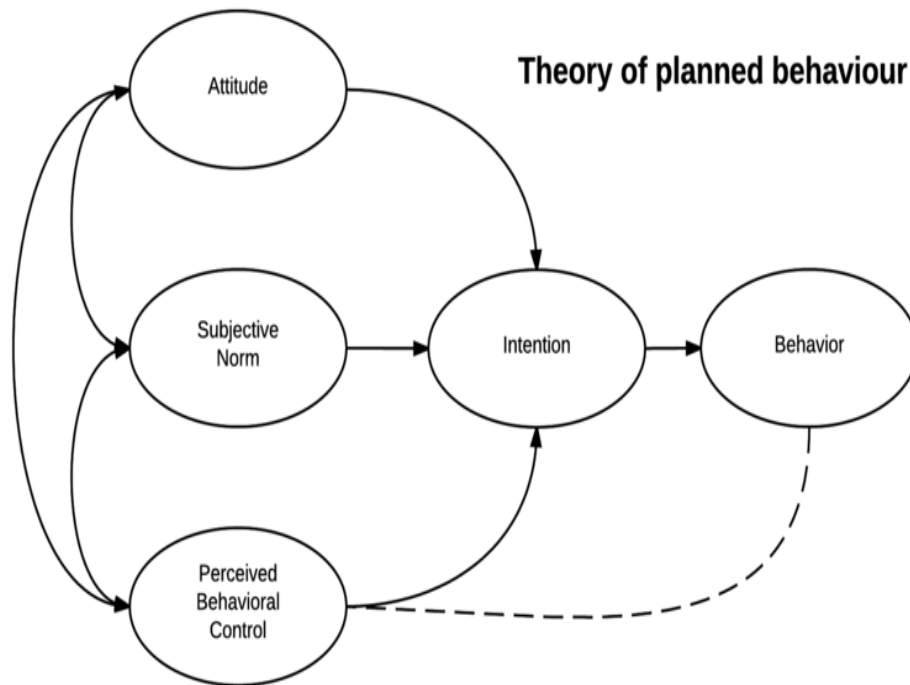
Figure 2: Theory of planned Behaviour (adopted from Ajzen, (1991, 438-455)

Behavioural intentions: The central factor in the Theory of Planned Behaviour is the individuals' intentions to perform a given behaviour. Intentions are assumed to capture the motivation factors that influence a behaviour; they are indications of how hard people are willing to try; of how much of an effort they are planning to extent in order to perform the behaviour Ajzen (1991). The TPB postulates that the immediate cause of a planned behaviour is the intention to perform the behaviour. Ajzen (1991) notes that, the stronger the intention to engage in a behaviour the more likely should be its performance. Ajzen (1991

further posits that the behavioural intention is predicted directly by three conceptual components: attitude towards behaviour, subjective norms, and perceived behaviour control.

Perceived Control Behaviour-PCB: Ajzen (1991) states that the perceived behaviour control plays an important role in the TPB. He further notes that perceived behaviour control is consistent with the emphasis on factors that are directly linked to a particular behaviour. PCB refers to people's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing the behaviour of interest. According to TPB, perceived control behaviour together with behavioural intention can be used directly to predict behavioural achievement Ajzen (1991). PCB reflects a person's belief about the ease or difficulty of performing particular behaviour and relating to a person's past experience, resources, opportunities and barriers to performing the behaviour.

Attitude toward behaviour: Attitudes are influenced by behavioural belief, in which the individuals recognize the consequences of participating in the behaviour and evaluates the consequences. If the individual is aware of the effect of participating in the behaviour, they evaluate the outcome of the behaviour and it will generate intention whether to perform or not to perform the behaviour Hosnina, Asmuni and Ismail (2017). Personal attitude reflecting a person's belief about a particular behaviour and his/her evaluation of those beliefs.

Subjective norms; reflecting a person's belief about the expectations of significant others regarding performance of particular behaviours and the person's motivation to comply with their significant others.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour has been used in several other studies on volunteerism such as, Ko et al, (2004) study in Southern Taiwan to predict nurse's intention and volunteering to care for SARS patients. Hosnina, Asmuni, and Ismail (2017), discussed the TPB as a theoretical framework of predictors volunteering behaviour. Jiranek et al. (2013) combined TPB with Functional Value Performance to predict the social sector volunteering

intention of non-volunteers. Ajzen (1991) posits that the Theory of planned behaviour was designed to predict and explain human behaviour in specific context.

Both political liberals and conservatives see advantages of volunteerism from different perspectives: Liberals see it as complimenting government; while, conservatives see it as substituting government Campell and Yonish (2003). Within the two perspective, liberal and conservative, lies some of the weaknesses of volunteering from a political science perspective. Strong volunteer activity provides an escape for government to diminish their commitment to and responsibility for the welfare of citizens in need. A strong volunteer force can also minimise the power of democratically elected government and give added voice to small groups especially elite based volunteer groups.

As aforementioned, volunteer activities provide many citizens with opportunities to acquire civic skills and promote political participation Hastinx, et al (2010). Organized volunteering in community organisations including churches and local neighbourhood associations are a breeding ground for leadership and organizational skills that are transferable to other political arenas—a function also referred to as a "school for democracy". Volunteering is considered a way "to instil civic values, enhance political behaviour, and improve democracy and society". Where communities are directly involved in volunteer processes and which they control, implementation of projects emanating from the people themselves finds acceptance and therefore ownership. This makes mobilisation, management and administration of the projects easy. It also facilitates peaceful political and democratic development decisions. The whole business of political science as a discipline is indeed to closely look at state in relation to the people in all aspects. If the people who are central to the state, have no space in their state, and have no processes which they control, and, actively participate voluntarily in action, then the state suffers incurably. In other words, it is extremely difficult for a country

to achieve meaningful development, accepted democracy and leadership at both the devolved and national levels unless the people are centrally involved in public participation and community action.

While at this point in time the Theory of Planned Behaviour, may well relate to volunteers' decisions on where and why to volunteer, it is curious that the inbuilt virtues for the human person as a social being are not quite present in the theory. That is, as a social being the human person will get concerned about the neighbour and for a needy neighbour's sake extend assistance to address a need that may be present or convincingly potential. One is born in or may choose to belong to a community. Whatever the case, there is a neighbour who somebody has to contend with to address the needs of the community. It is this quality and value that makes volunteerism a virtue, a natural phenomenon for an individual, hard to avoid unless ignored, and, for which an appropriate theory may have to be developed. Jiranek, et al. (2013) highlights the limitation of TPB by postulating that TPB in addition to the subjective norm, attitude, and perceived behavioural control determinants as suggested by some authors, there should be an inclusion of the fourth determinant, *moral norm* to enhance the predictor set of TPB. The inclusion of a moral construct leads to significant increment in explained variance, moral obligation had a positive and unique effect on intention according to empirical studies Jiranek, et al. (2013).

The Theory of Planned Behaviour is suitable for the study on volunteerism which aims at explaining the influence of volunteerism on democratic development among the Abakuria. The main behavioural intention central in this study is volunteerism aimed at promoting democratic development in the Kuria community. Intentions are assumed to capture the motivational factors that influence a behaviour Ajzen (1991). The questions of what motivates individuals to become volunteers are answered.

2.2 Review of empirical studies

Studies on various aspects of volunteerism have been conducted on: character, typology and the contribution it makes on development, peace building and unity in society among others. However, not much attention has been given to the influence of volunteerism on the democratic development.

2.2.1 Influence of volunteerism on democratic development.

Most of the studies done on volunteerism particularly within governments and non-governmental organisations have everything to do with socio-economic activities and how it contributes to their development. Volunteerism in this study is an influence through which individuals participate in community and societal endeavours democratically to reach decisions and take appropriate actions for the furtherance of their aspirations and will. It is through volunteering that the individual in the community contributes to ideas on security, social construction, leadership, cultural responsibilities and obligations which include the moral aspects. Each and every individual, because of the community set up, is obligated to freely and actively participate in community action. Volunteerism is therefore not just a socio-economic factor but a central and unavoidable value in the development of democracy; not for electoral processes alone but for every decision making processes in the community's life.

Democratic development may have two meanings depending on how one wishes to look at it. There is the growth, deepening and widening, of democracy that permeates every community, sector and group in society. To mean that, every decision and action that a group or community takes, is based on a democratic process that culminates in voting or consensus. The other is that every development whether economic, social, political or even cultural transformation, that a society realises emanates from a democratic decision. It is the first meaning that was focus of this study and which the researcher highly believes is enhanced by

volunteerism through popular participation. It is unimaginable how democracy can take root in any environment and situation without some sacrifice by the individuals concerned. It is in this spirit that the individual gives time, ideas and other resources and eventually participates in action meant to actualise the intention. This process contributes greatly in having volunteering contribute to the growth of democracy. In this particular form of volunteering, it is extremely difficult to quantify, in economic terms, the democratic contribution of every individual, yet, in the final analysis the whole society and state benefit from it.

This study was predicated on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), and conducted to establish the relationship between Volunteerism and Democratic Development, dovetailed in Popular Participation whose end result is in the community or group action. None of these elements, volunteerism or democracy, contradicts the other as democracy highly feeds from volunteerism.

Another important aspect of society is unity and peace. There can never be peace in a disunited society. Democracy can only grow in an atmosphere of peace which the environment on which human productivity can thrive in. Living peace demands role modelling and propagating selflessness to be able to help at least one in the community through an individual's action. To extend this action to be adopted by the community requires volunteering in action to mobilize the people to accept and own community action. Volunteering has been encouraged in many socio-economic quarters and many governments and organizations have mobilized the people to emblaze it for that purpose. Although volunteerism has been topic to many scholars, there has not been very clear and emphatic positions taken to make volunteerism a central factor in the development of democracy in general that motivates popular participation in community actions.

In development terms, there are formal and informal volunteers. Johnston (2013) indicates that formal volunteering activities are a long term planned and discretionary pro-social behaviour that benefits strangers and occur within an organization context. Formal volunteerism activities are those recognised by international organisation, nongovernmental organisations and institutions, and world governments. Johnston (2013) notes that, in terms of formal organizations religious congregations are the places people are more involved than any other volunteering organization in the United States. Apparently formal volunteering is a language used by organisations that seek understanding from those to be engaged, that, they would not expect full remuneration. Engaging 'volunteers' avoids industrial action and accusation for mistreatment and deprivation. The formal volunteers have really no commitment to civic action especially as pertains development of democracy and general development unless they were engaged for that.

Some of the organisations involved in engaging formal volunteers are the United Nations agencies, United Nations Volunteers, governments, international organisations such as the Red Cross, International Association for Volunteer Effort. The volunteers in these organisations are facilitated to be in action by providing them with basic necessities sufficient for upkeep. The informal volunteers on the other hand take care of themselves and go an extra mile to see to it the activities they are involved in are accomplished. They employ their time, resources and recruit more people to the projects or processes. International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) was founded in 1970 by a group of volunteers from around the World who saw volunteering as a means of making connections across the countries to cultures, not necessarily the needs of the people and communities. One of the voluntary organisation which has been involved in volunteerism in Kenya for many years is the Kenya Red Cross (KRC), and being among the largest formal volunteering movements, has more than 70,000 formal volunteers and 64 branches engaged in a range of areas including disaster

relief, water and health services. All their placed volunteers are basically maintained, and the organisation likes it that way; to avoid workers frequent grievances.

2.2.2. Public participation in socio-economic development.

Public participation is an open, accountable process through which individuals and groups within communities can exchange views and influence decision-making. IEA, (2015) define popular participation as a democratic process of engaging people in deciding, planning and playing an active role in the development and operation of services that impact their lives. However, United Nations Volunteers (2015) posit that, the engagement of volunteers in the work of civil society is more frequently referred to as participation, mobilization, or civic engagement than volunteering. Community participation requires that people voluntarily present themselves in decision-making processes that concern their lives.

Public and community participation is based on democratic system to protect the rights of individuals and the public interest and is seen as an important element of the democratic government. The United Nations Volunteers (2015) highlights some of the citizens' expression and participation in recent times including the Middle East and North Africa uprising, referred to as Arab Spring; movement and citizen protests from those against austerity, to those demanding fair election. It is at the local level that participation is thought to have potential for greatest effect. Citizen participation in governance has traditionally centred on activities that enhance greater public access to information about government activities, facilitate the rights of citizens to be 'consulted and heard' on matters which directly affect them, and ensure that all voices can be heard equally through fair systems of representative democracy. The theorist per excellence on participation for the individual is Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762) which he advanced in The Social Contract. In this theory, Jean-Jacques Rousseau insists that every citizen should participate in political decisions and

not just in the involvement of seeking representatives but in pacifying their own psychological and emotional wellbeing which the individual achieves in participating with others. The only political participation available for a citizen is in choosing leaders and participating in discussions. It is understood that it is from the discussions that resolutions emerge and those resolutions guide to the kind of action to be taken. This makes the participant fulfilled and claim ownership of development. Liu et al (2017) note that research on volunteerism has been predominantly conducted with western sample. While Africa has benefitted immensely due to volunteering activities, few studies have been done if any, to quantify the benefits of volunteerism in various sectors more so in democratic development.

The economic benefit accrued from volunteering is quantified in the western world but not so in Africa and Asia. The man hours employed in volunteer activities contributing directly to socio-economic fields should not be ignored by any society as it is a direct contribution to national development. However, there is paucity of research and literature on the contribution volunteerism makes to decision making processes which is a mainstay of democracy. Volunteerism mobilises the communities to focus on and address particular challenges affecting the community through consultation with community members and appropriate government arms and departments.

While participation empowers the citizen, social exclusion demeans and dehumanizes the individual to the extent of an assumed non-citizen. From the constitutional, legislative, regulatory and practical perspectives, citizen participation is a two-way process where the government provides opportunities for citizen involvement in governance and the citizens choose whether or not to utilize these opportunities IEA, (2015). The citizen may participate in: the identification of community needs, development planning for the county; county budget preparation and validation, implementation of development projects at the local level

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and in the actual monitoring and evaluation of projects or programs being implemented through public funds in the county IEA, (2015).

Public participation in Kenya is anchored in the new Constitution of Kenya that was promulgated in 2010. The new Constitution espouses a rights based approach to participation in governance and related development processes. In the devolved governance the Constitution provides that, citizens have superior rights over county government officials hence can demand answers and impose sanctions; citizens must be included in decision making processes in all stages of development; citizens should be encouraged to participate in County Integrated Development Plans, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plans and Cities and Urban Areas Plans. To realize citizen participation however, devolution requires active citizens with capacity and democratic will to build a viable county and nation. The pillar of engagement and public participation must remain in the various county plans as there is still need to collaboratively establish mechanisms for participation through statutory measures as stipulated by the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The public can also support mechanisms of social accountability by participating in local referendum, town hall meetings, and visiting development project sites. The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 provides for public participation in public financial management and in particular: the formulation of the County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSP), County Budget Estimates; County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) IEA, (2015). Therefore, the legislative framework for public participation in Kenya is hinged upon the County Government Act, 2012, the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012.

As a measure of democratic development, the Constitution of Kenya Section 118 1(b), 2 and 196 1(b), 2; and the County Governments Act, Section 91 identify modalities and platforms

for citizen involvement, which obligate the county government to facilitate the establishment of structures for citizen participation among them town hall meetings, budget preparation and validation fora, involvement in development project sites and establishment of citizen's Service Centers at all levels including a Centre for county and national government to provide public services to county citizens. In addition, there are avenues for the participation of peoples' representatives including but not limited to members of Parliament (the National Assembly and Senate) and establishment of citizen's forum at county and decentralized units. Public participation has many benefits some of which are: citizen empowerment; the generation of new, diverse and innovative ideas and actions; enhancement of citizen government relations; appropriate prioritization of projects; improved delivery of public services and; governments responsiveness. A public participation exercise that does not lead in the public affecting or influencing the outcome of the process can be frustrating and futile IEA, (2015).

Jedlicka (1990) posits that society cannot rely wholly on political goodwill and institutions as structured as they operate more and more independently of the will of the people. It is common that governments act through people organised groups, commonly volunteer organised and controlled which initiate actions that in normal circumstances, political institutions could never have initiated due to short-sightedness. Jedlicka (1990) continues to argue that society can be able to take charge and create volunteer controlled, grassroots organisations capable of creating a new world. Any serious volunteer effort toward the development of the world should primarily be philosophically based on participation, equality and grass-roots organisation as the key ingredient for success. The volunteers and those benefiting from their effort should be empowered to control the process, Jedlicka (1990).

Jedlicka, (1990) continues to argue that this has been traditionally the problem with development efforts in the developing world. Projections have been initiated, designed, and implemented too often without any involvement of the project recipients. The result has been too consistently the absence of any long-term success. Many find it convenient to blame the giver of aid, the developed countries for improper development and follow-through in such failed efforts. Jedlicka (1990) posits that it is true that much fault lies with the international agencies who have failed to incorporate grassroots participative approach in the design of their programs. But it is equally true that the Third World governments working with these agencies also have some bearing on the effectiveness of the programmes.

2.2.3. Influence of volunteerism on popular participation initiatives

Democratization refers to the strengthening of popular participation in the exercise of power. The process includes building democratic institutions and practices and deepening democratic values in society through both formal processes of government and informal practices of civil society Owott (2004). Liu et al (2017) opine that, volunteer activities are vital elements in the arenas of community involvement, civil labour, and social capital, especially in this era of increasing governmental budget cuts in social services and the ever widening range of human needs. On the other hand, the International Federation Red Cross (2011) states that volunteerism encourages good citizenship and provides people with the environment where they can learn the responsibilities of community and civic involvement. Democratic development in any community is anchored on the human rights of individuals that is, political, social, economic and cultural rights.

In national and community action, the people across the world engage in volunteerism for a great variety of reasons. They resort to volunteerism in order to help alleviate poverty, to improve basic health and education, to provide safe water supply, adequate sanitation, to

tackle environmental issues and climate change, to reduce the risk of disasters and to combat social exclusion and violent conflict. In all of these fields, volunteerism contributes to peace and development by generating well-being for people and their communities. Owott (2004) postulates that, the grassroots measure of democracy is in terms of their wellbeing and day to day conditions of their lives. People view this in terms of their security, poverty reduction and prosperity, employment opportunities declination, inflation, infrastructure, healthcare, shelter, quality education, and national pride and leadership. Thus, the meaning of democracy at grass roots encompasses the realization of the whole spectrum of human rights.

According to Liu, S.C. et al (2017) in some cases volunteering is also a social response where active citizens provide help for immediate social and community needs or disasters or to bear witness to the dire necessity to address the roots of social problems. Thus volunteering has become an effective tool to raise social awareness and/or to lobby government bodies to act on providing more efficient long term solution for vulnerable clients or citizens. As a result, some volunteers have actually become activists giving voice to social issues and movements. The International Federation of Red Cross (2011) postulate that volunteering is at the heart of community building. This means that, volunteerism plays a great role in democratic development among communities in rural areas.

Volunteerism helps in empowering the communities. Owott (2004) notes that, there is an implicit relationship between democratic participation and empowerment. Empowerment denotes concretisation and readiness to act collectively to change ones live. This argument is supported by Liu.et al (2017) who opines that, volunteerism which was once considered as a nonessential frill or merely a meaningful form of community service, leisure, or social engagement, has now become a social platform within which the redistribution of social capital takes. A lot has been written on volunteerism and its contribution and impact in socio-

economic spheres in the United States of America and in European Union states. According to, Kovacs and Black (2000) studies on volunteerism has been done relating to motivation to volunteer. Other concepts explored on volunteerism include, satisfaction, recruitment and retention. However, Liu (2017) notes that research has primarily focused on two main areas of volunteerism; the causes that lead individuals to volunteer and the impact of their volunteering. Although appreciating heavily the generosity of the individual volunteer, seldom do writers attribute volunteerism to democratic growth of nations. That nothing much has been written or discussed in forums on the unavoidable virtue of volunteerism to democracy, does not in any way demean or lessen its value and centrality to democratic processes.

2.2.4. Factors that motivate volunteerism in community action.

According to Owott (2004), issues of human rights and role of the responsible citizens have a prominent place in recent thinking of democracy and development. Human rights are rights that apply to all people and that all people should be able to make use of regardless of their origin, religion, gender, age Johnson (2018). According to Johnson (2018) lack of rights and access to resources and basic services are regarded as the central reason to poverty. Johnson (2018) further notes that global poverty and injustice are challenges that require action including the commitment of volunteers. Majority of civil societies are involved in the championing of human rights among communities. To achieve this, they mostly enlist the services of volunteers who are passionate about human rights especially social justice. Owott, (2004) postulates that, currently driven by the failure of authoritarian states, the trend is toward individual responsibility for development led by the private sector, with the state playing enabling role.

On the political level Owott (2004) states that, mass discontent and popular unrest are compelling political reform and multiparty rule in the belief democratic political processes will make the state perform better, curb corruption, allocate resources rationally, and secure a dignified place within civil society. This is supported by Liu et al (2017) who posit that, worldwide contemporary volunteerism is being carried out through different social vehicles, and it often has a wide range of political and social agendas.

Civil society and non-government has been at the forefront of championing for democratization especially in developing countries and Kenya has not been an exception. Civil society involve organizations and associations of people, formed for social political purposes that are not created or mandated by the government Owott (2004). Volunteerism forms the backbone of many national and international organizations and civil society organizations as well as social and political movements. It is present in the public sector and increasingly a feature of the private sector. Democratization has for a long time been championed by civil societies and non-government among rural communities. Kenya has a significant number of civil society organizations involved in various volunteering activities in political, social and economic areas.

The National Survey on Volunteerism in Kenya, Helping-out Survey (2007) reports that volunteering helps build a confident, democratic country, and Muriu. (2014) avers that with strong ethos of volunteer management, volunteering organizations embrace ideals of civic participation and active citizenship. The service sector promotes the involvement of people in the lives of communities and wider society through its projects and volunteer services. Volunteering itself has been about people who step forward to help others whose lives are very different from their own, without judgment or prejudice, to work with people affected by drug or alcohol misuse, people with mental health problems or those affected by war and

conflict. Volunteering is meant to share, create optimism, hope and confidence between and among people, communities and nations (UN, 2011).

For any country to have a thriving democratic space and achieve development there should be good governance practices. Owott (2004) opines that good governance is equated with the exercise of effective, honest, equitable, transparent and accountable government in the management of a country's social and economic resources.

2.2.5. Responses to marginalization and social exclusion

The motivating factors that lead people to volunteer can be viewed from various angles. Several studies point to different factors which motivate individuals to become volunteers Clary & Syder (1999); Kovacs & Black (2000); Holdsworth (2010) and why they continue to volunteer their services. According to Esmond (1997), what actually motivates a person to volunteer is a complex and vexing question. Several studies revealed different reasons why individuals engage in voluntary work, Clary & Syder (1999) who used the functional approach to understand why people decided to engage in helpful activities as volunteers found that, different volunteers pursue different goals; volunteers also might be pursuing more than one goal. On the other hand, Kovacs and Black (2000) are of the view that, multiple motives propel people to volunteer, however, most often volunteers cite altruism as the main reason for volunteering.

Clary and Snyder (1999) conceptualized six functions which motivated the volunteers to engage in volunteerism which included, values, understanding, enhancement, career, social and protective. A study in England concluded that the main reason for volunteering among students was employability; those who sought to increase their employability were often searching for more structured activities Holdsworth. (2010). However, a research in Malawi gave different results, which were explained in different context, where many of the

volunteers were poor and the stipend offered to the volunteers was the main motivation factor, together with increased opportunity for employment through skill development and work experience Moleni and Gallagher (2007). On the other hand, making social contact and meeting new people were some of the most important motivations for the youth volunteers in Israel Haski-Leventhal, Ronel and Ben-David (2008). Johnston (2013) posit that, charity, service and helping those in need are central tenets of Christian denominations in the United States. Many religious ideas are culturally transferred through charitable narratives like, loving one's neighbour, and the golden rule, do unto others what you would like them to do unto you, increases attention to religious beliefs in daily life and it influences some individuals. This is believed to sway some people to volunteerism.

A study by Johnston (2013) on religion and volunteering aimed at testing whether religion acts as feeder system into volunteering across adult life course in the United States revealed that, general religious mechanism changes in motivation to volunteer through enhanced religious beliefs and opportunities to volunteer through greater religious service attendance. It also showed the correlation between religious beliefs and probability of individuals in engaging in religious volunteerism. The study by Jiranek, et al (2013) combined the Theory of Planned Behaviour and Volunteer Functional Inventory (VFI) to predict the social sector volunteering intentions of non-volunteer, where the findings indicated that social justice appraisals in terms of equality matter with regard to sustained, organized and regularly performed pro-social behaviour in terms of social sector. Pavelek (2013) carried a study on understanding the motivation for seniors volunteering aimed at identifying the reasons as to why seniors were involved in voluntary activities in Slovak Republic. The study which used seniors engaged in volunteering at the time of the study as respondents found that volunteering in a higher age can significantly improve the individual life of seniors.

Volunteering experiences have shown to help the youth turn inward and engage in self-reflection Nenga (2010) and find that volunteering is self-confidence building for the youth who find themselves trying new things and deal with difficult situations Schwartz, S. and Suyemoto (2013); Holdsworth (2010). According Bhangaokar and Mehta (2012) the volunteer experience in India among the youth had a tremendous change in their volunteer's personality, both in terms of confidence and shift in moral perspective. Through being actively involved in the society, youth gain agency and a sense of belonging. Similar findings were made by Schwartz and Suyemoto (2013) which found that participation in action played an important role for the youth to see themselves as agents of change and increased their feeling of empowerment. Musick and Wilson (2000) argue that these learning outcomes could also be a result of one growing older. As previously discussed youth is a transition period where many different aspects of life are changing and influencing one's development. Volunteering in this case is providing opportunities which are not present in other parts of the youth's lives.

Volunteers provide their time and efforts for a wide variety of reasons. One historical way of understanding volunteer motivations has been based on theories of altruism and selflessness Rehberg, (2005). In this regard, the primary motivation among volunteers is the need to help others. However, other motives should not be excluded in understanding volunteers and utilizing them for effective event management practices. Contemporary notions of volunteering often involve more project oriented and specific expectations in terms of form, time, and content of volunteer -involvement Rehberg (2005). African countries like Kenya have dragged their feet in recognizing the enormous contribution of volunteerism for sustainable development.

The developing countries have many people who need assistance in many ways, yet governments cannot pacify their societies with their plans and implement their political manifestos with the meagre tax revenue. This creates anxiety and dissatisfaction among the people who in some instances cause civil disobedience demanding goods and services. In this case what appears to be apolitical suddenly becomes highly politicized. Volunteering may therefore be an alternative to a government's financial inadequacy and or its failure, deliberate or otherwise, to distribute the means of socio-economic development equitably contrary to principles of democratic governance.

Discrimination may occur in two levels, that is, among the communities and among individuals. In developing countries discrimination tends to be worse as marginalized communities are denied equal opportunities to socio-economic development. A study by Macha (2007) revealed that marginalized communities were socially excluded from active participation when it comes to decision making in matters pertaining to governance. Macha, (2007), avers that much of the discriminations come from a deep prevailing thought in Kenyan society that people from marginalized communities have no influence when it comes to decision making in matters pertaining to politics.

Marginalization and social exclusion is mostly discussed in terms of gender, people with disability, older people and the youth. The feel of marginalization among the disabled people in almost all sectors around the world is high and volunteering sector even as an activity is no exception. This was noted by Rydberg, Gellerstedt and Danermark (2011) who opined that, in Sweden, marginalized people, especially persons with disabilities are likely to be less involved in volunteering activities than able bodied persons if one considers the level of education. The attainment of higher education does not automatically make disabled persons competitive as equal as able persons, since they need to be more qualified to be competitive.

Rydberg et al (2011) found out that the working conditions in Sweden are insufficient for people with disabilities and this makes it impossible for a disabled person to take a job that corresponds to their educational skill. However, the law in Sweden prescribes individual adjustments of working conditions. The study also revealed that employers were in dilemma as to the social fitness and competence of the disabled persons. That, although they can prove their level of competence to some degree by their level of education, it still was not possible to match their abled counterparts in most other social interactions and competences. Some companies would decide against the disabled; an indication that Sweden discriminated some people in the labour market.

2.3. Integration of the Youth

Majority of the youth in most countries especially developing countries always feel left out in decision making processes, they feel left out in issues concerning governance and employment opportunities. This is especially more so in marginalized communities and slum areas in urban centres. A study by Macha (2007) indicated that discrimination of youths from marginalized communities was high with 75% of interviewed youths stating to have faced discriminations when it came to accessing national resources. The Uganda Population and Housing Survey (2006) revealed that, youths from marginalized communities are largely uneducated and makes it very difficult for them to attract skilled labour in an overly competitive jobs market. Thus the lack of relevant skills and education has been the stumbling block to improving the lives of youths in Uganda Nyombi and Kibandama (2014)

A study conducted by Cheung, Lo Wing and Liu (2015) among university students volunteering in Hong Kong, on the relationship between volunteerism and social responsibility in young volunteers, revealed that the volunteer's social responsibility displayed a positive effect on volunteerism. Similarly, the Organisation for Economic Co-

operation and Development OECD (2000) observes that there is need for voluntary programs to empower young people with capabilities for sustainable development and help them to achieve and enhance strategies of solving social problems in general. This is based on the recognition that not all young people can become leaders in a political sense. Empowerment skills therefore can help youth adapt well to other socio-economic activities. It further emphasizes that the success of the new economy is dependent on the promotion of entrepreneurship culture. It has been observed that the youth have the capacity to understand it and to be its pioneers and this can be reflected in the high youth participation in the internet business start-ups.

The value of youth voluntary programs, in terms of overcoming social discrimination, has long been recognized. Over the past few decades, efforts to support youths' healthy development and integration into the community have experienced several shifts in focus Small and Memmo (2004). Therefore, there has been a shift from the initial risk-based preventive approaches to fostering healthy youth development and capacity building through active community participation Small and Memmo (2004). Most recently, positive youth development approaches have been expanded to incorporate a focus on youth empowerment through voluntary programs. A youth voluntary initiative in Kenya was the launch of Kazi Kwa Vijana in April 2009. Although a politically motivated project by Kenyan government and the World Bank it was launched to accord the society an opportunity to experience and feel the fruits of group and communal work bordering on supported volunteerism meant to change the face of the nation. The main focus of the programme was to involve the youth in income generating activities and empower them economically, involve them in conservation of forests; and contribute towards food security and poverty reduction as out lined by Ministry of Youth Affairs in 2006.

2.3.1. Fostering Sustainable Development through volunteerism

Community empowerment is vital for the achievement of global development targets, such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will be impossible to eradicate extreme poverty (SDG 1) without taking into account the close nexus between poverty and community voluntary participation (UNDP, 2015). Community development literature emphasizes the importance of citizen participation as a means of strengthening advocacy and practitioners of rural community development. It also insists that citizens should be meaningfully involved in community decision-making.

Okwusi (2008) states that African traditional community organized most of its activities based on the understanding that every family and individual participated and actively contributed to the community's, social and political arrangements which included governance and development fields. Holistic life of the community depended on the active voluntary participation in politics and governance, economic, social, and cultural life. The individual was responsible to the community and drew values, norms and authority from that community. That being the relationship between the community and the individual, democratic values in the society were imparted in the individual who with time wholly participated in all aspects of community life and that way helped in shaping the life of the whole society.

According to World Health Organization (2010), economic empowerment is a very important goal in the rehabilitation of marginalized communities as this provides them with the tools they need to attain independence and self-determination. For empowerment to be effective it must focus on both the change of the individual and the change of the community in which the less disadvantaged individual is inserted Jennings, Parra, Hilfinger and McLoughlin (2006). In this sense, empowerment consists of helping to develop a positive resilience that

would empower them to take any necessary action and to carry it out according to their own capacity or training. There is a growing correlation between marginalization and poverty in developing countries due to the societal limitations that they face. Lack of job opportunities for the youth often leads to poverty. The 2006 United Nations Health Survey (UNHS) found that almost 70% of youths live below the poverty line Nyombi and Kibandama (2014).

Economic empowerment of less disadvantaged people in developing countries involves the introduction of voluntary programs that not only empower the community but also raise awareness of the communities in which they are inserted. Many initiatives are undertaken to improve the economic condition of people in developing countries. It is obvious that voluntary programs that are undertaken in developed countries will not necessarily work for developing countries. There must be an adaptation of initiative for public participation to the different cultures of each society in order to address the real socio-economic development issues Bakker and Van Brakel (2012). These include inadequate vocational trainings and awareness of the rights of people in decision making process.

Economic empowerment is a collaborative process that increases access and control of community resources that enables people to solve personal or community problems Jennings et al (2006). Economic empowerment takes into account several mechanisms that consist of practical approaches and applications that focus on; social action processes, individual and collective outcomes Jennings et al (2006). In the broadest sense, empowerment refers to; individuals, organization, and communities that gain control over social, economic, and political institutions in order to improve equity and quality of life Zimmerman (2000). The aim of this study, even as it seeks to ascertain the influence of volunteerism on democratic development, is to encourage communities to promote volunteerism as a culture for economic development.

2.4. Conclusion

Chapter two reviewed literature related to volunteerism and democratic development. Literature review was done from secondary sources of information which included books journals, thesis and dissertations and government reports among others. The literature reviewed derives from the status of democratic development and influences the process through popular participation. The literature suggests that offering room for participation in decision making process and voluntary programs can lead to sustainable development. Also by improving accessibility of education to the youth will improve their self-esteem and hence produce an innovative generation that promotes economic growth. This chapter has also discussed the theoretical framework which the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) by Ajzen (1991), informed the fieldwork and is incorporated in the data analysis and discussion of the findings. The main constructs of the Theory of Planned Behaviour are: Behavioural intentions, perceived behaviour control, attitude towards behaviour and subjective norms.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology adopted for the study. Kothari and Garg (2014) indicate that, research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. The chapter describes and explains the research design, the research site, and study population, sampling methods and techniques, methods and instruments of data collection, the process of pretesting of the research instruments, data analysis and presentation. Finally, it outlines the study limitations and the ethical issues related to the study.

3.1. Research design

A research design is defined by Creswell and Clark (2007) as a procedure for collecting, analysing, interpreting, and reporting data in research studies. Kombo and Tromp (2006) regard a research design as an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance with research purpose. On the other hand, Bhattacherje (2012) states that a research design includes selecting a research method, operationalising constructs of interest, and devising an appropriate sampling strategy. The research design provides the framework for collection and data analysis. William (2006) notes that, it is the glue that holds all the elements in a research together. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Kumar (2014) states that, descriptive study attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, or provides information about, say the living conditions of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue. Creswell (2003) asserts that, a survey research design provides a quantitative or numeric description of trend, attitude. Kombo and Tromp (2006) opine that, the main purpose of descriptive research is the description of the state of affairs as it exists. Descriptive survey

design was deemed appropriate for the study because it enabled the researcher to collect data from a large population. Through descriptive research the study accessed all sectors with reliable information on the variables on which the study is predicated. Descriptive research, otherwise referred to as statistical research was aimed at finding out what, where, when and how volunteerism was developing, helping, affecting and contributing to socio-economic and democratic development in the area. This involved collection of data which was to describe the events as they were in Kuria East and West Sub-counties of South West Kenya as pertains volunteerism. Then, after that organise the data, tabulate it to depict outcomes and then describe the data.

3.2. Site Description

The study was conducted in Kuria East and West Sub Counties in Migori County. Migori is one of the 47 counties forming the devolved units as enshrined in the 2010 constitution. Kuria East and West sub counties consist of 12 wards. The following are the administrative wards that make up the two Sub Counties: Kuria East Wards: 1. Gokeharaka/Getamwega, 2. Ntimaru West, 3. Ntimaru East, 4. Nyabasi East, 5. Nyabasi West: Kuria West Wards: 1. Bukira East, 2. Bukira Central/Ikerege, 3. Isabania, 4. Mokerero, 5. Masaba, 6. Tagare, 7. Nyamosense/ Komosoko, Kuria East and West Sub Counties were purposively selected for this study because as noted earlier the area has witnessed voluntary activities since the 1960s and above other areas it has witnessed both formal and informal volunteers.

Kuria is a border community in the South Western of Kenya at the border with Tanzania, split down the middle and shared by both Kenya and Tanzania. It is because of geopolitical environment that the two Kuria communities accept their separation and belonging to the two countries otherwise. However, the communities take themselves as one split by colonialists for imperialist interests. However, the Kenyan Kuria see Tanzanian state systems as more favourable than the Kenyan systems and therefore strive to have their children enrol in

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schools in Tanzania to escape from what they see as expensive but low education standards, deliberate marginalization and exclusion of their area coupled with common clan tensions which in many instances turn violent, usually promoted by political leaders seeking power. Inter-clan cattle rustling in Kuria is rampant unlike in the rest of the country where cattle rustling is an interethnic phenomenon.

Of all the border communities in Kenya, tensions among the Kuria are triggered by feelings of political marginalization and exclusion, hegemonic power struggles, and new state sponsored economic ventures perceived as marginalizing them. Conflicts further result from the scramble for grazing fields, cattle rustling and other economic and social developments. Some political leaders in Kuria cause the inter clan conflicts attributing them to cattle rustling which makes the Abakuria the only ethnic community in Kenya that is deeply involved in intra ethnic conflicts not related to land or interethnic conflicts based on other reasons. These conflicts leave behind suffering and death. Those political leaders benefit from the conflicts as they use them commonly around general elections to deny their opponents' followers and supporters' opportunity to vote, by flashing them from homes. Every time the Abakuria community, smaller than their Tanzania kinsmen, suffer these violent conflicts cross over for refuge in Tanzania until peace returns. The new regime in Tanzania which came to office in 2015 has been trying to change that by restraining Kenyans through the administration from entering the country. The economy of the Kuria community has mainly depended on subsistence farming and cattle keeping. Tobacco growing which many had ventured into frustrated the farmers for none or poor payments, and so many began to abandon it since 2016. The area does not grow other major cash crops like maize or sugar cane; does not have any established industries or run visible cross border economic activities. By 2017 the whole Kuria Sub-county enjoyed only five kilometres of tarmac road while all the hinterland was inaccessible during rain seasons. Most roads were deeply corrugated with deep galleys in dry

spells. Transportation was nightmare; impossible to encourage any trade and or tourism. (See Area Map on Appendix IV)

3.3 Study and Target population

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006) population refers to an entire group of persons or elements that have at least one thing in common. Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) defines a population as an aggregate of all cases that conform to some designated set of specification. The definition of target population determines whether sampled cases are eligible for the survey Cox (2008). The target population consist of elements with the same characteristics and hold the relevant information related to the study being carried out. The population of the study included the people residing in Kuria East and West Sub Counties. According to KNBS 2009 National census, Kuria East and West Sub Counties had 256,086 as the population.

3.4. Sample size and Sampling Technique

Sampling is the process of selecting a sample from a defined population with the intent that the sample accurately represents that population Gall, Gall and Borg (2007). Matula, Kyalo, Mulwa and Gichuhi (2018) refer to sampling as a process of choosing a representative segment of the target population. The study adopted probability sampling method. The advantages of using probability sampling are that it allows for generalizability to a larger population with a margin error that statistically allows the use of inferential statistics determinable Mugenda and Mugenda (2008). The study used random sampling method to select samples from the study population. The advantage of using random sampling is that, every element of the population had a chance of being included in the sample. The proposed sample size was 500, although 504 questionnaires were distributed of which 494 were eventually returned. Of the 494, 12 were not readable and so were discarded bringing the number of discarded questionnaires to 22. Therefore 482 questionnaires were analysed for the

study.

A sampling frame contains the names of all items of a study population. A sampling frame is a list that contains the names of all the elements in a universe Mugenda and Mugenda (2003); Kothari (2011). Kothari and Garg (2014) explains that a sampling frame may be geographical one such as state, district or a village. The sampling frame for this study consists of all residents of Kuria East and West sub Counties as per the National census (2009). Therefore, the researcher relied on the KNBS 2009 national census list which was considered to be adequate as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Sampling frame

Electoral ward	Estimated Area (Sq Kms)	Population (2009 National Census)
Bukira East	34.20	19476
Gokeharaka	52.50	20312
Ikerege	31.40	18140
Isibania	5.30	23556
Masaba	51.90	11287
Mokerero	30.60	20982
Nyamosense	72.50	26542
Ntimaru east	20.30	11730
Nyabasi east	57.00	22293
Ntimaru West	33.80	20439
Nyabasi West	123.90	38767
Tagare	54.10	2256
Total		**256086**

3.5. Data Collection methods and instruments

There are several data collection methods. This section describes the data collection methods and instruments used for this study. The study collected both secondary and primary data. Questionnaire was the main collection instrument for primary data from the field.

When the research site had been identified the researcher notified Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Catholic University of Eastern Africa then, of his readiness to go to the field for the study on the topic afore decided on. The University issued a letter to government for it to permit the researcher and accord him necessary assistance. That done, National Committee for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) then issued a one year permit within which the study would be expected to be complete. The permit was copied to Migori County Commissioner and the county Education Director.

Then the researcher identified and hired 25 local but professionals as his research assistants to assist in data collection exercise. The research assistants helped in random distribution of the questionnaire in their 12 wards in Kuria East and West sub Counties. All letters and permits are included in the appendix list (Appendix IV-XI).

3.5.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaire is the most commonly used method of data collection Orodho, J.A. (2008). A questionnaire is a document containing questions and other types of items designed to solicit information appropriate for analysis Babbie (2010). As stated by Chiuri (2015), the choice of data collection instruments is often very crucial to the success of a research and thus when determining an appropriate data collection method, one has to take into account the complexity of the topic, response rate, time and the targeted population. The advantage of using questionnaires is that they can be used to collect data from a large population, they also save time and they are cheap Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) and Orodho (2008).

The questionnaire was divided into six main sections that is; Section A, the general background information, Section B, Volunteerism, Section C, Popular participation, Section D, Democratic development, Section E, Motivating factors, Section F, Community characteristics (See appendix II). The questionnaire contained items on Likert scale. It also contained both open and closed questions on the influence of volunteerism on democratic development in Kuria.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data for this research was obtained from electronic and printed sources. The sources included books, journals, government reports and dissertations with information related to volunteerism and democratic development.

3.6. Validity and Reliability

Reliability and validity are central to the preparation of research instruments anticipation of relevant findings. The research instrument should be reliable and valid to be able to measure what is meant to measured. Bhattacherjee (2012) postulates that, reliability is the degree to which the measure of a construct is consistent or dependable. Reliability is the measure of the degree to which research instruments yield consistent results and consistent data even after repeated application Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). Therefore, reliability means consistency of the research tool. To ensure the reliability of the research tool in this case the questionnaire, a pilot study was carried out.

The research adopted a content validity test, where the instrument provided adequate coverage of the topic under study. The content validity was achieved by subjecting the data collection instruments to an evaluation group of experts who provided comments and relevance of each item of the instruments. The content validity formula by Amin (2005) was used. The formula; content validity Index = (no. of judges declaring item valid)/ (Total no. of

items). It is recommended that instruments used in research should have Content Validity Index (CVI) of about 0.7 or higher and three or more experts could be considered evidence of good content validity Amin (2005). While that is the recommendation, the researcher in this study identified a group of seven including the researcher who went through the instrument content and made corrections and changes before forwarding it to the university research supervisors together with the research questions and objectives. Their suggestions were incorporated and the final instrument developed and printed.

A pilot study was conducted to test the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. The aim was to test whether the design of the questions was logical, clear and easily understood, and whether the responses would be exhaustive and how long it would take to complete the questionnaire. The pre-testing enabled the researcher to check whether the variables collected could easily be processed and analysed.

The pre-testing was carried out on 10 respondents in Nairobi who were not part of the sample. The 10 respondents filled the questionnaires and returned to the researcher, who used the questionnaire to check whether there were any spelling mistakes detected, whether the questions were in the right sequence, it also helped to check for ambiguity of the questions. Apart from a few typographical errors, questions 24 and 31 were added to pick the mind of the respondents on their comparative view of the two Kurias, Kenyan and Tanzania, and to give them opportunity to express their own views on any issue related to the research Yin (2010) recommends that a pilot test of 10% of the population can be used, but this was found unnecessary as it was the clarity of the questionnaire that was being sought. Unclear and or double edged questions were rephrased in order to reflect same meaning to all respondents. All the mistakes detected were rectified before administering the questionnaires to the target population in Kuria East and Kuria West Sub-counties.

3.7. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the categorising, ordering, manipulating, and summarising data to obtain answers to research questions Kerlinger, and Lee (2000). Data collected from the respondents are cleaned, coded, and input in the computer and analysed. Kombo and Tromp (2006) point out that, data analysis is important since they clearly show the findings and results, it also points the areas/gaps for further research. Primary data was collected using questionnaires which enabled to collect quantitative data. The researcher sorted and organized the questionnaires to ensure all the questionnaires were fully completed. Out of the 504 administered 494 questionnaires were returned out of which 12 questionnaires (2.4%) were found badly handled and were not readable therefore they were discarded. That left 482 questionnaires.

The 482 completed questionnaires were classified and coded. Coding was done for every question in the questionnaires which meant assigning each number to the questions. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) states that, coding is the conversion of data into numerical data. Coding enabled the researcher to convert raw data into statistical format.

Data collected through the questionnaires were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software (23.5) package which enabled the researcher to analyse quantitative data. SPSS facilitated the generations of percentages, frequencies, charts, tables and bar graphs. The data in this section was systematically linked to the format of the self-developed questionnaire which is attached in appendix II. The statistically analysed data is presented in form of tables, bar graphs and frequency distribution bar graphs.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical questions are apparent today in such issues as personal disclosure, authenticity and credibility of research report, and personal privacy. Ethical issues generally are governed by

the Kenya Constitution on integrity Chapter 6, and, other laws. On Social Science Research countries and institutions have their own codes, for instance, and because references have been made from many American writers, a code of ethics referred to as American Sociological code of ethics Creswell (2009), can be invoked.

The study was carried out in rural Kenya where culture is dearly respected and diverse. The researcher's questionnaires were in English and apparently the researcher and the assistants did not consider it necessary to translate as the respondents were adequately literate and were able to handle the questionnaire. The field assistants also made sure that most of the respondents filled the questionnaire in their presence and could translate any part or section in case of difficulties. According to Creswell (2009), the research should not use language or words that are biased against persons or gender or sexual orientation, racial or ethnic group, disability or age Creswell (2009). The researcher used words which were simple and easily understood by everybody.

Plagiarism in academics has become one of the major issues related to ethics in research. To avoid plagiarism which is using other people's works without permission, the researcher has acknowledged all the sources used in this study in both text citations and references.

One of the questions that the researcher was constantly asked in the process of this study was, why Kuria and not anywhere else was chosen for this study. Many Kenyans know the researcher was not from Kuria and in fact he came from the other side of the country and it would be expected therefore, many would actually be curious. However, the researcher has explained elsewhere that he has been an official of one of the oldest volunteering organisations, KVDA, and because of that he got involved and exposed to volunteerism early in his life. Kuria offers for him a great opportunity for the study because of its long term involvement in volunteer projects and being a border community, it has unique experiences

and demographical relationship with those across the border. The relationship between the two Kuria communities offers another researchable opportunity for comparative politics between Kenya and Tanzania focussed on the two sister communities.

Neuman (2006) argues that, informed consent is a fundamental ethical principle in research. All the respondents in this study consented to participate in the study freely and voluntarily. They also had choice to participate or not to participate.

3.9 Limitations to the Study

A limitation is an aspect of the study that the researcher knows may adversely affect the results or generalizability of the results of the study, but over which there may be no direct control Orodho (1998). The researcher experienced some challenges in data collection in terms of administering the questionnaires. Because of its vast and expansive nature without proper road network the field assistants needed to be facilitated adequately in order to take care of travel and subsistence. Finances became a challenge although in the end it was amicably settled. To mitigate on this, the researcher settled for 25 research assistants instead of the 36 originally identified to reduce the financial burden although this way the team was to take slightly longer time in administering the questionnaires and assisting respondents to fill them.

The study limited itself to only two Sub Counties in Migori County that is Kuria East and West sub Counties. Migori County is expansive and occupies an area of 2,586 square kilometres with a population of 917,170. Therefore, it was not practical to carry out the research in the entire Migori County because of the huge population and limited time allocated for the study.

Due to health related issues of a family member, data collection was delayed. Planned to be done between October and December 2018 but delayed to mid-December 2018 to the end

February 2019. The sickness of the family member also affected the continuous stay at the research site as the researcher had to keep shuttling between Kuria and Nairobi every so often. However, although delayed, the process in the end was a great success. The findings in this study in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties widely reflect situations and life in this border community, marginalised, and feeling socially and politically excluded. Moreover, the influence of volunteerism on democratic development through popular participation was positively confirmed.

3.10 Conclusion

Research methodology is central to any research and it is highly responsible for the success of any study. It is the master plan of research. Chapter three has discussed the research design adopted for this study. This study was designed to look at how volunteerism influences democratic development through popular participation. The respondents involved in the study answered all the questions without reservations; and, although 22 questionnaires were not recorded, the findings in the study confirm that volunteerism heavily contributes to the growth of democracy and that people's participation is crucial in having stable communities. The whole question of governance is reflected in the study, in that those involved in volunteering service respond more positively to governance issues and positively contribute to public discussions and debate to better their lot.

The study adopted descriptive survey design, with the questionnaire being the main research instrument used for data collection. Secondary data was collected from both print and electronic including journals, books, government reports and dissertations.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND INTEPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the general background information, the sample characteristics, gender of the respondents, level of education, interpretation and analysis of the data presented and lastly the research findings which is consistent with the research objectives and the research questions. The findings revealed the sample respondents had more male than female gender who participated in the study. The literacy level was high as the respondents had attained primary education and above. Quite a significant number had post-secondary education. Although there was high rate of unemployment the data shows that attitude towards volunteerism was positive and majority had served as volunteers.

4.2. Demographic characteristics

A total of 494 respondents filled the questionnaires and had them returned. Unfortunately, 12 were unreadable and therefore were discarded and so the researcher went ahead to analyse the data for 482. Of the 482 the male gender was represented by 282 men which translates to 58.5% and 200 women which is 41.5% of the respondents. The age of the respondent was: 18-25 years were 146 which is 30.3%; 26-33 years were 134 which is 27.8%; 34-41 years were 91 which is 18.9%; 42-49 years were 70 which is 14.5% and 50 and above years were 41 and translated to 8.5%. All the respondents had attained primary education while the majority had attained post primary level. 16 of the respondents, which is 3.4% had lived in Kuria for less than 7 years; 21 that is 4.4% had lived there for 7-13 years; 91 which is 19.2% had lived there for 14-20 years, while 347 which is 73.1% had lived there for more than 20 years.

Originally 504 questionnaires were distributed, 494 were returned to the researcher translating to 95.6% response rate. Out of the 494 questionnaires returned, a total of 482 (97.9%) questionnaires were fully completed, 12 questionnaires (2.4%) were badly handled and were not readable therefore were discarded. Out of the 504 questionnaires distributed 10 were not returned as it was reliably learnt that the field assistant had encountered an emergency which required travelling out of the country but made no arrangement on how the 10 questionnaires would be handled. Although originally 504 questionnaires were distributed, this number eventually fell short by 22 and noticed late and away from the research site. Generally looking at the data, the absence of the 22 does not affect the findings. According to the above findings the response rate was 95.6%, an indication that the respondents cooperated with field assistants and according to research standards the research was a success. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) the response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a response rate of 60% is good, and, a response of 70% and over is very good. Based on this the response rate of 95.6% for this study was very good and representative of the population.

4.2.1. Respondents' Gender

Table 2: Gender of the respondents (n=482)

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Men	282	58.5
Women	200	41.5
Total	**482**	**100**

Those who participated in the study, 58.5% were of male gender while 41.5% were of the female gender.

The random distribution of the questionnaire was well done but because of the cultural back grounds the male gender is first to be reached while the female gender takes time to appreciate and decide what is presented for public and private endeavour. However, all the respondents attended to the questionnaire in a balanced manner reflective of the community's interests and aspirations.

4.2.2. Respondents' Age

Table 3 shows the age that 30.3% of the respondents were aged between 18 and 25 years of age, 27.8% were aged between 26-33, and another 18.9% were aged between 34 and 41

Table 3: Age of respondents (n=482)

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	146	30.3
26-33	134	27.8
34-41	91	18.9
42-49	70	14.5
>50	41	8.5
Total	**482**	**100**

Table 3 above shows that there were more youth participating in the study in Kuria Sub County than older people. The distribution of the questionnaire in the 12 wards of the sub-county reflected the general national population whereby the youth continues grow. The 12 discarded questionnaires could not have tilted the youth majority as those covering the age 18-25 were 146 and age 26-33 were 134 which was 29.6% and 27.1% respectively, whose total would still have been 280 out of 494.

72

4.2.3 Level of Education
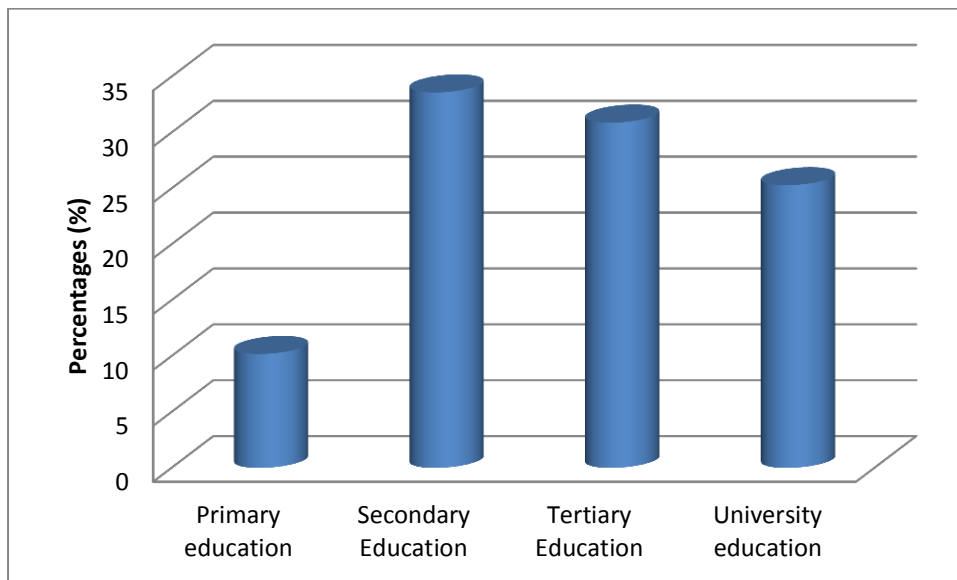
Figure 3: Level of Education

The findings revealed that the Abakuria community where the study was carried out, majority were literate. A significant number 56.2% had post-secondary education. This means that the respondents did not have any problem in understanding the content of the questionnaire and giving freely and correctly the answers as they thought appropriate. More than half of them, having attained post-secondary education understood the meaning of the terms, volunteerism, democracy and popular participation and therefore understood the relationship of the three terms as regards their place in the lives of the community.

4.2.4. Occupation of respondents

Table 4: Occupation (n=482)

Occupation	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Unemployed	150	31.1
Full time employment	131	27.2
Part time employment	71	14.74
Students	87	18.1
Self employed	43	8.9
Total	**482**	**100**

Table 4 above shows the occupation of the respondents. Full time employed respondents were 131, self-employed 43 and part time employed 71. This translates to 49.6% which is about half although the discarded 12 questionnaires could have made it more than half but would not have big difference. In considering volunteerism, some of those who do not positively regard it, dismiss it as service by the idle. Volunteerism as a virtue for development is service by all, determined to cause change in the world through development. Kuria has proved that they aim to develop their community and involve everybody regardless of their status. At the same time these findings as reflected in table 4 conform with the unemployment problems widely experienced in the country among the youth, who in many instances join volunteers for experience and building their curriculum vitae, exposure and service to the community.

4.2.5. How Long Respondent had lived in the study area

Table 5: Length of stay in Kuria Sub-County (n=482)

Duration stay	Frequency	Percentages (%)
< 7 years	16	3.3
7-13 years	25	5.2
14-20 years	94	19.5
>20 years	347	72

In table 5, the researcher sought to know the duration the respondents had been residents of Kuria Sub County. Majority had been in Kuria for more than 7 years apart from 16 respondents who had lived in Kuria for less than 7 years. That means most respondents had adequate knowledge about the community in which they lived and therefore could authoritatively express an opinion about the life in the community. Of the 482 respondents, which excluded the 12 questionnaires which were discarded, 347, that is 72% had lived in the community for more than 20 years, which provides enormous and enough time to have observed, learnt and experienced what they wrote as answers to the questions. Above 90% had lived in Kuria for more than 14 years which makes their observation and experience credible. Pavelek (2013) postulated that, many authors point to a link between volunteering and geographical area, in that many volunteers lived near where they volunteered, or volunteered where they were born or volunteered in their present neighbourhood where they have lived for many years and had built up exclusive social networks based on social capital.

4.2.6. Attitude on volunteerism and Participation in volunteer Projects

The participants were asked about their perceptions of volunteerism.

Figure 3 below shows the finding on the local people's general attitude about volunteerism.
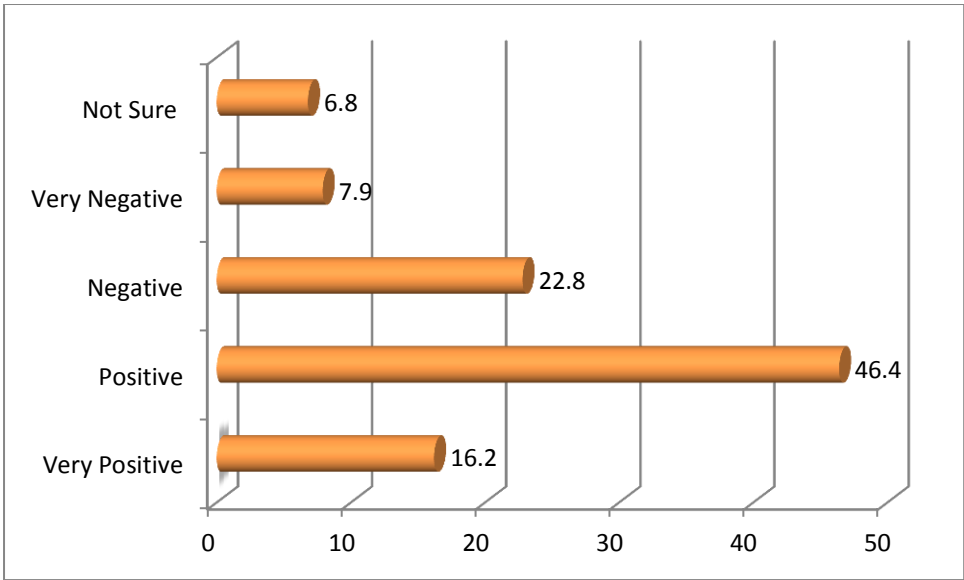
Figure 4: Attitude of Respondents towards volunteerism

One of the most important factor of volunteerism is an individual's attitude towards it. If an individual perceives volunteerism negatively it becomes difficult for such individual to volunteer or even motivate others to. Perception is built inwardly but the experience in the environment and general community. What good has the individual experienced in the community emanating from volunteering or community action? If the individual takes volunteering as idle service, free service when he is for remuneration, volunteering would not make a lot of sense. Attitude therefore drives for or against, attraction, action and even decision. In this figure 62.6% of the respondents where the respondents were 482 considering the 12 discarded questionnaires, were positive about volunteerism in Kuria community.

In the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) Ajzen (1991), one of the constructs is the attitude towards behaviour which influences the behavioural intentions. The positive attitude towards volunteerism had a positive influence in volunteering activities in the community. Jiranek, et al. (2013) indicate that, attitude is the individual's approval or disapproval of a behaviour, and going by Jiranek et al (2013) assertion, respondents' positive attitude therefore, approves volunteerism as an important phenomenon in their desire for development.

The findings revealed that, a total of 295 (61.2%) of the respondents out of 482 had served as volunteers. Of those who had engaged in volunteering, a total of 71.9% were still volunteering within the community. This high number of those who had volunteered and those still volunteering could be attributed to the positive attitude of the community in volunteerism. Asked whether they had ever served as volunteers within an organization, a total of 50.5% confirmed that they had volunteered with an organization. This was an indication that there were formal channels in volunteering activities in Kuria East and West Sub Counties.
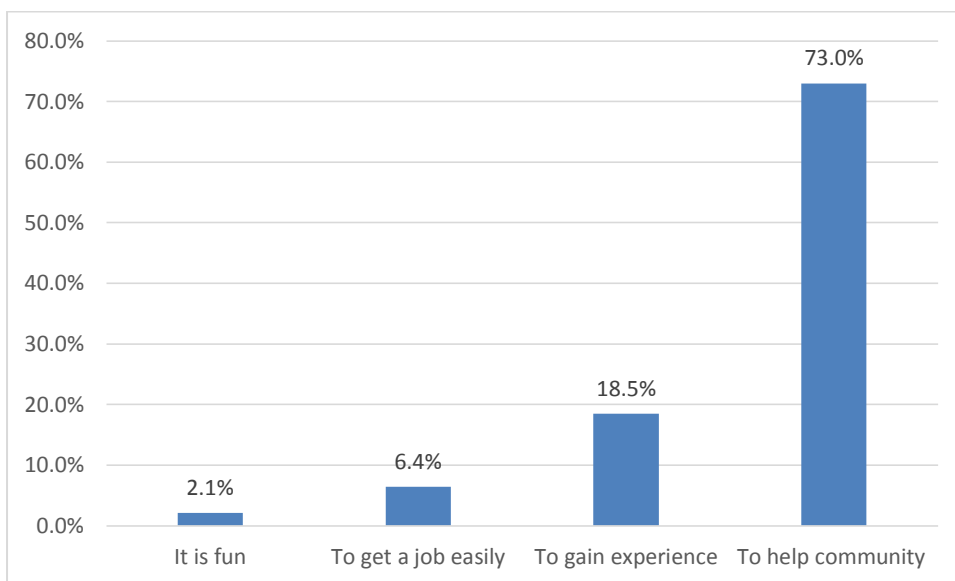
Figure 5: Reasons for Volunteering

4.2.7. Reasons for Volunteering

The researcher sought to know why the participants engaged in volunteerism. The findings revealed that they had different reasons why they engaged in voluntary work. Figure 5 above gives the community's resolve to help the community through volunteerism. 73% say that they participated in voluntary and community action activities to help the community. In this, they participate after discussions, decisions and resolves about what should be done, why,

when and how. These discussions are important because they commit every individual to the action.

In order to assess the view of the respondents on volunteerism, the respondents were asked to rate volunteerism's popularity: the local, organisations, and foreign individuals who are commonly volunteering in the community.

4.3. Rating volunteering activities

	Bad	Fair	Good	Excellent
Popular	21	50.5	24.2	4.3
Organizational	11.6	39.1	43.8	5.6
Local	14.4	37.2	39.8	12.4
Foreign	22.3	33.4	31.8	12.4
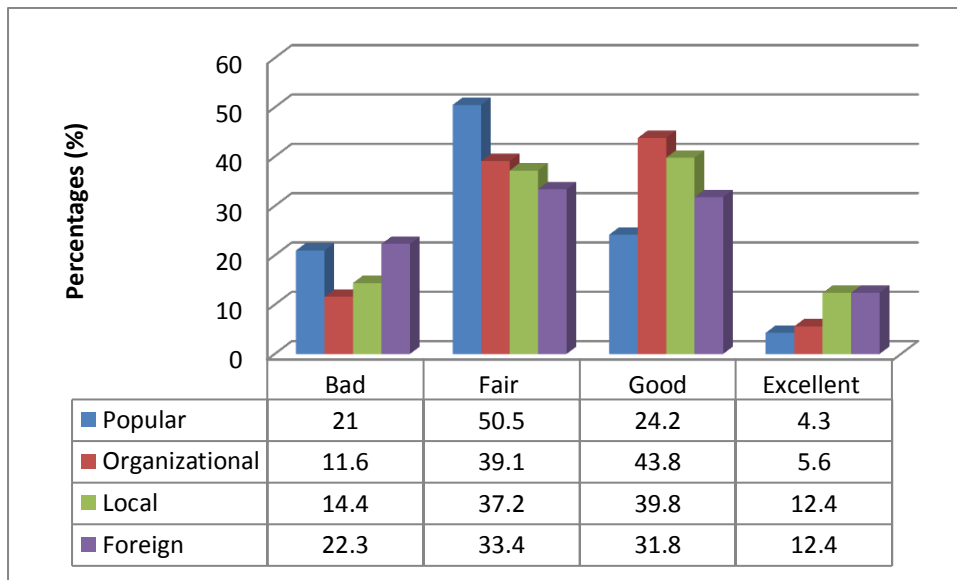
Figure 6: Respondents' Rating of Volunteerism

The respondents rated volunteerism as popular in Kuria and both foreign volunteers and organisational based volunteering as more popular than the local. This means that community organisations and institutions like the faith based, schools and care centres attract more volunteers than other community actions. The foreign volunteers are popular in Kuria according to figure 6 because of their presence and the kind of projects they are involved in.

4.3.1. Level of Community Participation in Volunteer Projects

Series1	High	Moderate	Low	None
	12	56	30	2
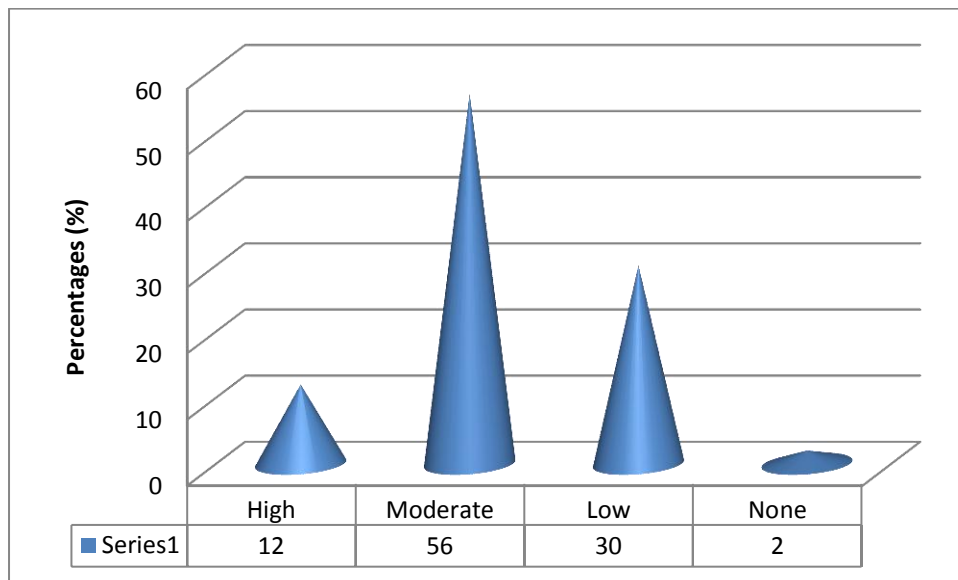
Figure 7: Level of community participation in volunteer projects (n=482)

Considering figure 7, one would comfortably say that the Kuria community participates in volunteering activities as those who rate volunteering participation in Kuria as moderate and those who think it is high is 68% of the respondents out of 482 after 12 questionnaires were discarded. Those rating it as low are not saying it is absent, they are saying it is there but not as widespread.

4.4. Activities which Attract Volunteers

The researcher sought to know from the respondents which projects attracted more volunteers.
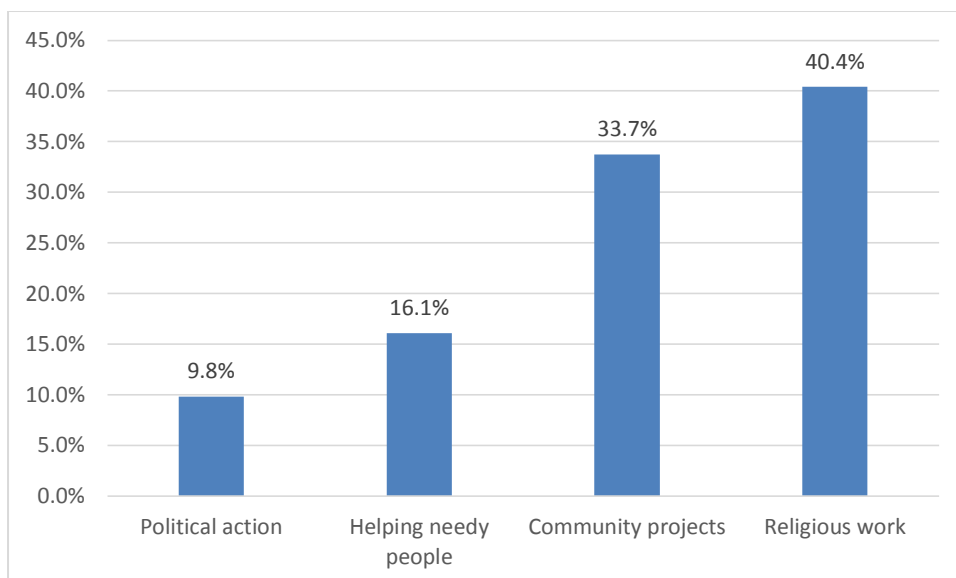
Figure 8: Activities which attract more volunteers

According to 40.4% of the 482 respondents, after 12 questionnaires were discarded, religious work attracted more volunteers. This means that the community has confidence in the religious organisation and that is why when the leaders announce intention to invite volunteers to help in a certain given project the people respond positively. However, the most important aspect of the findings in figure 8 is the community projects. The community mobilises itself to participate in a given action for its own benefit. 33.7% of the respondents said that community projects attracted volunteers most. This where democratic aspects of development are projected because there are discussion and decisions made about which activities to be carried. Political work outside political party and elections campaigns may not attract volunteers unless on an allowance. Unless the needy in the community are in a care centre the community may take time to attend to them but the institutions and organisations have always appeared to be concerned and the community lets those groups to mobilise communities for action. Johnston (2013) wrote that, religion has been theorized to be particularly important for volunteerism because of its value alignment, organizational

strength and long standing ties to volunteering activities. The above findings also show faith based volunteering to dominant in Kuria sub-county.

Volunteering is not a commercial venture that people will see material resources changing hands. Those who say in the finding, do not know, are 21% and are quite sincere because there are no physical payments that are substantially made. However, many projects will require budgets although those volunteering may not be paid, there are basic payments which have to be made. Those who think it is the government that provides are 12%, those who think it is the foreign donors are 29%, and those who think it is the community effort, are 38%. When the community decides to implement their decisions, one of the issues they have to address is availability of resources which may be required. Sometimes the community may decide to approach government or other organisations and institutions for assistance. If not, they find ways and means to pool resources together on their own. This how the community project develops.

4.5. Relationship of Volunteerism and Democratic Development

Volunteerism in this study is described as the acting or doing, working or maintaining without pay; the spirit and philosophy of offering service/s 'free of charge'. Democratic development is described as, how the citizen is involved in decision making processes to determine access to democratic rights and benefits accrued in social, economic and cultural development. It entails the path to development while observing the rule of law and respecting people's rights, freedoms and liberties in their social contract with elected governments and their agents. The volunteering influence on democratic development is enhanced by citizens' involvement and participation in discussions, decisions and activities, and, finally in the number of actions undertaken.

Wholesomely, volunteerism is an in built virtue that moves the human person to participate in actions which do not simply benefit him outside others but contributes to the common good and the community's democratic decisions. It is from those decisions and the benefits accrued that the individual enjoys. Volunteerism in this case contributes immensely to the growth of democracy and the inner maturity of freedom and liberty in the individual. To say that, governments would perform minimally without the people volunteering their ideas, time and resources.

This study sought to find out the respondents' views on the relationship between volunteerism and democratic development. Table 6 below shows the statements provided to the respondents on a Likert scale of 1-5 where; SA= Strongly Agree, A=agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree.

Table 6: Role of Volunteerism in Democratic Development Process

Role of volunteerism	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Leads to freer participation in community action.	38.7%	48.9%	6.2%	3.3%	2.9%
Encourages low government accountability for resource allocation	21.5%	26.5%	12.7%	23.6%	15.7%
Voluntary participation in community projects enhances democratic decisions.	25.8%	43.8%	16.3%	8.5%	5.6%
Shapes the mind-set of people in identifying pro-people leaders and the path for development.	31.7%	45.9%	9%	10%	3.3%
Undermines democratic development in this county	13.4%	15.3%	14%	28.5%	28.7%

KEY: SA= Strongly Agree, A=agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree

Table 6 is giving volunteerism serious influence for the individual to community action as it is giving an 87.6% of the 482 respondents who agree and strongly agree that volunteerism leads to freer participation in community action. That, when an individual voluntarily

participates in community action or service of whatever nature, that becomes the beginning of understanding the need to be with others and to directly get involved in developing life around. Freer, to mean that after understanding the meaning of the direct contribution one makes, and the benefit others draw from it, then self-giving becomes a choice in one's life. In the same breath, governments have multi channels through which state resources are directed. The presence of volunteers and their contribution to communities and government departments can negatively influence some in government to step down allocations and at times cut off completely allocation to areas which appear popular with volunteers. In the finding above, 47% of the 482 respondents feel that way. The discarded 12 questionnaires could not change that position even if they were all to state otherwise.

Where participation in the community projects is voluntary the feeling of self-worthiness engulfs the individuals and creates in them freedom that enhances participation in discussion and debates upon which decisions are made in a democratic manner. This encourages the individual and therefore enhances democracy. 69.6% of the respondents (n=482) in this study, table 6, feel that way. 77.6% of the respondents observed that volunteerism shapes the mind-set of the people in identifying a pro-people leaders and the path for their development. Volunteering accord the participants to interrogate not only the community action they undertake but also their own leaders, present and potential, for them to understand their vision, focus, and whether they embrace the people's aspirations. In the community discussions and decisions to action values, visions and the collective responsibility are discussed and give participants on their future growth, development and prosperity. Good leadership is crucial for the integrated community determination

Going through the findings above in table 6, volunteerism has gained some reputation such that where communities have projects run through volunteering, volunteerism is seen as a

motivator to democratic development. 28.7% of the respondents (n=482) in this finding think it is possible that volunteerism can undermine democratic development, while 57.2% disagree with them and 14% un decided. Volunteerism is anchored on participation and so long as the participant is actively present, motivated and willing to volunteer democracy is assured.

4.6. Effect of Volunteerism on Government Accountability
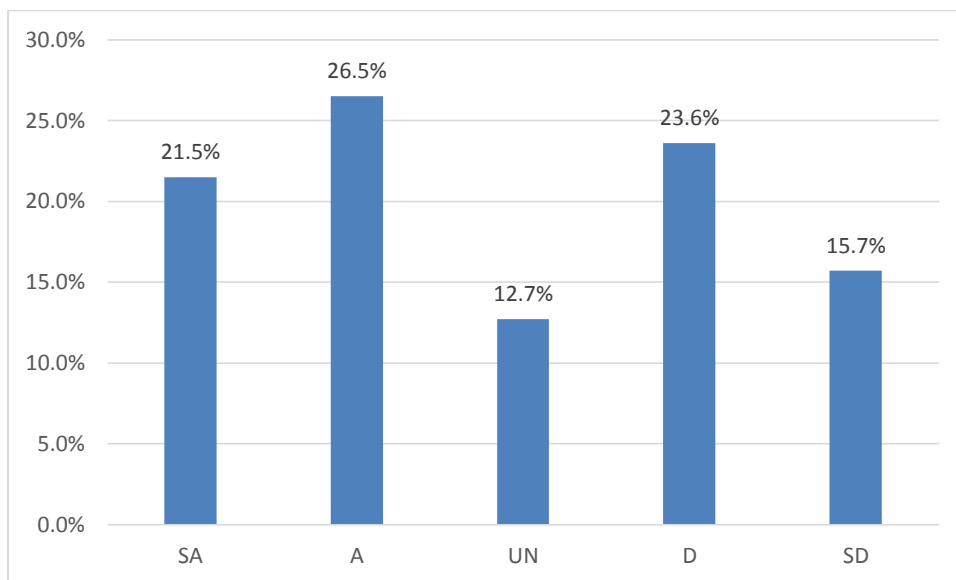
Figure 9: Volunteerism Encourages Low Government Accountability

While Table 6, shows how volunteerism encourages low government accountability, Figure 9 above projects the community's view more shockingly and creates an urgency even for all the concerned to move and rectify the situation.

4.6.1 Volunteerism Influences Democratic Decisions
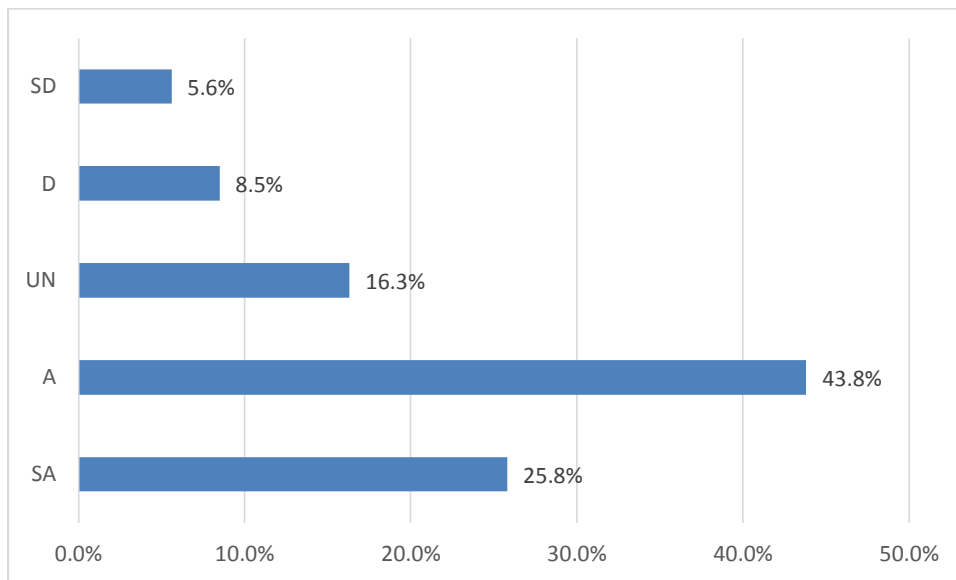
Figure 9: Volunteerism Influences Democratic Decisions

Given the influence of volunteerism on democracy as seen in Figure 10 above, where by 69.6% of the respondents (n=482) agreed that volunteerism impacts democratic decisions, political parties and the civil society involved in democratization programmes need to get closely linked to the volunteering sector.

4.6.2. Does Volunteerism Undermine Democratic Development
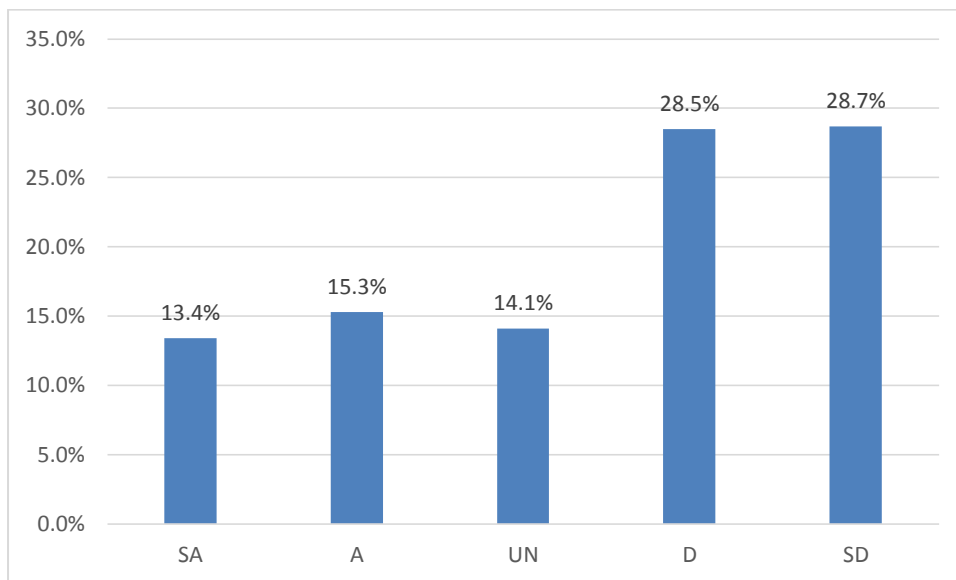
Key SA=   A-   UN   D   SD

Figure 10: Volunteerism Undermines Democratic Development

Kuria community disagrees with the statement that volunteerism undermines democratic development by 57.2 against 42.8.

4.7 Public Participation in Development through volunteerism

The respondents were provided with four statement relating to public participation in volunteerism in Kuria Sub County and were to rate the statements using Likert scale of 1-5; where SA= Strongly Agree, A=agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree. Table 7 and figure 16 show the findings

Table 7: Views on Public participation and volunteerism

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteering and participating by citizens in public affairs has led to effective management of community projects	35.5%	48.7%	6.1%	6.1%	3.6%
Abakuria are involved in decision making in county development.	8.4%	31.6%	17.7%	26.5%	15.8%
The County administrators have let citizens free to attend to community wellbeing and make democratic decisions (e.g.: in elections)	14.7%	42.3%	12.6%	19.2%	11.2%
The county government considers volunteerism important for democratic development	12.1%	32.8%	18%	24.5%	12.7%

The respondents in table 7 are loudly saying that volunteering and participating in public affairs has led to effective management of community projects. What this means is that because of people participating in volunteering to implement projects in Kuria, decisions taken and the leaders in the project have been able to manage the projects well.

But the respondents also feel that they have not been involved in decision making process in the county. That reflects the county government lack of involving the community in decision making through what the constitution refers to as public participation.

60% of the respondents (n=482) said that the administrators have left them free to their wellbeing and make democratic decision particularly during elections. This is especially acceptable to the administrators who are basically government agents to leave the people to organise themselves for their welfare without seeking it from government. During elections the administrators step aside and leave to the politicians and the electoral body to supervise elections. Granted, the administrators are therefore far from that community action.

4.7.1. Effectiveness of Volunteerism and Participation
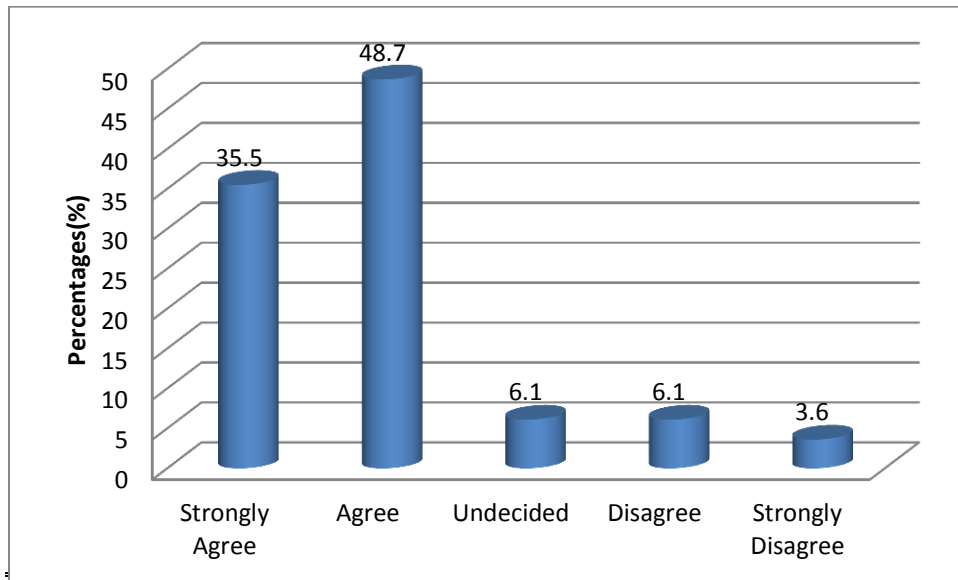
Figure 11: Volunteerism and Participation are Effective for Community Projects

When the people resolve to volunteer and participate in community projects the whole development programme becomes easy and decisions are taken and owned, making the projects implemented easily. Figure 12 shows the strength of such resolve by 84.2% against 16.8% of the respondents, (n=482).

4.7.2. Abakuria People's involvement in County Decisions
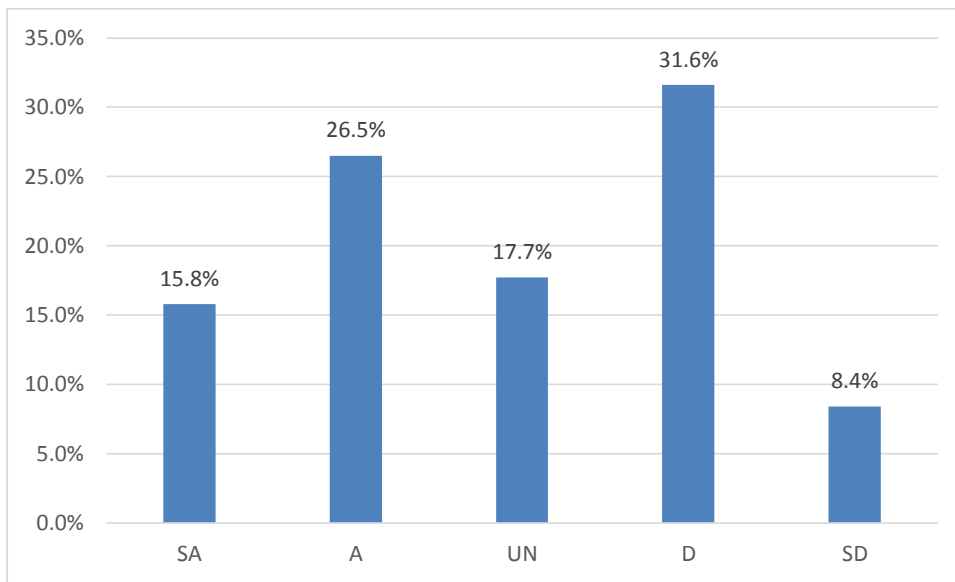
Figure 12: Abakuria Involvement in County Decision Making, (n=482)

The researcher sought to determine the Abakuria involvement in decision making in decision making process in the county development. Figure 13 creates a situation where by the county is saying that their involvement is negligible as the respondents put their view as 42.3% against 40% with undecided 17.7%. This is reflective of the community's resolve to volunteer to develop the community.

4.7.3 Perceived Importance of Volunteerism

While 44.8% of the respondents agreed with the statement that Kuria Sub-county people considered volunteerism important, the rest of the respondents, those who disagreed and those who were undecided add up to 55.2% as show in figure 14, (n=482).
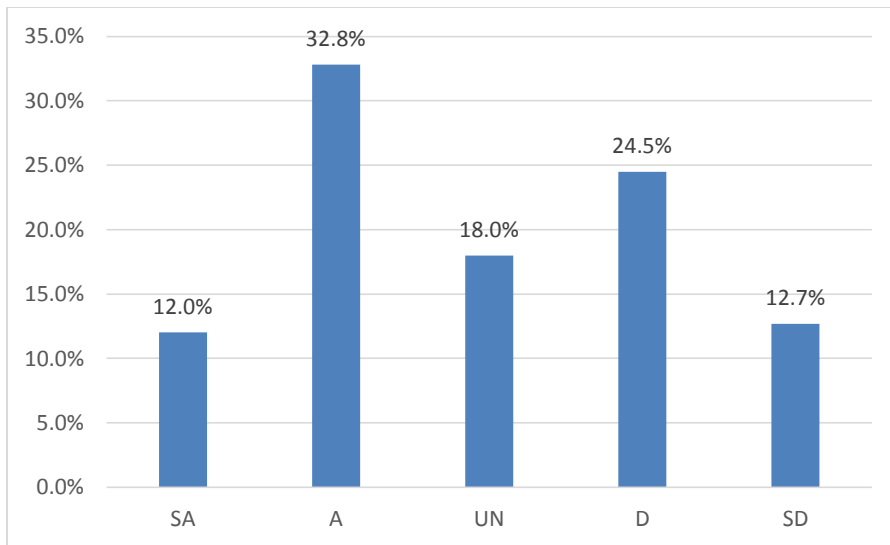
Figure 13: Kuria Sub-County Considers Volunteerism Important

This shows volunteerism growing occupying an important space in the Sub-county.

4.8. Influence of Volunteerism on Popular Participation

In order to ascertain the impact of volunteerism on participation in development initiative, a set of statements were given to the participants who were requested to indicate which represented their attitude on a Likert scale of 1-5 where, SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree. Table 8 below shows the findings on the influence of volunteerism on participation in democratic development processes.

Table 8: Volunteerism and popular participation in democratic development (n=482)

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteerism and people's participation in Kuria Sub county has led to faster, all round development	20.6%	40.4%	14.5%	14.7%	9.7%
Participating in community volunteer service improves living standards	24.4%	47%	11.7%	10.2%	6.8%
Volunteerism supports democracy and people's participation	23.7%	51%	12.2%	5.9%	7.2%
The youth who participate in volunteer programme appreciate democracy more	23.2%	44.9%	12.7%	11%	8.2%
Corruption interferes with volunteerism and public participation in improving democracy in Kuria Sub county.	54.6%	25.5%	9.3%	5.5%	5.1%

Table 8 above shows the findings on the influence of volunteerism on democratic development. Below is the interpretation of the above findings. Volunteerism and people's participation means that, the people were involved in making decisions and participating in actions to implement those decisions. That is why then, the all-round development of the projects they are involved in is faster. 70% of the respondents observed that way. 71.4% of respondents say that participating in volunteer service improves living conditions of the people. This is to say that when the community is engaged in discussions about their development, the decisions they take are basic and necessary for the improvement of their lives. They do not squander time and other resources as they are difficult to come by and they commit themselves to the projects of their choice. In the process of volunteering, participation grows and that is what makes democracy develop, for it is in participation that discussions are enhanced and decisions reached, whether by consensus, or through some kind of vote, it enhances democracy. 74.7% of the respondents said that.

68.1% of the respondents also aver that the youth who participate in volunteer programme appreciate democracy more. This is so because all the discussions held and decisions made also give responsibilities to people and the youth present are no exception. They are lorded with responsibilities which make them appreciate democratic processes.

80.1% of the respondents argued that corruption is enemy to development, Corruption in Kuria obstructs development. This is to say that the corrupt officials in the county and the national government conspire to deny the community the necessary resources and instead appropriate them for their personal use. That would force the community to seek their own to fill in the gaps created, if at all they can.

4.8.1. Youth Volunteerism and Appreciation of Democracy

Majority of volunteers are in the youth bracket and those who participate in volunteer service form their minds about the benefit drawn from it. That way they internalise the values that society in future employs in life. They figure below is an expression about the youth on democracy.
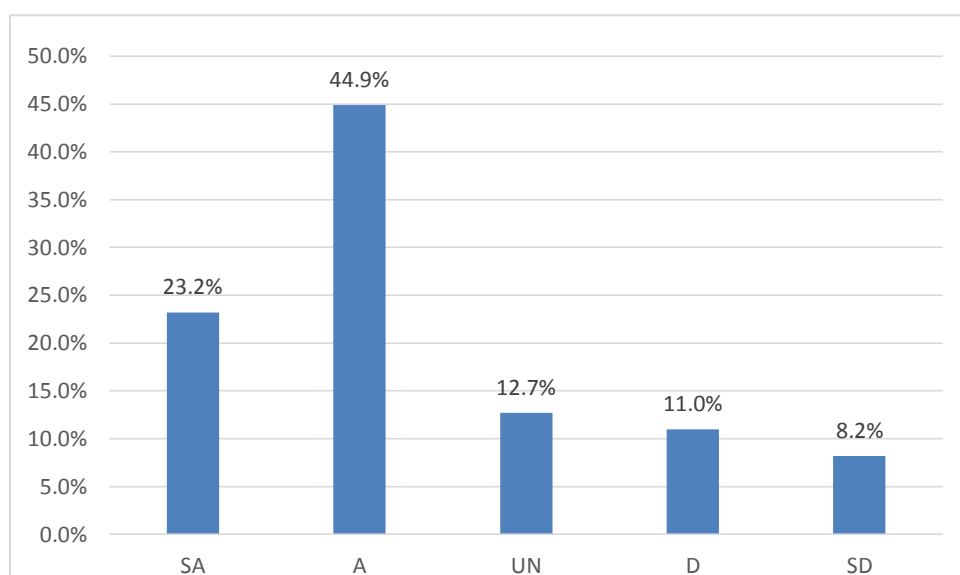
Figure 14: Youth participating in volunteer action appreciate Democracy

The respondents positively indicated that the youth who participated in volunteer activities appreciated democracy. This is due to the exposure and involvement in decision making on whatever the group agrees on and does. Those who agreed with this view were 68.1% against 19.2% who disagreed, while 12.7% were un-decided. Some of the respondents who the researcher met, proudly said how participating in volunteer activities especially community work-camps helped them to open up and appreciate the importance of the process to build consensus to achieve decisions. After the consensus everything goes smoothly as everybody supports the decision and the action thereto. According to them that is actual meaning of democracy. It is noteworthy where people take the right action in volunteer service, even the life itself gets better.

4.8.2. Volunteer Service and local Living Standards

Most of volunteer activities undertaken are normally based on the immediate need or needs of the individual or community. This makes it imperative that a satisfactory volunteer action leaves the individual and or the community fulfilled and in better living that hitherto experienced. The figure below expresses the situation.
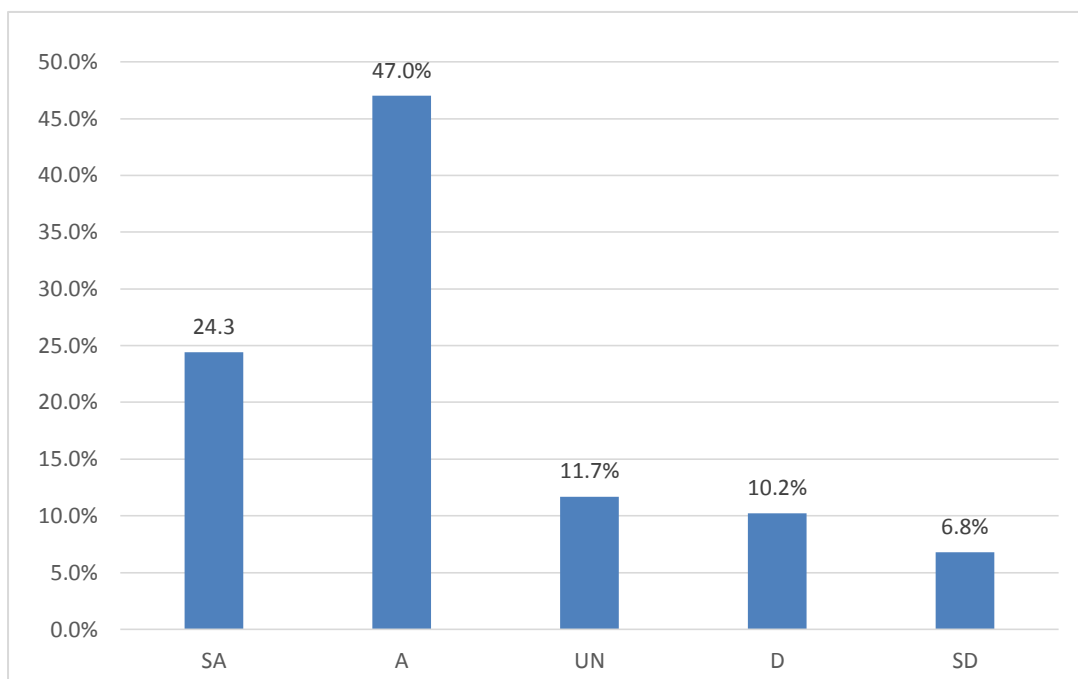
Figure 15: Community Volunteer Service improves living standards

The majority of the respondents (71.3%) agreed that volunteer service improves the living standard as shown in figure 16 above. 17% of the respondents did not agree to the statement while 11.7% were undecided. The community seemed to prioritise attention to development projects and concerns affecting the community.

Having appreciated that the community's living standard is improved by volunteer action, every community should endeavour to promote the interest of the community members to participate in volunteer/community action as that in then is what improves their living standards.

4.8.3. Volunteerism and Enhancement of Public Participation

Experience by many volunteers and the reflections by many researchers is that volunteerism promotes public participation. In deed it is not usual to freely participate in action without pay or benefit unless a certain inward force or influence is at play. This is why the researcher here believes that volunteerism promotes public participation as is expressed in the figure
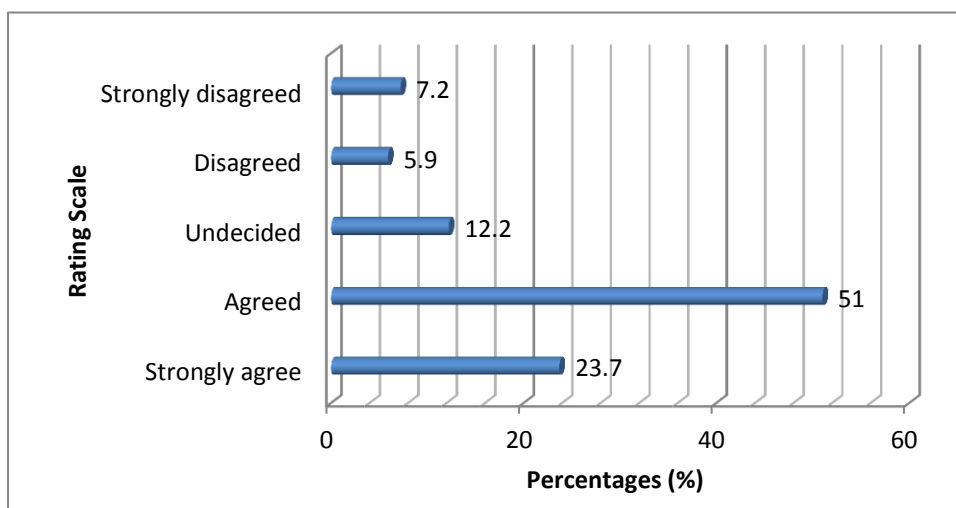
Figure 16: Volunteerism enhances democracy and Public participation

There is a strong indication that volunteerism that the local people believed that volunteerism enhances and promotes democracy. The respondents expressed the view that volunteerism increased public participation. In this regard 74.7% agreed with that statement that volunteerism prompted democracy while 12.1% who disagreed and. 12.2% were undecided.

4.8.4. Corruption interferes with Volunteerism and Public Participation

The high levels of corruption in society have very negatively permeated society to an extent that many are influenced to keep away from activities which do not benefit them directly thus taking away people's concerns for others. Organisers have to pay for attendance to meetings, training seminars and workshops even where it is on personal health for people to attend. It is that serious. The figure below is expounding on that.
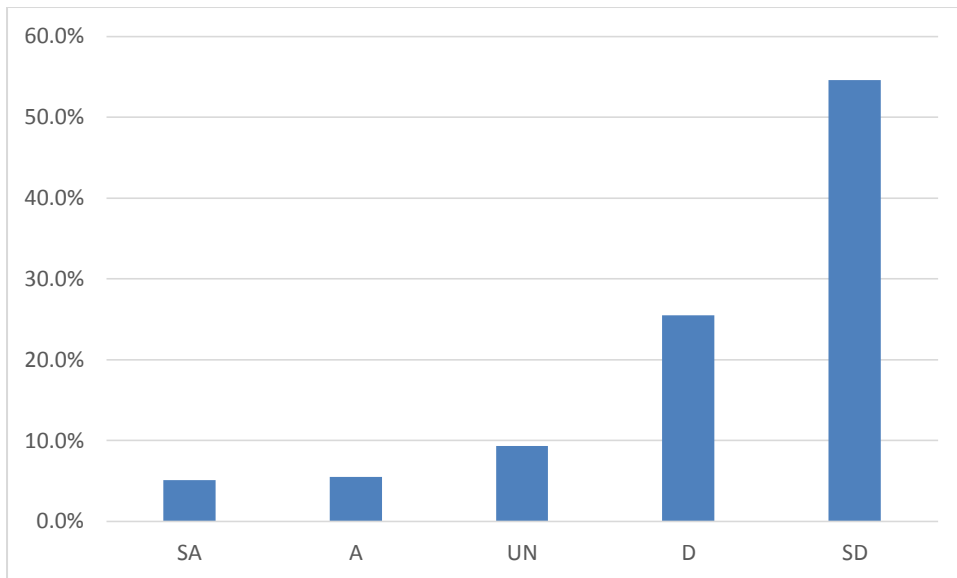
Figure 17: Corruption interferes with volunteerism and public participation

This is proof of how much corruption has permeated society, even to the extent of interfering with sectors which assist the public and the individuals through their own initiatives as indicated in figure 18 above where 80.1% agreed with that statement.

It is against this background of corruption that the community also weighs its own needs and their aspirations that they mobilise themselves to come up with ways and means to address their own individual and community needs with the future in mind which could be addressed through community action and other endeavours.

4.9. Community Motivation for Volunteer actions

The research sought to find out the motivating factors influencing the community to engage in voluntary activities. The respondents were provided with statements about possible factors influencing and motivating people to participate in volunteer service. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent they agreed with the statement on a Likert scale of 1-5 where: SA=Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree. Table 9 below indicates the findings, which are elaborated in the subsequent responses.

Table 9: Motivations for participation in volunteer service

Motivation factor	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteerism is an essential for building self-esteem	47.9%	44.7%	2.3%	3.6%	1.5%
Community accepts and recognizes volunteers as contributors to development and are given priority when job opportunities arise	29.1%	42.3%	8.7%	15.7%	4.2%
It is fulfilling to serve and claim ownership of community action.	30.2%	42.8%	14.7%	9.5%	2.8%
Ideas get to the community and formulated into policy faster.	27.1%	41.7%	10.3%	14%	6.9%

Table 9 indicates the reaction of the respondents to the statement that, volunteerism is essential for self-esteem. 92.6% of the respondents expressed agreement to that statement against 5.1% who disagreed and 2.3% of those who were undecided.

4.10 Volunteerism is essential for Self-esteem
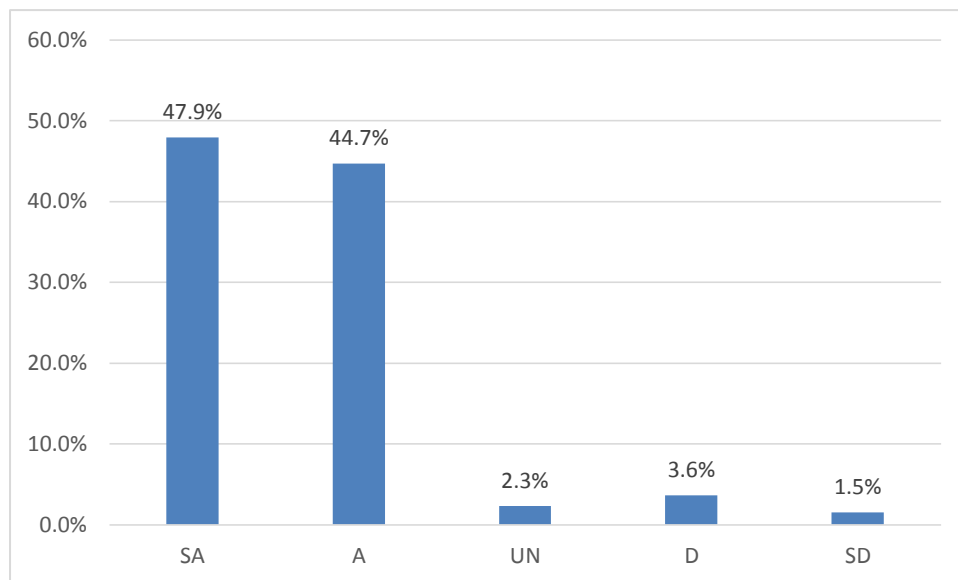
Figure 18: Volunteerism is essential for self-esteem

The study revealed that majority of the study participants believed that volunteerism is essential for building self-esteem as shown in figure 19 above. They observed that an individual is motivated to join community voluntary action in order to be part of a community of friends in planning and doing things together. They noted that when one freely participates and contributes to the intentions of the group and decide on what is to be done, this improves his or her self-image. This in itself is a self-confidence and self-esteem building. 92.6% of the respondents in the findings above, feel this way given the history and the place of volunteerism in the community.

Speaking to some respondents, the researcher found out that those who had participated in volunteer service were very proud of the community action and that it raised their self-esteem. Every time they passed by where the action was taken, it reminded them of how much a determined community can achieve through volunteer service in community action.

As table 9 shows, it is human that volunteers are seen as contributors to the development of the community and because of that fact, when employment opportunities arise the known volunteers are given the first priority if they are not gainfully employed. This is an important motivating factor for those looking for jobs as volunteer activities become the stepping stones to those opportunities.

A volunteer finds fulfilment in the fact that participation in community action grants one is recognition. This aspect becomes a motivating factor to many and the volunteer sector continues to grow that way. Having experienced participation in voluntary community service, local people get attracted to volunteerism. This is the way through which ideas are freely shared and permeate the county and national government policy articulation circles for two reasons. First, the place of the community in development process is given as part of governance. Second, the democratic process at the community levels involves local channels

of communication for final decisions to be reached in devolved and national government units. This aspect also motivates the individuals concerned and interested in community and policy development processes to influence decision. Self-esteem appears to make individuals eager to volunteer as majority do so for assisting the community, personal pleasure in participation and the growth of democratic process in community actions.

4.11. Volunteerism and facilitation of democratic development policy

The study participants observed that voluntary participation in local socio-economic processes facilitated communication between the community and policy makers. They argued that this interaction is key to fasted transformation of local feedback into faster policy formulation. The participants were given a statement to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the view that volunteerism enables faster formulation of policies and the results are shown in figure 20 below.
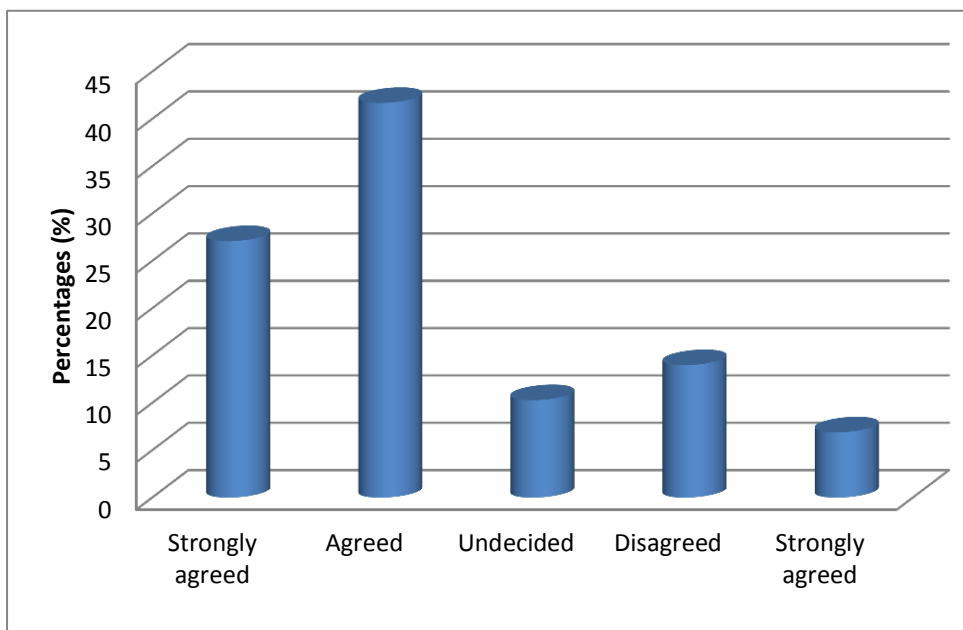
Figure 19: Community ideas are formulated into policies faster

Figure 20, indicates that 27.1% strongly agreed that through volunteerism, the community gets ideas and are articulated and formulated into policies faster. 41.7% agreed with it totalling to 68.8% while 14% disagreed. 10.3 were undecided.

The preceding findings above are consistent with studies as reflected in the literature review that have shown that individuals are motivated by several factors to engage in voluntary activities. Holdsworh (2010), for instance, noted that youth engaged in volunteerism for employability. Jiranek (2013) had indicated that people were motivated to engage in voluntary work because of their commitment to social justice factors. In addition to these Johnston (2013) argued that people joined volunteer work because of religious belief and norms. Conversely, Moleni and Gallagher (2007) posited that students engaged in volunteerism to increase their opportunities for employment.

Those who participate in volunteering are easier to appreciate the importance of democracy in group and community activities as every member has to be involved in making the final decision particularly by finally participating in community action. That is why the Kenyan Kuria, as a border community, would are able to compare themselves with their own sister community on the other side of the border about how they mobilise themselves, participate in community action and finally how their governments support their resolves.

4.12. Perception of Democratic Development Among the Kuria Kuria People

According to 66.7% of the respondents, the Kuria community across the border, in Tanzania enjoyed more government support than their Kenyan counterparts. When asked why they thought so, they argued that government in the United Republic of Tanzania catered for the development need of every citizen unlike the Kenyan government with marginalised the Kenyan Kuria community. This study concentrated on the Kuria of Kenya but as a border community spreading across the border of the two countries, they were able to cross to and

from Tanzania. Reflective of their colonial and political socialisation whose experience they live and definitely share, the Kuria communities in the two countries compare themselves and their members. The study participants expressed their thoughts about the plight of their community in Kenya. They compared themselves with regard to how the Kuria in Tanzania and Kenya participated in socio-economic and political activities. In trying to catch up on some of the areas for their development the respondents said that the Kenyan Kuria involved themselves more volunteering in areas they thought the government ignored.

While the Abakuria appreciate their plight as a community, there exists a community character that is unique as there develops some conflicts among themselves which need to be internally addressed in order for the community to achieve lasting unity and neighbourliness.

4.13 Intra-ethnic clashes, marginalisation and Participation in Development

Ethnic tensions are common in Kuria Sub-County especially during the electioneering period. The clans, which are mobilised by clan leaders compete for political power and incite their members to fight for political superiority as shown in the figure below.
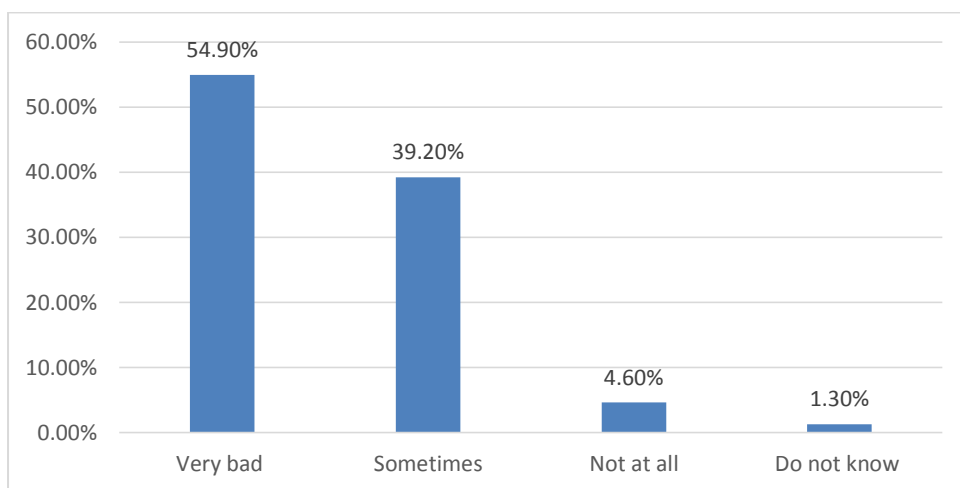
Figure 20: Effects of Intra-ethnic clashes on public participation

Political ambition and competition introduces and promotes conflict which quite often becomes violent that ends up with loss of life, destruction of property and rustling of animals. More than three quarters (78.2%) of the respondents indicated the inter clan clashes spread across the border to Tanzania. The clashes affect people's participation in community activities and thus contributes to the slow rate of community development. 54.9% of the respondents pointed out to this as a community vice which the elders and leaders ought to address with a view to eradicating it.

A majority (69.8%) of the study participants said that many civil societies and NGOs worked in Kuria Sub County. 42% of the respondents attributed the dominant presence of organised volunteerism through civil societies and NGOs to acute poverty, which cause some of the inter-clan conflicts. 29.6% of the respondents associated the presence of many NGOs and Civil Society activities in the area with the absence of government. This implies that presence of government could enforce social control, poverty eradication programmes and mitigate intra-ethnic tensions. However, 17.1% of the respondents said that NGOs were normally invited by the government, whether or not there were inter-clan conflict. They observed that many NGOs identify with the needs of the marginalised community. The more NGOs in an area, the more the need in the community. One therefore is able to quickly observe the poverty and absence of government services in a community by the number of NGOs working in different programmes and projects as indicated by 71.6% of the respondents who shared this view.

When the community is committed to volunteering for good life of the community, one would expect that the members would give all they can for the achievement of the ideas and projects decided on for the success of volunteering is about the ideas, time materials needed for the implementation.

4.14 Community's contribution to voluntary projects

The spirit of pooling together as exemplified by the African culture demands that every member will give according to the ability and participate with the neighbours in addressing the need identified. The community contribution therefore is a necessary component of volunteering for without it the idea would simply remain a wish. The figure below illustrates the Kuria community resolve.
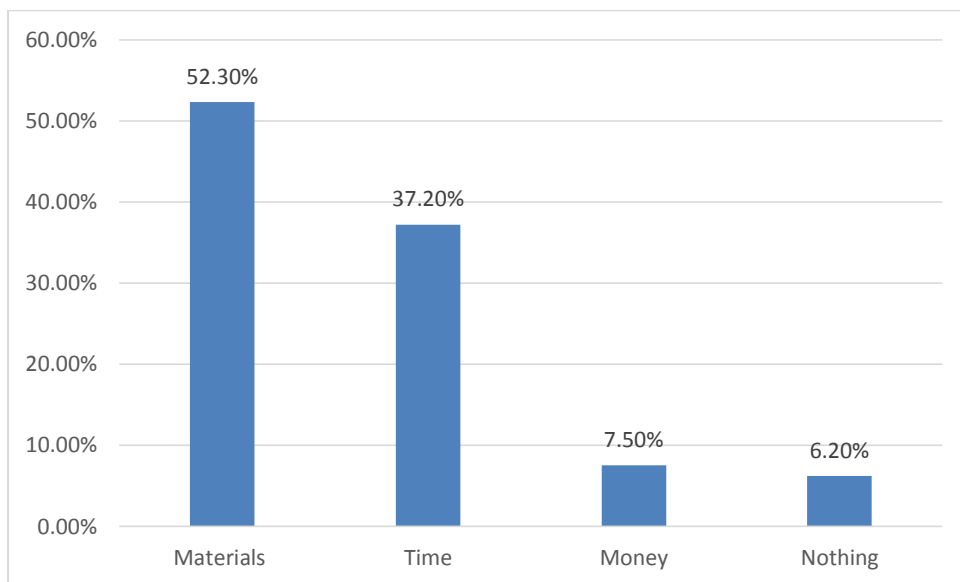
Figure 21: Kuria Community Contributes to Voluntary Projects

The respondents were asked to state how community members contributed to the voluntary projects. Slightly more than half of the respondents stated that the community provided project materials, such as? 37.2% of the respondents said that some community members spent their time in volunteerism endeavours while 7.5% stated that local people contributed money towards the voluntary projects, such as shown in Figure 22. In many volunteer projects different resources are required. The organisers and participants think through what is required for the project and organise how mobilise for them. They can do it themselves or extend invitation for assistance to other organisations, institutions including government and even individuals. The views and other inputs of the community are therefore valid in the

sense that everybody in volunteer projects contribute to democratic implementation through their participation.

4.15. Conclusion

More men than women participated in the study although the number of the women was also quite substantial. It not clear why this is so but a close discussion between the researcher and some administrators indicated that men in the community attend to and join public related issues faster than women which they attributed to cultural socialisation. The literacy level among the respondents was high as majority of the respondents had attained primary education and above, with a significant number having attained post-secondary education. However, there was high rate of unemployment.

The data shows that there was positive attitude towards volunteerism and majority had served as volunteers. The reasons for volunteering according to the respondents were to gain experience, to get jobs easily and boost their self-esteem. Some of the areas of participation cited by the community included religious activities, community action, helping the needy and political work. The findings revealed that there is a close relationship between volunteerism and enhancement of democratic development. According to the respondents, volunteerism influenced democratic participation since it allowed for freer participation in community action and democratic decision making. On the other hand, a majority of the study participant believed that the youth had negative attitude towards volunteerism.

According to the respondents, volunteering and community participation had led to effective management of community projects. Majority of the respondents believed volunteerism and people's participation in Kuria led to faster development and it also helped improve living standards. However, 80% of the study participants noted that corruption interfered with volunteerism and participation.

The respondents mentioned several factors which motivated people to engage in volunteerism in the study area. They observed that volunteerism is important for building self-esteem and facilitation of development. Some respondent said that volunteerism helped in securing job opportunities since people who had volunteered were given priority. Some found it fulfilling to serve and claim ownership, and finally, respondents linked volunteering with communication of ideas which were useful for faster formulation of development policies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the summary, discussion of the findings and the conclusion derived from the findings of the study. It gives the recommendations and finally, suggest areas for further research.

5.1. Summary and discussion

The objectives of the study were outlined: one, to determine the influence of volunteerism on democratic development in Kuria East and West Sub- Counties in South Western Kenya; two, to explore the extent to which volunteerism is a factor in facilitating public participation in socio-economic development in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties; three, to determine the influence of volunteerism on popular participation initiatives in Kuria East and West Sub counties; and, four, to establish the factors which motivate people to volunteer in community action in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties.

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design to describe systematically the situation, problem, phenomenon, service and programme, and provides information about, say the living conditions of the community, or describes attitudes towards issues.

The proposed sample size was 500, although 504 questionnaires were distributed of which 494 were eventually returned. Of the 494, 12 were not readable and so were discarded bringing the number of discarded questionnaires to 22. Therefore 482 questionnaires were analysed for the study which the researcher settled for as the sample.

5.1.1. Attitude towards volunteerism and participation in development

Over half of the respondents had a positive attitude toward volunteerism in Kuria community. 22.8% of the respondents did not view volunteerism positively. One of the constructs of the

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Theory of Planned Behaviour Ajzen (1991), is that the attitude towards behaviour which influences the behavioural intentions. The positive attitude as shown by the respondents towards volunteerism in the present study had an influence in volunteer activities in the community. Jiranek, etal. (2013) indicates that, attitude is the individual's approval or disapproval of a behaviour. Going by the assertion by Jiranek, et al (2013), the local people's positive attitude therefore approves volunteerism. Although there is a significant number who were negative about volunteerism, the majority were in support of it. A significant number of respondents, 295 (61.2%) had served as volunteers while, 187 (38.8%) had never volunteered in any project. For those who had once engaged in volunteering, a total of 71.9% were still volunteering. The high number of those who had engaged in volunteering and those still engaged in volunteering could be attributed to the positive attitude of the community in relation to volunteerism as revealed in the study. Asked whether they had ever served as a volunteer within an organization, a total of 50.5% confirmed that they had volunteered with an organization. This was an indication that both formal and informal volunteering activities were widespread in Kuria East and West Sub Counties.

5.1.2. Influence of volunteerism on popular participation in democratic development

The respondents' rating for local participation in volunteerism was diverse. 14.4% of the respondents rated it as bad, 37.2% rated local volunteerism as fair, and a further 39.8% rated it as good while, 12.4% indicated it was excellent. On the other hand, foreign volunteerism was rated as follows; bad 22.3%, fair 33.4%, good 31.8%, and excellent 12.4% (n=482). A few respondents (11.6 %,) rated organizational volunteerism as bad while 43.8% rated it as good. 39.1% of the respondent rated it as fairly organized while only 5.6% rated it organization as excellent. The variation in view about both foreign and local volunteering could be said to be slight on whether it was good. However, local volunteerism was rated

slightly better than foreign. This was an indication that the local community had confidence with local volunteerism.

 The rating of the level of volunteering was high at 12%, moderate at 56%, low at 30% and none, at 2%.   More than 50% of the respondents felt that the level of volunteering in the county was moderate. Quite a significant number felt the level of volunteering was low at 30%. This was an indication that there were volunteering activities in Kuria East and West Sub Counties but the volunteers were not as many. According to the findings faith-based volunteering attracted more volunteers who help the needy in the community while only a small number of respondent (9.8%) confirmed that volunteerism focused on political work.

The researcher tried to understand what 'political work' meant from the locals he interacted with and directly from the field assistants. They retorted that it referred to the mobilisation which politicians make in the community for people to participate in volunteer action designed and planned to popularise themselves and their programmes for election campaigns and other programmes undertaken between campaigns. The community ignores such activities as, although some may contribute to lifting living standards of the community, the actions are meant to directly benefit individual politicians.

In view of the above findings Johnston (2013) wrote that, religion has been theorized to be particularly important for volunteerism because of its value alignment organizational strength and long standing ties to volunteering activities. Although the rating of volunteerism in the present study shows the faith based volunteering as dominant, the respondents said that the community mobilised itself for its projects very well. It is important to note that in some projects, small allowances were extended to the volunteers, which made volunteering in socio-economic development projects materially attractive. The faith based groups are also

captive in the sense that their leaders speak for the deity and to decline their call to volunteerism is not an easy option as declining creates spiritual conflict in the individual.

Asked about how volunteerism projects were funded, 12% of the respondents indicated the government does, 38% thought it was community effort while 29% thought it was foreign donors and 21% did not know. These findings indicate that the community itself was really not sure about who actually funded volunteer initiatives. The reason is that mobilisation of resources is not publicly done for volunteer projects as the volunteers themselves or the leaders of the projects mobilise the resources from philanthropists and from their own personal resources, and sometimes with rare support from some government department in the community. If one is not part of the group, it would be difficult to know.

The findings revealed that people had different reasons why they engaged in volunteering work. Majority of the people participated in voluntary activities to help the community, professional and other work experience, and also in order to get jobs easily. A small number of the respondents (2.1%) said that they volunteered to have fun.

5.1.3. Role of Volunteerism in democratic development

Volunteerism in this study is described as acting or doing, working or maintaining without pay; the spirit and philosophy of offering service 'free of charge'. Democratic development is described as how the citizen is involved in decision making processes to determine access to the democratic right and to the benefits of social, economic and cultural development. It entails the path to development while observing the rule of law and respecting people's rights, freedoms and liberties in their social contract with elected governments and their agents. The volunteering influence on democratic development is enhanced by citizens' involvement and participation in discussions, decisions and activities, and, finally in the number of actions undertaken.

Volunteerism is generally an in built virtue that moves the human person to participate in actions which do not simply benefit him or her. It contributes to the common good and the community's democratic decisions. It is from those decisions and the benefits accrued that the individual enjoys. Volunteerism in this case contributes immensely to the growth of democracy and the inner maturity of freedom and liberty in the individual. This means that governments would perform minimally without the people volunteering their resources, ideas time and materials.

A significant majority of the respondents indicated that volunteering and participating in public affairs led to effective management of community projects. What this means is that because of people participating in volunteering to implement projects in Kuria, decisions were democratically taken; the people owned the projects and the leaders managed the projects well. However, the respondents also felt that they had not been adequately involved in decision making process in the county. That reflects the insufficient effort by the county government to involve the community in decision making through what the constitution refers to as public participation. Conversely, 60% of the respondents said that the county government administrators had left them free to take charge of their wellbeing and make democratic decision particularly during elections. This is especially acceptable to the administrators who are basically government agents to leave the people to organise themselves for their welfare without seeking it from government. During elections the administrators step aside and leave it to the politicians and the electoral body to supervise elections. Granted, the administrators are therefore far from that community action.

On whether volunteerism encourages low government accountability for resource allocation a total of 21.5% strongly agreed on this, a further 26.5% agreed while 12.7% were undecided. A total of 23.6% and 15.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. The findings

indicated that majority of the participant 48% felt that volunteerism encourages low government accountability for resource allocation. A significant number 12.7% were undecided on this. However, the finding revealed that, the participants strongly agreed that voluntary participation in community projects positively influenced democratic decisions.

They further agreed that volunteerism shaped the mind-set and helped in identifying pro-people leaders who are focused on equity and social justice in development. According to the findings majority of the participants were in agreement that, volunteerism shapes the mind-set of people in identifying pro-people leaders and the path for development.

The study participants believed that volunteerism does not undermine democratic development and the role of the national and local governments in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties. Democracy as noted by Owott (2004) is aligned to the whole spectrum of human rights, including but not limited to poverty reduction, employment opportunities, health care, shelter, security and leadership among others. It also entails people's voluntary participation in determining their destiny and attaining their basic human rights. The result of the study shows that the people were in agreement that volunteerism enhances democratic development.

Majority of the participant were in agreement that volunteering and participation by citizen in public affairs has led to effective management of community projects. Some of the Abukuria people in the study area were involved in decision making on County development. However, a majority of the participants were in agreement that the local people were not sufficiently involved in the decision making processes in the County governance and associated development processes.

Some respondents acknowledged the attempts by County administrators to allow the local people to attend community wellbeing deliberations and make decisions. The findings

revealed that 12.1% of participants strongly agreed that the County government considers volunteerism for democratic development, a further, 32.8% agreed while, 18% were undecided. On the other hand, 24.5% of the participants disagreed while 12.7% strongly disagreed that County government considers volunteerism for democratic development.

A significant proportion of the respondents agreed, that volunteerism and people's participation in Kuria had contributed to acceleration of the local development process. They generally agreed that participation in community volunteer service helps in improving the living standards. Democracy is hinged on people's popular participation in the pursuit of and benefit from attainment of human rights, which include, access to basic services such as health, clean water supply and education, among others. In addition, a significant proportion of the respondents strongly agreed that the youth who participated in volunteer programmes appreciated democracy. Overall, majority of the participants (68.1%, n=482), held that the youth who participate in volunteer programme appreciate democracy more than those who do not.

However, a majority of the study participants (80.1%, n=482) were in agreement that corruption interfered with volunteerism and public participation in improving democracy in Kuria East and West Sub Counties.

The findings revealed that the local community generally accepted and recognized volunteers as important contributors to development. Majority of the participants were in agreement that the community accepted and recognized volunteers as contributors to development and as such volunteers would be given priority when there were actual employment opportunities.

A majority of the respondents perceived that people were motivated to volunteer because volunteerism made them own democratic decision that facilitated community action. Another factor that influences and motivates people to participate in volunteer service as cited by

participants is that, the ideas get to the community and are formulated into policy faster. findings on motivations for volunteerism are consistent with other several studies on the factors that encourage individuals to engage in volunteering activities. Holdsworh (2010), for example, noted that the youth engaged in volunteerism for employability. Similarly, Jiranek (2013) indicated that people were motivated to engage in voluntary work because of their desire to promote social justice. Johnston (2013) also revealed that people joined volunteer work because of religious beliefs and norms, while Moleni and Gallagher (2007) similarly found out that students engaged in volunteerism to increase their opportunities for employment.

The whole issue of volunteerism is really an individual's decision and resolve to participate in an action from which there is no direct benefit other that in the fulfilment by seeing another person or group of people or the community benefiting. This is actually the spirit advanced by the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) by Ajzen Icek Ajzen in 1991.The Theory of Planned Behaviour developed from an earlier one, Reasoned Action Theory by the same person argues that planned action model is a psychological determinant of socially significant behaviour. The theory emphasises the controlled aspects of human information processing and decision making. Its concern is primarily with behaviours that are goal directed and steered by conscious self-regulatory processes. According to TPB, intentions and behaviour are guided by expected consequences of performing the behaviour, by perceived normative pressures, and by anticipated difficulties. This makes the TPB be misinterpreted to mean that, the theory posits an impassionate, rational actor who reviews all available information in an unbiased fashion to arrive at a behavioural decision. In deed a volunteer gets to that level.

Volunteerism permeates political fields and plays a central part in development and moving the masses to democratic decisions which both political liberals and conservatives see advantages of from different perspectives: Liberals see it as complimenting government; while, conservatives see it as substituting government Campell and Yonish (2003). Within the two perspectives, liberal and conservative, lies some of the weaknesses of volunteering from a political science perspective. Strong volunteer activity provides an escape for government to diminish their commitment to and responsibility for the welfare of citizens in need. A strong volunteer force can also minimise the power of democratically elected government and give added voice to small groups especially elite based volunteer groups. This perspective is central to democratic development, either way, depending on how positive governments respond to the aspirations of the citizens. This makes volunteerism crucial in the organisation, (community), where volunteer groups are most active and, to the stability of the state, and, in the achievement of societal aspirations, state vision and the democratic and constitutional direction the managers of the state would wish to take. The centrality of volunteerism in community action and in the development of democracy lies here. Volunteerism finds a place in every political ideology and works well as it answers to the needs of the individual and the community in every aspect. Where liberals feel complimented by the volunteer, the conservative feels a bit threatened because the volunteer seeks no favours and no pay. For them that is political risk yet to the public that is the response they desire for their need. And, that is the way democracy works.

5.2. Conclusion

Volunteerism in Kuria East and West Sub-Counties helps the community to identify appropriate local leadership in charting the path for sustainable development. This promotes democratic values and enhances self-esteem and confidence, as important values of democracy and development, among the participants, and especially among the youth. In this

regard, the value of volunteerism is expressed in many ways in the study area. However, the faith-based sector of initiatives in development, social justice and democracy attracts volunteers and voluntary community projects most. The volunteer mobilisation by both the faith based organisations and the community is aimed bringing together for action those committed to the development of their community in social and economic sectors. The study results associate this commitment to the phenomenon of voluntary response the apparent absence of state services. Volunteers determine and choose where and when to give their free service. It is in through this process that the local, people in the study area participate democratically to develop ideas, build consensus and reach political and social decisions, which are relevant to development. These are the decisions which translate into community action, are articulated into policy and are used to identify and elect leaders who are pro people. As such, the present study demonstrated that volunteerism stamps the ownership of political and development ideas which lead to positive actions for development. Popular participation is therefore the strength and drive of all democratic processes, without which no action and even decisions can be made to be in line with people's aspirations, at least not in the pretext of democracy.

The whole concept of democracy crucially involves the people in a development process ...*of the people; by the people; for the people*, and is really nothing more than the all-round-self-giving to each other for common good. However, as observed in this study, corruption is interfering with volunteerism and public participation and this impedes voluntary and volunteer activities. It is a cancer that has affected every sector and economically ruins the lives of people. To enhance volunteerism, in this country corruption should be dealt fatal blow. The study findings brought out strongly that most of the volunteers are motivated to volunteer for community action. Others seek personal interest such as to building self-esteem, possibility of employment, and for fun. These could be diverted by corruption, which denies

marginalised people from mainstream national and county government development programmes. The main motivation for honest, corruption-free volunteerism is the context of community wellbeing in which services for common good are given.

5.3. Recommendations

With reference to the main research findings and the conclusions above, this study makes the recommendations for various stakeholders and actors as outlined below.

Volunteerism plays a key role in enhancement of citizen's human rights as shown in the literature reviewed in this thesis. However, the research findings revealed that the national government was the least in funding volunteer and other socio-economic development activities in Kuria. The national and county governments should therefor make the rights of a priority. Both governments should come up with policies that support volunteers in the county. This is because it has been shown that volunteers help in improving the lives of communities in form of provision of health, education, and security among other activities.

The County government as devolved unit is closer to the people and it should be in the forefront of supporting volunteering within communities since it helps in bridging the gaps in terms of service provision. The national government should appreciate the enormity of volunteerism and volunteer service in society. There is great need for states to create laws and clear policies for management and regulation of a sector whose contribution would go a long way to build the state.

In order to avoid unnecessary anti-state politics as communities rely purely on volunteers to address development needs, and at times seek neighbouring states support for security support.

The state should be more concerned and avoid the label commonly used of marginalization and political exclusion involved in border communities.

The government should support the volunteer programs that will absorb more youths. According to the findings of the present study the government was recognised least in funding volunteer activities.

There should be change of attitude within government so as to initiate funding of volunteer activities to enable more youth to join the programs.

The findings revealed that corruption interfered with volunteering activities in grassroots communities. Corruption in all sectors of the society should be fought using every means, cultural, religious, legal and other structural means. The negative impact of corruption on democratic development is high and so the County governments together with all stakeholders should join together to ensure there is no corruption in volunteerism activities.

This study strongly recommends that volunteerism be established in whatever manner as a branch of political science in public and private universities, or at least, its interdisciplinary sub branch for scholars and students to be able to galvanize requisite research works, which the state and other development stakeholders can eventually use to mobilise citizens and other resources to deepen and widen democratic processes and build worthy nations.

In order for government to avoid the label of marginalising some areas, a big percentage of the equalisation fund should, by law, be directed to supporting volunteering for community projects. The Kenyan constitution has emphasised the place of public participation in all what the county and national governments aim to do and achieve. This is meant to enhance democratic decisions and resolves within the governance processes aimed at allowing the people, as sovereigns, to be participants in governance and in the implementations of policies and projects. In this regard volunteerism should be introduced in all public activities in order to make the people part and parcel of all national and county resolves.

Politicians within and outside government; Liberals see it as complimenting government; while, Conservatives see it as substituting government Campell and Yonish (2003). Within the two perspective, liberal and conservative, lies some scholarly challenges in volunteering which ought to be addressed by political scientists who should put this theoretical, conceptual and practical perspectives within political science as a discipline.

In and for the achievement of societal aspirations, state vison, democratic and constitutional demands, the state should embrace volunteerism as a virtue for development. Political scientists should be moved to embrace volunteerism as a branch or sub branch of political science.

The citizens in the meantime are called upon individually to appreciate healthy environment, good leadership and moral living that benefit them directly and provide promise for future generations. Because of this, the philosophy, *I am because we are,* should be ingrained in their lives and make volunteerism a central virtue in the daily life. Governments cannot offer everything even if they were based on welfare state. For this reason, the citizens should organise themselves within their communities to fill in the gaps created by state arms and departments and not to wait in owe until when the future would bring the service. This does not however mean that the citizens would cease to push their government to do the things they ought to; after all, public participation puts them at the centre of it all, to seek solutions.

5.4. Recommendations for further research

There is a lot of economic benefit accrued from volunteerism in Kenya but few researches exist if any on this.

There is need for more research on the benefits accrued from communities participating in volunteering activities. As noted previously in literature, there is economic benefit accrued from volunteering which is quantified in the western world but not so much in Asia and Africa. Africa and Kenya in particular need research which will show the economic benefits of volunteering in various fields. This will help fiscal policy makers in decision making.

Other areas that need research attention with regard to volunteerism movement in Kenya are culture and social services, cohesion and peace, environment and agriculture, afforestation and water resources, security and defence and should be quantified in economic terms.

Further research ought to be carried out to find out the ways in which volunteerism can be stamped as a driver for popular/public participation for socioeconomic growth and development of democracy. This should make political scientists place it fittingly as a branch of political science or in a broad interdisciplinary coverage across disciplines or to make it a subject on its own, as a social science.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY

Gitati (Kiembu-a Kenyan language): Agreed group or Community action attracting no wages

Harambee (Kiembu adopted by Kiswahili): Pool resources/efforts for community action

Karambii (Kiembu): Group/Community effort to pull, push or lift a heavy load together

Majimbo: Political or administrative regions/zones

Tenderpreneur: (Tender-entrepreneur): manipulator of tendering system for personal benefit

Ubuntu (Zulu): Brotherhood; humane concern for a neighbour/brother in need

Umuganda: (Kinyarwanda): A community endeavour (working together)

Umundu: (Kiembu): Humane action, appreciating and helping neighbours/brothers in need

APPENDIX II: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH DATA

I am a post graduate student at The Catholic University of Eastern Africa in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, pursuing a Master of Art degree in Political Science. In order to fulfil the requirements of this program, I am conducting a research on, Volunteerism and Democratic Development in Kuria sub County; Kenya. Kindly assist by providing the information in the attached questionnaire. Please be assured that the information you give will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Your assistance and co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Mtumishi Njeru Kathangu

M. A Political Science Student (Researcher), CUEA

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTION: Answer all the questions by crossing with (x) or putting a tick (√) in the relevant bracket.

SECTION A: <u>GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION</u>

1. Gender: a) Male [   ]   b) Female   [   ]

2. What is your age in years?

a) 18 - 25 years   [   ]   b) 26 - 33 years   [   ]   c) 34 - 41 years   [   ]

d) 42 - 49 years   [   ]   d) 50 years and above   [   ]

3. What is your level of formal education?

a)) Primary   [   ]   b) Secondary   [   ]   c) Tertiary college   [   ]

d) University [   ] e) other (please specify) _____

4. What do you do for a living?

a) Unemployed   [   ]   b) Full-time employment   [   ]

c) Part-time employment   [   ]   d) Student   [   ]

e) Please specify your profession_____

5. What is your work in public service?) (tick one)

a) DC/DO/ Chief/Sub-Chief [ ] b) Dr/C-Officer/Nurse [ ] c) EO/Teacher/PTA [ ]

Other_____

6. How long have you lived in Kuria sub County?

a) 0-6 years [   ]   b) 7-13 years [   ]   c) 14-20 years [   ]   d) Above 20 years [   ]

SECTION B: <u>VOLUNTEERISM</u>

7. Have you ever served as a volunteer, rather served without pay? Yes [   ] No [   ]

8. If yes do you still volunteer? Yes [ ] No [ ] :

9. Have you ever served as a volunteer within an organization? Yes[ ] No [   ]

10. Explain your response in (9) above._____

11) If you volunteer, what is your main reason to volunteer?

a) To help the community   [   ]   b) To gain experience   [   ]

c) To get a job easily   [   ]   d) It is fun   [   ]

Other_____

12. How would you rate volunteering activities in your area measured as below? (Encircle

one in every option given, based on the instructions given on the key)

Key: (1-3 bad; 4-6 fair; 7-9 good; 10 excellent)

Popular   (1 2 3) (4 5 6) (7 8 9) 10

Organizational   (1 2 3) (4 5 6) (7 8 9) 10

Local   (1 2 3) (4 5 6) (7 8 9) 10

Foreign   (1 2 3) (4 5 6) (7 8 9) 10

13. What is the level of community participation in volunteer programs in your area?

    a) High   [   ]   b) Moderate [   ]

    c) Low   [   ]   d) None   [   ]

14. From your experience, to what extent do the leaders in this county support volunteer service?

a) Not at all   [   ]   b) To some extent   [   ]

c) Sometimes   [   ]   d) To a great extent [   ] e) Always   [   ]

15. Which area in your view attracts more volunteers? (Tick one)

Community projects [   ] Religious work [   ] Political action [   ] Helping needy people [   ]

16. Explain your response in (15) above:

_____

17. How are voluntary projects funded in this county? (Tick one)

By government [   ] Community effort [   ] Foreign donors [   ] Do not know [   ]

18. The following statements relate to volunteerism and democratic development. Use the

KEY: SA= |Strongly Agree, A=agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree

to indicate the extent you agree with the statements.

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteerism leads to freer participation in community action.					
Volunteerism encourages low government accountability for resource allocation					
Voluntary participation in community projects positively impacts democratic decisions.					
Volunteerism shapes the mind set of people in identifying pro-people leaders and the path for development.					
Volunteerism undermines democratic development in this county					

SECTION C: POPULAR PARTICIPATION

19. To what extent do you think youth attitudes towards volunteerism have negative impact on development?

      (a) Very great extent [ ]   (b) Great extent [ ]

      (c) Moderate extent [ ]   (d) Small extent [ ] (e) Very small extent [ ]

20. What do you think is the attitude of Abakuria people towards volunteerism?

      (a) Very positive   [ ]   (b) Positive   [ ]

      (c) Very negative [ ]   (d) Negative   [ ] (e) Not sure [ ]

21. The following statements relate to popular participation. Use the KEY: SA= Strongly Agree, A=agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree to indicate the extent you agree with the statements.

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteering and participating by citizens in public affairs has led to effective management of community projects					
Abakuria are involved in decision making in county development.					
The County administrators have let citizens free to attend to community wellbeing and make democratic decisions (e.g.: in elections)					
The county government considers volunteerism important for democratic development					

SECTION D: <u>DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT</u>

22. Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on uptake of democratic development by the community. Kindly, use the following criteria; SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree.

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteerism and people's participation in Kuria Sub county has led to faster, all round development					
Participating in community volunteer service improves living standards					
Volunteerism supports democracy and people's participation					
The youth who participate in volunteer programme appreciate democracy more					
Corruption interferes with volunteerism and public participation in improving democracy in Kuria Sub county.					

SECTION E<u>: MOTIVATING FACTORS</u>

23. To what extent do you agree with the following as factors influencing and motivating people to participate in volunteer service. Use the KEY: SA=Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UN=Undecided, D=Disagree SD= Strongly Disagree to indicate the extent you agree with the statements.

Statement	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Volunteerism is an essential factor for building people's self-esteem					
The community accepts and recognises volunteers as contributors in the area's development, and, are given priority when job opportunities arise					
It is fulfilling to serve and claim ownership of community action.					
Ideas get to the community and formulated into policy faster.					

SECTION D: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

24. Kuria Sub County is a border community spreading to Tanzania. In your view which of

the two, Kenyan Kuria and Tanzanian Kuria enjoy their government support?

a) Kenyan Kuria [   ] b) Tanzanian Kuria [   ]

25. Why do you think this is so in (24) above?

_____

26. There are inter clan clashes reported from time to time within Kuria Community.

 (a) Do these clashes affect people's participation in community activities/projects?

(i) Very badly [   ] (ii) Sometimes [   ] (iii) Not at all [   ] (iv) Do not know [   ]

(b) Do these clashes spread across the border? Yes [   ]   No [   ] Not sure [   ]

27. Many civil societies and NGOs work in Kuria Sub County.   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

28. Why? _____

a) Absence of government [   ] b) Are invited [   ] c) Acute Poverty [   ] d) Other_____
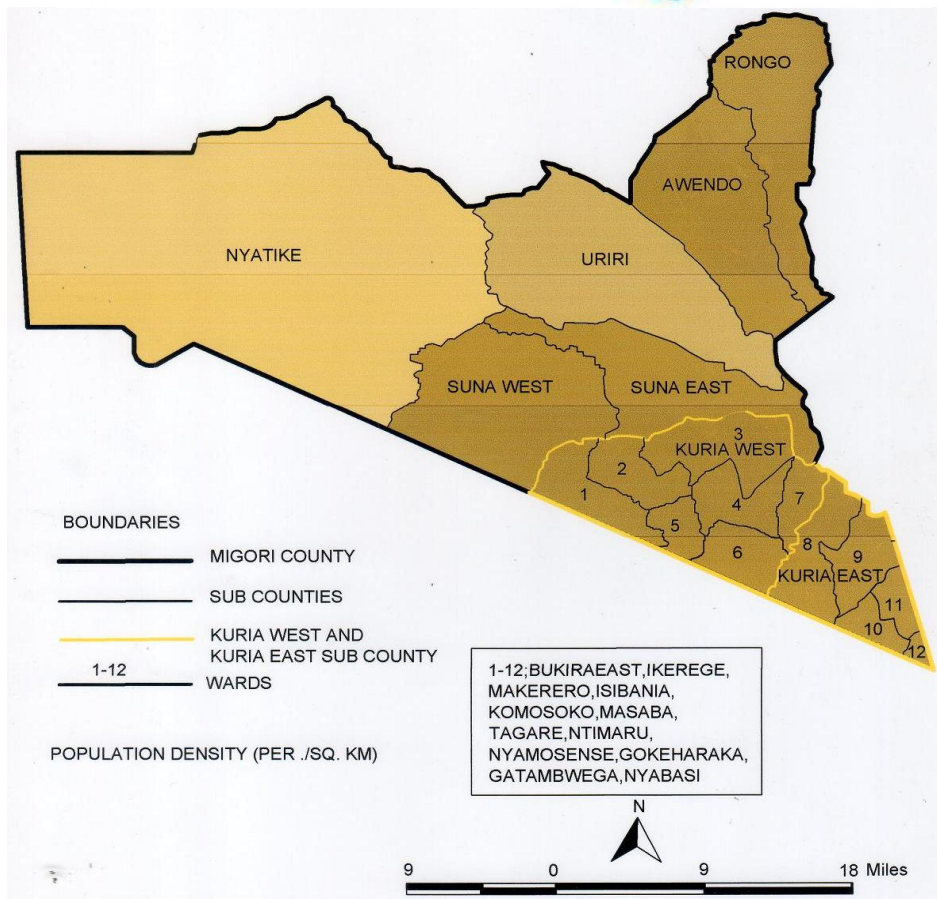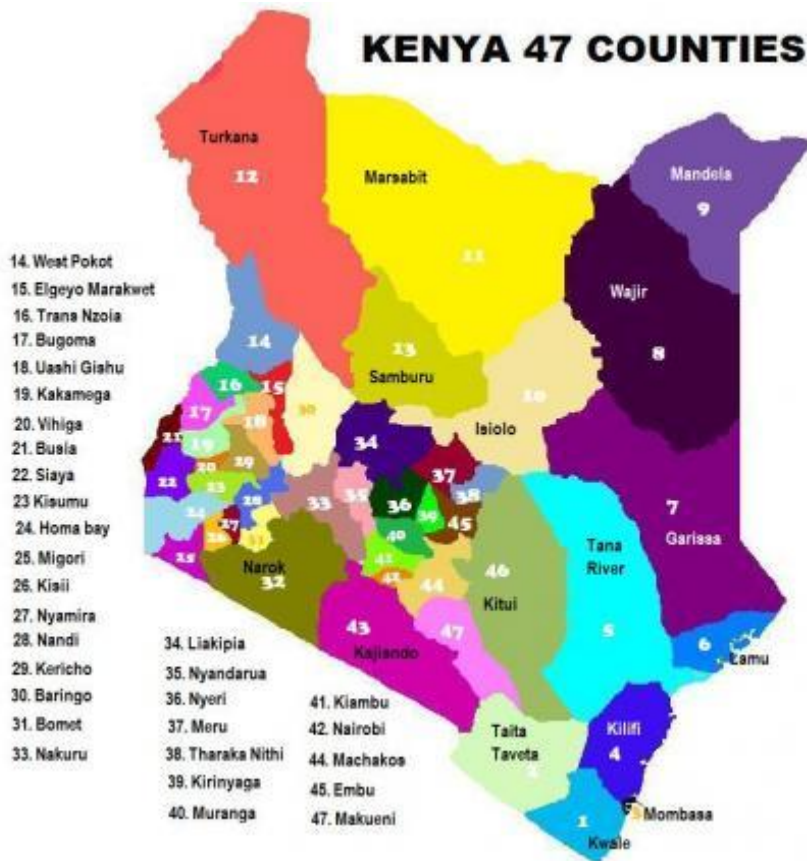
30. In which way does the community contribute to the voluntary projects?

a) Materials [   ]   b) Money [   ]   c) Time [   ] d) Nothing [   ]

31. Finally, I invite you to freely suggest or share a thought on this research?

_____

....**END**..

APPENDIX IV: MAP OF KENYA AND MIGORI COUNTY (KNBS-Census 2019)

KENYA 47 COUNTIES

14. West Pokot
15. Elgeyo Marakwet
16. Trans Nzoia
17. Bugoma
18. Uashi Gishu
19. Kakamega
20. Vihiga
21. Busia
22. Siaya
23. Kisumu
24. Homa bay
25. Migori
26. Kisii
27. Nyamira
28. Nandi
29. Kericho
30. Baringo
31. Bomet
33. Nakuru

34. Liakipia
35. Nyandarua
36. Nyeri
37. Meru
38. Tharaka Nithi
39. Kirinyaga
40. Muranga

41. Kiambu
42. Nairobi
44. Machakos
45. Embu
47. Makueni

BOUNDARIES

—— MIGORI COUNTY

—— SUB COUNTIES

—— KURIA WEST AND KURIA EAST SUB COUNTY

1-12 —— WARDS

POPULATION DENSITY (PER ./SQ. KM)

1-12;BUKIRAEAST,IKEREGE, MAKERERO,ISIBANIA, KOMOSOKO,MASABA, TAGARE,NTIMARU, NYAMOSENSE,GOKEHARAKA, GATAMBWEGA,NYABASI

N

9   0   9   18 Miles

8

APPENDIX V: APPOINTMENT OF THE SUPERVISORS

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Our Ref: DVC/ACAD/441/2018

Date: November 21, 2018

To: Prof. Solomon Owuoche   -   1st Supervisor
            Prof. Benson A. Mulemi   -   2nd Supervisor

Subject: Change of Supervisors - Masters in Political Science

Dear Colleagues,

This is to inform you that you have been appointed as first and second supervisors of the following student's Thesis/Dissertation as indicated below:

#	Student	Title	Previous Supervisors	Approved Supervisors
1.	Mutumishi, Njeru Kathangu 1026942	"Volunteerism and Popular Participation in Democratic Development in KURIA Sub County."	1st Supervisor: - Prof. Rosa Ko.	1st Supervisor: - Prof. Solomon Owuoche / 2nd Supervisor:- Prof. Benson A. Mulemi

The Approved Project/Thesis Supervision Rates are as follows:
a) For undergraduate rates, these must be consistent with payment by students. Rates therefore remain unchanged. b)

Programme	1st /2nd Supervisor (Kshs)
Undergraduate/Postgraduate Diploma	5,000 Flat
Masters	10,000/8,000
PhD	10,000/8,000
DBA	20,000/10,000

NB: PhD/DBA supervision rates are per semester of graduate supervision

Kindly ensure that the Thesis is supervised in a manner consistent with our *Postgraduate Degrees Guidelines*. If you have any questions, please consult the Head of Department.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Kaku Sagary Nokoe
Deputy Vice Chancellor/Academic Affairs
Cc: Dean, FASSc: HOD, Political Science: Director, Graduate Studies

APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER FROM NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax:+254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/81799/25743**   Date: **8th October, 2018**

Augustine Njeru Kathangu
Catholic University of Eastern Africa
P.O. Box 62157-00200
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Volunteerism and popular participation in democratic development in Kuria Sub-County,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Migori County** for the period ending **8th October 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Migori County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Migori County.

The County Director of Education
Migori County.

National Commission for Science. Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified

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APPENDIX VII: RESEARCH PERMIT FROM NACOSTI

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. AUGUSTINE NJERU KATHANGU
of CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN
AFRICA, 0-400 Nairobi,has been
permitted to conduct research in *Migori*
County

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/81799/25743
Date Of Issue : 8th October,2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000

on the topic: *VOLUNTEERISM AND*
POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN
DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN KURIA
SUB-COUNTY

for the period ending:
8th October,2019

....
Applicant's
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science,
Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation
P.O. Box 30623 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation**

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 20949

CONDITIONS: see back page

APPENDIX VIII: RESEARCH AUTHORITY; from Migori County Commissioner

THE PRESIDENCY

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Fax No. :(059) 20511

Tel.: 059-42076

Email: countycommissionermigori@yahoo.com

When replying please quote

Ré : CC.ED.12/19B VOL.II(315)

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MIGORI COUNTY
P.O. BOX 2-40400,
SUNA MIGORI

5th December,2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Augustine Njeru Kathanga permit No. NACOSTI/P/18/81799/25743 of Catholic University of East Africa has been authorized to carry out research on **"Volunteerism and popular participation in democratic development in Kuria Sub County"** in Migori County for a period ending 28th February, 2019.

Accord him necessary assistance.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER
P. O. Box 2 - 40400
SUNA - MIGORI
MIGORI COUNTY

DENNIS N. MUTISO
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MIGORI COUNTY.
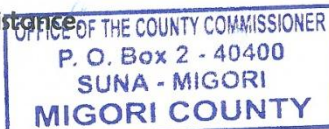
CC:

The County Director of Education
MIGORI COUNTY

APPENDIX IX: RESEARCH AUTHORITY; from Ministry of Education, Migori

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education

Telephone: (059) 20420
Fax: 05920420
When replying please quote

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MIGORI COUNTY
P.O. Box 466-40400
SUNA - MIGORI

REF: MIG/CDE/ADM/73/VOL.I/18

DATE: 5th December, 2018

Augustine Njeru Kathangu
Catholic University of East Africa
P.O. Box 62157-00200
NAIROBI

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Volunteerism and popular participation in democratic development in Kuria Sub-County in Migori County"*. I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Migori County** for a period ending **28th February, 2019.**

Thank you.

FOR: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MIGORI COUNTY
P.O. Box 466 - 40400, SUNA,
MIGORI

Luka Chebet
County Director of Education
MIGORI COUNTY

APPENDIX X: APPOINTMENT OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Mtumishi, **Augustine Njeru Kathangu**

P.O. Box 69564
00400-Nairobi
Cell: 0722780745
E.Mail: mtumishi@gmail.com

For consultation and clarifications, call 0722780745

20th November 2018

Name:

Phone No:

Dear Sir/Madam

APPOINTMENT AS RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Greetings and best wishes. Your name has been recommended for appointment as one of my research assistants/data clerks in a study I am conducting in Kuria Sub County beginning 1st December 2018 to 28th March 2019.

I will meet the assistants on 6th January 2019 in Octagon hotel, Kehancha town at 10.00 am for a full day briefing and training on handling, interpreting and filling the questionnaire (data collection) and, the submitting of the data. A research assistant will be expected to interview around 20 respondents of 500, the sample size. After that we will give ourselves 14 days and report back on 20th January 2019 at the same venue, Octagon hotel at 2.00pm. Data clerks will be notified of their role later, but not later than 25th January 2019.

Copies of the research permit and the letters from both the County Commissioner and Director of Education, Migori County will be shared with you. These documents will be necessary in the field in case you may be required to produce them for any reason.

I request that you attend the meeting on 6th January 2019 punctually and remain true to the spirit of this study.

Yours Sincerely

Augustine Njeru Kathangu
Student/Researcher

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APPENDIX XI: LIST OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

AUGUSTINE NJERU KATHANGU
CUEA MA/PS Student No.1026942

Research, topic:
VOLUNTEERISM AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN KURIA
SUB-COUNTY, MIGORI COUNTY; SOUTH WEST KENYA

Statistician

Name	Area/Centre	Mobile No.
Jarim Omogi	AMREF	0720573449

Researcher/M&E Specialist
AmrefInternationalUniversity

Data Entry Clerks

Name	Area/Centre	Mobile No.
Kennedy Anjejo	AMREF Uni	0724729926
Joan Odali	AMREF Uni	0711882619
Sylvia Lekisaat	AMREF Uni	0718916234
Joan Amondi	AMREF Uni	0714254772

Research Assistants	Profession	Area	Mobile No.
1. Mwita, Fred Masiaga	Teacher	Nyabasi West	0726232714
2. Benson Maroa	Teacher	Gokeharaka/Getambwega	0729789705
3. Ezekiel M. Njue	Student (M.A)	Moi-Eld	0725500919
4. Gati, Wambua Joseph	Student	Kenyatta Uni.	0715722000
5. Matiko, philemon Gosiani	Businessman	Masaba	0706594757
6. Mwita, Salome Robi	Teacher	Nyabasi West	0729412906
7. Maroa, M. Julius	Accountant	Nyabasi West	0715180195
8. Marwa, Joseph	Teacher	Bukira East	0710850672
9. Chacha, Reuben Mwita	Teacher	Ntimaru West	0713636300
10. Zachary Bhoke	Teacher	Isibabia	0710853015
11. Doreen M. Nyanchoka	Student	Tagare	0740182007
12. Robi, Annah Mbusuro	Student	Masaba	0706055920
13. Mosembe, N. Kerata	Teacher	Goke/Getabwega	0700381662
14. Shadrack Meta Maroa	Teacher	Ntimaru East	0721795922
15. Joseph Matiko	Teacher	Bukira East	0710426721
16. Lukas Mwita Meremo	Teacher	Ntimaru East	0723002796
17. Mokami, Lucy Mukwaya	Teacher	Isibania/Makerero	0712024331
18. Rael Bore Nyakibari	Environmentalist	Nyabasi East	0711537191
19. Chacha, Alex Fredrick	Student	Tagare	0798214988
20. James Wambura Manga	Teacher	Buk.Cent/Ikerege	0720767438
21. Simion Nyansoho Turuka	Teacher	Buk.Cent/Ikerege	0710402807
22. Murimi Thomas Magabe	Farmer/Business	Nyamosense/K-soko	0714056545
23. Moseti, Wegesa Ann	Care giver	Komosoko/Ny-sense	0723437446