INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON LIVING STANDARDS OF RURAL DWELLERS OF IKOLOMANI SOUTH DIVISION OF KAKAMEGA SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, KENYA.

BY
MASINGU KENNEDY

ARESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIALFULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

2013
DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has never been submitted for degree award in any university.

Signature…………………………………… Date……………………

MASINGU KENNEDY
L50/61060/2010

The research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature…………………………………… Date……………………

PETER K. HARRY
KAKAMEGA EXTRA MURAL CENTER
DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my wife Karen K. Musanga and my children Beryl Sakase Hilda beta Mukami and Carnel Rita Indasi. They have been a real source of inspiration during the time of carrying out this research project study work.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely appreciate my supervisor Peter K Harry who sacrificed his time to ensure that I went through the writing of this project successfully. I would also wish to thank the lecturers of the University of Nairobi for their dedication and technical skills they equipped me with to enable me to come up with this project. I would also wish to thank my peers who encouraged me and criticized my piece of work to ensure that I did the right thing. I would also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the entire university of Nairobi community for providing an enabling environment that made me go through the process of writing this project successfully, more so the resident lecturer University of Nairobi Kakamega Centre Dr. Mbugua who encouraged me to keep up with my work even during times of despair. I would also wish to thank the Kenya national library staff Kakamega branch who assisted me in getting reference material and were patient with me even past working time. I also express my sincere thanks to librarian Anne who dedicated her prayers to me for success in the writing of this project and at times could offer me typing services. Lastly it is not possible to name but I sincerely thank all the authors who I used their work to come up with this very important document.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER ONE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Background to the Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Statement of the Problem</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Purpose of the Study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Objectives of the Study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Research Questions</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Significance of the Study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 limitation of the study</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Delimitation of the study</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Assumptions of the Study</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Organization of the Study</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER TWO</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITERATURE REVIEW</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Introduction</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 The concept of culture
2.3 Funeral activities and living standards
2.4 Bullfighting and living standards
2.5 Patriarchy and Living standards
2.6 Dependency Ratio and Living standards
2.7 Theoretical Framework
2.8 Conceptual Framework
2.9 Knowledge Gap
2.10 Summary

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
3.1 Introduction
3.2 Research Design
3.3 Target Population
3.4 Sample size
3.5 Sampling Procedure
3.6 Data Collection procedures
3.7 Validity of the Instruments
3.8 Reliability of the Instruments
3.9 Methods of Data Analysis
3.10 Ethical Issues

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Introduction
4.2 Questionnaire return rate
4.3 Demographic information of the respondents……………………………………….27
  4.3.1 Distribution of the respondents by age…………………………………………..27
  4.3.2 Respondents by marital status…………………………………………………..28
  4.3.3 Respondents level of education………………………………………………..29
  4.3.4 Length of time of the funeral activity………………………………………….29
  4.3.5 Transport of caskets home……………………………………………………30
  4.3.6 Feeding mourners…………………………………………………………….31
  4.3.7 Activities carried out after burial………………………………………………31
  4.3.8 Type of vehicle used by families to carry bodies…………………………….32
4.4 Bullfighting influence on living standards……………………………………….32
  4.4.1 Frequency of matches………………………………………………………..32
  4.4.2 Income from bullfight match itself…………………………………………..33
  4.4.3 Income from bull rearing activities…………………………………………..33
  4.4.4 Time taken to nurture and prepare bulls……………………………………..34
  4.4.5 Drug taking during feeding of bulls…………………………………………34
4.5 Patriarchy influence on living standards………………………………………..35
  4.5.1 Women Battering……………………………………………………………..35
  4.5.2 House hold bread winners……………………………………………………35
  4.5.3 Men empowering women on family resources……………………………..36
  4.5.4 Respondents knowledge of importance of empowering women……………..36
  4.5.5 Respondents comments on how women can be empowered………………..37
4.6 Dependency ratio………………………………………………………………….37
  4.6.1 Meals taken by dwellers in a day………………………………………………37
  4.6.2 Presence of Illegitimate children………………………………………………37
  4.6.3 Unemployed youth economic activities………………………………………..38
4.6.4 Leaders views. ......................................................................................................................... 39

CHAPTER FIVE .................................................................................................................................. 40

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION .......... 40

5.0 Introduction .................................................................................................................................. 40
5.1 Summary of findings ..................................................................................................................... 40
5.2 Conclusion .................................................................................................................................... 41
5.3 Recommendations ........................................................................................................................ 41
5.4 Suggestions for further research .................................................................................................. 42
5.5 Contribution to the body of knowledge ......................................................................................... 42

REFERENCES .................................................................................................................................... 43

APPENDICES .................................................................................................................................... 46

APPENDIX I: Letter of transmittal .................................................................................................... 46
APPENDIX II: Dwellers questionnaire ................................................................................................. 47
APPENDIX III: Observation schedule .................................................................................................. 54
APPENDIX IV: Interview schedule for leaders ................................................................................... 56
APPENDIX V: Interview schedule for bull owners ............................................................................... 57
LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.3: Operational Definition of Variables ..................................................26
Table 4.1 Distribution of the respondents by age ..................................................28
Table 4.2 Respondents marital status .................................................................28
Table 4.3 Respondents level of education ............................................................29
Table 4.4: Length of time of the funeral activity ..................................................30
Table 4.5 Transport of caskets home .................................................................30
Table 4.6 Feeding mourners ..............................................................................31
Table 4.7 Activities carried out after burial .........................................................31
Table 4.8 Type of vehicle used in ferrying bodies ..............................................32
Table 4.9 Frequency of bullfight matches ..........................................................32
Table 4.10 income from bullfight matches .........................................................33
Table 4.11 Income from bull rearing activities ....................................................33
Table 4.12 Time taken for bull preparation .........................................................34
Table 4.13 Drug taking during bull fighting activity ...........................................34
Table 4.14 Women battering .............................................................................35
Table 4.15 Types of bread winners .................................................................35
Table 4.16 women empowerment .....................................................................36
Table 4.17 knowledge of importance of empowering women ............................37
Table 4.18 Meals taken in a day .........................................................................37
Table 4.19 Illegitimate children ........................................................................38
Table 4.20 Involvement of youth in economic activities ....................................39
Table 4.21 Leaders views ..................................................................................39
Table 5.5 Contribution to body of knowledge .................................42
LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 2.1: Conceptual Framework -------------------------------------------------- 20
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL: Arid and Semi Lands
CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programmers
CAP: Common Agricultural Policy
C.B.S: Central Bureau of Statistics
D.C.: District Commissioner
DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC: East African Community
EAGC: East African Grains Council
E.R.S: Economic Recovery Strategy
E.U: European Union
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
F.T.C: Federal Trade Commission
G.D.P: Gross Domestic Product
GOK: Government of Kenya
ICRW: International Centre for Research on Women
I.D: Internally Displaced People
KBS: Kenya Bureau of Statistics
KFSSG: Kenya Food Security Steering Group
K.I.H.B.S: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
M.DGs: Millennium Development Goals
MOP & ND: Ministry of Planning and National Development
NAAIAP: National Accelerate Agricultural Input Access Programme
NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa Development
SRA: Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
S.C.I: Service corporation internal
S.T.E.I: Steward Enterprise
U.N: United Nations
UNEP: United Nations Environmental Programme.
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
U.S: United States
WRI: Widow Rights International
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WMS:</th>
<th>Welfare</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ABSTRACT

Culture has become a sensitive issue and has ever remained a burning aspect almost in all developing countries of the world leading to low standards of living (holy field 2002). Cultural practices play a vital role in influencing people’s lives. The study was to investigate how socio-cultural practices influence the living standards of people of sub-set county of Ikolomani south of Kakamega south sub-county. The study was guided by the following objectives: to determine the influence of funeral activities on living standards of people of Ikolomani south, to examine the influence of bull fighting on the living standards of the people of Ikolomani south, to establish how patriarchy influences the living standards of people of Ikolomani south and to assess how dependency ratio influences the people of Ikolomani South. The research was based on structural functionalism theory and the conceptual framework which show how the variables interrelate with each other where the independent variable was cultural activities and dependent variable was living standards. The study employed descriptive survey design which described the state of affairs of the respondents. The target population was the households of this area. The sample size was arrived at using Yamane (1967) simplified formulae to calculate sample sizes. Systematic random sampling was utilized during data collection. The data collection instruments were questionnaire, interview and observation schedules which were chosen because they would give the inside of the influence of poverty in Ikolomani. Qualitative data was analyzed using direct quotations from the respondents. Quantitative data analysis took the form of frequency tables, percentages and means. Chapter five dealt with summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the findings. Some of the findings among others included, majority of the dwellers to one week to bury their deceased relatives. Bull caretakers intoxicated themselves just as they did to the bulls. This community was patriarchal. Some of the recommendation made were, the community to be sensitized on the importance of burying relatives in the shortest time possible, improve bullfighting to tourist attraction level and discourage drugs intoxication. Advocacy be done in the community to accept women contribution towards developments.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Culture encourages innovation and experimentation but this is likely to fail if the innovation is not accepted by the users (Gans, 1994). From the American perspective; culture is looked at last when accepting to explain the social dis-function. Low standards of living are linked to behaviour (Mead, 1997). Along these lines, it is the defiant behaviour of the resultant self-reinforcing environment that restricts access to economic viability and success. The rising rate of divorce, female headed, single parent families, drug/ alcohol misuse reflect this dysfunctional values. The attitudes are passed onto subsequent generations leading to vicious cycle of poverty (Rodgers, 2000).

In Europe a case of Britain, low standards of living was perpetuated primarily by in adequate parenting or family breakdown (Rodgers, 2000)). Materially deprived parents are all disclosed from mainstream society and its values in particular the value of participation in the labour force and behaving in a society responsible manner (Social Justice Policy Group, 2006). Differences in beliefs and attitudes towards work or antisocial behaviour was cultural practice which lowered standards of living. (Antisocial Behaviour Group, 1992)) stress is the family caused by mental illness, domestic violence or other presence of drugs and alcohol abuse were major influencers of low standards of living (Desforges and Abouer Chaar, 2003).

Culture can have effects on business, trade and the entire living standards of the people. China is a major power now, but it was the world most developed country in the middle ages, and stagnated, or even went backwards for centauries’, and part of this was cultural pride that led to the closing of borders, Adam Smith (1776) in his wealth of nations. A country which neglects or despises foreign commerce, cannot transact the same quantity of business which it might do with different laws and institutions but nationalism, suspicion or radical philosophies still has some countries closed to the outside involvement, hence being locked out of development and this brings low standards of living. However, cultural influences on living standards have notoriously had to call from outside Hinduism was cited as one of the reasons why India would never develop but the recent growth in India’s economy proves that wrong as Ja-Hoon Chang (1911) quotes in his book which describes Koreans as Sullen.
From the African perspective a case of Nigeria, The Urhobo people have common ancestry, language, values, norms, traditions, beliefs, art, heritage, music, dress code, food art work, festivals manage and burial ceremonies. During colonial-era the production of palm was encouraged which was native to Urhobo land but the discovery of oil has created ecological and social problems adversely affecting their traditions and cultures. Language is the most important and distinguishing element of culture. According to the Centre of endangered languages in its universal declarations of linguistic rights in Barcelona (1996:10) “language is the key to the heart of people”. Indigenous languages have positive influence on some of the living standards variable such as human dignity, education books production and health. Urhobo language is adversely affected by the economic development denting the future of this group. Studies in the US have shown that children who learn in their mother tongue in the first six years perform better. Due to modernization, burial ceremonies have become very expensive and occasions for display of wealth or achievements. This affects savings, investments production and even health. On the other hand it has increased the funeral business like mortuary services and entertainment which has some employment and income.

From the Kenyan perspective, Kenya has many tribes’ hence diverse cultures. It has many traditions and cultures as per the many ethno-linguistic groups. In some Kenyan cultures like the luhya, when a woman marries she enters into the husbands community and is no longer entitled to certain rights. This is especially true in the case of inheritance when a husband dies the women rarely receive inheritances under their own names. Burial ceremonies have become very expensive in many Kenyan ethno-linguistic groups. They lack the ambition to innovate and do business on international stage hence the nation poor constitutes slightly more than half of the population of Kenya.

Women constitute majority of the poor and also the absolute majority of Kenyan (Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (IPRSP) 2000-2003). Three quarters of the poor live in rural areas. The bulk of them located within the highly populated South to South-East from Lake Victoria to the Coast which straddles the rail and road corridors. The incidence of rural food poverty was 51 percent while overall poverty reached 53 percent of the rural population. In urban areas food poverty afflicted 38 percent and overall poverty 49 percent of the population/welfare monitoring survey (WMS) REPORT 1997). According to the available estimate over the past 25 years food poverty has increased more than absolute poverty. The number of poor increased from 3.7 million in 1972-3 to 11.4 million in 1994. Thereafter, increased to 12.5 million in 1997
and now estimated to have reached 15 million. According to the WMS 1994 and the participating poverty assessment (PPA) 1996, the prevalence of overall poverty in 1994 was highest in North Eastern province at 58 percent Eastern 57 percent and Coast 55 percent while the lowest were Nyanza 42 percent Central 32 percent. (IPRSP 2000-2003). However by 1997 indications are that not only had poverty increased rapidly but its distribution had changed with Nyanza 63 percent, recording the highest level followed by West 62 percent, although Central still recorded the lowest incidence at 37 percent.

This formed a pattern of three contingent zones of food poor, the first zone with highest incidence of poverty over 50 percent comprised of North Eastern, Coast, Eastern and Western together with Samburu and Turkana in the Rift valley. The second zone with medium incidence of poverty in the range of 40 percent comprised of Nyanza and Rift valley province and the third zone with the least incidence of poverty which include Central province with about 30 percent. The absolute rural poor was estimated at 10,405,321 which constitutes approximately 46.68 percent (MOD&ND first report on poverty in Kenya volume 11 1998) Various policy responses were proposed to help poverty reduction efforts and enhance food security. The major response was the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development (AADP 0f 2002 endorsed in the context of New partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). The CAADP had four immediate pillars to help tackle Africa’s poverty crisis. These pillars include, extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems. Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access increasing food supply and reducing hunger and carrying out agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption. It was estimated that a budget of us and 251000 million was required between 2002- 2015.Despite the CAADP response, Kenya has not achieved the goal of poverty alleviation and improvement of food security.

Major characteristics of the poor include landless and lack of education, patriarchy, insecurity high dependency ratio, which are basically socio-cultural practices. The poor are clustered in socio-economic categories that include small farmer’s pastoralists in ASAL areas agricultural labourers, casual labourers, unskilled and semi-skilled workers female- leaded household, the physically handicapped, HIV and AIDS orphans and street children, the poor have larger families. (IPRSP 2000) Western province contributed about 14 percent to the total
National poverty with an estimated 1.99 million poor people. About 63 percent are Ikolomani constituency registering a poverty incidence index of 72 percent (CBs 1999).

In spite of measures taken to improve this trend, where by the neighboring constituencies in the Kakamega County showing improvement, which are Shinyalu 4.5 percent, Malava 5.4 percent, Mumias 5.2 percent and Lurambi 6.5 percent. (WMs vol. 11 Basic report 1994) Ikolomani has continued to register high poverty incidence levels. Therefore this scenario called for an intervention of a study.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Social-cultural activities play a very important role in people’s development. It improves the lives of people in a given society if well used. Cultural activities identifies the ways in which culture serves as a reach resource for harnessing the available resources (Allden, Susan (2007) Internalizing the culture of human rights. Pacific Journal on human rights and the law Vol. 8. Social cultural activities bring people together hence sharing one’s family resources with others through exchange of livestock and other material goods. Cultural activities form an integral inherent social support system between dwellers of Ikolomani South, particularly as additional resources are required when dwellers pass through significant milestones in their lives.

Ikolomani as a sub-county experiences ample rainfall, it has fertile soils and energetic people, efforts have been made to introduce credit facilities improved agricultural extension services, provision of subsidized farm inputs, NGO’s like acre fund coming in to help improve harvest, yet Ikolomani constituency is still documented as one of the most poor constituencies with low living standards in Kenya with more than half of its population unable to meet their basic needs (CBS and MOP and ND 1997). A lot of resources are spent on funeral expenses (Celline Odipo (2008). More time is spent on preparing bulls to fight, youth drink and smoke bhang Mate(2007) there are men domineering women in this community which has retarded progress (Tuyizere 2007) when you meet people in Ikolomani and greet them they reply “Inzala yonyene” meaning hunger only. Ikolomani is highly lacking in infrastructure i.e. only 3 percent households use electricity against 65 percent who use tin lamps, 0.2 percent households access piped water against 98 percent who use spring stream and boreholes water and 0.62 percent have shelter with tile roofs against 67 percent who have shelter with grass roofs (Kenya population and housing census vol. 2(2009)). 35 percent of the children go to school against 65 percent who are out of school.

Therefore, despite all the economic recovery strategies (ERS) put in place by the government to improve living standards, (ERS (2003 – 2007)). (KIHBS (2005/2006)) Poverty incidence is still high with low standards of living since studies carried out in Kenya indicate that an estimated 10, 405, 321 which is 47% of the total population are poor (MOP and ND (1997)) 1st report on poverty Vol.1with Ikolomani registering a poverty, index of 72 percent (CBS (1999)). Based on this reasons it calls for an intervention of a study in the cultural activities where little studies have been carried out. If this matter is not treated with the seriousness it deserves, the economic opportunities that would have otherwise been available to reduce the poverty incidence will become foreclosed. This in the long run will make it difficult to achieve the millennium development goals (MDG). Particularly that one of alleviating poverty by2015.
1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to study the influence of socio-cultural practices on poverty incidence in Ikolomani south division of Kakamega south district.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To determine the influence of funeral activities on the living standard of dwellers of Ikolomani south.
2. To assess how bull fighting activity influence living standards of dwellers of Ikolomani South.
3. To establish patriarchy factors influencing the living standards of dwellers of Ikolomani South.
4. To determine ways in which dependency ratio influencing living standards of dwellers of Ikolomani South.

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions derived from the stated objectives were:

1. How do activities performed in funeral functions influence the living standards of people in Ikolomani south?
2. How does bull fighting activity influence the living standards of people in Ikolomani South?
3. What patriarchy factors influence the living standard of people in Ikolomani?
4. In which ways does dependency ratio influence the living standards of people in Ikolomani South?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study were to be used to determine how the socio-cultural practices can be used to benefit the people of Ikolomani to improve their living standards. The findings would also assist the government as a major stake holder in the economy to plan in order to meet the MDG’s economic recovery strategy objectives of improving food security and reducing unemployment by 2015. Scholars would be able to identify knowledge gaps which would enhance further research and also act as a guide to other researchers.
1.7 Limitations of the Study

The limitations experienced during this study were, that some respondents did not return the questionnaires, others wanted to be paid before giving information. There was lack of enough time to carry out the study and money to facilitate the exercise. To address the limitations, the researcher explained to the respondents the purpose of the study and understood hence gave information. To address time, the researcher trained some research assistants who helped. The respondents were also re assured of confidentiality to remove fear in them.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was within the following scope. It was carried out in Ikolomani south. The study focused on only socio-cultural practices specifically funeral organization, bull fighting, patriarchy and dependency ratio. The researcher used descriptive survey design and restricted himself in the sub-set county of Ikolomani south which had a population of 47,302. Which was found in Kakamega south sub-county of Kakamega county?

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The sample selected represented the population under study. The respondents would answer questions correctly. The study also assumed that all the respondents operated under similar socio-cultural environment.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms:

- **Living standards**: this is the level of wealth comfort material goods and necessity available to People of Ikolomani south (quality of life of Ikolomani people).
- **Culture**: Peoples’ way of life cultivated in tastes and interests.
- **Poverty**: Not able to meet basic needs optimally.
- **Poverty incidence**: The extent to which poverty has influenced or affected the community.
- **Rural dwellers**: Residents of Ikolomani south who leave in rural areas.
- **Patriarchy**: Male domineering over women in resource utilization and decision making.
- **Bullfighting**: Bulls locking horns for a fight as people cheer.
- **Funeral activities**: what takes place after one has lost his/her life
- **Dependency ratio**: Number of people being taken care of by one bread winner.
Illegitimate Children. Children taken care of by guardians’ mostly grand parents

1.11 Organization of the Study

Chapter One presents background of the study, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations, assumptions and definition of significant terms. Chapter Two contains literature review, theoretical framework and conceptual framework on which the study is based. Chapter Three involves research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection procedure, piloting, validity and reliability of instruments, methods of data analysis and operation definition of variables. Chapter four deals with data analysis and interpretation and chapter five deals with summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter dealt with cultural activities and living standards from the global perspective, funeral and bull fighting, patriarchy and dependency ratio. It also addressed the theoretical and conceptual frame work of the study. The literature review sources were government journals, publications, magazines, and other already published projects.

2.2 The Concept of culture

Culture is said to be the complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, laws, morals, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society (Edward B. Taylor 1871). The concept culture has complex relationships that provide societal information in a given society. As a complex it provides the multi-dimension societal factors that are affected by their inter and intra-relationships of man in the societal environment. Primarily the concept of culture in this context revolves in the human society on its beliefs, art, morals, customs and other capabilities such as values, norms, traditions, morals, language, race, ethnicity, technology and laws. These social variables provide a unique adjustment on living standards in a given societal conditions either positively or negatively. In view of this study the focus was on art, beliefs, social norms and habits.

2.3 Funeral activities and living standards

From the American perspective, there are several competing theories about the causes of poverty in the United States with Mountains of empirical evidence to justify support from each. In America, culture is looked at last when attempting to explain the social dysfunction, low living standards is linked to behavior (Mead 1997) or rational calculation. (Murray 1984) Along this lines, it is the defiant behavior of the resultant self – reinforcing environment that restrict their access to economic viability and success. The rising rate of divorce, female headed single parent families, then pregnancy drug/alcohol misuse and cultural activity are said to reflect these dysfunctional and values, relative to mainstream society about family, education and work. The attitudes are passed onto subsequent generations leading to vicious cycle poverty (Rodgers 2000). In ways that stigmatize public support for as opposed to marital support
Racial discrimination is yet another cause of low living standards in America. For example in 1997 the percentage of black medium income relative to white median income was 51 percent, in 2002 it rose to 62 percent (US Census 2002).

In Europe, a case of Britain, poverty is fundamentally perpetuated primarily by inadequate parenting or family breakdown. Another thing is that any materially deprived parents are also dislocated from mainstream society and its values, in particular the value of a participation in the labour force and behaving in a socially responsible manner. (Social justice policy group 2006) however research consistently failed to show that low socio-economic status in and out of itself was associated with any differences in beliefs and attitudes towards work or anti-social behavior (health 1992). The department of health estimated that four million out of 11 million children in England were failing to meet their developmental goals due to stress in the family caused by mental illness, domestic violence, or the presence of drug and alcohol abuse (Desforges and Abourchaar 2003).

In Africa based on South African content, poverty is among other things closely related to race class and gender. Kehler (2000a:39) argued that, poverty suggests that limiting access to basic services through friends like privatization of infrastructure. Therefore, privatization of services has a greater impact on poverty incidence especially on women whose roles are multiple of reproductive and caretaker who are greater recipients of the privatized services.

For the rural poor on farms the constitutional guarantee of equality and non-discrimination only remained theoretical and lacks implementation. This has led to day to day realities marked by the struggle for pure survival of the poor.

A funeral is used to mark the end of a person’s life here on earth. Family and friends come together to express grief, give thanks for the life lived and comment the person into God’s keeping. These can be small, quiet ceremony or a large occasion in a packed church. Everyone is entitled to either a burial service or to have their ashes buried. In expressing honor to the dead the bereaved are exploited. In America, the Federal Trade Commission is urged to deny the merger of Funeral Giant Service Corporation Internal (SCI) and Stewart Enterprises (STEI) (South Burlington VT Funeral Consumers Alliance). If they combine (SCI) will a mass more than 2,000 funeral homes and cemeteries. Unlike many other retail chains bigger isn’t better when it comes to funerals, since (SCI) savings from economies of scale will not be passed on to the customer family. They go to the company true customer shareholder. (John Slocum F. C. A
director). For at least 15 years, grieving families around America country have complained about the practices at SCI funeral home and cemeteries ranging from lying about options in order to boost the funeral bill, to digging up graves to resell them to another unsuspecting family. SCI has divorced other funeral homes and the mergers have led to high prices and deteriorating services (Slocum). (SCI) funeral homes and cemeteries have taken advantage, of the grieving and violated federal regulations protecting grieving consumers from funeral frauds FTC report.

Funeral consumers make great economic sacrifices to bury their loved ones. The average full–service funeral runs in excess of $7,000 and often for much more at SCI Dignity locations. (Josh@funerals.org.thursday 11 July 2013 12:33)In the US, the average cost of a funeral arrangement is $ 6500 per person for a traditional burial. The average cost of a non-buried cremation is $ 1500. This includes everything from body removal to body preparation, casket and burial vault purchases. Many people are not prepared. (Esmeralda lee). The federal government offers several grants and benefits for veterans. That is free space at any national military cemetery. If one offers to be buried in a national cemetery, the government awards up to $ 300 for the cost of burial space. (US department of veteran affairs, 810 Vermont avenue NW Washington DC for low income families which own no property and receive payment from disability, the department of social services offer grants for funeral expenses100 percent. The family is only given limited choices on which services and merchandise to choose from (US department of health and human services, 200 Independence Avenue SW Washington DC 20201).

The government also offers an alternative for any family that is having difficulty paying the high cost of a funeral called a government loan grant, which is paid back without interest. (US general service administration 1800F Street NW Washington DC 20405)In India, in every activity, social ties can help a person and absence of them can bring failure seldom people carry out even the simplest tasks on their own. A person facing death expects that relatives will conduct proper funeral rites ensuring his own passage to the next stage of existence and reaffirming social ties among mourners ( Abhinav 01:16:1209:25am). Most African cultures revere the dead, but the Luhya and Luo death rites are extravagant by any standards. An average funeral can cost Kshs60,000 shillings ($ 788) a huge amount in a country where a civil servant earns just Kshs12,000 shillings ($ 156) a month and 60 percent of the population earn less than $ 30 a month. Meeva Selva, contributor to Christian Science monitors (January 22, 2004).
Luhya people holds spectacular funerals designed to honor the dead and appease their spirits. They believe each person should be buried where they were born. Families hire expensive cars and travel hundreds of miles to bring the deceased back to their tribal homes. Families who cannot afford to carry out a funeral straight away store the body in a mortuary, racking up fees until they raise the funds www.sagerippayroll.com.kenya

Honoring the dead can bankrupt the living. In a very poor family mourners fill through the mud huts to get a last glimpse of the deceased and wail their goodbyes. However, they leave the home only remembering the funeral largely for what was missing, (Rev. Joseph Ogola dean of St. Stephens Anglican Cathedral Kisumu).Ikolomani the heart land of Luhya culture is desperately poor with low living standards, but most people with even little money still feel they must do right by their loved ones. Jim Adede a social worker with a Catholic community group). It is easy to tell people to hold simple funerals but when it is your family, it is difficult since you cannot change tradition in a day. (Jim Adede).People may their funerals to be small; ironically, it is the sense of the community that often brings these economic pressures. When a person dies, the community still decides how the family should conduct the funeral. The family will be told to slaughter all the cattle, harvest all maize, sell their land to ferry the body from wherever to pay for funeral. No one looks to see how the family will survive afterwards. (Celline Odipo a Red Cross project officer). The problem is that the economic burden used to be shared by the costs on their own, due to disappearance of retired marketing manager and church elder St. Stephen’s diocese)

2.4 Bullfight and living standards.

Bullfighting is a traditional spectacle of Spain, Portugal, Southern France, Mexico South Korea and several American countries in which one or more bulls are initially killed in a public spectacle. It is often called a blood sport by its distracters but followers of the spectacle regard it a fine art and not a sport as there is no element of competition in the proceedings in Portugal. A non-lethal variant stemming from Portuguese influence is also practiced on the Tanzanian Island of Pemba. South Korea and Kenyan bull fight is purely a sport for there is an element of competition – (bullfight bath.com 19/2/2011 3:40 pm). Sports are vital events in Spanish lives and bullfighting is a prized activity where lusty crowds cheers on, unfazed by the blood and gone. It has now changed into a more ritualistic form today. Alden Susan (2007)
The Mardi grass and the running of the bulls attract lots of tourists who join in the electrified wine soaked celebrations. About 50 million foreign tourists flock to Spanish shores and bullfight tickets are one of the crowd pullers (bullfight bloodbath.com 19/02/2011 3:40 pm). It is estimated that the total number of people watching bullfight in Spain reaches one million every year. About 72 percent of the Spaniards consider themselves bullfight fans (Gallup poll 2006). Bullfight industry hosts 200,000 employees. The annual revenue from bullfight in Spain is 1 billion (source Spanish stierkampt is der krise in: Der tegesspiegel 28 December 2006 and initiative Anti corrida, stierkampt net). In South Korea bulls clash leads and horns in a sand bulling under the warm sunshine of cheongodo A rural town in the hills about two hours from the capital Seoul. Bullfighting nearly died out in South Korea as the nation rapidly industrialized. Festivals like the annual cheongodo bullfight helped keep the cherished tradition alive [Reuters]. Bulls are trained and fed on nutritious porridge [Lee jun-gu]. In all 96 bulls compete for the title of the strongest bull during the festival. The festival held in April 18-2 for the top price of 75 million [$6200] were won. The festival in its current form has been going on since 1999. Traditionally, a bull would have been prized possession of the well-off Korean farmer. Care takers could be scolded if bulls lost in a fight [son mal-jook]. Bullfights are more humane in Korea than those in Spain because they are not killed by matadors. Traditional band play fancy songs, drums and strings. Beer and local beef are sold at snack stands. As our spectators admitted to have been initially bemused by the concept of a clash of the bulls but appeared to have been won over (Maria Oliveira).

Bullfight has remained a major cultural activity in western Kenya. The sport thought by many to be unpopular or a primitive activity that should have been discarded still attracts thousands of fans especially among the Isukha, Idakho and Butsotso sub tribes of the Luhya community. The game attracts huge crowds most of them drunk while others are more possessed by the fanatic that goes with bullfighting [John Kabaka (2011)]. The fight especially Saturday’s and some public holidays. Frenzied Isukuti dancers willing and ready to trek for as long as ten kilometers to the venue of the fight would then all escort their favoured bulls. On the eve of the event, the bulls are prepared for the fight with extortion which villagers strongly believe the bulls appreciate. Bull fighting is meant to bring people together and not cause disharmony (mate). However sometimes it brings hatred.
The bulls are not a source of living for many owners but are kept just for pride. They are however expensive to maintain as they are put on a special diet, and receive medical attention frequently. The owner may incur huge expenses especially after a nasty fight (mate). However, although it is argued by its destructors as primitive, the government is slowly recognizing bull fighting as a tourist attraction and a major booster to the western tourism circuit. The government committed 12.5 million towards the construction of Malinya stadium in Ikolomani (John Kabaka 2011-08-03 10:45:00 of west FM). To demonstrate the commitment the government through the ministry of tourism released Kshs.1.7 million in March 2011 towards building a bullfight stadium and also sponsored bullfighting federation for a trip to Spain to learn how bull fighters in Madrid have managed to organize the sport in their country (Bony Khalwale). The government cannot afford to ignore bullfighting yet it has full potential as a tourist attraction in the region just like Spain Mexico and South Korea. Bullfight can be transformed from a village affair to a booming business Najib Balala, Minister for tourist. This will create employment for over 10,000 youth. Dirty activities accompanied with the sport like drinking bhang smoking fighting against each other should be done away with and the sport will be highly developed to improve people’s living standards.

2.5 Patriarchy and Living standards

Across Africa Women make up more than one-third of the workforce. They account for 70 percent of agricultural workers, 80 percent of food producers, 100 percent of those who process basic foodstuffs and they undertake between 60 percent and 90 percent of the marketing (C.T.A, 1993). Women come up against all sorts of difficulties in their attempts to be seen as agents for development is their own rights. First and foremost they have no land rights. In some communities, they have only temporary rights of use of individual fields given to them by the head of household Aidoo (1988). Studies have shown that the majority of rural women often are given to the woman for a short period. In general, they cannot make any long-term improvements to the land, such as perennial food crops. Women contribute more in terms of food production for the family. However, women contribute more in terms of food production for the family. However, women suffer more due to land deprivation and discriminatory cultural practices just as their contribution to the sustenance and persistence of rural agriculture is neglected due to male bias. The problems of women have in attaining land ownership in Africa are monumental Alston (1994).
Women’s efforts to plant trees are hampered by their lack of ownership of land, just as they are denied access to credit facilities. In addition, women grow about half of the world’s food, but they hardly own any land, have difficulty in obtaining credit and are overlooked by agricultural advisors and agents. Discriminatory laws and practices are still widespread, most especially in terms of inheritance rights such as that involving access to land ownership of land. Most African societies have patriarchal, social and cultural structures, consequently, women are oppressed and they suffer several disadvantages in all aspects of life. Ebila and Musiimenta (2004). In traditional African, women cannot own property. Women are considered to be part of the household property Tuyizene (2007). In the husband died, his relatives would take all the property and also inherit the woman. Issues about land rights are often gender specific, as women and men experience them differently. UN population information network (1995).

Rural women demand added emphasis and attention to address their problems and needs since rules and regulations tend to discriminate against women across developing regions. Among ethnic groups in West and East Africa, land was owned by lineage groups whose patriarchs allocated plots to family heads as necessary. But women were regarded as legal minors and had only indirect access to land through male kin (husbands or adult sons) Makinwa – Adebosoye and Olwoye (1992). Cultural practices in most parts of Uganda hold women not as equal partners to their counter parts, but as subordinates. Women are seen as workers who were married to labour in homes or as necessary source of wealth as they bring price on marriage or they are perceived as more reproduction agents. They were expected to fulfill the roles of a mother, housewife, family worker and agricultural labourers (Tuyizere 2007).

Cultural attitudes towards women have doubtlessly contributed to and perpetuated the image of women as inferior in most African countries hence low Agricultural productivity. Discrimination stems from customs that favour men for inheritance and property ownership Widows Rights International (WRI) 2006. The plight of women demands that states deal aggressively with inheritance issues and that this should no longer be considered a private matter, causing government to be reluctant (WRL 2006). East African Community (EAC) partner states recognize that women make a significant contribution towards the process of socio-economic transformation and sustainable growth and that it is impossible to implement effective programmes for the economic and social development of the partner members
without full participation of women hence formulated legislation to curb the discrimination of 4th summit meeting of heads of state (1999). Access to land by women is largely determined by kinship rights and marriage women either own or inherit land (Tuhause 2000). Since 1989, the World Bank has been emphasizing the need for development initiatives to close the links between macro-economic policies and social issues, including gender. Today it is recognized that persistent inequality between women and men in developing countries constrains Agricultural productivity and improvement which ultimately slows down a country’s rate of economic growth (Businge, 2003).

2.6 Dependency Ratio and Living Standards

Poverty alleviation has been one of the most objectives of development programs in many developing countries. Considerable researches have been carried out on the issue of poverty and its long run social and economic effects in developed as well as in developing countries. International organizations are seriously involved in the issue of poverty. The International Fund for Africa Development (IFAD) published a report on rural poverty and challenge of ending rural poverty (2001). The international labour organization (ILO) report presented in the 91st session 2003, of (ILO) conference was also on the working out of poverty. The report also focused on the working poor and the poor are excluded from work. Based on Pakistani experience, there is ample evidence that poverty, which increased in 1960s declined rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s returned in the 1990s and again it has some declining trend in 2000. Afrif et al (2001). However, it is difficult to explain the declining trends in poverty as shown by World Bank (2000) through macro-level factors such as demographic dynamics that affect the labour force and the inflationary impact on food availability. Nevertheless the bulk of poverty exists in Pakistan but more than that in remote areas.

From the Zambian perspective, poverty is serious and widespread. The 1994 Zambian poverty Assessment states that in 1991, about 69 percent of all Zambians were living in households with expenditures per adult equivalent below a level sufficient to provide basic needs. Poverty prevalence in rural Zambia stands at 76 percent. The rural poor engage in Agricultural activities primarily on semi-subsistence farming and rely mostly on family labour for agriculture production. Households with high poverty rates are on average, larger, female headed, and have high effective dependency ratios. Though rural poor are less dependent than urban poor on market purchased food the largest proportion of the largest proportion of their households budget is spend on food. (http://web.worldbank.org)
The poverty crisis in Zambia is explained as a result of long standing in appropriate policies compounded by severe external shocks. Despite some partial and halfhearted attempts to adjust during its 1980s, the situation worsened, the reforms were neither systematic nor sustained unemployment was increased in urban areas and rural terms of trade worsened as government tried to cushion the impact of external shocks on the urban population by keeping maize prices low and financing this subsidy by foreign borrowing. Zambia’s policy was brazed against Agriculture and rural development. The potential for small holder Agriculture was neglected hence not able to significantly contribute to reducing poverty.

In Kenya, poverty incidences have increased from 49 percent in 1990 reaching 56 percent in 1990 reaching 56 percent in 2003. This implies that at least one in every two Kenyans is poor (WMS). The report also indicated that three quarters of the poor live in the rural areas while the majority of the urban poor live in slum and peri-urban settlement. There are pockets of very high poverty that exceed the National average in some regions, this is according the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) more than 50 percent of the population in all provinces in Kenya except for Central Province is poor (Republic of Kenya 20036), North Eastern has the highest proportion of people living in poverty that is 68 percent, however it only has 3 percent of the rural poor. Nyanza and Rift Valley have the highest share of rural poor in the country at 23 percent respectively. Rural poverty incidences within Central Province which is the least poor range from 10% to 56 percent across 171 locations. Coast poverty incidences range from 13 percent to 90 percent across the 140 rural locations.

Non-income indicators have also worsened with education sector registering declining enrolment rated, high drop outs grade repetition, low completion and poor transition rate (Republic of Kenya 2001) life expectancy declined from 58 years in 1986 to 47 years in 2000 partly due to HIV/AIDS pandemic. The high poverty incidences have created a desire for empirical studies and sustained generations of new knowledge and innovations to inform poverty reduction policies and strategies in Kenya. Earlier studies of poverty have been static in nature focusing on poverty incidence gap and severity. Whereas such studies provide very valuable information on poverty characteristics and distribution, measures of living conditions at a point in time do not necessarily provide a good indicator of their likely stability over time (McKay et al 2002). Poverty is dynamic, in that the poor are not poor all the time Yaqub 2000).

There are a lot of movements in and out of poverty as well as within poverty itself. Poverty trends focus on inter-temporal changes in aggregate, poverty dynamics focuses on inter-temporal
changes in specific households. In a society there is “sometimes poor” (transitory) intermingling with the ‘always poor’ (chronic). Intuitively, whereas most rural households in Kenya have fallen into poverty since late 1980s, there is a possibility that some may have escaped it. Studies on poverty dynamics provide useful insights into what determines movements into and out of poverty. Research on welfare mobility has shown that the determinants of chronic poverty are likely different from those of transient poverty (Duclos et al 2006, Jalan and Ravallion 2000). It separates chronic and transient poverty correlates could be identified, then there is likelihood that a poverty policy tool kit could be devised to nail down the respective poverty component.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on structural functionalism theory advanced by (Emile Durkheim 1858 - 1917) which proposed that a human society is like an organism and is made up of structures called social institutions. These structures are designed to perform different functions on behalf of the society. Every society has elements of social factors which interrelate and inter-depend on each other. One organism can affect the others and ultimately the whole. According to Durkheim men were creatures whose desires were unlimited. Unlike other animals they are not satiated when their biological needs are fulfilled. ‘The more one has the more one wants, since satisfactions received only help to stimulate instead of filling needs’” It follows from this natural insatiability of the human animal that his desires can only be held in check by external controls that is by societal control. Society imposes limits on human desires and constitutes “a regulative force which must play the same role for moral needs which the organism play for physical needs” In well regulated societies, social controls sets limits on individual propensities so that “each in his sphere vaguely realizes extreme limits set to his ambition and aspires to nothing beyond.

When social regulations breakdown, the controlling influence of society on individual propensities is no longer effective and individuals are left to their own devices. This way, individual are no longer regulated by common norms and where as a consequence, Individuals are left without moral guidance in pursuit of their goals. Although complete normlessness is empirically impossible, societies may be characterized by greater or lesser degrees of normative regulations. Moreover, within a particular society, groups may differ in the norms that beset them. Social change may create a norm either in the whole society or in some parts of it.
Business crises for example may have a far greater impact on those on the higher reaches of social pyramid than on the underlying population. When depression leads to a sudden downward mobility, the men affected experience a de-regulation in their lives a loss of moral certainty and customary expectations that are no longer sustained by the group to which these men once belonged.

Therefore in the case of this study, for example too much involvement in funeral channels a lot of resources on funeral budget; this may come along with diminished resources which may bring about low production hence led to high poverty levels and therefore low levels of living standards. On dependency ratio, few individuals taking care of large group may lead to lack of investments hence low levels of living standards due to over-dependence. On the other hand, low living standards can affect this other variables in that, entrenched poverty will lead to poor health; lack of education, poor investment plans hence a poverty vicious cycle society.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework captures the four objectives in this study. The variables in this study were important for they helped in guiding and identifying what influences the living standards. These variables included: determining the influence of funeral activities on living standards, examined the influence of bull fighting on living standards and establishes the influence of patriarchy on living standards and assess the influence of dependency ratio on living standards. This is measured against the poverty incidence.
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Funerals activities
- Length of time of funeral activity
- Transportation of casket
- Feeding mourners

Bull fighting
- Income from bull rearing
- Time spent in nurturing a bull.
- Drug abuse. Frequency of matches

Patriarchy
- Women battering
- Utilization of family resource
- Women empowerment

Dependency Ratio
- Meals
- Illegitimacy & family size
- Youth activities

MODERATING VARIABLES

Government policy
- NGO (Donor) organization
- Civil society

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Living Standards
- Type of Shelter
- Type of Food
- Degree of Investment
- Level of Insecurity

INTERVENING VARIABLE

- Health
- Education

Fig. 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework contains living standards which is the dependent variable based on the following independent variables funeral activities, bullfight activities, patriarchy and dependency ratio. The variables are moderated by government policies and N.G.Os through taxation and subsidies. Education and health to improve living standards through learning improved methods of farming and use of pesticides.
2.9 Knowledge Gap

From the literature review I realized that in the cause of nurturing bulls, they were intoxicated and the people nurturing them intoxicate themselves too making no difference between the bull and the caretakers hence contribute nothing towards improving living standards. On the funeral activities people have gone away from where the communities used to assist the bereaved to leaving bereaved families feed mourners themselves while engaging in very expensive feeding activities like hiring expensive external catering bodies. This interested me to carry out a research on the same.

2.10 Summary
This chapter contained literature review, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and the knowledge gap.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section focused on the research design. It also addressed aspects or methods of data collection, data analysis validity and reliability of data collection instrument. The chapter contains the operational definition of variables.

3.2 Research Design

The research design used in this study was descriptive survey design. This is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering questionnaires to a sample of individuals (Orodho 2003). The design was appropriate for the researcher described the state of affairs of the households. It involves measurement classification, analysis, comparison, and interpretation of data. The methods of data collection included questionnaires, observation and interviews; and the researcher was collecting data about people’s attitudes and habits. The study was aimed at collecting information from respondents on their cultural activities in relation to the living standards’ in Ikolomani South Division. The researcher used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews, questionnaires and observation guide while secondary data was found from the internet, journals, and books.

3.3 Target Population

The target population were 9446 household with a population of 47302 (2009 Kenya population and housing census volume ‘’A’’ August 2010) the division comprised of 3 locations and 11 sub-locations the population comprised of bereaved families in the last three months, bull owners, stakeholders and general households for the purposes of patriarchy and dependency ratio.
3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure

3.4.1 Sample size

To get sample population, Yamane (1967) provided a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes for 95% confidence level and precision of 0.05 assumed where:

N: is the population
n: is the sample size
e: is the desired level of precision

Thus:

\[
\begin{align*}
n &= \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2} \\
n &= \frac{47,302}{1 + 47302 (0.05)^2} = 400 \text{ Respondents}
\end{align*}
\]

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The study utilized systematic random sampling since the population understudy was large. Every 10th household was selected so as to evenly cover the area. Purposive sampling was also utilized to get information from bull owners and leaders of this area for they had more specific information needed for this project. The division consisted of 3 locations and 11 sub-locations. Based on Yamane (1967) sample population calculation procedure, 36 households per sub-location were selected. About 400 data collection instruments were administered across the sampled population. The sub-location included, Ivonda, Lirhembe, Makhokho, Shiveye, Sabane, Shanjetso, Shisejeri, Lukose, Madivini, Kaluni and Shabwali. For leaders’ responses, they were purposively sampled since they were taken to have vital information about the community.

3.5 Data Collection procedures

This refers to the techniques used in gathering information to serve or proof some facts (kombo and orodho 2003). Three major research instruments were used in this study. They include survey, questionnaire, in-depth interview guide and general observation. A survey questionnaire was the major tool for the study. Both closed and open ended questions were asked as the questionnaire was expected to elicit answers that could easily be quantified statistically, while also giving some to respondents to express their views and feelings on the subject matter.
In depth interviews were conducted with a few selected persons using a guide. The persons were identified as possessing detailed knowledge and complimentary information on the subject matter of the research. As a socio-cultural study, interview was therefore conducted on 18 persons where leaders and bulls’ owners were interviewed from the three locations in the division on an average of six leaders per location. The leaders’ were selected through stratified random sampling to include all sectors namely provincial administration, education, health and NGOs which were few.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a pre-formulated set of questions to which subjects record their answers independently or with help of a researcher. For this study, the researcher personally administered questionnaire to ensure that all completed responses were collected in a short period of time. It was also a less expensive and less time consuming for the researcher administered the questionnaire to a larger number of respondents simultaneously who were the dwellers.

3.5.2 Observation Schedule

Observation is a deliberate and systematic process of recording the behavior patterns of people, objects and even occurrences’ without questioning or communicating with them. For this study, the researcher adopted structured observation to collect specific data in relation to the questionnaires so as to save on time. The researcher observed shelter, size of land, clothing, sanitation and general health and livestock.

3.5.3 Interview Schedule

It involves personal exchange of information between an interviewer and interviewee. In this case the structured interview was used in order to generate reliable data which was amenable to statistical analysis. An interview guide was constructed prior to contact with the respondents. The interview was conducted in English Kiswahili and local language of the people of the area and this was properly transcribed as the researcher is well acquainted with the three languages. This basically for the three chiefs in the three locations to verify what the respondents had given.

3.6 Validity of the Instruments

Instrument validity refers to accuracy and meaning of inferences, which are based on the research results (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). It is agreed to which results obtained actually represent the phenomenon under study. To enhance this, the research instruments were appraised by the supervisor. A field test was conducted with a pilot of 18 households who were not members of the sample group. The households were requested to carefully
complete the instruments and critique the format and instruments. This was pre-testing research instruments i.e. questionnaire with a small representative sample. The piloting was to enable the researcher to foresee potential misunderstanding and biasing effects of different questions and procedures. Through the pilot the researcher found out that the selected questions were measuring what they were supposed to measure the researcher was also to find out if the wording was clear and all questions were to be interpreted in the same way by respondents. Pilot testing was done in Ikolomani North which was in the same district but not the area of study.

3.7 Reliability of the Instruments

Instrument reliability refers to level to which a measure supplies consistent results (Thorndike and Hagen 1961). An instrument will be reliable when it can measure a variable accurately and consistently and obtain the same results under the same conditions over a revised time. The instrument reliability was measured using the split half technique (Nachimia and Nachimia 1976) this was to eliminate chances of error due to differing test conditions.

This technique involved administering only one testing session and the researcher split the scale items into two (e.g. odd and even) and then check the results from the odd half against the results of even.

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

The data obtained in this study was organized and then analyzed descriptively using content analysis methods. Mugenda (1998) which referred to systematic qualitative description of the objectives of units of study (variables) and determined the intensity with which themes or phrases were used. It involved a detailed description of the objects that comprised the sample. In interpreting the results the frequency with which the ideas appeared were to be interpreted as a measure of important attention or emphasis using tables, percentages and frequencies.

3.9 Ethical issues

The researcher observed confidentiality especially from information given on questionnaire. The respondent information was not to be passed on to a third party. The respondents’ names were not to be written on the questionnaire. The respondent consent was sought before administering or conducting interviews. The researcher did personal identification before the respondent and his mission.
### 3.10 Operational Definition of variables

#### Table 3.3 Operational Definition of Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>TYPE OF INFORMATION</th>
<th>DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To determine the influence of funeral on living standards in Ikolomani South Division</td>
<td>-Respondents (Household)</td>
<td>-Resource utilization</td>
<td>-Interviews</td>
<td>-Amount of resources spent</td>
<td>Ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Agriculture</td>
<td>-Time spent</td>
<td>-Observations</td>
<td>-Time spent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Ngo’s</td>
<td>-Organization</td>
<td>-Question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Leaders in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To examine the influence of bullfighting on living standards in Ikolomani South Division</td>
<td>-Respondents (households)</td>
<td>-Organization</td>
<td>-Interviews</td>
<td>-Time spent</td>
<td>Ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Bull owners</td>
<td>-Time spent</td>
<td>-Observation</td>
<td>-Peer pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Leaders</td>
<td>-Accommodation activities</td>
<td>-Question</td>
<td>-Drug abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To establish influence of patriarchy on living standards in Ikolomani South Division</td>
<td>-Households</td>
<td>-Gender participation in production</td>
<td>-Interviews</td>
<td>-Decision making</td>
<td>Ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Leaders</td>
<td>-Property ownership</td>
<td>-Observation</td>
<td>-Title deeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-NGO’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Log books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To assess the influence of dependency ration on living standards in Ikolomani South Division</td>
<td>-Households</td>
<td>-Family members working</td>
<td>-Observation</td>
<td>-Type of shelter</td>
<td>Ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Leaders</td>
<td>-Investment levels</td>
<td>-Interviews</td>
<td>-Number of family members working</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-NGO’s</td>
<td>-Shelter</td>
<td>-Question</td>
<td>-School going households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on analysis presentation, interpretation and discussion of collected data. It contains the demographic information of the respondents, distribution of the respondents by ages, marital status, gender, funeral activities, bullfighting, patriarchy and dependency ratio that influence the standards of living of the rural dwellers in Ikolomani South division.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate.

The researcher sent out 400 questionnaires to the sampled population that included questionnaires for households. Out of the questionnaires given out to dwellers only 350 questionnaires were returned where by 339 were correctly filled and 11 wrongly filled. The correctly filled questionnaire had a return of 339(84%) which was taken as 100% of the sampled population. 11(3%) were wrongly filled and 50(13%) of the respondents did not return the questionnaires even after they were reminded to return them. Therefore the researcher concluded that the questionnaires were adequate for this analysis.

4.3 Demographic information of the respondents.

In order to understand the characteristics of the respondents the study was dealing with the background information which was necessary especially in relation to education, marital status, age and gender. The respondents were asked to provide information about age, level of education and marital status, funeral activities, bullfighting, patriarchy and dependency ratio. The study was done by use of interviews, observation and questionnaires where 400 questionnaires were distributed. The findings were as illustrated in tables.

4.3.1 Distribution of the respondents by age.

The researcher wanted to know the ages of the household duelers in the sub-locations of the division understudy. The results were presented in the table 4.1
Table 4.1 Distribution of the respondents by age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-35</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generally it can be said that the majority of dwellers responsible for households who were the respondents were between ages 36-50 with the highest percentage of 44% followed by ages 21-35 with 24% and 51-65 with 22% respectively. Age was significant in response to culture and women were more vulnerable from the responses.

4.3.2 Respondents marital status.

The second characteristic captured through the questionnaire was the marital status of the respondents. The researcher was interested in knowing the marital status because this element was an important indicator of the living standards of the families in the area of study. The results were presented in table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2 Respondents marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated/divorced</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The distribution in table 4.2 indicates that the majority of the respondents were married which was 210(62%) single 46(14%) widowed 41(12%) and separated/divorced 44(12%) during interview, the respondents, that is the households were asked if marital status had an influence over standards of living. The response was that steady marriage had a positive influence on standards of living.

**4.3.3 Respondents level of education.**

The researcher wanted to know the level of education of the respondents. This element was important because it had a direct influence on the living standards of the people. The results were as presented in table 4.3 below:

The distribution in the table 4.3 Respondents level of education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-level</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle level college</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree/masters</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution in the table indicate that majority 141 (41%) of the dwellers had primary level followed by secondary 120(36%) A level 24(7%), tertiary institutions 34(10%) and degree masters 18(6%). The highly who were few influenced the lowly learned.

**4.3.4 Length of time of the funeral activities**

This characteristic was captured through the questionnaire. The researcher was interested in knowing the duration the deceased took before burial. This element was important because it was an indicator of resource depletion leaving the bereaved families with little or totally nothing for use since there was food eaten and other family assets utilized during the entire period and destroyed. The longer the period the more the resource depletion. The results were presented in the table 4.4 below.
Table 4.4: Length of time of the funeral activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over one week</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution in table 4.4 indicates that the majority of the respondents buried their deceased relatives 1 week from the time of the demise that is 172(51%) followed by 3 days 94(28%) and over one week 73(23%). When interviewed the respondents reiterated that they take long to bury because they wait for relatives who are far away or lacked burial facilities like coffin or wanted to prepare for a good send off. Though they agreed that the longer the period the more the resources were depleted hence leaving families without anything hence low living standards set in.

**4.3.5 Transport of caskets home**

The researcher wanted to know how transport activities were conducted when ferrying the body home. This aspect was important because it influenced standards of living where very many vehicles were hired by dwellers to make a convoy which was unnecessary expense. The results were presented in table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5 Transport of caskets home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casket vehicle only</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caskets plus convoy vehicles</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 4.5 shows that bodies were transported in convoys from the mortuary majority 251 (74%) and caskets vehicle only had 88(26%). It was revealed that most dwellers transport the bodies in the most prestigious ways irrespective of their on their impact on the family standards of living in the future.
4.3.6 Feeding mourners

The researcher wanted to know who facilitated the feeding of the mourners. This element was important because it is expensive to feed a big crowd as an individual family and can definitely influence the future standard of living. The results were presented in table 4.7 below:

Table 4.6 Feeding mourners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whoever Facilitates feeding</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bereaved Family</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.6 above shows that the bereaved families took responsibility of feeding the mourners themselves; majority respondents were 298(88%) while community was 41(12%). This can be interpreted to mean the bereaved families were left with nothing after sending off their beloved deceased relative, hence low standards of living set in.

4.3.7 Activities carried out after burial.

Activities carried out after burial were "Bukoko" where daughters of the home had to come back and celebrate, grave cementing coupled with slaughtering of sheep and chicken. Remembrance, this was celebrate anniversary since the deceased passed on and payment of "luhingulu" Where the bereaved family was to give some amount to the uncles.

The researcher was interested in these activities since it meant more spending on the bereaved family and hence helped to impoverish them further and therefore low standards of living set in.

The respondents responded with yes for participation and no non participation. The results were as presented in the table 4.7

Table 4.7 Activities carried out after burial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity participation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Majority of respondents were involved in activities after burial 273(81%) while 66(19%) did not carry out the activities, meaning the people of Ikolomani south continued spending on the deceased long after burial hence continuous resource depletion.

4.3.8 Type of vehicle that families use to ferry bodies

The researcher was interested in this aspect the expense of hiring a hearse higher compared to ordinary vehicle. The results were as presented in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 type of vehicle used in ferrying the bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicle</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearse</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>339</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the illustration in table 4.8 majority of the respondents 200(59%) used hearse which was the most expensive compared to those who used ordinary vehicle 139(41%) this meant a lot of resources were spent on the dead at the expense of standards of living.

4.4 How bull fight influence living standards of people of Ikolomani South.

The studies major concerns was to seek information on how bull fighting influence the standard of living of dwellers of Ikolomani south, in this section questions raised were to seek information on income, time and drug use.

4.4.1 Frequency of the bullfight activity

The researcher was interested in this aspect since it would influence lives based on how it was carried out and the frequency. The results were as presented in the table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9 frequency of bullfight matches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match frequency</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1week</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2weeks</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1months</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>339</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The illustration in table 4.9 indicated that majority 200(59%) had a match after every 2 weeks 109(32%) 1week and 30(9%) 1months. This indicated high intoxication, less time dedicated to meaningful work hence low standards of living.

4.4.2 Income from bullfight match itself

The researcher was interested in this aspect since it had a direct influence on the family standards of living. The results were as presented in table 4.10

Table 4.10 income from bullfight matches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match earnings</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 5000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 and below</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustration in table 4.10 indicated that majority 100(83%) earned kshs 3000 and below 20(17%) earned kshs 5000 and non earned above 5000. This meant bullfighting did not add value to the living standards to the dwellers of Ikolomani south.

4.4.3 Income from bull rearing activities

The researcher wanted to know if the dwellers got any income from the bulls geared towards improving the living standards. The results were shown in table 4.7 below:

Table 4.11 Income from bull rearing activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of earning</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sell of bull itself</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull fight matches</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving female and tourist visits</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the illustration in table 4.11 most earnings from bulls were through sell of the bull 251 (74%) bull matches 51(15%) and serving female and tourist visits 37(11%). When the respondents were interviewed they stated that bull fighting was purely for recreation and not making business.
### 4.4.4 Time taken to nurture and prepare a bull

The researcher wanted to know if the preparation of a bull for a fight and general growth had an influence on standards of living of the dwellers. The results were as presented in table 4.12

#### Table 4.12 Time taken for preparation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time taken for preparation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 months</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the illustration above, majority 71 (59%) prepare bulls within 2 weeks followed by 35 (29%) within 1 months and 1 week 14(12%). The higher the frequency the bigger the impact on the economic position of the family hence lowering living standards since bull fight is expensive.

### 4.4.5 Drug taking during feeding of a bull and fighting

The researcher wanted to know if drugs were used during bullfighting activities. This element was important because intoxicated people do not work towards improving standards of living. The results were as presented in table 4.13

#### Table 4.13 Drug taking during bullfighting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug use by caretaker</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of drugs</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non use of drugs</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustrations in table 4.13 indicated that majority 281(83%) bulls care takers intoxicated themselves as they did the same to the bull. This meant that little was done towards life improvement hence low standards of living.
4.5 How patriarchy influences living standards of people of Ikolomani South

In this section the researcher wanted to know the patriarchal characteristics which influenced the standards of living. The researcher asked respondents to give information on women battering and resource utilization.

4.5.1 Women battering

The researcher was interested in knowing if women were battered. This element was important because it impacted on the family’s well-being hence low standards of living. Results were as presented in table 4.14

Table 4.14 women battering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wife battering</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 4.14 indicated that women were battered in this community majority 241(71%). This meant that development time was wasted during the period these families were in war hence lowering standards of living.

4.5.2 The house-hold bread winners

The researcher was interested in knowing the type of bread winners. This was important because it indicated the level of influence on standards of living. The results were presented in table 4.15 below:

Table 4.15 types of bread winner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bread winner</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority 176(52%) of bread winners in households were fathers, followed by mothers, 122(36%) and children 41(12%) when interviewed the respondents sighted that the culture did not allow
women to be heads of households. This discourages whatever effort children and mothers could do in improving living standards.

4.5.3 Men empowering women on family resources

The researcher wanted to know if men empowered women on family resources in this society. This element was important because empowered women contributed immensely on economic growth of a society hence had an influence over living standards of the people. The results were as presented in table 4.16

Table 4.16 women empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women empowerment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the illustration in table 4.16 majority 247(73%) indicated women were not empowered on family resources 92(27%) indicated that women were empowered with family resources. This meant a reduction in family output hence low standards of living. When men were interviewed, they reiterated that the women would look down upon them which were against the norms of this society.

4.5.4 Respondents’ knowledge of importance of empowering women

In this aspect the researcher wanted to know if the respondents knew the importance of empowering women for economic growth. The suggestions given included yes and no. The results were as presented in table 4.17.

Table 4.17 knowledge on importance of empowering women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge of importance of Women empowerment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution in table 4.17 above indicated that majority 220(65%) of the respondents had a negative response. To them it was irrelevant since a home was for a man in this society. 119(35%) responded positively. When leaders of this area were interviewed, they said male chauvinism was a stumbling block to improving living standards.
4.5.5 Respondents’ comments on how women can be empowered

The intention of the researcher in this section wanted to know the respondents comments on how to empower women at family level. From the responses given in the questionnaire it was noted that most respondents felt woman could not do things on their own without male guidance in this society. This was an indication that the dwellers of Ikolomani south were still bound by the old culture that the place for women was the kitchen.

4.6 Dependency ratio factors

The researchers concerns was to establish whether dependency ratio had an influence on standards of living of the dwellers of Ikolomani south division aspects addressed were meals and income.

4.6.1 Meals eaten by the dwellers in a day

The researcher was interested in knowing the meals eaten by dwellers in a day. This aspect was important for it gave an indicator of the level of the standards of living. The results were as presented in the table 4.18 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Meal</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Meals</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3meals</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustration indicated majority 203(60%) had one meal in a day, 88(26%) two meals and 48 (14%) 3 meals. This interpretation meant rural dwellers of Ikolomani south had low standards of living.
4.6.2 Presence of illegitimate children

The researcher was interested in this aspect. It was important since it bloated the nuclear families hence interfering with the family investment plans. The results were as presented in table 4.19 below:

### Table 4.19 Illegitimate children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illegitimate presence</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results indicated that there was presence of illegitimate children majority 198(57%). This in interpretation was that family sizes were bloated hence interfering with investment plans. This led to low standards of living.

4.6.3 Unemployed youth economic activities

The researcher was interested in this aspect because many idling youth personnel resource would result into unnecessary over-dependency hence culminating into undesirable behaviour which escalate dependency hence negatively influence the living standards. The results were as presented in table 4.20

### Table 4.20 involvement of youth in economic activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for a job</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employed</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>339</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the illustration in table 4.20 majority of the youth 230(68%) continued depending on their parents in view of waiting for employment as opposed to those who engaged in small self employed economic activities 109(32%). This meant high dependency ratio which had a direct negative influence on living standards of Ikolomani south dwellers.
4.6.4 Leaders views over key issues in this area for example women battering, school dropouts drug use during bull fight results were as presented in table 4.14 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaders View</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School dropout</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug use</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women battering</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral feeding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illustrations show that drug abuse was on the increase, this meant in interpretation that dwellers were more involved in drug taking than improving their own lives hence low standards of living.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction
Chapter five focuses on the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Summary of findings
The study revealed that house hold with family responsibility in Ikolomani South division comprised of aged between 36-50 as the majority 36-50 with the highest percentage of 44% followed by 21-35 with 24% from ages 51-65 and over they steadily started offloading responsibility. Majority (69%) of the dwellers were married. It was also noted that most dwellers had low level of education.

On funeral activities, the study revealed that the majority of the dwellers 172(51%) took one week to bury their dead relatives. This was a long period which seriously depleted the family resources. This left them without anything after burial. It was also noted that both deceased who passed on at home and hospital were preserved in the morgue, hence transportation was a must. In transportation majority dwellers 251(74%) prestigiously transported caskets in convoy of vehicles irrespective of their impact on the family resources. The study also revealed that majority 298(88%) of the bereaved families fed the mourners. The most expensive vehicle hearse was preferred and used by many 200(59%). This was a real expensive affair which impoverished the families leading to low standards of living.

On bullfighting activities majority 251(74%) got income from sale of the bull itself. Bull fighting activity was purely a recreational activity the earning from the bullfight matches was kshs3000/= and in two weeks which negligible in terms of improving living standards in comparison to the expenditure of preparation. Majority 71(59%) took two weeks to prepare a bull for a fight. It was quite expensive to prepare a bull for a fight. During preparation, majority 281(83%) used drugs to intoxicate the animals as well as themselves. This led to poor production hence low standards of living since there was now no difference between the bull and the caretaker who was to be more productive.

Woman participation in development was hampered that is majority 241(71%) were battered hence a lot of time was spent in nursing the beatings at the expense of development hence poverty set in. Majority 176(52%) of the men were major bread winners and the women
were looked at the kitchen was their place. This discouraged whatever effort women could do to improve living standards.

On dependency ratio, majority dwellers 203(60%) could only afford one meal in a day. There was presence of large families depending on few bread winners. Families were bloated as a result of illegitimate children. This interfered with family investment plans. The leaders views confirmed this findings as when interviewed their responses concurred with questionnaire responses.

5.2 Conclusion

Dwellers in Ikolomani south division appeased their dead relatives luxuriously at the expense of family resources for the remaining members. Bereaved families took responsibility of feeding mourners. This was a competitive edge where families showed their might even though it affected their living standards. Bullfighting was purely recreational and its preparation was accompanied with drug intoxication. Most income was from sale of the bull itself. This society was highly patriarchal as they considered the kitchen as a place for women and not in real society development activities They were not willing to empower women for economic growth. Dependency ratio was high hence hindered investment plans therefore vicious cycle of poverty in the society as eminent.

5.3 Recommendations

The study recommends that campaigns should be made to sensitize the community that dead relatives should be buried within the shortest time and avoid unnecessary spending on convoy transport. The general society should stop exploiting bereaved families by comparing who prepared nice meals when his/her relative passed on and instead should support the bereaved by helping feed mourners from far away. Bullfighting activities should be improved to create jobs that is making it tourist attraction and avoiding undesirable behavior like drug intoxication. Women should be involved in development activities and not battering them. Issues should be discussed amicably. Dwellers should take full responsibility of their behavior to avoid cases of illegitimacy hence improve on their investment plans. The youth should be encouraged and supported to get involved in income generating activities to reduce over dependence cases.
5.4 Suggestions for further research

1. Further research to be carried out on standards of living of the rural dwellers.
2. A similar study is done elsewhere with a larger population than the one covered in this study.
3. A detailed analysis to be done on the effect of cultural activities in promoting standards of living of the rural dwellers.

5.5 Contribution to the body of knowledge.

The table below shows the contribution of the gains to be realized from the study which will add knowledge to the present situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Contribution of knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To determine how funeral activities influence standards of living of rural dwellers in Ikolomani South division.</td>
<td>Effect of funeral activities on living standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To examine how bull fighting influences standards of living of rural dwellers in Ikolomani South division.</td>
<td>Bull fighting factors affecting living standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>To establish how patriarchy influences standards of living of rural dwellers of Ikolomani South division.</td>
<td>Effects of patriarchy on living standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>To assess how dependency ratio influences standards of living or Rural dwellers in Ikolomani South Division.</td>
<td>Dependency ratio factors which affect living standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES

Aristotle; Action and prudence in Aquinas
Clarendon press, oxford.
David Konstan. A life worthy of the Gods, the Materialist psychology of Epicurus
Parmenides Las Vegas mv 2008
David sedley. Lucretius and the Transformation of Greek wisdom
Cambridge University press, Cambridge English 1998
Daniel west Berg. Right practical reason


http://www.ehow.com/list 6030508 government grants funeral expenses html#ixzz2z6u GxGpj

HindomDm with His Epistemology and more particularly with his physics
Faucler, Kane x, Nebula


Kyosti Arovuori and Jukka Kola (2006), Farmers choice on multifunctional targeted policy measures on agricultural economics a discussion paper.


Lagule and Gatumu: Essentials of Educational Statistics EAEP Nairobi, Kampala.


Mead (1997) the new partnership supervision approaches to poverty. Brookings institution press Washington DC.


SIDA’s Regional Soil Conservation Unit RSCU (1997).

Strickland R.S. (2004) : To have and to hold Women’s property and inheritance rights in Sub-Saharan Africa – International Centre for Research on women (ICRW). 4th
Summit meeting of heads of state Arusha Tanzania (November 30th 1999 pg. 68) Secretariat.

Taylor (1871) Primitive culture. John Murray publishers Albermarle street London (1871)


Tuyzere AP (2009) Gender and development, the role of religion and culture, Fountain Kampala Uganda.


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1:
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MASINGU KENNEDY
P.O. BOX
KAKAMEGA.

THE D.O, IKOLOMANI SOUTH,
KAKAMEGA SOUTH DISTRICT,
P.O. BOX
KHAYEGA.

REF: PERMISSION TO ADMINISTER RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student of The University of Nairobi undertaking a Master Degree in Project Planning and Management Registration No. L50/61060/2010. As part of the requirement, I am carrying out research entitled “Influence of Socio-Cultural Practices on Living standards.”

I do therefore kindly request for your permission to carry out research in your area. The information gathered is meant for education purpose. The information will be treated with utmost confidentiality. I will highly appreciate the support you will provide towards the success of my study.
Thank you.
Yours faithfully,

MASINGU KENNEDY
APPENDIX II

DWELLERS QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is part of the research project examining the influence of socio-cultural factors on poverty incidence in Ikolomani South Division of Kakamega South District.

Please answer the questions truthfully. Tick the box representing appropriate responses for the following items.

RESPONDENTS PROFILE

1. NAME OF LOCATION ____________________________________________

2. NAME OF SUB-LOCATION _______________________________________

3. Your Sex Male [ ] Female [ ]

4. Your Age (years)
   Under 20 [ ]
   20 - 35 [ ]
   36 – 50 [ ]
   51 - 65 [ ]
   Over 65 [ ]

5. Your Marital Status
   [ ] Married
   [ ] Single
   [ ] Widowed
   [ ] Divorced/Separated
   [ ] Others Specify

6. Your highest completed level of education
   [ ] Primary School
   [ ] Secondary School
   [ ] A level
   [ ] Graduate Degree
   [ ] Master Degree
Any others specify-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7. Have you lost any of your relatives?
Yes ☐ No ☐

8. If yes how long did you take to bury him or her?
   3 days ☐
   1 week ☐
   Over one week ☐

8. If she/he stayed one week and over how did you preserve the body?
   Treated at home ☐
   Took to the mortuary ☐

9. How did you ferry the body from the mortuary?
   Used casket vehicle only ☐
   Used casket vehicle and convoy ☐
   On which particular vehicle was the body put? Hearse ☐ ordinary ☐

10. Who met the funeral expenses?
   Deceased family ☐
   Community ☐
   Others specify…………………………………………………………………………………………

11. Where did you get the funds to do the funeral?
   Borrowed loan ☐
   Sold a piece of land ☐
   Sold a cow/harvest farm ☐
   Harambee ☐

12. Did you say mass/service for the deceased?
   Yes ☐ No ☐
13. Which other ceremony did you perform for the deceased?

- Remembrance/makumbusho
- Shilembe
- Both Shilembe and makumbusho

14. Was the deceased live long house (grave) cemented?

Yes □ No □

15. Did you make any cultural payments?

Yes □ No □

If yes specify………………………………………………………………………………………

**Bull fighting**

16. Do you own a bull for fighting?

Yes □ No □

17. If yes how long do you take to nature as bull for fighting?

- 1 year □
- 2 years □
- 3 years □

18. How much do you spend in feeding a bull in a day

- Kshs 100 □
- Kshs 200 □
- Kshs 300 □
- Over 300 □

19. When the bull is ready and mature to fight how long do you take to prepare a bull from one match to another?

- 1 week □
2 weeks  
3 weeks  
Over three weeks  

20. How much do you earn from one bull fight match
- Kshs 1000  
- Kshs 3000  
- Over Kshs 3000  

21. Averagely how much do you earn from sale of the bull itself_______________

22. how did you utilize earnings from the bull fight match
- Entertaining the family  
- Paying school fees  
- Buying food  
- Treating the animal  
- Other specify__________________________________________

23. Who needs the buy feeding and preparation for a fight?
- The owner  
- The supporters  

24. In case a bull is seriously injured what happens?
- Slaughter and eat  
- Sell at a throw away price  
- Sell at market value  
- Other specify----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

25. What activities accompany a bullfight match?
- Celebration through song and dance only  

Celebrations as you drink traditional brew and smoke

**Dependency ratio**

26. How many members are there in your family?  

27. Do you have any school going relative?  
   Yes □ No □

28. If yes how many………………………………………

29. Who caters for their school needs?  
   Self □ Other relatives □

30. Do you have other dependents’ apart from your nuclear family?  
   Yes □ No □

31. (i) If yes who are they?  
   ……………………………………………………………

   (ii) What are they doing?…………………………………………………………

32. How many meals do you and your family has in a day?  
   Breakfast □
   Lunch □
   Supper □

33. Who is the main bread winner in your family?  
   ……………………………………………………

34. Who cares for the following basic needs?  
   Shelter----------------------------------
   Clothing----------------------------------
   Medication-----------------------------
35. Which is your main source of income?

- Employment  
- Business  
- Farming  
- Patriarchy  

For questions please tick what is appropriate to you

35. Do men work together with women on family resources?
   Yes  
   No  

36. If no what do the men who are not working on family resources do?

…………………………………………………………………….

37. Do married women who do not have a source of income get support from their husbands?
   Yes  
   No  

38. If no how do they survive

……………………………………………………

39. Who controls proceeds from family farming activities

- Father  
- Mother  
- Children  

40. Who offers labour on the following family resources?

- Farm________________________________________
- Livestock___________________________________
- Household___________________________________
- Family businesses_____________________________

41. Have you ever been molested or beaten by your spouse?
   Yes  
   No  

42. If yes how many times? ...........................................

43. Do you know ventures undertaken by your spouse?
   Yes □  No □

44. If yes who manages?
   ..............................................................

45. What can you to ensure that women participate in society development without infringing on your culture?
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   ..........................................................................................................................
   .....
APPENDIX III
OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

**Check list for house holds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>LIVESTOCK</th>
<th>Land size</th>
<th>Crops planted</th>
<th>Crops appearance</th>
<th>Dressing</th>
<th>Health status /Nutritional status</th>
<th>General home state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Shelter**
  - Permanent
  - Semi-permanent
  - Makeshift /temporal

- **LIVESTOCK**
  - Dairy animals
  - Oxen/Bulls
  - Poultry
  - Sheep
  - Goats

- **Land size**
  - Big
  - Average
  - Small

- **Crops planted**
  - Cash crops
  - Food crops

- **Crops appearance**
  - Maintained
  - Not maintained

- **Dressing**
  - Neat
  - Tattered

- **Health status /Nutritional status**
  - Healthy
  - Unhealthy
  - Malnourished Children in the home

- **General home state**
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Well fenced</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No fence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home state set up</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entrance i.e. type of gate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitation**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latrines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Semi-permanent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Racks**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Available</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not available</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX IV
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR LEADERS

1. What are the main sources of income in your Area?
2. Do you have cases of domestic violence in your Area?
3. How often are these cases reported?
4. Do we have children who don’t go to school?
5. Why don’t they go to school?
6. How many meals to people in your location take in a day on average?
7. How often do bullfights take place in your Area?
8. What other activities accompany bullfighting?
9. Do have cases of illegitimate children in your area?
10. How many death cases are reported monthly in your area?
11. How long do they take to bury the deceased?
Appendix V

Interview schedule for bull owners

1. How many bulls do you have?

2. How long have you been in this bull fight activity?

3. In case of nurturing a bull what are they fed on?

4. Who helps you in taking care of the bulls?