KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

M.A. THESIS

TOPIC:
THE HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA AND ITS ROLE IN THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN KENYA.

A THESIS SUBMITTED AS PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY.

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DECEMBER 2001
DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for degree in any other University or any other award.

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DEDICATION

This work is sincerely dedicated to all those who sacrificed their time and resources to serve the needy suffering in the midst of plenty.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

First and foremost I greatly appreciate the support and in particular the encouragement I received from my wife to finish this piece of work. Inspite of all personal achievements, she kept reminding me of unfinished business in the name of "M.A. Thesis". My children Dennis and Mike deserve recognition for their understanding when I needed peace of mind to concentrate on this work.

I also extend my appreciation to my father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends and other people who were concerned about the progress of my work all along. These inspite of my other commitments gave me the strength to work harder.

Great appreciation to all those who made the study a success materially or otherwise. In this particular case I appreciate the support I received from the Hindu council of Kenya. Mr. Pattni P.D. of Hindu Council of Kenya deserves special appreciation for his role of introducing me to the Hindu Council of Kenya and his guidance during data collection period. Mr. Pindolia M.M., Chairman Hindu Council 1996 was of great help too.

My supervisors Dr. Kerre and Dr. Ahemed deserves honour for their guidance and encouragement.
Many more people played crucial roles in making my work easy and without mentioning names, I sincerely extend my heartfelt appreciation for the support.
The study was designed to explore the perceived impact made by the Hindu Council of Kenya in its endeavour to develop and provide social services in Kenya.

The field work for the study was conducted in the city of Nairobi and its environs. It sought to find out the people the Hindu Council of Kenya targets, their characteristics and the assistance they get, methods used to deliver available assistance, peoples perception of Asians role in development and also to explore the problems which face the organisation in it's operations.

The methods used in obtaining data were library research, interview using questionnaires, document review, observations and discussions. The data was analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively and information presented in tables, diagrams percentages and in descriptive forms. Basic need theory was used as a basis for prediction and explanations in the study.

The findings revealed that the Hindu Council of Kenya is impacting positively in many areas of development and provision of social services in Kenya. However it was facing many problems as a result of the methods it uses to deliver the services and also due to the peoples attitude towards Asians in general.
It is therefore recommended that the council develops modern approaches to deliverance of services. It is also recommended that there is need for co-ordination of NGOs activities in Kenya. It was observed that the Government should play more active role in making NGOs operate effectively.
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ABBREVIATIONS

SAPS - Structural Adjustment Programmes
IMF - International Monetary Fund
KIE - Kenya Institute of Education
GNP - Gross National Product
NGO - Non Governmental Organisations
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Social service sector is a crucial component in any progressive development, both in developed and developing nations. Development studies tend to assume that the content of development is economic, yet non-economic aspects play a key role (Tadaro 1977). The physical well-being of a people can be achieved through the attainment of basic social services which result in a healthy, literate and employed population which is a better investment and an essential beginning for any development.

Social Services vary from one society to another in terms of nature and content.

However, common and essential services can be identified as those related to health, education, employment, housing and social infrastructure and include transport facilities, electricity supply, water supply and communication services. Others are personal and community welfare services such as services to the handicapped, women, children, old people, family counselling as well as community development services, urban planning which may include urban land use, environmental control, waste disposal,
sewage and draining system, as well as recreational and tourism services (Onokerhoraye 1984).

The provision of these social services in developing countries is inadequate. In Kenya for instance, it is the duty of the Government to provide social services, but presently majority of Kenyans do not adequately gain access to these essential services. One of the major reasons has been due to high population growth rate which exceeds the rate of expansion of these social service facilities. Other factors include corruption, structural adjustment programmes (SAPS), limited resources, poor mismanagement and unfair distribution. However, it is noted that NGOs, charitable organizations, local and international donor communities play an important role in supplementing individual and the Government efforts (Chepkwony 1987).

Multi- and - bilateral government agencies and departments are exploring possible areas and methods of co-operation with NGOs in their development efforts in Kenya (Kinyanjui 1987 and Chepkwony 1987). For example Ware (1989) points out that in Britain charitable organizations have been used as agents of public policy and assist in provision of essential services. However, the Zimbabwe Social Work Journal (1995) on social development in Africa, reports that in most developing countries there is enormous duplication of efforts by NGOs as they seem to compete
with one another. Where one NGO could be effective, two or more were involved in doing exactly the same development activities in the same area without interacting among themselves. There is therefore a need for integrated development approach among the NGO's and Government agencies.

In Kenya there are many Asian charitable organisations. Some of them are Hindu Council of Kenya, the Asian Foundation, the Aga Khan Foundation, the Chandaria Foundation, the Young Muslim Association and the Ismaili Khojas.

1.2 THE HINDU COUNCIL

The Hindu Council which is a non-profit making institution has been operating in Kenya for many years. The organisation enjoy charitable institutional status and privileges. Members to this institution have one common religious belief, "the Hindu faith", and therefore has international linkages and in parts of the world where the Hindu faith has following. Its head offices here in Kenya are in the city of Nairobi, in addition to the branches in other major cities such as Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Machakos. The council provides its services through four main programmes, namely, relief and welfare services programme, Health programme, Educational programme and religious programme. It offers services like providing funds to schools for books, fees and construction,
medical expenses, rents, counselling, books, food distribution to the hunger stricken and construction of health centres. According to the Hindu deep (September 1994) Hindu Council is involved in various development activities ranging, from giving relief food, medical services, to educational services. However, Asians have been accused of being economic Mercenaries out to grab what they can and go (Seidenberg 1983). But Abrev (1974) observes that in colonial days in Kenya, Asians development of schools, hospitals and other social facilities was to serve their interest only.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Development and provision of social services in Kenya and in many other developing countries has greatly been affected by the hard economic tides being experienced. The majority of Kenyans are unable to meet their basic needs and gain access to health services, education, food, clothing, shelter, employment, social infrastructure and recreational facilities. This is a drawback to the Kenya Government's commitment to elimination of poverty, ignorance and diseases as spelt out in sessional paper number 10 of 1965.

Due to limited social and economic resources, there is a high rate of school drop-outs, unemployment, crime, suffering of the sick, high death rate, prostitution, Juvenile delinquency, child
neglect, poor sanitation, inadequate and dirty water, poor sewage system, transport problems, housing problem and lack infrastructural facilities. These problems are experienced both in the rural and urban areas. Those affected most are the poor, the aged, children and physically or mentally handicapped.

The Government's efforts to develop and provide social services in Kenya are being supplemented by non-Government organisation, charitable institutions and even by international and local donor communities.

The role of the Hindu Council of Kenya as a social institution and as well as a popular movement among other NGO's prompted the author to this document to undertake an assessment to ascertain the contribution of such organisations to National development. The researcher is more interested to find out the role they play in helping people to access such social and economic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, education, health, water, housing, employment and other social infrastructure. The perceived impact the Hindu Council is making was analysed to see whether or not they are contributing in any way to the bringing up of a healthy, literate and employed population in Kenya, which is vital for progressive development.
1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study explores the perceived impact of the Hindu Council of Kenya in its endeavour to develop and provide social services in Kenya. The study has pursued the following specific objectives:

(1) To identify the people it targets, their characteristics and the assistance they receive.

(2) To establish the methods used to help the needy and to establish the perceived impact the assistance has on the recipients.

(3) To identify the problems facing the Hindu council in its operations.

(4) To study clearly beneficiaries' perception of the Asians role in development and provision of social services in Kenya.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, the following research questions were formulated as a guideline:

(1) Who benefits from the charity given by the
organisations?

(2) What kind of assistance do they give?

(3) What criteria does the organisation use to identify the beneficiaries to receive assistance?

(4) What methods do they use in administering the charity?

(5) Do they try to address the root cause of the problems facing their clients or they just deal with the symptoms of the problems?

(6) What is the perceived impact of the organization on those who receive their charity?

(7) What are the beneficiaries' attitudes towards Asians in relation to their participation in development activities?

(8) In what way(s) does the organization relate to the Government and other NGO's in her activities?

(9) What are the problems facing the organization in its development activities?

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study is concerned with the participation of the Hindu Council in the development of social services in Kenya and it purposely confines itself to the work of the of Hindu Council of Kenya in Nairobi. The study has been limited to Nairobi due to time factor and lack of adequate resources to cover it's activities in other
parts of the country. The institution has been chosen for being one of the largest Asian charitable organization running many projects in the city and for being an umbrella body for Hindu religious Asian Community.

The study has pursued an integrated approach of the entire work of the organization, thereby focusing on the role of the organization and its perceived impact on those it focuses.

1.7 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted at a time we are witnessing an active attempt on the part Non-Governmental Organisations to combat rampant social economic and political crises that face the poor. Most of Western donor agencies have lost faith in the Governments of the Third World to bring change for majority of the people, and are turning towards working with NGO's. The study therefore act as a springboard for future academic researches on the role of charitable institutions in development in Kenya and also on the role of Asians in Kenya's Social economic and political development.

Available studies like those conducted by Walji (1980), Nazareth (1981), Seidenberg (1983), Liszka (1967), Bhatt (1976) and Nasaem (1975) tend to concentrate on the Asians' role in economic and
political spheres in Kenya, and very little has been done on their role in social development. The study has attempted to enrich and update available literature on Asians' role in development in Kenya.

The study is based in Nairobi because the organization under study has many activities in the area. The choice was also due to its accessibility owing to the fact that the researcher has limited time and resources.

The findings of this study will also be useful to the NGOs and Government agencies which deal with development and provision of social services in our communities.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS AS USED IN THE STUDY

For the purpose of this research, the following terms have been defined to suit the context in which they are being used in this thesis.

Asians: The term is used interchangeably with the term Indians to denote immigrants from the Sub-Continent of India before its partition in 1947 and will thus include both Indians and Pakistanians and those born here in Kenya, whether Kenya citizens
Charitable organizations: Refers to either all those persons, organizations and institutions in the society, whose goals involve primarily charity action and the organization is neither made to, nor paid to do, but rather what they do out of some expectations of psychic benefit or commitment to some value, ideal or common interest. The term is used interchangeably with voluntary organizations and Non-Governmental organizations. Their purpose must be exclusively charitable in law.

Development: It is a process which refer to the general improvement of the social and economic conditions of the people.

Social Services: Services provided for a social motive in terms of fulfilling the needs of an individual, a group or the community at large. These may be in such areas as education, health, housing, infrastructure, personal and community welfare etc.

Impact: What is believed to have been produced whether positive or negative as a result of an input. This will include changes in health status, educational accessibility, food supply and recreational facilities.

Clients: These are individuals, groups or a community who have
contact with the organization in its service provision or delivery arrangements. They might have initiated the contact themselves or they might have been referred to the organization by a second party, or the organization itself might have initiated the contact.

**Beneficiaries:** Those who have gained from the service of the organization.

**Accessibility:** This means the ease with which an individual client, a group or a community obtains assistance from the organization.

**SAPS:** Structural adjustment programmes.

**Hindu Council:** An Asian charitable institution based in city of Nairobi and running various charitable development activities in different parts of Kenya.

**Social Development:** General improvement in relation to both social and economic indicators such as literacy level, poverty level, happiness, freedom, mortality rate, nutritional rate, housing, crime rate, energy consumption rate, stock market, incomes towards gross national product and gross domestic product etc.
Prominent Community Members: They are opinion leaders like religious leaders, women and youth leaders, politicians, professionals like teachers, lawyers, doctors etc.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, literature has been reviewed on Asians and their background in Kenya. Their historical background has been traced as well as their economic, political and social activities in the past to the present.

Government and other developmental partners like internal monetary fund and World Bank, policies on Development have been reviewed. Relevant Theories to the study have also been looked at in this chapter.

2.2 GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government Policy as spelt out in social welfare division in the ministry of culture and social services, encourages voluntary organizations to shoulder more responsibilities in the provision of social services in the country (policy guideline department of social services 1983).

The division supports voluntary organizations by way of grants and training through Kenya National Council of social services.
Mutiso (1982) outlines an historical note on the development of social services policy since 1963. However, with all these good policies Meck (1971) observes that due to financial constrains, many social programmes are not operational. For example, in the Education sector many children have dropped out of school due to lack of basic educational facilities, among other factors.

The role played by NGOs in supplementing Government efforts in development is said to be of great importance (Posarac 1980). Kobia (1985) observes that most of these charitable organisation are owned by none-Kenyans but of late Kenyans through the "Harambee" spirit are contributing alot to development of social services in the country. To encourage this spirit the Government has exempted charitable institution from paying some taxes.

The results of this study are important in filling the existing gap on the role of Asians in social development. The literature reviewed has shown emphasizes on their economic and political role, and very little has been done on this area. This is in recent studies like those done by Walji (1988), Nazareth (1981), Seidenbery (1983), Bhah (1976), Naseem (1975) and Liska (1967).

The literature review has also pointed out the important role played by NGO's and charitable institutions in development as
pointed out by Wandolo (1992), Okeyo (1983), Kinyanjui (1987), Kobia (1985) and Chepkwony (1987). However, adequate focus has not been made on Asian NGOs and charitable institutions and their role in provision and development of social service in Kenya, and thus there is need to look at one and assess its contribution.

The literature review has also pointed out that most of the Western donor agencies have lost faith in the Government and are channelling their development Aid through NGOs Church and charitable institutions. It will therefore be important to analyses the role played by an Asian organization, the Hindu Council of Kenya in development in Kenya and especially at this time when Kenya is experiencing the effects of saps.

2.3 **STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES (SAPs) AND THEIR EFFECTS ON PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

The SAPs advocated by International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in the 1980's and 1990's indicated the need for Governments to:

i) Cut down spending particularly on services like health, housing, water and education.

ii) Removal of import controls and price controls.

iii) Devaluation of currencies in order for foreigners to buy our goods.

iv) Have tight control of money supply and credit in order to do
away with inflation and raise interest rates to encourage savings.

vi) Address political liberalization or pluralism and the questions of human rights.

The overall result of this was to solve the fiscal and trade imbalance and to improve the capacity of the government to service their debts. Government developments and social services initiatives were to be suspended for better allocation of resources, increased economic efficiency and growth. SAPs have contributed to suffering to rural and urban poor, female headed households, children, aged, displayed overcrowded in slums, victims of drought, refugees, urban wage earners, unemployed, under employed and women among others.

These SAPs among other factors, have greatly affected the social service sector. Consequently, many Kenyans are unable to meet their basic needs. For examples in our public health institutions, medicine is not only missing but also the paper for the doctor to make prescriptions. Those who cannot afford to get services from private institutions are greatly suffering.

The African family has been greatly and negatively affected to extent that their eating expenditures have gone down with changes
in eating habits, leisure activities are unaffordable, leading to family conflicts and tensions, children pushed to streets, early marriages, illicit trades like brewing of local brews, prostitution, child abuse, school drop out, high crime rate, dependency on alcoholism and drug abuse. However, the SAPs have some advantages. They have made people be wise spenders, people have accepted family planning, women have joined workforce, free market has led to availability of goods and low prices, introduction of multi-party politics and thus freedom of speech and association, and tight control of money supply.

It is worth noting that today, IMF and World Bank are not any more keen on these policies since they have realised they are not applicable in African States. The policies have resulted in suffering of the poor and also exposing less developed countries economies to unhealthy competition from developed countries economies. In most African Countries, the social services sector has been greatly affected by these SAPs and the poor can hardly meet their basic needs.

2.4 ASIANS AND THEIR BACKGROUND IN KENYA

Before the analysis of Hindu Council of Kenya and its contribution to development and provision of social services in Kenya, we first attempts to present the economic, political and social context
within which the Asians have been operating. The term "**Asian**" is used interchangeably with the term "Indians" to mean immigrants from the sub-continent of India before its partition in 1947 and will thus include both Indians and Pakistanis as immigrants and those born in Kenya whether citizens or not. Their contact with East Africa according to Walji (1980), Ghali (1970), Bhatt (1976), and Vincent (1969) can be traced back to many centuries, mainly because of their long established trading activities between India and Africa. However, majority of those who settled in Kenya did so in the present century. They were attracted by prospects of employment and trade in East Africa and also due to push factors in their mother country. By 1969 population census, the Asians numbered 139,037 which was 1.2% of the total Kenyan population. Walji (1980) argues that despite their very small number vis-a-vis the total population of the country, they are a highly visible minority, because of their colour and economic position which is not proportional to their numbers, as well as due to their urban concentration.

2.5. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Given the above scenario, available literature points out that the economic role Asians play in this country is very crucial. They were in the forefront in introduction of money economy in East Africa. They also introduced imported consumer goods and acted as
main outlets for East African goods. Their role in construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway was quite crucial as noted by Nasaem (1975). After the completion of the railway some labourers went back to their mother country while some were left behind giving services in private and public sectors. According to Ghai (1970), the Asians main economic contribution takes the form of capital, high level skills and entrepreneurship in sectors other than small scale retail. They are found in small scale trade, wholesale, manufacturing, import and export trade, and in service industry. However, in many spheres they are accused of corruption, exploitation and discrimination. They are also perceived and accused of contributing to economic mismanagement.

2.6 POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION

Asians role in Kenya politics has been limited due to race relationships, which Bhatt (1976) blames on the historical development of the country.

The rivalry, animosity and antagonism between different races had its origin in the colonial period. However, looking at pre-colonial, colonial, and after independence, some Asians have shown interest in Kenya politics. Some actively participated in struggle for Kenya independence, even though according to Seildenberg (1983) their role was not sufficiently recognized by
Africans and Europeans. Some Asians supported African struggle for independence, like Harry Thuku and his young Kikuyu Association received allot of financial and moral support (Bhatt 1976 and Seidenberg 1983). After Kenya attained it's independence majority of Asians took a low profile while a few went in to active politics with some making it to parliament. However, they are facing hostility from some politicians of the likes of Hon. Matiba and Hon. Shikuku who have threatened to expel them once they come to power (Daily Nation March 12th, 1996). These politicians claim that the Asians are corrupt and arrogant. However, there are those who have defended them lead by Kenya head of state.

2.7 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Asians participation in development and provision of social services in Kenya is seen clearly through their charitable institutions or NGOS. There are many such organization primarily established to assist the needy in the community. Abreu (1974), observed that majority of the Asians started schools on religious ground and to serve their children. However, today these schools have developed to large secular schools which serve all races.

A government report (Government printer 1950) sheds doubts on who these Asian charitable institutions benefit. But according to
Hindu deep (September 1994), one of the most important activities of these organization is giving relief and welfare services to individuals regardless of their race. The magazine cites cases in which they have participated in giving voluntary services. In May 1994 the Hindu council organized a medical camp at Kiambu health centre where medical practitioners from various fields provided free medical services. In education the Hindu Council Co-operates with Kenya Institute of Education (K.I.E) in preparation and revision of Hindu religious education syllabus and books used in primary, secondary schools and colleges. From the above literature it is clear Asians are actively involved in development and provision of social services like in fields of education, health, social infrastructure and other sectors. It is therefore necessary, to assess and establish the impact they are making on these areas.

2.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The primary objective of a sociological theory is to provide a basis for the prediction and explanation of social behaviour. Relevant theories to this study have been identified, some of which include: Functionalism, Basic Need Theory and Composition Theory. This study will use only Basic Need Theory, because of its appropriateness in analyzing the role Hindu Council of Kenya is playing in development. Compositional Theory, for instances
which could have been used in this study emerged from Chicago School of determinists. Oscar Lewis (1965) one of the advocates of this theory argues that the "culture of poverty" is a distinct way of life, a feature found among the lowest class of population and is actually an integrated set of norms, values and behaviour characterized by those living in poverty. The culture of poverty tends to be perpetuated from one generation to another. However, radical Marxists argue that poverty is perpetrated by capitalism. This theory is considered not the best in this study because of its focus on urban population and its emphasis on poverty.

The other theory, Functionalism emphasizes the contribution made by a part of some whole to a society or a culture and integration of parts of the same whole. Parsons argued that every society has institutions, statuses, roles and norms and each function in maintaining stability of the society as a whole (Ian 1980). The theory could be used to analyze the contribution made by the charitable institution under study to maintain stability in the society. However, it has limitations in that it emphasises the integration approach, yet the focus of the study is on the impact the organisation is making on those who receive assistance and public perception on its existence. The theory emphasizes systems and how they function but fails to account for how things change.

The theory considered more appropriate for this study is the Basic
Need Theory which is widely used in psychological and sociological studies. Abraham Maslow is said to be the brainchild of the theory which went on to be popular among psychologists and sociologists.

THE BASIC NEEDS THEORY

The basic need theory has its roots in the structuralist school advocated by Levi-Strauss, Nadel Gerth and Mills, Parson and Merton (Abraham 1982). It emphasizes the non-economic aspects of measurement and analysis of causes of development.

Structuralists point out that the increased access to market in the developed countries and the high rate of GNP growth do not automatically ensure better living standards for the most needy within the poor countries. By confining development to a strictly economic framework, there is failure to recognize that impediments to economic development often lie in social structure. The physical well being of the people became the center of development. Todaro (1977) points out that without sustained and continuous economic progress at the individual, as well as at societal level, the realization of the human potential would not be possible. One has to "have enough in order to be more" Rising per capita incomes, the elimination of absolute poverty, greater employment opportunities and lessening of income inequalities,
therefore constitute the necessary but not the sufficient condition for development.

The basic human needs include food, clothing, shelter, household furnishing, access to basic services like education, wealth, water, sanitation and other infrastructure, and finally access to productive employment and mass participation in decision making and implementation (Wandolo 1992).

A basic function of all economic activity, therefore, is to provide as many people as possible with the means of overcoming the helplessness and misery arising from lack of food, shelter, health and protection.

Development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has through some combination of social, economic, and institutional process, secured the means for better life. In this case Todaro (1977) identifies three objectives of development:–

1) To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection.

2) To raise levels of living in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and greater attention to enhance material well being and also to generate
greater individual and national self-esteem.

3) To expand the range of economic and social choice to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence, not only in relation to other people and states, but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

From this approach there is a greater insight into the importance of the human factor in development. It also emphasizes the improvement in living conditions of people as an essential precondition for development, amongst major objectives.

The advocates of the Basic Need Theory argue that a healthy, literate and employed population is a better investment and essential beginning for any development.

Kenya like any other nation in the world has been working closely with NGOs, charitable institutions, Religious institutions, local and international donor communities in bringing up a healthy nation.

The theory has thus been used to analyze the contribution made by the Hindu Council of Kenya in development and the provision of social services in Kenya. This theory is considered more appropriate than others because it emphasizes peoples well being which leads to faster economic development. Basic needs have to
be met in order to ensure a healthy nation. Efforts of the institution under study to provide social services are in line with the Basic Need Theory with regard to the importance of the non-economic indicators of measuring development. The impact it is making has been analyzed by looking at the social aspects of the targeted people. The study has looked at whether their contributions help in increasing the availability and widening the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods, raising levels of living and in expanding the range and social choice to individuals.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Sociological research Methodology can be defined as the way and means of data generation and analysis in research (Awuodo 1987). Under this we will look at the site on which the research is based, sampling procedure, sample size, sources of data, methods of data collection and techniques of data processing and analysis.

3.2 AREA OF STUDY

The study was conducted in Nairobi Province in Kenya and areas neighbouring the city. This is where the Hindu council of Kenya has its head office and runs several activities in different parts of the city.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

The study took a sample of a hundred respondents drawn from the beneficiaries of Hindu Council services and were drawn from the four programmes of the organization. All programme workers involved in the organization development activities were also
interviewed. The four programme coordinators were interviewed.

3.4 **SAMPLING PROCEDURE:**

Sampling is a method in research where proportion of the parent population is selected for study (Devaus 1986). The study first focus on the overall co-ordinator of the organization. More data have been acquired from the four programme coordinators and other field workers. All programmes have been given equal opportunities.

The third focus has been on the organization's beneficiaries. The beneficiaries list was provided by the four programme coordinators. Simple random sampling was used to select beneficiaries from each programme. Names in each category were written on different pieces of paper and put in a box. The required number was then picked from this box. Twenty five beneficiaries from each of the four programmes were chosen and interviewed by the researcher depending on their role in the community. Social community workers in the Ministry of Culture were interviewed in areas where Hindu Council runs projects. One programme Officer from NGOs working in the same area with Hindus Council was interviewed.
3.5 **SOURCES OF DATA**

The study has utilized both primary and secondary sources in obtaining the required information.

The primary data has been gathered from the organization beneficiaries, the organization workers and key respondents such as organization Chairman, Government Officials, prominent community members and officials of other NGOs working in the same area. Field observations were made. The secondary sources of data included documents with relevant data, from libraries, the organization records, related ministry records and Archival records.

3.6 **RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

This study has employed a number of data collection techniques and instruments as follows:-

**Data Collection Techniques**

i) **Key Informant Interviews:**

Three interview schedules were organised. The first one (Appendix I) was meant to facilitate collection of relevant information from the Hindu Council of Kenya overall development co-ordinator.
While the second one (Appendix IV) was administered to the organization beneficiaries. The third interview guide (Appendix V) was used to gather data from ministry of culture and social services social development officers in the area. The method was preferred for the study because it guarantees accuracy, increased channel of answering questions, elimination of ambiguity as ambiguous questions were clarified.

ii) Observations:

This method was used for effective understanding of some issues as observed and probe done for clarity. Visits were made on project sites. Photographs were taken.

iii) Documentary Review

Data relevant to the study was reviewed from the organization records, books and journals, libraries, records available in relevant ministries and other charitable organizations and archival records. The organization annual reports, evaluation reports, minutes from executive committee and from general meetings and annual financial statements of general income and expenditure were reviewed.
Data Collection Tools/Instruments

i) Questionnaire

Two questionnaires were used (Appendix II and III). Appendix II was used to get data from the four organisation programme coordinators. While appendix III was for Hindu Council Workers in various programmes. The questionnaires had mainly open-ended questions and a few closed questions.

ii) Unstructured questions:

This tool of data collection was applied on two occasions. The first case was in situations where questions arose during scheduled interview which required further probing for more information deemed necessary. Secondly they were used in gathering information from the respondents. On-the-spot field evaluations were undertaken on beneficiaries.

3.7 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data collected was tabulated, edited and computed. Questionnaires were booked to ensure sample list was adhered to, clerical editing was done to ensure no misinformation. Listing of responses was done, identifying the range of responses and
designing a coding frame to categorize the responses. This was put in to the computer for further processing. Social distance technique (scale) advocated by Bogardus was used to measure peoples attitude's where feelings were categorized and tabulated (Young 1977). The study was mainly qualitative, but a number of cases Descriptive statistics were used in data analysis.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this chapter is to present data collected from the field. The role of Hindu council of Kenya in development and provisions of social services is not easy to quantify. The presentation here will be mainly descriptive due to the character of data collected. The findings have unrevealed much on the organization's social development programmes and their target groups, perceived impact it is making, peoples attitudes towards the organisation and Asians in general and problems facing its operations.

4.2 HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA: OPERATIONS AND STRUCTURE

The activities of the organisation are guided by it's objectives as stated in its constitution. It is a non-political entity and has the following objectives:

(a) To form a union of all Hindu organisations established or to be established and operating in Kenya.

(b) To promote religious, social and cultural welfare of Hindus residing in Kenya.
(c) To promote, support and organise such activities as might encourage the advancement, spread and propagation of Hindu culture, philosophy and religion.

(d) To promote and co-ordinate the activities of Hindu communities in Kenya with a view to advocating, safeguarding and protecting the interests and general welfare and betterment of the Hindus residing in Kenya.

(e) To strive for and guide Hindu in achieving social, cultural and religious upliftment.

(f) To establish Branches throughout the republic of Kenya for better administration of the council's activities and implementation of its objects.

(g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of any charitable association or institution and to subscribe the benefit of the residents of Kenya.

(h) To print, publish or cause to be printed and published and to distribute books, booklets, leaflets, newsletters, magazines and other periodicals and other media of communications for the purpose of giving information with regard to the work of council and for furtherance of its objectives.

(i) To establish institutions of learning, including study classes and libraries.

(j) To arrange cultural exhibitions, programmes, seminars,
conventions and conferences and such other activities to transmit and advance religion generally.

(k) To arrange financial and other assistance for the relief of poverty and advancement of education for residents in Kenya.

(l) To coordinate and participate in activities of Hindu organisations.

(m) To promote harmony and mutual understanding amongst various organisations and the Republic of Kenya.

(n) To refrain from any political activity.

(o) To make representations to the appropriate authorities on any matters affecting the well being and interests of the Hindu Council community.

(p) Generally, to do all such things as may be connected with or incidental to the above objects or any of them.

Membership to this organisation is open to all Hindu organisations and their constituent members. They are non-political in character and are registered under societies Act.

The office bearers of this council consists of:-

- National chairman
- Three national vice chairman
- National General Secretary
- National Assistant General Secretary
- National Treasurer
- National Assistant Treasurer.

In running the affairs of the organisation the managing committee is assisted by:-

- Fifteen representatives of the constituent members elected by representatives nominated by constituent members present at such a meeting.
- Immediate past National chairman
- Chairman of each Branch

They hold office for one year and replaced in annual general meeting.

Among other duties the management committee appoints sub-committees which run different programmes for the organisation. However the managing committee is the executive arm of the council as it has to formulate policies, make decisions and cause implementation of such decisions.

At the time of this study the council activities were run under supervision of thirteen sub-committees. These were:-

(1) Advisory
(2) Liaison
(3) Finance and fund raising
Perceived impact by a few of council programmes forms major part of the presentation and in each case beneficiaries and the assistance they received is analysed. It is important to note that this organisation has been operating in Kenya since 1972 and its programmes have been re-designed from time to time to suit the laid down objectives. It has several branches in different parts of Kenya with its headquarters offices in the city of Nairobi at Deendayal Bhavan, Muranga Road.

Funds to run the activities are mainly raised through membership fee and annual subscription, donation by members and various fund raising activities which vary from time to time. Their success in this has much to do with their "motto":- "for it is in giving that we receive".
Five trustees for the organisations are elected after every five years at an annual general meeting. Immovable property of the council are rested in them and are supposed to manage the property of the council in accordance with the law. The council may sue and be sued in the name of the Trustees. They are also ex-officio members of the managing committee.

As much as is possible the council works closely with Government departments and other Non-Governmental organisation in delivering their services.

4.3 COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION:

The concept of development as far as the Hindu council of Kenya is concerned, is more than just economic growth. It embodies such tangible aspects as seeking to bring about more equality and justice. Development involves change not doing things for people but by helping them to be conscious of their needs and problems and removing the obstacle by helping people to acquire the means to do this, giving all the same chances, involving the participation of all, both weak and strong, in interdependent effort. Development is a comprehensive process aiming at the whole process and the wholeness of human beings. We cannot allow the distinction between mans spiritual needs and his physical needs.
This concept explains why the council runs complementary programmes and here the study took keen interest on social and welfare programmes.

**SOCIAL WELFARE:**

According to the programme coordinator, "Not a day passes in the council without a distress call. Not a day passes without the urgency and emergency arising on medical assistance required. Daily, weekly, monthly and the yearly one hears the knock on council's door. No one is turned away".

The programme is largest in the council and takes the lions share in its annual budget. It was started in 1972. Due to variety of services offered under it thousands of people have benefited from it since it was started. Between 1996 and 1997 it assisted over ten thousand people.

Beneficiaries targeted under this programme are of wide ranges in terms of race, sex, age, marital status, economic and educational status. Likewise, the services provided are also of wide ranges. Some include, fees, relief services and medical services.

Out of eighty beneficiaries interviewed under this programme, the tables below gives their wide range interms of age, sex and race.
Table 4.1: Age Distribution by Sex and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>RACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FREQUENCY</td>
<td>FREQUENCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 &amp;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABOVE</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data indicates that the programme targets clients of all races. However Asians were the major beneficiaries in this programme since out of 80 people interviewed 60 of them were of Asians, 19 Africans and only one of European Origin.

In terms of age and sex, there was fair distribution as reflected in table 4.1 above.

Under this social welfare programme, whenever one went to seek assistance, he was thoroughly interviewed and his needs re-assed. In most cases the process would take at least two weeks before any action was taken. However, there were cases where assistance was
immediately administered depending on the agency of the matter.

Family cases are more common where the affected seek assistance of either food, clothing, school fees, money to pay for their house rents. The council emphasis on education of children in these families. It also tried to find employment for those who are able to work.

The council addressed the problems of single, separated, divorced or widowed. And due to the high rate of such cases, it is working towards establishing an institution which would look after such cases in distress and dire need of help.

In the field of education the council pays fees for students in primary, secondary, colleges and universities. It has also started Anna Dean Project for funding school children in very poor areas of Nairobi. It was first started at Kayole primary school and they are in process of extending to cover many schools.

The council offers medical services to its clients. They pay medical bills for patients in hospitals and like in one case where a kidney patient had incurred a bill of Ksh.250,000/= at M.P. Shah hospital, the council intervened by approaching concerned doctors and managed to reduce the amount to Ksh.160,000/=. They eventually cleared the bill. They have also organised medical
camps where doctors examine people and offer free drugs. One such camp was organised at Wamunyu Market Machakos and over 300 people benefitted.

The council has also been involved in distribution of relief food in many parts of the country. In 1995/96 they distributed relief food to drought stricken areas worth over 3 million Kenya Shillings.

Table 4.2 below presents a range of services offered by the council and distribution among 80 beneficiaries interviewed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services of Service Offered</th>
<th>No of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School fees</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent (shelter)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is clear that majority of the beneficiaries had problems in payment of school fees and in meeting family food requirements.

In response to 1997 drought, the council was able to distribute food in most of the affected areas, as outlined below:-

(1) On 19th March 1997, about 1500 people benefited from 375 bales of maize, salt, oil and biscuits in Machakos District. This was at around General Mulinge High School.

(2) On 17th March 1997, two lorries of maize was given to Kimutwa people in Machakos district.

(3) On 18th March 1997, 700 bags were distributed in Katoloni in Machakos district. Seeds, sheets, and blankets were also given to the needy in the area.

(4) On 23rd March 1997, at Maai Mahiu, 450 bales of maize, salt and oil were distributed.

(5) On 23rd March 1997, 2000 Bales of Maize were given to people in Kitui.

(6) On 28th March 600 bales of maize floor, salt, oil, biscuits and bread were distributed in Kajiado District.

(7) On 8th April 634 bales maize flour and other items worth Ksh.367,000/= was distributed to people in Mandera.

(8) On 20th April 1997 food stuff valued at Ksh.300,000/=
was distributed in Kitui district.

A few of the beneficiaries who benefited in some of the areas mentioned above expressed appreciation of the assistance. To some it was a surprise to have Asians who are perceived by many Kenyans as mean to assist them.

YOUTH AFFAIRS

The Hindu council contribution towards promotion of youth affairs is remarkable. The council views the youth as leaders of tomorrow. As such, the organisation invests enormously in the youth.

The council supports sports activities among the youth. Volleyball and darts were the major activities. The council entertains a feeling that sports activities should be organised since they enhance cohesion of the youth, our communities and for promotion of fraternity and brotherhood.

The council also organises fora for the youth to exchange ideas. It also organises career guidance fora. One such forum was held at Oshwal Joint Primary on 31st August 1996 and presentations were made by representatives and professionals from British Council, The Canadian Embassy, the Indian High Commission, The Law Society
The study revealed that most of the youth targeted in this particular forum were of Asian origin and only small percentage was of African origin, while none was of European origin. This was clearly records which had 90% of its budget going to Asian Youth activities and only 10% to African origin youth. This inequality was practically noticeable in a marathon event organised and held on 2nd July 1995 at Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha Lower Kabete Road which was flagged off by late Hon Amin Valji. It was dominated by youth of Asian origin. Out of 700 youth who participated, only 30 were of African origin and were mainly professionals. Despite this the best four prizes were worn and awarded indiscriminatively.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Hindu council of Kenya role in promotion of Education in this country form a major component of the Hindu council of Kenya activities. A part from its relief activities discussed earlier of assisting needy clients to meet education requirements like fees and uniforms, the council through its education committee runs language classes and works at development and promotion of Hindu religious education at individual level and in schools.
Between 1995 and 1996 two Hindu religious books were printed. The project was sponsored by Raijipibhai Kanfaria family in conjunction with the council at a cost of Ksh.400,000/. Five hundred copies of standard 8 set book were presented to the Director of Kenya Institute of Education for Kenyan schools. By the time of study, the council was in process of coming up with standard 7 set book for the same subject.

The council also in its effort to support Hindu education in Kenya schools has been organising seminars for teachers teaching and said subject. During the time of this study such a seminar was held in Mombasa and attracted 35 teachers of Hindu Religious Education across the country.

The council also sponsors seminars focused on Hindu and African traditions. The seminars, like the one held at the University of Nairobi in which the researcher had an opportunity to participate explored similarities and differences in traditions of African and Hindus. Papers covering Hindu and African views on God, Ritual and ceremonies, and family systems were presented.

On higher education, the council by the time of study had set up a committee which was working on a proposal to set up Hindu university college. An interview with some of the committee members revealed that the location of the university had been
sited. This was to be at Hindu Bhavan House and negotiations to purchase it commenced in June 1996.

The interviews also revealed that the university will offer three main courses, namely:

(i) Diploma and Degree course in Economics, with majors in management, finance, banking or accounts as options available. This would be offered in conjunction with London schools of Economics.

(ii) Pre-university courses for students who studied under 8-4-4 systems as a means of conversation on quality for further courses directly in UK or through facilities to be offered by the Hindu University College.

(iii) Degree and diploma courses in computer science.

The targeted time of starting the university college was September 1997. However this was not yet realised by the time this study was completed but the spirit was still high to achieve the goal. The main aim is to make middle and lower income groups who cannot afford overseas education get it cheaply locally.

According to the council financial records about Ksh.4 million had been spent on the community project which was a clear indication on the seriousness the council attaches to promoting higher education in Kenya.
4.4 PROBLEMS FACING HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA IN DELIVERANCE OF ITS SERVICES.

The council encounters a number of problems as was outlined by the overall programme coordinators and other programme heads (chairman of committees). Other problems identified by the researcher include:-

(a) Financial problems. The council experiences financial constraints due to lack of adequate funding. The council raises funds among their members which is not adequate for the programmes. They have no external donors neither does the Kenya government support it. Report from the fund raising committee indicated that year in, year out the council never realised its operation budget. For example, in 1996-1997 financial year, the council had targeted to raise 80 million Kenya shillings but only managed to raise Ksh.40 millions. This was only 50% and thus many proposed activities were not undertaken as expected. The members of the council attributed this failure to poor performance of our Kenya economy in the past ten years.
(b) **High Demand for Council Services**

The number of people turning up for assistance in council offices was too high for the council to cope with. None of the programmes could claim to be giving satisfactory assistance to all those who turned up. About 70% who turned out for assistance were either turned down or referred to other organisations. People turning out with basic needs problems like food, clothing, house rent and education problems were straining the council resources. This was impacting badly on other programmes because funds set aside for them were from time to time diverted to social service programme.

(c) **Lack of Support**

The council though doing excellent work, the Kenya Government does not provide any financial support in its budget allocations. Neither does it provide any technical support. The ministry of culture and social services in our interview with its officials displayed ignorance of the crucial role played by the council.

(d) **Lack of coordination with other NGOs**

Non Government Organisations working in the area displayed ignorance of the council activities and there was no proper coordination of their activities which lead to duplication of
services. A good example was a case of a client who was getting educational support from the council and as well from Undugu Society of Kenya without the knowledge of either party. The council was working in isolation and was less bothered by what other NGOs around them were doing.

(e) Co-ordination of Programmes and Lack of Professionalism

Activities of the council are co-ordinated by various committees who are drawn from active members of the council. Each programme has committee members who run the affairs of the particular programme. A part from the overall development co-ordinator (chairman) the rest committee members are not in constant contacts with their clients and most of them displayed ignorance of the council activities. It was also notable that there was no proper coordination among the various programmes. Similarly no clear records of the client were kept. Degree of professionalism in handling the client was low, since the council has not recruited professionals to handle clients, instead they use some of their members to offer services during their free time which in our assessment it was unsatisfactory.

(f) Negative Attitudes

Though the council was offering essential services, most of the
beneficiaries seemed not to appreciate the assistance they received. This was common with the Kenyans of African background. Those interviewed felt that assistance they received was inadequate as compared to the assistance given to clients of Asian origin. 80% of those interviewed said the assistance was inadequate and unfairly distributed.

Other people interviewed display negative attitudes towards Asians and only dismissing them as economic exploiters who are mean and who should be kicked out of Kenya to given room to Kenyans to control their economy.

Out of 60 people interviewed on the general attitude of Asians involvement in development activities the results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>No. of People</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The council members were aware of these attitudes and blamed in on colonialist who had created a rift between Africans and Asian.
Aware of this, they were positive in ensuring this was a thing of the past and they thus emphasised service to all irrespective of their origin, race, or social class.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of conclusions and recommendations based on the study/findings.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This study was designed to explore the role and perceived impact made by the Hindu council of Kenya in its endeavour to develop and provide social services in Kenya. It set out to find out the people the council targets for assistance, their characteristics, assistance they get and their perceptions towards Asians. The problems facing the organisation in its operations were also looked into in the study.

The results of the study as reflected in research findings in the previous chapter, indicate that the Hindu council of Kenya is a non-political entity with clear objectives designed to promote the well-being of its members and even non-members in need for assistance.
For the council to achieve its set objectives it has several programmes run by strong committees. In assessing the impact being make by the council in provision of social services in Kenya, the study analysed a few programmes namely:-

(a) Social welfare programmes
(b) Youth affairs programmes
(c) Education programmes

It was found that the Hindu Council’s concept of development is more than economic growth and seeks to bring about more equality and justice. The Hindu Council of Kenya, thus strives to help people to be conscious of their problems and assists them to overcome obstacles by helping them to acquire the means to do so. Even though this was the underlining principle in giving assistance to the clients, the study found that there was a lot of dependency syndrome among the clients. Capacity building to make the clients self-reliant is far from being realised going by the few who were interviewed. However, on the short term, the services offered are of great importance, as in cases of relief services, educational and medical services.

The results of the study have also clearly indicated that the beneficiaries of the Hindu council services vary widely range in terms of age, sex and race. With regard to age, all cadres are targetted, with twenty to sixty years (as reflected in Table 4.1)
being the commonest group. Both male and females are equally catered for with no sex discrimination. However, on the question of race, majority of the beneficiaries were Asian about 24%. (see Table 4.1). The Europeans’ low turn out was attributed to their small population numbers in Kenya. But in the case of African clients as compared to the Asian clients racism is very strongly reflected. Africans have negative attitudes towards the organisation and do not vigorously pursue assistance from the organisation. The few who turn out for assistance do not get equal attention as compared to the Asians clients. Even though the organisation leaders defended this position, the fact of the matter remained that more attention was given to Asian clients than the African clients.

The criteria used to identify beneficiaries, despite the discrepancy mentioned above was principally after careful needs assessment by the person charged with duty to do so. The persons in question however, lack the professional knowledge. The council does not have full time employed workers like social workers but relies on volunteers. This is one of the main reasons why the organisation has not been effective in addressing the root causes of the problems facing their clients and tends to deal with the symptoms of the problems. For example, the council spends millions of shillings in giving relief food to drought stricken clients such as those in Ukambani, without coming up with
programmes aimed at self-sustenance, for example, irrigation schemes in such dry areas.

As mentioned earlier in the research findings, the beneficiaries' attitudes towards the organisation vary. Those of Asian origin had a positive attitude. Much of these attitudes have to do with racial conflict that has existed for many years in Kenya. However, level-headed respondents were happy with what the council was doing in developing and in provision of social services in the country. Those who expressed positive attitudes out of the 60 people interviewed were about 10%, and 20% were neutral attitude, while at least 60% expressed negative attitudes (see Table 4:4).

The study managed to identify many problems facing the Hindu Council of Kenya. These range from financial problems, lack of Government and non-governmental support, high demand for services, poor co-ordination, to negative attitude. The problems pose a big challenge to the organization and all efforts should be made to streamline and ensure efficient deliverance of services to the needy suffering in the midst of plenty.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) The study explored the participation of the Hindu council of Kenya in development and provision of social services in
Kenya and it purposely confined itself to the work of the council in Nairobi and its environs. There is need to expand the scope of the study to cover other parts of the country since the council has branches in other parts of the country like in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Machakos and even in Nyeri. There is also a need to find out what they are doing in these areas and particular in rural set ups.

(b) There is a lot not know about Asians in Kenya and the role they are playing in many spheres of life just like in economic and political fields. Most of the researches done on Asians are on their historical perspective and no current researches on most of the fields. There is more room for qualitative and quantitative research in these areas.

(c) As it came out clearly in the research findings, there is need for co-ordination of Non-Governmental activities, to avoid duplication. The NGO Council of Kenya should establish a data base for activities of various NGOs operating in Kenya. These should clearly indicate number of NGOs, where they operate from, their programmes and if possible their clients and the nature of assistance each client is getting. This will ensure no duplication of services and root out conmen and conwomen who move from one NGO to another due to dependency syndrome.

(d) Central and local governments should establish good working
relationship with NGOs and charitable institution for co-
ordination purpose. Where possible the Government can have
budget allocations to assist these organisation to deliver
services to the people.

(e) On the part of the Hindu Council of Kenya, it's methods or
approaches of handling clients need to be looked at and more
specifically by adopting professional approaches. This can
only be achieved by clearly separating the roles and
responsibilities over different programme activities and
establishing permanent staff to run the affairs of each
programme. The staff can be reporting to the already
established committee which runs the affairs of the council.
The council should adopt modern approaches in development
and provision of social services to its clients.
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Sessional paper


I am a student at Kenyatta University studying for a master of Arts Degree in Sociology, and I would very much appreciate in advance if you willingly accept to discuss with me some of the issues I wish to explore on the Hindu Council of Kenya role on development and provision of social services in Kenya. The information will be handled confidentially.

1) Date of interview ....................
2) Sample number ........................
3) What is your position in this organization? ............
4) When was this organization started and by who? ........
5) Who are its members? ...........................
6) Is it registered with registrar of societies and is it a member of National NGO's association. If yes when and if no why? ............
7) What are the organization objectives? .................
8) How is administrative hierarchy? .....................
9) How many programmes do you have? .................
10) What development activities are you involved in? ............
11) How much money do you raise and spent each year? ............
12) And which programme takes the highest share of your
13) Where do you get your development funds from? If from different sources specify giving the breakdown 

14) Approximately how much money has been spent on development and provision of social services since the organization was started?

15) What other charitable or NGO's do you closely work with. Name at least five and show how you co-operate?

16) Do you get any assistance from the Government? Explain briefly?

17) How do you view your working relationship with 
   (i) The Government
   (ii) Other NGO's

18) What problems are you facing in your organization and what can be done to improve your services
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA PROGRAMME

COORDINATORS:

1) Date of interview..........................

2) Sample number..........................

3) Name of the programme..................

4) What is your position in the organisation.........

5) When was your programme started..................

6) For how long have you been incharge of the programme?.........

7) Who do you target for assistance in your programme? (If possible by Race, Age, Sex, Marital Status, Economic Status, Educational level, Geographical location etc).

8) What assistance do you give in your programme...

9) How many people groups/projects are currently under your sponsorship..........................

10) Approximately how many people/groups/project has your programme assisted since it was started..................

11) Where do you get your development funds..................

12) How much money has been spent in development in your programme:-

   (i) This year 1997?..............

   (ii) Last year 1996?............... 

   (iii) Since the programme was started to date?........
13) Does your programme get any assistance from the Government?

14) What Asian affiliated charitable organisations does your programme work with. List a many as possible:
   a) .................................................................
   b) .................................................................
   c) .................................................................
   d) .................................................................
   e) .................................................................

15) Which other None-Asian NGOs does your programme work with
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................

16) How do you view your working relationship with:
   (i) The Government.................................
   (ii) Other NGO's .................................

17) Are you seeing improvement on those you assist? Explain in details
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
   ...........................................................................
18) Do you find those you assist appreciating the services
   (a) Yes............................
   (b) Fairly.........................
   (c) No.............................
   (d) No idea.....................

19) What problems are you facing in your programme and what can be done to improve your services

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20) What other general problems are facing your organisation and what are your suggestion on how to tackle them inorder to improve your services to your clients ......................

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21) List as many people/groups as possible (at least more than thirty) your programme has assisted in the recent past. In
each case give details which can help me to reach (contact) them.
List as many beneficiaries as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE CLIENT</th>
<th>ASSISTANCE GIVEN</th>
<th>CLIENT PHYSICAL CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA WORKERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION:

QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. Sample Number .................................................................

2. Date of filling the Questionnaire .................................

3. Respondents:  
   a) Sex .................................................................
   b) Marital status ...........................................
   c) Citizenship ...................................................
   d) Race ............................................................
   e) Highest level of Education ............................
   f) Professional training .................................
   g) Programme currently working in ......................
   h) Position/Designation in the organization ........
   i) Length of services in same position ....
   j) Total length of service ...............................
   k) Age ............................................................

4. What kind of needy people do you deal with? ........................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................
   ........................................................................

.................................................................
5. How do you identify the needy? Outline the steps you follow to arrive at them.

6. What do you perceive as the root cause of the problems facing the people you assist?

7. What effects does the problem facing your target groups/individual have on:
   a) Individual or group experiencing the problem
   b) Society or community in general

8. What assistance does your organization give to the needy and how do you give it?
9. Do you find the assistance effective? If, yes how?, and if no why? .................................................................
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10. What role do the needy play in your efforts in solving their problems?

11. Do you think your organization addresses the root cause of the major problem facing your target individual or groups? Explain .................................................................
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12. Has the number you are helping increased or decreased since you began working with the organization? Explain ..................
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13. What changes have you noticed in the lives of the people you
have been helping? Explain ...........................................
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14. Is there any inter-NGO's co-operation in the services you give? (Tick)

Yes .................................................................

No .................................................................

If yes, state any three and for each briefly explain the nature of co-operation.

(i) .................................................................
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(ii) .................................................................
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15. Do you relate with the Government as you offer your services? If so how?

16. Where does your organization get funds for its activities?

17. How do you view the effectiveness of the methods your organization uses in helping the needy?
   a) Very effective
   b) Fairly effective
   c) Not effective
   d) No idea

18. What problems are facing your organization and how can they be dealt with?
APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE HINDU COUNCIL OF KENYA:

1. Date of interview .............................................................

2. Sample number .................................................................

3. Respondent (a) Sex .............................................................

(b) Age ........................................................................

(c) Race ........................................................................

(d) Citizenship .................................................................

(e) Tribe/self/caste ............................................................

(f) Marital status ..............................................................

(g) Size of your family ......................................................

(h) Faith ........................................................................

4. Residence (a) Village ........................................................

(b) Sub-location ..............................................................
5. Level of Education: None ...........................................
   Std 1 - 8 ...........................................
   Form 1 - 4 ...........................................
   Form 5 - 6 ...........................................
   University ...........................................

6. Occupation .................................................

7. What is your approximately income per month? .................

8. How do you consider yourself and your family (Tick) :-
   a) Very poor
   b) Poor
   c) Average
   d) Rich
   e) Very rich

9. When did you first come into contact with Hindu Council of
   Kenya? .................................................

10. How did you came in to contact with it?
    (Tick) Through:-
    a) Personal initiative .........................
b) The organization initiative ..................

c) Referred by a friend (specify) ..................

d) Referred by another organization (specify) ............................

 e) Any other way (explain) ............................

11. What was the nature of your problem? ..............................

12. How did you present your problem and to who? ..............................

13. What did you consider to be the root cause of the problem?...

14. Which is the most serious problem facing most of the people in this area? ..............................

15. a) Did you get assistance from Hindu Council to the problem you presented to them?

   (Tick) Yes .........

   No .........

b) If yes, how long did it take you to get the assistance
c) What was the nature of the assistance? (Explain giving figures and frequency where applicable)

d) What was your contribution towards solving your problems?

16. In what other way has the organization assisted you apart from the problem you presented first?

17. How do you view the assistance they have given you?
   (Tick)  (a) Adequate .................................
   (b) Inadequate .................................
18. Has your situation improved or deteriorated as result of the assistance and how? ................................................................. 
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19. Incase you face similar problems in future, how would you go about it ................................................................. 
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20. Do you think the organization can assist you again, incase of the same problem occurs. Explain ................................. 
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21. Is the organization assisting other members of your community?. (Tick) Yes .................................

   No .................................

If yes in which ways ................................................................. 
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
22. a) What other organization are working in these area (Name at least three)

b) If they are there what assistance have you received from them?

23. And what is your view on Asian role in development? Tick.
   a) Play an important role.
   b) Play a moderate role.
   c) Play no role
   d) No idea

Explain........................................................................................................

........................................................................................................
24. What is the general attitude of people in your area towards Asians involvement in development activities? Tick.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why this? ...........................................
APPENDIX V

AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL(S) IN RELEVANT MINISTRIES:

1) Date .................................................................
2) Sample number ..................................................
3) Position of the officer ...........................................
4) Ministry ............................................................
5) Department .........................................................
6) Length of service ................................................
7) What is the Government Policy as it relates to your Ministry on the development and provision of social services in Kenya?.
8) What services does your Ministry offer, how and to who?.
9) What constraints does the Government experience in its efforts to offer social services and how is it going about them?.
10) What is the Government Policy regarding NGO's and other charitable institutions interested or participating in development and provision of social services in Kenya?.
11) How do you relate or collaborate with such organizations?.
12) Are you aware of Asian charitable organization involved in development and provision of social services in Kenya? If any name at least five of them.
13. In what ways do you co-operate with them and how can the co-operation be enhanced if any?.

14. What is your view on Asians participation in development in Kenya?
## APPENDIX 5

### TIME SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>MONTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Library research and proposal writing</td>
<td>November 1995 - August 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Proposal presentation at the department and faculty level.</td>
<td>August 1996 - September 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Thesis submission</td>
<td>December 2001</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# APPENDIX 6.

## RESEARCH BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST (KSHS.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Typing of the proposal (5 times @ 600/-)</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Photocopying proposal (20 copies @ 400/-)</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Binding proposal (20 copies)</td>
<td>1,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stationary</td>
<td>5,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Subsistence allowance for the principal researcher for 90 days in the field @ 500/-</td>
<td>45,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Allowance for 3 research assistants for 60 days @ 300/-</td>
<td>54,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Computer services and Data analysis</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Camera and Films</td>
<td>5,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tape recorder cells and empty cassettes</td>
<td>10,000/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Thesis typing</td>
<td>8,000/-</td>
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<td>12. Thesis photocopying (15 copies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Binding Thesis (15 copies)</td>
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<td>14. Contingencies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>192,500/-</strong></td>
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