DECLARATION

I KWIZERA BENON hereby declare that this research work is original and has never been submitted for the award of a degree in any university.

I therefore remain responsible for any error that may arise and I admit that some writers were consulted in attempt to produce this work.

Sign

KWIZERA BENON

Data: 14/10/2018
APPROVAL SHEET

SUPERVISOR

SIGN.................................................

NAME MR. MULEGI. TOM

14/10/2008

DATE.................................................
DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my late Dad Festus Habumuremyi. I still remember you and appreciate the strong foundation you laid for me both financially and morally. May your soul rest in eternal peace.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Almighty God, who never turned away his eye from me, though life has not been a simple matter.

Special and grateful thanks go to my supervisor Mr. TOM MULEGI for his advice and guidance he personally devoted for the completion of this study.

Great thanks go to my darling Mrs. Winfred Kwizera for her effort in consolidating the meager resources towards my education, without whom my education would not have been successful.

Acknowledgement goes to my mum Mrs Loi Habumurenyi for prayers, dedication and her financial support for my studies.

Not forgetting all my sisters and brothers and sister-in-law, notably Ziporah, Beatrace, Brandinah, Kedreth, Wilson and Elesi for their moral support and prayers to me over this work.

I am thankful to my two children Brendah Kwizema Iratuzi and Brair Kwizera Irasubiza for their good comfort and smile they expressed when compiling this work.
ABSTRACT

The study was an investigation into the roles of women and men in community development in MURORA Sub County, Kisoro District. The study had a number of objectives, to assess the roles of women and men in community development; to find out who is the 'heart' of the home and to investigate the extent to which women are allowed to owe property. The research was carried out due to the continued low status of women in the community.

The research was organized into five chapters, chapter one introduction, chapter two, literature review, chapter three, methodology, chapter four, presentation, analysis and discussion of data, chapter five, recommendations and conclusions.

The sources of data were both primary obtained using observation, interviewing and questionnaires which were administered to the respondents. Secondary data sources were also used, obtained from text books and journals. Findings of the study revealed that both men and women do the roles in community but women do a great number of roles which are primarily done at home. Data also revealed that the extent to which women are allowed to own property is margin. The study therefore recommends, the government should extend programmes like Adult education which can break up traditional customs that confine women to home roles and sets men free from the same roles.
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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Role: Means function or a socially expected behaviour. Pattern usually determined by an individual status's in a particular status

Community: A group of people who share similar beliefs and customs and who may live in the same area.

Development: Means the extend to which the resource of an area of country have been brought into full productive use
CHAPTER ONE.

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Background of the study.

Women have played an important aspect towards the development of any society/community. Women have participated in politics, legal, business and finance, music and dance, science and technology.

At home work was divided between sexes. To the women went to house work, the spun, wove, and took care of the children, house, vegetable garden, poultry and diary farming. Agnes Bohnen, pg 12 women in society.

Dr (Mrs.) Asha A. Bhende (2001), Pg. 6, principles of population studies. The works of Graunt, Petty and Halley inspired further research in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and other European countries.

In 1961-62 Johan Peter Sussmilch, a Lutheran clergyman, who lived during the reign of Frederick the great, wrote a massive book on population, consisting of nearly 1,200 pages and an appendix of 68 tables. By combining the Swedish, Germany and French data, he tried to construct mortality tables of universal applicability. Sussmilch based his findings on a large number of observations and concluded that generally there is excess of women over men in the adult age.
In the same book pg 143: Sex ratio in India:
The sex ratio in India in 1991 is 107.9 denoting that males outnumber females in the total population. It is to be noted that this pattern has existed since the beginning of the twentieth century.

One striking feature that may be observed from table 6.5 which presents the overall sex ratio of India’s population from 1901 to 1991, is that from 1901 to 1971, the magnitude of the excess of males over females has increased with each successful census, except the 1951 census. On the other hand, the 1981 census has shown a definite drop in the sex ratio, only to increase in 1991.

Uganda population and housing census (2002) the total national population is 24.4 million. Out of this, 12.5 million are females (women) and 11.9 million are males (men)
The national adult literacy rate was 64% with female having a lower rate of 54% than males with 75%.

MURORA sub-county is located within Kigezi highlands in Kisoro district—a region that receive two rainfall maxima. Soils are volcanic and fertile. Temperatures are moderate. The area is stony with a number of hills ranging from the small hills like Murora hill, Kabami hill, Gatete hill to large ones like Bugamba hill, Rujo hill, Gichuzi, Ruzo among others.

It is 12km south East of Kisoro town. It borders Rwanda to the South and East. In the North East, there is Kabale District, Kanaba Sub county in the north and Chahi sub-county in the west.
The sub county has only two parishes; that is Chahafi parish and Chibumba parish. However there are 16 villages within the two parishes. There are 11 primary schools, one secondary school, one cope school, two health centres one of which is health centre iv (Chahafi Health Centre IV)

Productivity: - It is very productive in terms of agriculture, fisheries and poultry. In the field of agriculture, a number of crops like cabbages, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, wheat, sweet potatoes, sorghum, onions, coffee, pumpkins, peas are grown. Animals like cows, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, are reared. In fact in the village of Maregamo sub parish about 20% families have got exotic dairy cows. Poultry birds are reared. Murora is the model sub county for poultry in Kisoro district. The sub-county contains Lake Kyahafi and L. Kayumbu which are important for fish production.

It is a hard to reach areas therefore business are hardly conducted. There are few shops and bars. There is only one beach on L. Kyahafi. Roads are not well developed. There are a few N.G.Os operating in the area. People are Christians and hard working despite the difficulties they are facing.

1.2 Statement of the problem

For many years since Murora was curved from Nyakabande sub county, women have been facing a number of difficulties/ problems to the extend that the society could not realize their contributions in development. Mbabazi ( 2007).
1.3 Objectives of the study

General objective/purpose of the study.

The general objectives of the study will be to examine the role of the women in the community development.

Specific objectives of the study
- To find out work done by men and women in homes/community
- To find out who is the ‘heart’ of the home/community
- To find out the extent which women are allowed to own property.

1.4 Research questions
1. What is the work done by men and women in homes/community?
2. Who is the ‘heart’ of the community/home?
3. To what extent are women allowed to own property?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study will enable the students to know more about women and men in community development.

The study may also be helpful to make the public be aware of the role of women in community development.

The research will also help the public to be aware that women are equally important as men in society.

The study will enable the researcher and other readers/public to know who is the ‘heart’ of the home/community.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Work done by men and women in home/community

In the African setting men and women are considered as very important people in society. They keep the society in existence by producing children and the contributions of one is the other's success. For example if the woman cleans the compound, the man will enjoy a clean environment. However they need one another to grow; a man needs a wife and vice versa.

2.1.1 Work done by women

World book encyclopedia, Vol. 21, page 384, women's role as workers also expanded during the age of reason. In western Europe and the American colonies, women workers as innkeepers, land owners, midwives, printers, servants, teachers and textile workers. But rural occupations continued to employ the largest group males and females.

Rural women toiled as labourers on large farms and in their own small gardens and cottages. Both urban and rural women engaged in knitting, sewing and other home industries that made crucial contributions to the households income.

Penny Colman, (1994), Pg. 39. Women in Society,. American politics has long depended on women to mail campaign literature, telephone voters, handout materials at malls and on the streets, go door to door, give parties, raise money and be loyal wives, friends and suppers. Every successful male politician has an ardent and unsung corps of female volunteers.
Increasingly, women are stepping out from behind the men. In 1992, a record number of women were elected to congress including the first black senator, Carol Mosley Braun. Both senators from California are women-Barbara Boxer and Diane Feinstein, a first in U.S history. Three state governors are women, Joan Finney in Kansas, Barbara Roberts in Oregon and Ann Richards in Texas. There are more women in state and local political office. Acknowledging the influence and power of women president Bill Clinton appointed three women to his cabinet including Janet Remo, the first woman attorney general.

Pamela Tan (1993) pg 35. Women in society. The face of China has changed dramatically over the past 40 years. Provinces and cities throughout the entire country have been linked by road, rail and air transportation, industry and commerce, both domestic and overseas have expanded rapidly, while education, the arts and science have also developed. In all these fields, as well as in defence, women have played an important and indispensable role.

Beginning in the 1950’s, employment opportunities began to expand for women.

There are around 60 million women of working age (16-54) in Chinese cities and townships. Of these, 51 million are employed in some form of production. In vast rural areas of china, there are more than 180 million women of working age. They represent half of the agricultural working population and till the fields, raise poultry and pigs, herd sheep and cattle, and work their private plots.
In the same book page 45 medicine and health. There are 1.25 million women health workers, which is little more than half of all the workers in the profession. China today provides free medical and health care for 26.5 million people out of 1.1 billion inhabitants. To receive free medical care one must be on the state payroll, that is, work in a state organization on enterprises or be a college student. This free medical care is primarily provided in the cities, counties and towns. The rest of china has to pay for its medical care, and in the vast rural areas, highly trained and experienced medical personnel are not easy to find.

China has trained a number of women doctors over the past 40 years. They work in all fields in varying conditions and are particularly prevalent in gynecology and pediatrics.

The majority of gynecologists and obstetricians are women, Chinese women are not accustomed to consulting male gynecologists.

There are 60,991 trained urban midwives. in the rural areas there are 320,000 women rural doctors......... the training of midwives and first aid workers in the rural areas has been continuing for many years and these individuals have become indispensable in delivering health care in the countrywide. This is important because most hospitals are far from the country villages where the only transportation is by cart or bicycle. Because they live nearby, midwives can be called in at any time of day or night to deliver a baby.

2.1.2 Work done by men in community/ homes

Claude A. Welch: Biological sciences modules to man (3rd Edition) Pg. 56. How does a society divide its work among specialists? Sometimes
labour of a group may be divided according to sex. In your family for example ..... your father may have different responsibilities. He may provide food and shelter for the family and in times of crisis, protection as well.

Frank D. Cox etal(1994)) Pg. 329. Family living. Many fathers indicate that their work is economically supporting the family is that most important part of their parenting role. They feel that they need to do little else with the children, especially if the wives are not working.

2.2 The 'heart' of the community/home

David H. Olso etal (1997) pg 243. Marriage and the family. Household tasks left for women. Despite many changes in gender roles, old patterns persists. American couples still tend to exhibit gender-role family work patterns. In the home, men tend to do men’s work and women tend to do women’s work. One research team found that for families to achieve gender equality in the division of labour, “American males would have to reallocate 60% of their family work time to other tasks” (Blair and Lichter, 1991, pg 91). In a similar vein, other researchers have found that women carry a large share the responsibility for the children than do men.

In his book, Chore Wars, James Thornton (1997) clearly identifies the struggle couples have with household tasks. In surveying 555 married people, Thornton found that household tasks are a major source of conflicts. Usually because women do most of the work. In his survey, two thirds of the women reported doing most to all of the housework as compared to only 13% of the men surveyed. Conversely, almost half (45%) of the men said they did about a quarter of the housework, whereas only 9% of the women reported doing that little housework.
Women not only do most of the housework, but men are significantly less involved in the overall aspects of housework. As shown in the table 8.3 above, 80% to 90% of the women reported having taken care of in the previous week such topical household chores as clearing the toilet and cleaning the refrigerator; only about 50% to 60% of the women reported having done these same tasks.

H. Ross Eshleman (2000) pg 78. The Family. Women as Full-Time home makers-Traditionally few roles of women have held a higher priority than that of wife and housemaker. The full time homemaker has been relatively neglected by social scientists as a central topic for research. The attention granted women in paid employment has clearly overshadowed that given to women who are not in the paid labour force. In 1997, 40.2% of the female populations aged 16 and over and 37.9% of married women with a husband present did not work outside the home.

Not set qualifications exist for the role of house makers. Factors such as age, education, skills, hours and productivity are basically ignored in job performance, as are benefits such as sick days and bonuses. The role of the home maker is generally categorized as a low status position, earning both low prestige and low economic value. Research findings of bird and Ross suggest that housework is more routine than paid work, is the least fulfilling of any type of work examined, and provided the least recognition for work well done, "I'm only a housewife", is a phrase that captures the sentiments of many women.

The fact is that homemakers perform tasks that are economically valuable to society and would be costly for a family to purchase. At times , the
homemaker serves as cook, baker, housekeeper, bookkeeper, secretary, chauffeur, nurse, the rapist, tutor, counselor, hostess, and recreation direction. Exactly what is the productive valve of the house work and being a house maker? Specifically data are difficult to obtain, since pay roll checks and dollar expenditures. Seldom document house makers efforts. But the cost of purchasing all the services mentioned would be extremely expensive. Certainly, the work a woman does contributes to the society’s total economic out put, without the service performed by the fully time house maker, the family’s standard of living would be lowered drastically.

How much work do house makers do compared to employed wives? And how much are men or husbands involved in household child care tasks? It appears that women in most countries, ever when employed do most of the house work and child care.

With the gender gap widest among married Persons, the time women spend doing housework is highest and the married and lower among the never-married, divorcées, and widows. Divorced and widowed, men do substantially move house work than other group and are especially more likely than are employed spent less time doing household work than house makers do. Husbands spend some additional time doing housework when their wives work outside the home, but equally exists only an ideal, not in actual practice.

Consistent with other researcher, a national samples found that the average husbands contribution to housework is small for example the mean number of hours per week divided by the average husband to the five tasks of cooking, washing dishes, cleaning, shopping. And laundry was 8.6 of the husband in the survey, about half contributed less than six hours
of house work per week and fewer than one in ten (8.4%) performed twenty or more hours. In contrast, eight of ten wives (82.9%) performed twenty or more hours of housework per week, with one third of devoting forty or more hours to these tasks.

These tremendous husband-wife differences appear to exist not only in the United States but also throughout the world, including Scandinavian countries that are perceived to have greater gender equality. As reported by women, the percentage contributed to total housework by their husbands was 24.7% in Sweden, 19.3% in Norway, 20.5% in China, and 22.6% in Australia, men reported figures about 5% higher than did women in each of these countries. The results whether reported by wives or husbands, suggested that from 75 to 85% of the housework done by women.

2.3 Women and Property ownership.

According to John T. Mugambwa (2006), in districts where population density is even higher and average farm size consequently even smaller, women are responsible for farming, with little male involvement in crop cultivation. But men retain overall control of key decisions and actions relating to farm development. Male informants in Nyaruhanga Parish, that "what comes from the land is not men's business."
Margaret L. Anderson et al. Pg. 414. Sociology. Property and descent kinship systems also shape the distribution of property in society. Most notably by prescribing how lines of descent are determined. In patrilineal kinship system, family lineage (or ancestry) is traced through the family of the father. (The prefix patri means “of the father.”) Offspring in patrilineal system are typically given the name of the father. Matrilineal kinship systems are those in which ancestry is traced throughout the mother. Among native America groups, family ancestry is often traced through material descent (Allen 1986).
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design
The researcher employed the descriptive research design using quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the roles of men and women in community development, the 'heart' of the home and extent to which women are allowed to own property.

3.2 Area of the study
The study was conducted in MURORA sub county - Kisoro district.

3.3 Sample size and selection
The study involved men and women as respondents. The number of respondents considered were 47 men and 49 women making a total of 96 persons. 96 questionnaires were administered and all were returned because the researcher after a period of one week went to collect them personally.

24 respondents were chosen using restricted random sampling method, 5 were purposively sampled, 48 were chosen using quota sampling method and the rest were chosen using stratified sampling method.

3.4 Instruments of data collection
The researcher used a number of techniques / instruments to obtain information and they include:-
3.4.1 Observation
The researcher used observation technique in data collection. According to Piamont (1996), observation 'is the primary behaviours. Observation most commonly involves visual data collection via other senses such as hearing and touching and seeing.'

The method was used to observe the home and extent to which women are allowed to own property.

3.4.2 Interviewing
The researcher used interviewing technique in data collection. Interviewing means asking people questions verbally. The researcher employed this technique by asking questions some people. The people or respondents reacted by answering the questions asked.

3.4.3 Questionnaires
The questionnaire was used to collect data. It was used to obtain views and opinions of individual respondents in this study. Questionnaires were used to select respondents to get the required information. Questionnaires designed had two parts, part one comprised open ended questions and part two comprised closed ended questions.

This method was liked because it saved time and convenient to the respondents as they filled it during their own free time.
3.5 Data presentation and analysis

To analyze the data, questionnaires were collected and the responses to each item in the questionnaire by the respondents were recorded. After analyzing that data, the data was presented using both quantitative and qualitative methods.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the output / findings of the research are presented, analyzed and interpreted in accordance to the purpose, objectives and research questions.

TABLE 4.1: PROFILE OF THE POPULATION OF MURORA SUB COUNTY.

The profile of the population of Murora sub county is presented as;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>15477</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSE HOLDS</td>
<td>3330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>7043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>8434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Uganda population and Housing Census (2002).

The findings revealed that according to Uganda population and housing census (2002), the total population of Murora sub county was 15447, out of these 7043 were males, 8434 were males and households were 3330.

TABLE 4.2: THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF THE RESPONDENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>96</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of population sampled were 96 which makes a percentage of 100% out of these 47 were men and make up a percentage of 49 and 49 were women who made up a percentage of 51.

4.2 Roles done by women in community development.
Findings revealed that women do a great number of roles in the community and that they do them in large numbers.

TABLE: 4.3 ROLES DONE BY WOMEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROLES:</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digging</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast feeding</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaving mats</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying beds</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splitting firewood</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fetch water</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>washing clothes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean houses</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look after animals</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being in societies</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work for money</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean toilets</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field

The findings revealed that in community women do a great number of roles and that they do them in large numbers.
The role of digging is done by 97.9% out of 100% women researched.
The findings revealed that all women cook, that is 100% out of 100% women researched.
The role of breastfeeding is done by 95.9% out of 100% women researched.
Weaving mats is done by 87.8% of the 100% women researched.
The role of laying beds is done by 95.9% of the 100% women researched.
The findings also revealed that out of 100% women studied 69.4% split firewood.
Fetching water is done by 95.9% out of 100% women studied.
The findings also revealed that 100% women wash clothes.
It also reveals that 100% women clean house meaning there are no women who do not clean houses.
The findings also indicate that 87.8% out of 100% women studied look after animals.
The findings also indicate that all women researched are in societies like micro finance groups (ie 100%).
Findings also revealed that 57.1% out of 100% women researched work for money.
Finally the researcher looked at cleaning toilets and it was found out that out of 100% women studied the findings say that 98% clean toilets.

4.3 Roles done by men in community development

The findings revealed two things about the roles of men in community development.
The findings revealed that there are roles which are done by few men in the community; and roles which are done by almost every man in the community.

**TABLE 4.4 THE PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO DO SOME KINDS OF ROLES AND THAT OF MEN WHO DO NOT DO THE SAME ROLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO DO THE ROLES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF MEN WHO DO NOT DO THE SAME ROLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricklaying</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splitting firewood</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetching water</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>91.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field.

The findings revealed that there are roles which are done by few men; The role of trade is only done by 19% and 81% don’t do the role. Brick making is done by only 4% and 96% don’t do it, 6% fish and 94% don’t do it, 19% split fire wood whereas 81% don’t split fire wood. Hunting is done by only 4% and 96% don’t do it. The finding revealed that cooking is done by 20% of men and 98% of men don’t cook. The findings revealed that 8.5% men fetch water and 91.5% men don’t fetch water.
TABLE 4.5 THE ROLES WHICH ARE ALMOST DONE BY ALL MEN (Represented in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Percentage of men who do the roles</th>
<th>Percentage of men who don’t do the roles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>digging</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being in societies</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field.

Findings revealed that men do the above roles in large numbers and therefore the percentage of men who do the roles is higher than that of men who do not do the roles.

The findings revealed that 97% men dig and only 3% do not dig. Research revealed that all men build. The 100% of men in Murora sub county build, the work of providing security to the family is done by 89% and 11% don’t provide security, may be these are drunkards who do not mind about their families; 80% of men are in societies like micro finance groups and only 20% of men are the ones who are not in societies.

4.4 The ‘heart’ of the home/community.

The findings revealed that in homes there are roles which are largely done by women and rarely done by men. Considering the ten roles researched about which are primarily done at home, the findings revealed that many women do the roles compared to men.
TABLE 4.6. THE PERCENTAGE OF BOTH WOMEN AND MEN WHO DO THE ROLES WHICH ARE PRIMARILY DONE AT HOME.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTS</th>
<th>DON'T MEN</th>
<th>DON'T WOMEN</th>
<th>RARELY MEN</th>
<th>RARELY WOMEN</th>
<th>OFTEN MEN</th>
<th>OFTEN WOMEN</th>
<th>FREQUENT MEN</th>
<th>FREQUENT WOMEN</th>
<th>VERY FREQUENT MEN</th>
<th>VERY FREQUENT WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smoking</td>
<td>97.8</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.8</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>washing others</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>saving</td>
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<td>14.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.4</td>
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<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>97.6</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the sick</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71.4</td>
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<td>east ed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light rewood</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dancing</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field.
The roles which are done primarily at home were researched on the basis of those who do them very frequently, frequently, often, rarely and those who don't do them.

The findings revealed that many women do the roles which are primarily done at home than men as explained below:
The role of cooking is done by; 89.8% of women frequently, 10.2% of women cook often. The findings indicate that only 2.1% of men do cook but often and 97.8% of men don’t cook.

The role of washing clothes of the children is done by 95.9% women very frequently, 4.1% women do it frequently while 6.4% of men do wash the clothes of the children rarely and 93.6% don’t wash the clothes of the children.

The role of cleaning the houses is done by 87.8% of women very frequently, 8.2% of women clean the house frequently, 4.0% of women do the role rarely and 100% men do not clean the houses.

The role of weaving mats is done 10.2% women very frequently, 9.4% do it frequently, 29.4% of women do it often and 36.7% of women weave rarely which 100% of men do not weave mats.

The findings revealed that cleaning toilets is done by 98% women frequently, 2.0% of men do it often while 2.1% of men do the role rarely and 97.9% of men do not clean the toilets.

The findings revealed that women who carry babies are the back are 85.7% do it frequently, 10.2% do it rarely and 4.1% women do not carry
babies at the back. The findings revealed that 100% of men do not carry babies on their back.

According to the findings Breast feeding is done by 71.4% of women very frequently, 24.5% of women do it often, 4.1% women don't breast feed and that 100% men do not breast feed.

The findings revealed that 2.0% of women fetch water very frequently, 57.0% of women do it often and 8.2% of women fetch water rarely. The findings indicates that only 6.4% men fetch water even do it rarely and 91.5% men do not fetch water.

The findings say that splitting firewood is done by 16.3% women frequently, 28.6% of women do it often, 24.5% of women split firewood rarely while 19.1% of men split firewood but often and 80.6% men don’t split firewood.

The last role investigated is the role of digging. According to the findings both sexes do the role. The findings say that 93.9% of women do it very frequently, 4.1% of women do it frequently and 2.0% of women do the work while 23.4% men dig very frequently, 63.8% men do it frequently, 10.6% do it rarely and only 2.1% men do not dig.

4.5 Extent to which women are allowed to own property
The findings indicate that women own simple properties like personal clothes, household utensils and some types of crops in the field like sweat potatoes, quoting one the respondents; in fact a senior woman teacher, she had this to say, "I don't own anything in this home that my husband has no control."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>93.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal clothes</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>household utensils</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet potato fields</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>academic documents</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field.

The findings revealed that the properties owned by women are simple properties. From the table above mats are owned by 93.9% out of 100% women, personal clothes 95.9% out of 100% of women studied, household utensils 73.5%, sweet potato fields 89.8% and those who have academic documents were only 8.1% out of 100% of women researched.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Recommendations
The researcher recommend that, Adult education and other educational programmes which can help in breaking the traditional ties that confine women to home roles and sets men free from home roles should be extended to the area.

Second recommendation, men should make up and start helping women in family roles because leaving them all to women will cause a tremendous effect on them, like getting old quickly.

The researcher recommend that, because women do the key roles which are done at home, they should therefore be given due respect because there are mothers of the community.

The researcher finally recommends that, women should be given total opportunity to own properties like shops, cows, goats which can earn them income other than owning properties like mats which are not income generating.

5.2 Conclusions
The conclusion is drawn from the research questions and findings. the research questions were to deliver the researcher to the roles of men and women in community development, the ‘heart’ of the community/home and property ownership by women.
Therefore the findings confirm that both men and women play roles in the community development but roles played by women are many and of great value.

The findings also reveal that the extent to which women own property is margin and that even those who try to own some properties like mats, personal clothes, household utensils, in fact from the 49 women sampled no even a single woman was found owing properties like shop or a cow.

5.3 Area of further research
The researcher suggests the following area for further research.

- Possible measures of initiating women to own properties.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX 1: Table 6.5 Overall sex ratio in India in the Twentieth Century.

\[ \text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{m + f}{100} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS YEAR</th>
<th>SEX RATIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>102.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>103.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>104.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>105.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>105.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>105.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>106.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>107.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>107.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 2: Table 8.3 Gender differences in house tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSE HOLD</th>
<th>COMPLETED IN THE LAST WEEK</th>
<th>HUSBANDS NEVER DOES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WOMEN</td>
<td>MEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Thomton 1997.
APPENDIX 3

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE TOP SUB COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS

This questionnaire is from Kwizera Benon a student of Kampala international University. He is carrying out research about the roles of women and men in community development. The information needed for his academic excellence not for other purposes like political or economic purposes. The information therefore which will provide will be kept confidential.

Title ..............................................

What is the total Population of your sub county .........................
Males............................ Females..........................

How many people are involved in leadership at sub county headquarters (both political and civil servants)
Total............................. Males........................... Females..........................

What are the roles done by;
(i) Women in your community

..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................

(ii) Men in your community

..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................
..........................................................................................

How often do you do the following roles in your community? (Tick once)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Don’t</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Frequent</th>
<th>Very frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


29
Wash clothes of children

Cleaning the house

Wearing

Clean toilets

Carry babies at the back

Breast feed

Fetch water

Split firewood

Dig

Are women allowed to own property in your sub county. If yes, give examples of such properties.

........................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................
QUESTIONNAIRES TO THE FAMILY HEADS

This questionnaire is from Kwizera Benon a student of Kampala International University. He is carrying out research about the roles of women and men in community development. The information needed for his academic excellence not for other purposes like political or economic purposes. The information therefore which will provide will be kept confidential.

Title  [ ] Man [ ] Woman

Write down the roles you play in your community or home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Frequent</th>
<th>Very frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing clothes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of children</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning the house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wearing</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean toilets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carry babies at the back</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast feed</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetch water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split firewood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are women allowed to own property (with reference to yourself)

1. Females
What properties do you own that your husband has no control of?

........................................
........................................
........................................

2. Males
What properties does your wife own that you have no control?

........................................
........................................
........................................
........................................