

**POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE VERSUS POVERTY ERADICATION
IN GOMBA DISTRICT, UGANDA**


**BY
KAZOORA MUZAFALU
BDS/31140/102/DU**

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DECLARATION


I Kazoora Muzafalu hereby declare that this research dissertation is my original work. And it has not been presented to any other institution for award of the degree as a whole or in part except where acknowledged.

Signature: 

Date: 13th/08/13

APPROVAL

This Research dissertation has been prepared under my supervision as university supervisor and submitted to the college of humanities and social sciences with my approval.

Signature: 

DR. OTANGA RUSOKE
SUPERVISOR

Date: 

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this Research dissertation to Almighty God , my Dad Bbale Vicent my Mum Nanteza Sipecioza, family members my brothers most especially LK, Luswanta, Mande, Moses, Mweruka and my sisters Nasaka, Namayanja, Nakasinde,, Nalwoga, and all my friends, colleagues and relatives who encouraged and supported me throughout my study period both morally and financially, like Viola, Doreen, Andrew, Jama, Juma, Samuel, Pauline, Mr Mugenyi, Frank, Karamuzi, Kalangwa

God bless all of you.

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My prayer is that may Almighty God grant peace all the time!

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effects of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district. The first objective was to find out the impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty levels in the households, the study showed that the impacts like high population increase that leads to pressure on land thus conflicts also poor education due to lack of fees thus unemployment creation which was kept many of them in absolute poverty. The second objective was to examine the causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district. The study revealed that due to high population of women over men that are pushing men to sympathize women thus marrying many of them as the only way to contain them in happiness thus leading to poverty due to large families. The third objectives were to establish strategies to curb off polygamous marriage and poverty as well in Gomba district. The study showed that encouraging monogamous marriage empowering women, and sensitization on Islamic teachings could curb off polygamous marriage as well as poverty in Gomba district.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PERCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM

1.0 Introduction

This chapter looked at the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

In order to address poverty effectively it is important to understand the nature and history of the problem according to revised poverty eradication action plan (PEAP) argues that there are many people who are frustrated because they cannot find income earning opportunities, survey of 1997 found that nationally, 7.4% of economically active people a total of 668,000 people had not worked even for an hour in the last seven days and in Kampala the proportion was 31.1% (178,000) people.

Uganda participatory poverty assessment process stresses that poverty is a lack of basic needs and services such as food, clothing beddings, shelter, paraffin, basic health care, roads, markets, education, information and communication. There is a big number of people in Maddu sub county, Gomba district in Uganda who lack opportunities for survival and employment and having limited or no productive assets such as farm tools and land which has resulted into powerlessness, isolation inequality, physical weakness hence poverty.

According to poverty eradication action plan (2001-2003) volume one, argues that research in Uganda has shown that poverty is related to the low ownership of physical and human assets, households are more likely to be expenditure – poor if they live in a rural area (53%) compared to (19%) in urban areas, they have little land or other non- labour assets, they have little education, they live in the north or east (68%) for the North, 57% for

the East, compared to 47% for west and 30% for central, they are headed by a widow, they are headed by some one elderly or by a child and they have poor access to markets.

In addition to the above information shows that the biggest number of population who suffer form poverty are the rural people due to little consideration by the government to put all the beneficial economical jobs in the urban ignoring the rural access, even though the rural people are blamed for having kept themselves in poverty but to a greater extent the government is blamed for poverty in rural areas.

Participatory evidence has it that the women in rural areas are usually responsible for feeding their families and providing for other house hold needs but they lack control over land, production, and money which contributes to poverty. However, many strategies we put forward in order to eradicate poverty in Maddu sub county, Gomba district in Uganda but unfortunately those strategies were not implemented and monitored well in that people still have thorough sensitization about development projects brought in their villages for example NAADS in Uganda particularly Maddu sub county Gomba district in 2009, NAADS seeds project, pig projects, cow projects among others were brought in Maddu sub country but unfortunately these people remained in poverty because the government of Uganda did not first consult the masses on what they want and were not sensitized about those projects and most important there projects did not reach to the people due to corruption thus providing a fertile ground for poverty.

The study therefore, interested in carrying on investigation of the effect of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district in Uganda.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem of poverty in Gomba district is on high rate of 53% roughly estimated. Poverty has been on the top major problems facing Maddu, Kanoni, Kabulasooke, and Bukandula sub counties residents most especially those who are unemployed, disabled, orphans, widows among others, which as pushed poverty to higher trends.

The problem of poverty may create or result into physical weakness, vulnerability, isolation and powerlessness that is (vicious circle of poverty), high dependency burden, increase in income rates, poor standards of living, prostitution among others, thus calls for the government attention to respond accordingly due to the fact that if the situation remains constant there are most likely to result into political riots, emerging of strong opposition, mistrust between the government and people, robbery, school dropouts, and under development due to conflicts, committing suicide murder which might turn Uganda to be regarded as a failed state.

Polygamous marriages have a great impact on the poverty in Gomba District, Uganda due to increasing number of population.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba District Uganda.

1.4 Specific objectives

- i) To find out the impact of polygamous marriage on absolute poverty in Gomba District, Uganda.
- ii) To examine the causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district Uganda.
- iii) To establish strategies that can be adopted to reduce polygamous marriages for poverty reduction in Gomba District Uganda.

1.5 Research questions

- i) What are the impact of polygamous marriage on absolute poverty in Gomba district Uganda?
- ii) What are the causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district Uganda?
- iii) What strategies can be adopted to reduce polygamous marriage in order to enhance poverty reduction in Gomba district Uganda?

1.6 The scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Gomba district, Uganda. Gomba district is located approximately 63 kilometers that is from Kampala to Gomba. Gomba district is boarded by Butambala in the north, Mawokoota in the west, Mityana in the East and Ssembabule in the South.

1.6.2 Time scope

The study was carried out for period of three months, which enabled the researcher obtain enough information.

1.6.3 Content scope

In terms of content, the study specifically sought to investigate the effect of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district

1.7 Significant of the study

The study helps the ministry of development and planning with vivid information to which areas need urgent attention when budgeting.

The study lays fundamental benefits to the academicians and researchers with the needed information about poverty.

The study helps the citizens of Gomba district to clearly know how polygamous marriage causes poverty of different types in their areas

1.8 Operationalizing the variables

Poverty in my study was intended to mean lack of resources, safe drinking water, shelter, medical services, education services, incomes, material possessions, food, shelter, clothing and poor standards of living in Gomba district.

Polygamous marriage in the study was intended to mean the situation in the society whereby the husband has more than one wife either in the same house or in different homesteads.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter studied and presented the existing literature about polygamous marriage and poverty.

It was based on the assessment of various scholars and research as who have studied this problem before and analyze the accuracy appropriateness of their finds as well as assessing the applicability of their conclusions and recommendations.

2.1 Poverty over view

The World Bank report (1990) defines poverty as the inability to attain a minimum level of standard of living. World Bank (WB) considers income and expenditure per capital to be adequate yardsticks of measuring the standard of living and hence, classify those who fall under or above the minimum level of standards of living and poor and non poor respectively.

The government of Uganda on the other hand defines poverty as a situation of perpetual need for daily necessities of life such as food, clothing's and shelter, education, safe drinking water (population census reports, 2003).

2.2 Theories on the causes of poverty

The foundation upon which poverty reduction strategies are based. While in developing nations poverty is often seen as either a personal or structural defect, in developing nations the issue of poverty is more profound due to the lack of governmental funds. Some theories on poverty in the developing worlds focus on cultural characteristics as attendant of further development other theories focus on social and political aspects that perpetuate poverty, perceptions of the poor has a significant impact on the design and execution of programs to alleviate poverty. (Althuman J. Living Rugariri D.K Mekacha, Research on poverty alleviation (REPOA) (1998).

2.2.1 Poverty as a personal failing

When it comes to poverty in USA there are two main lines of thought; the most common line of thoughts within the U.S, is that a person is poor because of personal traits, these traits in turn have caused the person to fail. Supposed traits range from personality characteristics, such as laziness, to educational levels, despite this range, it is always viewed as the individuals personal failure not to climb out of poverty. This thought pattern stems from the idea of meritocracy and its entrenchment within US thought.

Meritocracy according to Katherine S. Newman is “the view that those who are worthy are rewarded and those who fail to reap rewards must also lack self worth. This does not mean that all followers of meritocracy believe that a person in poverty deserves their low standards of living, Rather the underlying ideas of personal failure show in the resistance to social and economic programs such as welfare, a poor individuals lack of poverty shows a personal failing and should not be compensated or justified by the state.

2.2.2 Poverty as a structural failing

Rank, yoon, and Hersch (2003) presented contrary engagements to the idea thus a personal failings are cause of poverty the argument presented is that united States poverty is result of “failing of the structural level” key social and economical structural failing, which contribute heavily to poverty within the US, are identified in the article, the first is failure of job market to provide a proper amount of job which pay enough to keep families out of poverty. Even if unemployment is low, labour market may be situated with low paying part time work that lacks benefits thus limiting the amounting of fulltime, good paying jobs. (Survey of income and program participation (SIPP).

2.2.3 Poverty as cultural characteristics

In cultural typology of economic development from the book, culture matters, Mariano Grandon claims development is a matter of decisions. These decision, whether they are favourable for economic development or not, are made within the context of culture. All cultural values considered together create "Value system" which influence the way systems are made as well as the reactions and outcomes of said decisions.

2.2.4 Poverty as a label

Maria Green (2006) Explains poverty in that when poverty is prescribed agency, poverty becomes something that happens to people. Poverty absorbs people into itself and the people, in turn, become part of poverty, devoid of their human characteristics. It is also viewed as an objective in which all social relations and persons involved area absurd, issues such a structural failing, institutionalized inequalities, or corruption may lie at the heart of a region poverty.

2.2.5 Poverty as restrictions of opportunities

The environment of poverty is one marked with unstable conditions and lack of capital both social and economic which together create the vulnerability characteristics of poverty, because of pensions daily life is lived within the persons environment a persons environment determines daily decisions an actions based on what is present and what is not. Diploma chakravati argues that the poor daily practices of navigating the worlds of poverty generates a fluency in the poverty environment but near illiteracy in the environment of larger society.

2.3 Polygamy marriage overview

In general polygamous marriage refers to a marriage with more than one spouse at the same time one person from one sex marries more than one from the opposite sex, simultaneously. It includes a man who has more than one wife out the same time or a woman who has more than one husband at the some time, which is according to (wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

It also argues that polygamous marriage was partially accepted in anxiety Hebrew society, in classical china, and in sporadic traditional natives American, Africa and Polynesian cultures. In India it was known to have been practiced during anxiety times. It was also accepted in ancient Greece, until the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church when having wife, but multiple lovers became the norm. It was accepted in sub-Saharan African for most of the past two millenia

2.3.1 Polygamous marriage in Uganda

According to Wikipedia.org(wiki/polygamy_in_uganda) argues that polygamous marriage is legal in the laid locked Africa nation of Uganda, where by a man is allowed to many multiple wives at the same time. Due to this, most families tend to an abundance of children; Uganda is one of the few predominantly Christian nations to legally recognize polygamous unions wish others being the republic of Congo. Zambia, and Central African Republic. In 1987, the domestic relations bills were drafted.

On March 29, 2005, over 1000 Ugandan Muslims rallied against a proposed bill that would require a husband to seek permission from his wife before marrying any more woman.

2.3.2 Muslim and polygamous marriage

According to religious dialogue Issa and Islam, 2009-2013 argues that, Islam allows a man to have up to four wives.

Muslims give severals reasons why this should be allowed. The main reasons are. there are many women than men in the world. Therefore, there are no enough men for every woman to have a husband. Polygamy is a custom in all ages and cultures other than the west, polygamy keep a wife from being divorced, so the husband can still provide for her.

Muslims argues also that men are naturally attracted to more than one so to deny a husband more than one wife is to deny his natural instincts.

However, Islam didn't create polygamy, polygamy existed in varying degrees in different parts of the world, in diverse cultures before the spread of Islam, polygamy was the practice of Jews, Christians, Buddhist, pre-Islamic Arabs and perhaps others, as well, what Islam did was to organize polygamy, and restricts it to four wives under strict rules of justice.

2.3.3 Reasons for engaging in polygamous marriage.

According to polygamy 411.com/the reasons why-men-became-polygamous. Argues in the following ways;

There were frequent wars between ethnic groups and nations, these wars results in an excess of women over men as many men died in battle. In order to accommodate the excess number of women to men, polygamy was a remedy.

Polygamy healed the wounded heart of a woman whose husband died in battle.

Polygamy helped rehabilitate widows, orphan, and other women who were left without supporters on husband as a result of war.

Polygamy was a solution for women who were helpless and destitute a polygamous marriage provided these women with a means of live hood and protection.

It was a commendable act to marry as many women as a man could support

It was a huge indignity on a family and the entire tribe if a female remained unmarried or married below her social status. Eligible girls of marriageable age had many offers of marriage, parents competed with each other in providing enticement in form of jewelry and property as a dowry.

Men engage in polygamy to ensure an increase in the birth rates, it was necessary for every person to try to increase the number in the tribe in which it belonged.

2.4 Relationship between polygamous marriage and poverty.

Polygamy is a practice of having many wives as a man where as poverty is lack of home needs, the link between the two is when one is married to many wives it forces them to share resources and chances of their children being educated is every loss, it is more like survival of the fittest.

Polygamy is something that has been practiced forever thousands of years mostly in African culture. In the opinion of Ellen Net shift hire fighting polygamy can be used as one of the ways of ending poverty especially in the small community that I come from.

You will find that a person has got may be four wives and 5-6 children with each get they are all still depending on government grants, no one is employed, except for the husband and he does not even earn enough to take care of every one, which ends up the world's greatest hunger "poverty"

Most polygamists in rural areas do not even know what their kids get up to,- because they just have too many, they leave every thing to the wives to be in charge yet all they do is making babies with them, spreading diseases, no medical and no enough food for every one.

To some extend it is live some people enjoy living in poverty, because they just seem to be so healthier about the situation they are in, it makes me wonder is that there is nothing they can do, lack of education play on important role and it just lets women node their heads to everything. Most women do not have a say in their relationships, they just let a man do what he wants, yet married with many women as he can and still say it is "African culture" women really need to have a voice in their relationship, and stop getting for a man with wives yet cannot provide an average life style or rather came about what his kids are going comes more responsibilities and

as one person you cannot show them the way, care be there for all of them, it gives pressure to women and they also end up giving upon their kids not realizing that from every young age one was there for them, they were left to be all by them selves, institutions, like that it is possible to born and are in poverty unless you find some one to pick you up and show you the way or rather have a man who really pushes hard even though she is in competence with many wives.

Of course not all polygamists are poor nor contribute to poverty of our world, like the president of south African Mr. Jacob Zuma his got many wives and it is allowed in his culture, his got children with all of them but he is s safer as he can afford most or everything he wanted, but that leads to most people who do not get “the bigger picture and just wants to be like them when it come to having many wives and not realizing that he can support all of them unlike them who will be suffering or just giving birth to kids so they can suffer.

I doubt if there is any advantage of having many wives and children all it brings is life misery that remains unsolved, we as a nation must just wake up, and stop life or in a dream face the facts and stand up speaking out fighting again it polygamy as away of ending poverty, as much as not only polygamy causes poverty, polygamy comes form now on people an just start having one partner on stop having, many babies even outside marriage poverty can be reduced to the extent that the world will become a better place to live in when every one gets something to eat every night before going to bed. As the youth of today when we get married and have our own families we can start by teaching our kids what is morally right culturally and consequences as well. Education can really help and polygamy to end poverty (<http://www.course.com/causes/550801-fight-polygamy-end-poverty> (December 14th/2010) and campaign started on November, 27, 2010 by Ellen Netshifhire and (about one partner to support the fight against polygamy and lack of time needs poverty signed by elections.

According to early marriage and HIV risks in sub-Saharan African. Clarks. S. stud fam plan, 20011, Sept 35 (3) and the poverty HIV/AIDS epidemic outcome of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by Noel Dzimnerio Mbirimngerienji (2007) by the Croatian medical journal, argues that the kingdom of Swaziland has contrary long traditional that are observed in all areas of life. Cultures tradition such as a respect for elders strong intended families ties and influences, sue of transitional health practices, and deeply rooted spiritual beliefs thus often blend Africa and Christian religious as prominent however, it has 69% of the population below the poverty life, widely distributed polygamy, and High HIV infection rate (42%) Uganda is characterized by social dynamics in Kwinkunda village Eastern Uganda, for example most women are on risks due to the polygamous marriage. In this area, when a man has only one wife he is considered a bachelor. They believe that it is useful to have more than one wife, in Uganda, polygamy whether tied by legal matrimony or as a matter of common law, is the norm thus leads to HIV/AIDS thus poverty problem in Uganda.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains and describes how the research was carried out. It focuses on the research design, targeted population, sample population, sample size data collection and data analysis, ethical procedures and limitation of the problem

3.1 Research design

The researcher used qualitative and quantitative approaches in data collection, because qualitative approach was more accurate in terms of data collection and yet again more reliable in terms of research results. This means that qualitative research design was used for expressing the got information from the local community during the study which was easily be expressed in words due to its openness, flexibility, subjectivity descriptive in nature, and promotes greater understanding of not just the way things are but also why they are the way they are through extensive and intensive observation. Quantitative research was used due to its objectiveness, based on vigorous and sophisticated techniques of analysis, it also involved collection of numerical data in order to explain, describe, understand, predict and control phenomeno.

3.2 Sampling procedure

The sample population was comprised of local group discussions because they are the first subjected people on high producing character that has increased their family size and finally to the whole country and local civil society organization because they are also part of the community who are helping to lift their . Interview and group discussion was used because it enabled the researcher to fairly representation.

3.3 Sample size

The target population was comprised of 155 local people like Gomba voluntary women group, Gomba youth groups, Gomba religious groups and Gomba marriage associations that are organized by their local civil society organization like these that empower people's income capacity and from the office community development officer (CDO) at the sub county.

3.4 Data collection procedures

The researcher carried out field events in a period of one month. In the first week, questionnaires were distributed or dispatched to the respondents and later interviews were carried out to obtain data from the respondents.

3.4.1 Primary data

This information or data was collected by the researcher himself from the field observation, focused on group discussion, questionnaires and interviews were the common research tools used to collect data. This aimed at collecting primary data from the respondents on polygamous marriage and its effects on poverty.

3.4.2 Secondary data

Are the ones that have already been collected by other people. This is also known as second hand information; secondary data includes both raw data and published data. The secondary data was obtained through notes, correspondences and minutes of meetings, project plan journals. In this study the researcher used documents and other records that are already published to access information on polygamous marriage and its effects on poverty.

3.5 Data collection methods

The researcher obtained data from the field using the following important instruments.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

These are inter-related questions designed by the researcher and were given to the respondents who filled them at best of their knowledge. The self-administered questionnaires were employed to local civil societies and (CDO) containing both open-ended and close ended question. This was used to reduce the costs of movement and because the researcher is dealing with semi-literate people who have the capacity of filling the forms.

3.5.2 Interviews

Here the researcher conducted face-to-face, interactions, made conversation between the interviewee and the interviewer with the sole aim of soliciting data. The researcher used formal interviews. This enabled the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduce resistance and also obtain personal information from the respondent's since it included even illiterate people at the local community.

3.5.3 Observation

The researcher employed this technique that obtained the relevant data, it was important because the researcher became part of the study groups. It also enabled her to capture, create confident environment to people and find out the validity of the information being given and also expose important events and situations.

3.6 Data processing and data analysis

Several methods were employed in processing the raw data from the field. These included, editing, classification, tabulation, and since the research was based on qualitative approach. These were done often data collection to make it meaningful.

3.6.1 Editing

Editing was done to the completed questionnaires and interview schedules were analyzed in the hope of amending recording errors. This was aimed at improving the quality of information from respondents.

3.6.2 Coding

The purpose of coding in the study was to classify the answers to questionnaires into meaningful categories so as to bring out their essential patterns. Coding was used in this research in order to summarize data by classifying different responses given into categories for easy interpretation.

3.6.3 Tabulation

Data will be put into some kind of statistical table showing the number of occurrences of responses to particular questions with number of to express data in figure form.

3.7 Validity and liability of the instruments

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher was administered questionnaires to the various officials, specialized supervisors assisted in analyzing data and records at village, parish, and finally sub county and at district level where legally conducted was consulted. This was due to the case of questionnaire as a research instrument.

3.8 Ethical procedure

Before going to the field, I got an authorization letter from the head of department social science, that I will take to the respondents and this will enabled the researcher to attain adequate information from the respondents, during data collection. The questionnaires did not include the names of the respondents for issue of privacy and confidentiality of information attained.

Information was attained on free without compulsion or forcing of respondents after the collection of data, questionnaires were destroyed so that collected information cannot be accessed by other people for privacy purposes.

3.9 Limitations to the study

The residents misunderstood the researcher thus not in position, ready and confident to give out the required information which hindered the research to reach the required facts.

It was difficult to meet some youth and woman group leaders, sub county chiefs, parish chiefs and village chiefs and even family leaders which delayed the researcher to reach to the gist of the study.

Some officials like the chief, group leaders, family leaders feared of media publication which denied a chance of a study to achieve its goals and objectives in time

The researcher lacked enough time to gather meaningful data and make realistic conclusions due to qualitative approach of the study.

The researcher lacked adequate finance which hindered the researcher to reach all respondents

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the findings that were gathered by the researcher from the respondents of Gomba district (the impact of polygamous marriage on poverty. The data is presented and interpreted in the view of subjective and objectives mentioned in chapter one of this research. The interpretation also seeks to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of in this chapter has been done with the aid of qualitative and quantitative methods for example the use of tables, graphs, personnel analysis, and interpretation presented in essay form

The aim was to investigate the impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty. The study examined the relationship between independent variable (polygamous marriage and dependent variable (poverty)

Findings on Polygamous marriage and poverty in Gomba district in Uganda. Questionnaires were provided to 155 respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge

4.1 Demographic characteristics

Table 1: Showing Gender respondents

Gender	No of respondents
Male	60
Female	95
Total	155

Source: primary data

The table 1 above shows clearly that female are the leading people that is 95 were as male are 60 respondents. This could be due to the women face a lot of responsibility in polygamous marriage since men keeps on marrying new ones without caring for them.

This indicates that the research can be relied upon for on gender grounds due to the fact that there has been gender representation.

4.1.1 Time of stay by respondents in Gomba District

Table 2: Showing the time spent by respondents in Gomba district.

Time	No. of respondents
5-10 years	15
11-20 years	55
The entire life	85
Total	155

Source: primary data

From the table II above, it is shown that 15 respondents of the total population had stayed in Gomba district for 5-10 years, 55 respondents had stayed there for 11-20years and 85 respondents had stayed for the entire life. From the above interpretation, it is logical to argue that most of respondents have stayed in Gomba district for the rest of their lives information acquired can be relied upon for decision making.

4.1.2 Age distribution of the responders.

The researcher used the table to show the number of respondents in relation to their age as participated in the answering questionnaires.

Table 3: Showing the age bracket of the respondents

Age	No. of respondents
Between 20-30	45
Between30-40	65
Between 40-50	30
50+	15
Total	155

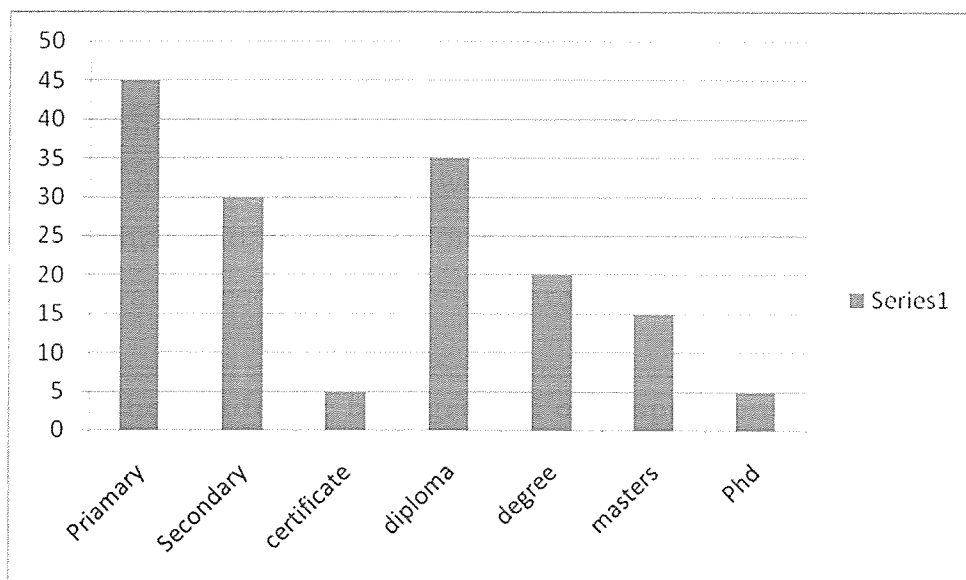
Source: primary data

From table III, the research found that the majority of respondents were 65 aged between 30 -40 years followed by 45 youth aged 20-30 years, 40-50 years were 30 and above 50+ were 15 out of the total population. From the above analysis it can be concluded that the majority of respondents were mature and most of their were victims of polygamous marriage hence had experience and reliable information obtained from them that can be truly trusted and accepted by the research.

4.1.3 The academic background of respondents.

To show the education level of respondents the researcher used a bar graph as can be seen below.

Figure 1: Showing the education level of the respondents



Source: primary data

From the bar graph above in figure I shows that the majority of respondents are primary level (45) followed by Diploma holders with 35 respondents, followed by secondary level with 30 respondents, degree holders with 20 respondents, master holders with 15 respondent's certificate holders with 5 respondents and PhD holders with 5 respondents.

From the above graph it is clearly seen that the majority of respondents are primary leavers meaning that this people are the most victims of polygamous marriage which has resulted into absolute poverty in the region due to the little time spent in school thus early marriages.

4.2 Impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty

Table 4: showing the impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty.

Impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
High population increase	75	65	7	2	1
Poor education due to lack of fees	95	45	9	1	0
Land conflicts due to large families	115	30	5	3	2
Lack of employment opportunities	59	71	2	18	5
Poor health services due to high population increase	50	81	14	4	1

Source: primary data

The data collected from the table IV above shows that high population increase as an impact of polygamous marriage on poverty had 75 respondents who strongly agreed, 65 agreed, 7 were not sure, 2 disagreed and 1 strongly disagreed.

95 respondents strongly agreed on poor education due to lack of fees created by polygamous marriage, 45 agreed, 9 were not sure, 1 respondent disagreed and none of the respondents strongly disagreed.

115 respondents strongly agreed on land conflicts due to large families created by polygamous marriage 30 respondents agreed, 5 were not sure, 3 disagreed and 2 strongly disagreed.

Lack of employment opportunities had 59 respondents who strongly agreed 71 agreed, 2 were not sure, 18 disagreed and 5 strongly disagreed.

50 respondents strongly agreed with poor health services due to high population increase, 81 of respondents agreed, 14 were not sure, 4 disagreed and 1 strongly disagreed.

The research has analyzed from the data collected in the table V above that, land conflicts is the major impact of polygamous marriage on poverty due to large families involved with 115 respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed, 5 not sure, 3 disagreed and 2 strongly disagreed.

4.2.1 Causes of polygamous marriage

Table 5: showing the courses of polygamous marriage

Causes of polygamous marriage	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The influence of Islam	39	30	41	29	16
High desire for women by men	84	26	11	19	15
Love for prestige due to culture	29	21	40	40	25
High material health possession	25	15	31	50	34
The need to enlarge the tribe /clan	80	40	5	12	18
Bareness in women	70	50	2	18	15
High population of women over men	120	10	11	9	5

Source: primary data

From the table V above, 39 respondents strongly agreed that, the influence of Islam leads to polygamous marriage, 30 respondents agreed, 41

respondents were not sure, 29 respondents disagreed and 16 strongly disagreed.

The issue of high desire for women by men had 84 respondents who strongly agreed, 26 respondents agreed, 11 respondents were not sure, 19 respondents disagreed and 15 strongly disagreed out of 155 respondents.

29 respondents strongly agreed on the love for prestige due to culture as a cause to polygamous marriage, 21 respondents agreed, 40 respondents were not sure, 40 respondents disagreed, 25 strongly disagreed.

High material wealth possession had 25 respondents 15 respondents agreed, 31 respondents were not sure, 50 respondents disagreed and 34 strongly disagreed out of the 155 respondents.

The need to enlarge the tribe /clan as a cause to polygamous marriage had 80 respondents who strongly agreed, 40 respondents agreed, 5 respondents were not sure, 12 respondents disagreed and 18 strongly disagreed.

70 respondents out of 155 respondents strongly agreed that bareness in women is a cause to polygamous marriage, 50 respondents agreed 2 respondents were not sure, 18 respondents disagreed and 15 strongly disagreed.

120 respondents out of 155 respondents strongly agreed that, high population of women over men is a cause to polygamous marriage in their region, 10 respondents agreed, 11 were not sure, 9 disagreed and 5 strongly disagreed.

According to the collected data above the research has revealed that, high population of women over men as the most cause of polygamous marriage that has later resulted into poverty in Gomba district, followed by high desire for women by man, the need to enlarge the tribe /clan and bareness

in women due to the fact 120 84, 80, and respondents who strongly agreed respectively.

4.2.2 Strategies that can be adopted to curb off polygamous marriage in order to eradicate poverty Gomba.

Table 6: Below shows the strategies that can be adopted to curb off polygamous marriage.

Strategies that can be adopted	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Encouraging monogamous marriage	131	9	7	5	3
Sensitization on Islamic teachings	102	30	3	2	18
Empowering of women	59	20	40	21	15
Improve on women fertility to reduce bareness	20	15	60	40	20
Encouraging sensitization on culture	35	20	15	55	35

Source: primary data

In reference to the above 131 respondents strongly agreed with encouraging monogamous marriage as the strategy to curb off polygamous marriage that will automatically eradicate poverty in region, 9 of the total respondents agreed, 7 were not sure, 5 disagreed and 3 strongly disagreed.

Sensitization on Islam teachings had 102 of the total respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed, 3 were not sure, 2 disagreed and 18 strongly disagreed.

From the table VI above, 59, 20,40,21, and 15 respondents strongly agreed, agreed, were not sure, disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with empowering of women.

20 respondents strongly agreed with improvement on women's fertility in order to reduce bareness as a strategy to curb off polygamous marriage in Gomba district, 15 agreed, 60 were not sure 40 disagreed and 20 strongly disagreed.

Finally, 35 and 20 of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively, with encouraging sensitization on culture as a strategy that can curb off polygamous marriage, while 15 were not sure, 55 disagreed and 35 strongly disagreed.

Basing on respondents views, it is observed that the main solution to polygamous marriage in Gomba district is encouraging monogamous marriages with the highest number of respondents who strongly agreed with 131 out of 155 total respondents.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION

5.0 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to investigate the impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district

This chapter is concerned with discussion, summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions about the findings that were gathered from the case study.

5.1 Discussion of findings

5.1.1 Impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district

In view of the first objective which sought to find out the impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty in Gomba district. The key findings were seen to include land conflicts due to large families had the highest number of 115 respondents out of 155 followed by poor education due to lack of fees with 95 respondents, high population increase with 75 respondents, followed by lack of employment opportunities with 59 respondents and poor health services due to high population increase had 50 respondents who strongly agreed respectively. However, the rest of respondents, a greed, some were not sure, disagreed and others strongly disagreed and this were the least were as the highest strongly greed.

Key findings of poor education due to lack of fees, lack of employment opportunities, and land conflicts due to large families are in line with (the free social theories and polygamy essay sept 11/2009) due to whereby a person has got may be four wives and 5-6 children with each get they are all still depending on government grants, no one is employed, except for the husband he does not even earn enough to take care of every one, which ends up the world's greatest hunger "poverty"

5.1.2 Causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district

Considering the second objective which was to examine the causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district, according to the respondents, the key findings are more critical as seen by 120 respondents who strongly agreed with high population of women over men as a major cause to polygamous marriage in Gomba district, bareness in women had 50 respondents who agreed the influence of Islam had 41 respondents who were not sure thus having the highest, 50 respondents disagreed with high material wealth possession as the highest number, these who strongly disagreed with the highest number was on high material wealth possession with 35 respondents out of the total respondents.

The key findings of high population of women over men are in line with (Richard SSsewakiryanga 1989) who argues that Uganda's women population is growing on a high rate of 3.2 percent and is projected to shoot up to 39.3 million in the year 2015 due to high fertility rate (6.7) in women and high polygamous marriage, this relatively high level of population growth in women has led to increased polygamy due many women as compared to men thus resulting into poverty.

The finds of the influence of Islam is in line with (Religious dialogue Issa and Islam, 2009-2013) allows a man to marry up to four wives reasons being that there are many women than men in the world therefore, this has boosted all Muslims in Uganda particularly in Gomba district to have more than one wife which gave rise to polygamy in Gomba and later poverty as seen above 39, 30, 41, 29, and 16 respondents strongly agreed, agreed, not sure, disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

The findings of high desire for women by men is inline with (March 29, 2005) over 1000 Ugandan Muslims rallied against proposed bill that would require a husband to seek permission from his wife before marrying any more women this clearly showed that really men have more desire to women which have made many of them to marry as many as they want due to the

findings where 84 respondents strongly agreed, 26 agreed, 11 were not sure, 19 disagreed and 15 strongly disagreed as seen on the table VI above.

5.1.3 Strategies that can be adopted to curb off polygamous marriage to indicate poverty.

The third objective that was intended to establish the strategies to curb off polygamous marriage in Gomba district. The researcher suggested points of effect that were seen to include, encouraging monogamous marriage, sensitization on Islamic teachings, empowering of women, improve on women fertility to reduce bareness and encouraging sensitization on culture. The researcher found out that the respondent agreed with the suggested strategies with an average of 80% of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed, 11% strongly disagreed and disagreed as 9% were not sure.

The strategies are in line with (Newmen Katherine S 1999) who contends that encouraging monogamous marriage, empowering of women and sensitization on Islamic teachings, so that polygamy is sensitized to people and how to practice it due to the fact that some of the people do not know that marrying many wives can cause poverty so long as you are not well off because even the Islamic teachings stipulates it clear that you can only have many wives when you are capable of caring for them in terms of meeting medical bills, school fees, shelter, clothing's and other basic needs of life.

Support of private sectors like religious institutions and health institutions especially on family planning methods possible activities include facilitating stakeholder's involvement in marriage affairs, use of negotiations, raising the positive benefits of private sector involvement, encouraging monogamous marriages in Gomba region.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The key findings of the study include the following. It is clearly indicated, 100% agreed that polygamous marriages exists in Gomba district. Therefore, from the respondent's views, it is clear that polygamous marriage exists.

The impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty of Gomba district. According to the respondents, the key findings are more critical as seen by 93% of the respondents, who strongly agreed and agreed, 7% those who were not sure, strongly disagreed and disagreed with land conflicts due to large families, followed by poor education due to lack of fees with 90% followed by high population increase with 89%, followed by lack of employment opportunities with 77% and poor health services due to high population increase with 75%.

The causes of polygamous marriage in Gomba district, were seen to include, high population of women over men had the highest number of the respondents with 120 and 10 strongly agreed and disagreed 11, 9 and 5 were not sure, strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively; followed by high desire for women by men with 84,26 11 19 and 15 of respondents out of 155 total respondents, followed by the need to enlarge the tribe /clan with 80,40,5,12, and 18 respondents out of the total 155, followed by bareness in women with 70, 50, 2,18 and 15 respondents, followed by the influence of Islam with 39, 30, 41, 29 and 16, 21, 40, 40 and 25 and high material wealth possession with 25, 15, 31,50 and 34 out of the total respondents respectively.

The strategies to curb off polygamous marriage in Gomba District, were seen to include , encouraging monogamous marriage with the highest followed by sensitization on Islamic teachings ,empowering of women, encouraging sensitization on culture, and improve on women fertility to reduce bareness with 131,102,59,35, and 20 respectively out of the total respondents.

5.3 Conclusion

The research was set to investigate on how far polygamous marriage affects poverty in Gomba District, the research was guided by the objectives which include to find out the impacts of polygamous marriage on absolute poverty, causes of polygamous marriage and strategies to curb off polygamous marriage. The findings were that polygamous marriage are prevalent and key impacts include, land conflicts due to large families, poor education due to lack of fees and high population increase. The key cause include, high population of women over men, high desire for women by men, the need to enlarge the tribe/clan, bareness in women and influence of Islamic among others. He further advanced suggestions in form of strategies to control or curb off polygamous that among others things included, encouraging monogamous marriage, sensitization on Islamic teachings, empowering of women, involvement of private sector institutions, improve on women fertility to reduce bareness, negotiations and raising awareness among community members about the positive benefits of private sector involvement these were agreed upon by the biggest number of respondents in terms of strong terms hence the degree and magnitude of polygamous marriage in Gomba district hence the need for recommendations to curb off polygamous marriage thus poverty eradication.

5.4 Recommendations

The fact that polygamous marriage are prevalent an indication of large families hence over population thereby leading to unemployment problem thereby leading to poverty which is absolute, therefore, the government should sensitize local people at the grassroots about polygamy in order to eradicate poverty.

The supreme Muslim leaders should clearly translate the Kran to the local people which will help many of the Muslims in Gomba district to understand the terms and conditions of having many wives thereby reducing polygamy thus poverty eradication

Due to the fact that the key causes were high population of women over men and bareness in women the government should ensure balanced population through putting restriction on sex production and even improve on fertility of women both are most likely to curb off polygamous marriage thus poverty eradication.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam

I Kazoora Muzafalu a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree of development studies conducting research titled” polygamous marriage versus poverty in Gomba District, Uganda.

This questionnaire is mainly for data collection and has been designed for academic reasons and as a partial fulfillment for an academic award. The researcher will hold confidential any information given and under no circumstance will ones name appear as an individual.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. For how long have you been working, stayed in Gomba district? (Give the answer in years.....)

3. In which age bracket do you fall?

20-30 ☐

40-50 ☐

30-40 ☐

50+ ☐

4. Education level

Primary ☐

Diploma ☐

Secondary level ☐

Degree ☐

Certificate level ☐

Masters ☐

PhD ☐

PART B: IMPACTS OF POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE ON POVERTY

From your own point of view are the following the effects of polygamous marriage on poverty?

(1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3. Not sure, 4. Disagree, 5. Strongly- disagree)

Tick the appropriate box

Impacts of polygamous marriage on poverty	1	2	3	4	5
High population increase					
Poor education due to lack of fees					
Land conflicts due to large families					
Lack of employment opportunities					
Poor health services due to high population increase					

If there are any other effects with polygamous marriage and poverty, please mention them?

.....
.....

PART C: POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE AND THEIR CAUSES

5. Are there aspects of polygamous marriage in your sub county?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐

If yes, the following are the causes of polygamous marriage in Maddu Sub County in Gomba district

(1.Strongly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Not sure, 4. Disagree, 5-strongly disagree)

Tick the appropriate box depending on your level of agreement

Causes of polygamous marriage	1	2	3	4	5
The influence of Islam					
High desire for women by men					
Love for prestige due to culture					
High material wealth possession					
Need to enlarge the tribe					
Bareness in women					
High population of women over men					

6. If there are any other causes of polygamous marriage in your sub county please mention them?

.....
.....

Part D: Strategies that can be adopted to curb polygamous marriage

Below are the strategies that can be adopted to curb polygamous marriage.
(1.strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3.Not sure, 4.Disagree, 5. Strongly disagree)
Please tick the appropriate box

Strategies	1	2	3	4	5
Encouraging monogamous marriage					
Sensitization on Islamic teachings					
Empowering of women					
Improve on women fertility to reduce bareness					
Encouraging sensitization on culture					

7. If there is any other strategy you can recommend as helpful towards curbing polygamous marriage in your sub county?, please specify

.....
.....

I am grateful for your co-operation

APPENDIX II
INTERVIEW GUIDE

Effects of polygamous marriage on poverty

1. Do you experience polygamous marriage in your sub country?

Yes ☐

No ☐

2. If yes what are the causes of polygamous marriage?

.....
.....

3. What is the response of the authorities on the impacts of polygamous marriage so far?

.....
.....

4. What are the effects of polygamous marriage on absolute poverty?

.....
.....

5. What are the effects of polygamous marriage on community poverty in your sub county

.....
.....

6. Has government attempted to sensitize on polygamous marriage in your sub county?

Yes ☐

No ☐

7. If yes how far has the government sensitized on polygamous marriage in your sub county?

.....
.....

8. Any recommendations about how government can curb polygamous marriage in your sub county?

.....
.....

APPENDIX III
RESEARCH TIME FRAME

This entails different activities and their stipulated months and when performed

No	Activities	Day/week/months
1	Pilot study	March 2013
2	Proposal write up	Early April 2013
3	Questionnaire and other data collection development	Late April 2013
4	Methodology and literature review	Early May 2013
5	Data processing and analysis	June 2013
6	Complete dissertation review	Early July 2013
7	Any other activity / submission	Late July 2013

APPENDIX IV
COSTS MET DURING THE STUDY

This entails the cost and expenses that a researcher met during the study.

Items	Qty	Unit cost	Amount
Photocopy/printing /editing and binding			150,000/=
Ream of ruled papers	1	12,000	12,000/=
Pens	6	200	1200/=
Pencils	6	100	600/=
Box file	1	5,000	5,000/=
Meals and refreshments	Every day	20,000	280,000/=
Transport			90,000/=
Preparing questionnaires interview guide			20,000/=
Consultation			40,000/=
Air time			30,000/=
Umbrella	1	5000	5,000/=
Miscellaneous			50,000/=
Total			683,800/=