

**PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMING PASTORALIST SOCIETIES INTO MODERN
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN AMUDAT DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
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DECLARATION

This report is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.

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17th / 06 / 2015

Date

APPROVAL

I confirm that the work in this report was done by the candidate under my supervision.

Otanga Rusoke 17th June 2015.

Dr. Otanga Rusoke

Date

DEDICATION

This research work was dedicated to my mum Mrs. Anna Narisa and to my relatives Regina, Newton, beloved friends Joseph Fikira ,Patricia and Betty who contributed towards the successful completion of my studies.

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I thank the Almighty God, for providing me the grace and sustaining my interests and the love for learning. Special thanks and gratitude go to my parents for approving me with all the support towards my studies. This has opened more chances especially the fact that am now in position to make a reasonable contribution to nation building. My special thanks go to my supervisor Dr. Otanga Rusoke PhD for the insight and wisdom he accorded to me in the due course of this compilation. Thanks to Almighty God.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 The Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	2
1.4 Research Objectives	2
1.5 Research Questions.....	2
1.6 Scope of the Study.....	3
1.6.1 Geographical Scope.....	3
1.6.2 Content.....	3
1.6.3 Time Scope.....	3
1.7 Significance of the Study.....	3
1.8 Conceptual Framework.....	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.0 Introduction	5
2.1 The Ways of Transforming a Pastoralist Society into a Modern Society	5

2.1.1 Constructing Modern Homes.....	5
2.1.2 Fencing Plots of Land.....	6
2.1.3 Promoting Formal Education.....	6
2.3 The Ways of Transforming the Pastoralistic Lifestyle into Modern Agricultural Society	7
2.3.1 Practice Irrigation Methods	7
2.3.2 Funding Agricultural Projects	7
2.3.3 Establish Modern Markets.....	8
2.3.4 Establish Modern Transport System.....	9
2.4 The Challenges of Transforming a Pastoral Society into a Modern Agricultural Society	9
CHAPTER THREE.....	10
METHODOLOGY	10
3.1 Research Design	10
3.2 Study Population.....	10
3.3 Sample Size	10
3.4 Sampling Procedure.....	10
3.5 Research Instruments.....	10
3.6 Data Analysis.....	10
3.7 Limitation of the Study.....	11
CHAPTER FOUR	12
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS	12
4.0 Introduction	12
4.1 Demographic Characteristics.....	12
4.1.1: Gender of the Respondents.....	12
4.1.2 Age of the Respondents.....	13
4.1.3 Educational Level of the Respondents	13
4.1.4: The Marital Status of the Respondents.....	15
4.2 Presentation of the Research Findings Objective By Objective.....	16

4.2.1 The Ways of Transforming a Pastoralist Society into A Modern Society in Amudat District16

4.2.1.1 Constructing Modern Homes.....16

4.2.1.2 Fencing of the Land.....17

4.2.2 Transforming a pastoralist lifestyle of Amudat residence into a modern agricultural society18

4.2.2.1 Practice Irrigation Methods18

CHAPTER FIVE..... 22

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 22

5.1 introduction.....22

5.1 Summary of Findings22

5.1.1 Find Ways of Transforming A Pastoralist Society Into A Modern Society In Amudat District22

5.2 Conclusions23

5.4 Recommendations24

APPENDICES28

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES.....28

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH PLAN31

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH BUDGET32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Shows the Type of House Respondents Live.....	16
Table 2: Showing The Responses On Whether The Respondents Live In A Fenced Plot/Land ..	17
Table 3: Showing the Responses on Whether the Pastoralist Practice Agriculture and If They to Any Agricultural Project	18
Table 4: Showing Whether Respondents Belonged To Any Agricultural Project	18
Table 5: The Type of Market Available For Selling Farm Products in Amudat District.....	19
Table 6: The Type of Road Used For Transporting Agricultural Products in Amudat District....	19
Table 7: The Mode of Transport Used For Transporting Agricultural Products in Amudat District	20
Table 8: Showing the Challenges of Transforming A Pastoral Society In A Modern Agricultural Society	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Shows the Gender of the Respondents..... 12

Figure 2: Age of Respondents 13

Figure 3: Shows the Education Level of the Respondents 13

Figure 4: Shows the marital status of the respondents 15

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoU	Government of Uganda
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme.

ABSTRACT

This study was to investigate the problems of transforming pastoralist societies into modern agricultural societies in Amudat district. The research objectives were to find out the ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern society in Amudat district, to establish ways of transforming the pastoralistic lifestyle of Amudat residence into modern agricultural society and to determine the challenges of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society in Amudat district. A descriptive cross sectional survey research design was used in order to measure the characteristics and responses of the sampled participants on the specified variables of the study at the same time. A population of 50 is approximated as a sample size of 44 respondents.

The findings according to the objectives finally expressed the challenges of transforming a pastoral society to a modern agricultural society, and these challenges included; unfavorable climatic conditions, high illiteracy rate, poverty among the people of the region, strong cultural ties of the pastoralists and then poor image and the negative attitude of the pastoralists such as being cruel and brutal as assumed by other people of other parts of the country.

According to the findings the researcher recommended that the government should encourage the construction of modern houses thus modern homesteads through sensitizing the pastoralists about the advantages of a permanent and modern homestead compared to the temporal homesteads, the government and non-government organizations should encourage and sensitize the pastoralists to carry out agriculture especially in favorable season. They should also provide them with treated seeds and knowledge and skills of cultivation, The government should ensure the construction of good road system so as to easy transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs in the region. In relation to this recommendation is the government should establish modern markets in the region so as to boost business transaction and The government should impose laws that ensure that pastoralists send their children to school to attain formal education, and also laws that ensure that pastoralists engage in activities that enable food production that's agriculture.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Pastoralism is the branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock. It is animal husbandry: the care, tending and use of animals such as camels, goats, cattle, yaks, llamas, and sheep. "Pastoralism" generally has a mobile aspect, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water (in contrast to pastoral farming, in which non-nomadic farmers grow crops and improve pastures for their livestock) (Lees and Bates 2013).

Pastoralism is found in many variations throughout the world. Composition of herds, management practices, social organization and all other aspects of pastoralism vary between areas and between social groups. Many traditional practices have also had to adapt to the changing circumstance of the modern world, including climatic conditions affecting the availability of grasses. Ranches of the United States and sheep stations and cattle stations of Australia are seen by some as modern variations (Fagan, 2009).

In Uganda, pastoralism is practiced by the tribes that are within the Karamoja region. This region comprises of Abim District, Amudat District, Kaabong District, Kotido District, Moroto District, Nakapiripirit District and Napak District. This region according to UNDP (2013) is the most remote and impoverished region in Uganda and records the highest level of illiteracy. According to FAO (2014), more than 9% of the population die of hunger related problems annually.

Food insecurity in Karamoja has been attributed to low rainfall, unreliable rainfall, rainfall distribution and low soil fertility (GoU, 2014). Drought represents by far the biggest threat to crop production in Karamoja region. This has often resulted into complete harvest failure. Poor harvests are typically attributed to inadequate rainfall or unreliable rainfall and inconsistent rainfall distribution. According to Mubiru (2010), floods also contribute to crop loss in Karamoja.

A survey by WFP (2013) revealed that more than 65% of the population in Karamoja region still practice pastoralism while less than 17% practice agricultural farming. Of the population that practice agricultural farming, none of them practice modern farming. Karamoja region suffers

from heavy hunger every year because of their primitive lifestyle, with majority not minding about their future, they only look at their cattle as the only source of livelihood. There is need for Karamoja region but with special interest in Amudat district to be transformed into a modern agricultural society. This study investigated the best ways of bringing Amudat district to compete with the rest of the country in practicing modern agriculture.

1.2 The Statement of the Problem

Karamoja region is invested with majority of the tribes practicing pastoralism. These societies move with their animals from one place to another mostly during dry season in search for water and pasture and settle in one place during rainy season. However the challenge is that during rainy season, they do not practice agriculture while during dry season a lot of them die of hunger. A study by Lokot (2014) revealed that more than 70% of the Amudat Pokot tribe suffered of hunger in 2014. The study showed that the hunger was attributed to the pastoral life where many people did not practice agriculture. This study investigated the problems of transforming pastoralist societies into modern agricultural societies in Amudat district.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the problems of transforming pastoralist societies into modern agricultural societies in Amudat district.

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To find out the ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern society in Amudat district.
- ii. To establish ways of transforming the pastoralistic lifestyle of Amudat residence into modern agricultural society.
- iii. To determine the challenges of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society in Amudat district.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern society in Amudat district?

- ii. What are the ways of transforming the pastoralistic lifestyle of Amudat residence into modern agricultural society?
- iii. What are the challenges of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society in Amudat district?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

This study was carried out in Amudat district. The district is one of the districts in the North Eastern region of Uganda. It is bordered by Moroto in the north, Nakapipirpirit in the west, Bukwo and Kween in the south and Kenya in the east. It lies between latitudes 1.95 North and longitudes 34.95 East, with an estimated surface area of 1610 kilometres and an average altitude of 4200 feet (1280 Metres) above sea level. Amudat District headquarters are situated in Amudat Town Council.

1.6.2 Content

This study was limited to ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern society, ways of transforming the pastoralistic lifestyle into modern agricultural society and the challenges of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society in Amudat district.

1.6.3 Time Scope

This study took a period of four months, that is, from March 2015 to June 2015.

1.7 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the results of this study will provide the government of Uganda with resourceful information regarding the importance of promoting modern agriculture among the pastoralists in the Karamoja region.

Furthermore, non-governmental organizations might use the findings of this study to initiate agricultural oriented projects aimed at reducing pastoralistic lifestyle in the Karamoja region.

The local community will use the results of this study to start-up agricultural practices so as to fight poverty in the area.

Last but not least, future researchers might use the findings of this study to carry out a related study.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

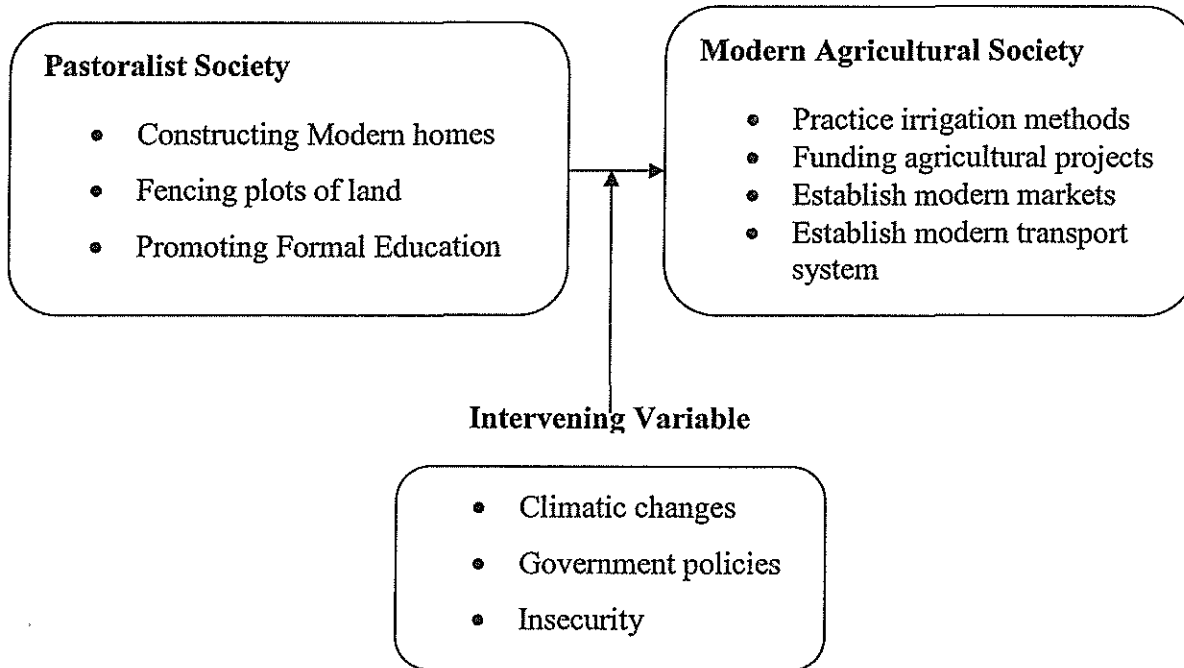


Figure 1: Showing the Conceptual Framework of the Study

According to Figure 1, the independent variable is measured using construction of modern homes, fencing plots of land and promoting formal education while the dependent variable is measured using practice of irrigation methods, funding agricultural projects, establishing modern markets and establishing modern transport net works. This means that when the pastoralist society are settled down in modern homes, educated on the importance of fencing their plots of land and given better formal education, they can be able to practice modern agriculture where they will have ready markets for their products with better road networks. However, climatic changes, government policies and insecurity in the area can affect the initiative of elevating Amudat district into a modern agricultural society. This study is therefore intended to establish better ways of transforming Amudat district into a modern agricultural society.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviewed literature from different scholars and sources in accordance to the objectives of the study.

2.1 The Ways of Transforming a Pastoralist Society into a Modern Society

2.1.1 Constructing Modern Homes

Modern homes mean permanent buildings made of concrete, bricks and cement. Most of the homes in the Karamoja region are temporal. This gives the pastoralists the chance to live nomadic live of moving from one to place to another without having permanent settlements. Establishing permanent settlements is a very good strategy for permanently settling pastoralists in one place (Lokwi, 2012). According to the author, if the settlements are not achieved, pastoralists cannot afford to practice agriculture.

A study by Lotee (2013) revealed that more than 50% of the population of Amudat pastoralists do not have permanent settlements. Most of them have grass thatched houses made of mud walls. While others just have houses made of grass and rids. During dry seasons, some of these houses succumb to wild fires leaving majority of the pastoralists homeless. There is need for the government through local leaders and NGOs to sensitize the local community on the importance of settling and practicing agriculture so that poverty can be kicked out of the region.

According to a recommendation by UNDP (2013), constructing better and permanent homes in a pastoralist society is the way forward for settling the nomads. Without modern homes, pastoralist will see no reason of settling in one place when they have to look for pasture and water for their animals. This therefore means that if pastoralists must settle down in order to heed to government projects intended to promote agriculture in the region, there is need for construction of modern homes which are free settlements for the pastoralists.

2.1.2 Fencing Plots of Land

A number of clashes in the Karamoja region have been attributed to land related struggles coupled with frequent raids and tribal conflicts. Most of the lands in the Karamoja region are communally owned and a study by the Karamoja District Land Board (2012) revealed that more than 90% of the settlers in Amudat district do not have land titles. This implies that most settlers therefore do not have the rights of fencing any land. Karamoja region still believe in the old communal settlement where sharing is frequently practiced among family members.

However Onsii (2010) argues that fencing land helps the owner from any future conflicts. This is because, fencing land enables one to have privacy and avoid disturbances from neighbors who do not know their limits. Face lifting Karamoja region into a modern society through fencing land will enable the pastoralists to settle down and stop invading other peoples property and privacy. With a fenced plot of land, one is in position to practice modern agriculture farming like poultry keeping, piggery or diary farming (Onsii, 20120) hence eliminating poverty.

2.1.3 Promoting Formal Education

Formal education so far is the only most proven way for breaking through in the 21st century. Adeloh (2013) revealed that receiving formal education illuminates the mind of a person and enables him or her to be initiated into a civilized society or embraces modernity. However a study by Okullo (2014) in Karamoja region revealed that more than 78% of the population is illiterate, while the remaining percentage are distributed within primary, secondary and post secondary education. This implies that for Karamoja to be transformed into a modern society a way from pastoralist lifestyle there is need for promoting formal education in the region.

According to Lokodi (2014) most pastoralists in Karamoja region do not value education given the time it takes before one can reap the fruits. They believe in cattle keeping since the cattle are often visible and it is possible to sell and earn a living out of it. This is the reason why most girls are given for early marriages instead of sending them to school. A survey by GoU (2014) revealed that 82% of the population in the Karamoja region live below poverty line while 11% are illiterate. This means that promoting education in Karamoja could be one of the most prominent strides towards eliminating poverty in the region.

2.3 The Ways of Transforming the Pastoralistic Lifestyle into Modern Agricultural Society

2.3.1 Practice Irrigation Methods

Karamoja region is the region that suffers most from season irregularities in Uganda. The frequent droughts and floods is one of the major reasons for food insecurity in the region (Mubiru, 2010). Karamoja has seasons of extreme droughts that end up killing all the crops that would have been planted and then suffers from too much rain that washes away the crops that have been grown. Transforming the region into a modern agricultural society would need a lot of training on the side of the local community to embrace modern agricultural methods to solve the problems brought about by extreme climatic changes.

According to Mubiru (2010), training the local community members to embrace irrigation during dry seasons can help solve the problem of drought. However Mubiru argues that this initiative can only succeed with the help of government. This means that the government can set-up irrigation schemes in Karamoja region in order to help the local community grow commercial crops such as cabbage, onions, pineapples, tomatoes etc that can both be eaten and sold during dry season to ensure that there is constant food supply throughout the seasons hence eliminating poverty in the region. This can help the pastoralist to settle down during dry season and do commercial crop production instead of moving away with their animals in search for water and pasture.

2.3.2 Funding Agricultural Projects

Just as the GoU (2014) survey revealed that 82% of the Karamoja population live below poverty line, that is, they cannot afford a dollar a day, funding agricultural projects could bring meaning so much in the lives of these pastoralists. The government of Uganda through different financial institutions could provide agricultural loans to the local community that does not require any collateral security so that they can get involved in small business initiatives such as piggery farming, poultry farming or commercial crop production (like rice, cotton, groundnuts etc).

According to FAO (2010), agriculture is the only way of eliminating poverty and pastoralistic lifestyle in the Karamoja region. Karamoja has the potential of succeeding agriculturally, however extreme poverty among the local populace is a major hindrance. There is need for the government to provide the people with farming equipments like hoes, ploughs, oxen and with

improved seeds like beans, maize, cassava, etc. this will help the pastoralists to activate agriculture in the region hence slowly eradicating poverty and famine.

Howe (2013) advises that grouping the local people into agricultural societies can make it easy to fund agricultural projects. This means that if the youth in the Karamoja region who have either dropped out of school or have no formal education could form youth agricultural oriented projects such as youth rice association, youth tomato growers association, youth Karamoja food security association etc. These agricultural gestures can make it easy for the government to fund such projects since it shows seriousness on the side of the youth.

2.3.3 Establish Modern Markets

According Levine (2012), a complex and extensive marketing system exists in Karamoja and is one that is extremely dynamic. This network operates at different levels, with hubs like Kotido (Kanawet) and Kaabong representing important marketing centers that link their respective districts to other regional centers such as Lira, Gulu, Mbale, Soroti, Pader and Kitgum. Radiating out from these centers are different levels of formal and informal markets that range in size and importance from tiny village markets to parish centers to sub-county markets, with some of the latter (such as Kapedo or Karenga) being of similar size and importance to some of the district centers. The market network also extends into Northern Kenya and Southern Sudan, although spatial variations occur over time both within and outside of the sub-region.

The main constraints to marketing in Karamoja are insecurity, the lack of basic infrastructure, the lack of basic services and seasonality. These constraints are interlinked and apply to both producers and traders. In terms of development, the region has been neglected since the colonial period and insecurity has further prevented development and investment in the area. Pertaining to this, the lack of infrastructure – most notably all weather roads – effectively cuts-off the sub-region from the rest of the country during the rainy season. If the security situation continues to improve, investments in all-weather roads between Karamoja and other regions (as well as within the sub-region) would likely have a far greater impact on the local economy than all other development programs combined (Ayoki, 2013).

2.3.4 Establish Modern Transport System

The transport system in Karamoja is still very poor with a lot of roads inaccessible during rainy season. Most roads in the Karamoja region are ungraded hence hindering easy locomotion of traders to different markets (GoU, 2009). This means that in order to implement successful agricultural practices, a better road network is needed in the Karamoja region.

2.4 The Challenges of Transforming a Pastoral Society into a Modern Agricultural Society

Several pastoralists in the Karamoja region are homeless. A survey by the Dyson-Hudson (2012) in Karamoja region revealed that 34% of the pastoralists do not have permanent settlements. They move from one place to another with their animals in search for pasture and water. This means that initiating this section of the pastoralists to embrace agriculture when they do not even have permanent homes can pose quite a big challenge.

According to the GoU (2014), the literacy level in Karamoja region alone stands at 11%. This means that majority of the local people are completely illiterate and primitive hence captivating their minds to change from the traditional life of nomadism and cattle rustling to modern settlements and agricultural practice can be a real menace.

Furthermore, Mubiru (2010) revealed that poor climatic changes in Karamoja region could also pose threat to transforming the region into modern agricultural society. Poor climatic changes have always resulted into poor crop harvests in the region. This means that it can be very expensive for the government to transform the pastoral society into agricultural society given the unfavorable climatic conditions it has.

Similarly, the GoU (2014) revealed that 82% of the population in Karamoja region is poor. This means that most of them can not afford agricultural farm equipments hence transforming the region into a modern agricultural society would mean the government must provide all the necessary farming equipments since most of them have limited financial sources to maintain their farms.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive cross sectional survey research design was used in order to measure the characteristics and responses of the sampled participants on the specified variables of the study at the same time. The design will allow the collection of data at different points at almost the same time. This method will allow the study of different subjects at a time and it will generate quickly self reports from selected participants. The quantitative method was adopted to show particular results of the variables under consideration using frequencies, and percentages analysis.

3.2 Study Population

The target population of this study included the local community members who are mostly pastoralists. The researcher will select 50 homesteads as the target population for this study.

3.3 Sample Size

The researcher used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table to determine the sample size of the respondents. According to Morgan's table, a population of 50 is approximated as a sample size of 44 respondents.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The researcher used stratified method to select the homesteads in one stratum. Simple random sampling was then be used to select the respondents from the stratum.

3.5 Research Instruments

The researcher used both closed and open ended questionnaires to collect data. The researcher preferred questionnaires because it allows large amounts of information to be collected from large number of respondents in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data collected was carefully compiled, sorted, edited, classified, coded and checked for accuracy and relevancy. Qualitative data was descriptively analyzed while quantitative data was analyzed using frequency and percentage tables with the help of SPSS (V.17.0) Data editor.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

- Some local community members were not willing to share information. This was however addressed by omitting the names of the respondents on the questionnaires and assuring them that the data was purely for academic purposes.
- The researcher was limited by extraneous variables such as honesty of the respondents where some of them might not say the truth. The researcher solicited for the truth by giving the respondents to sign the inform consent form.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

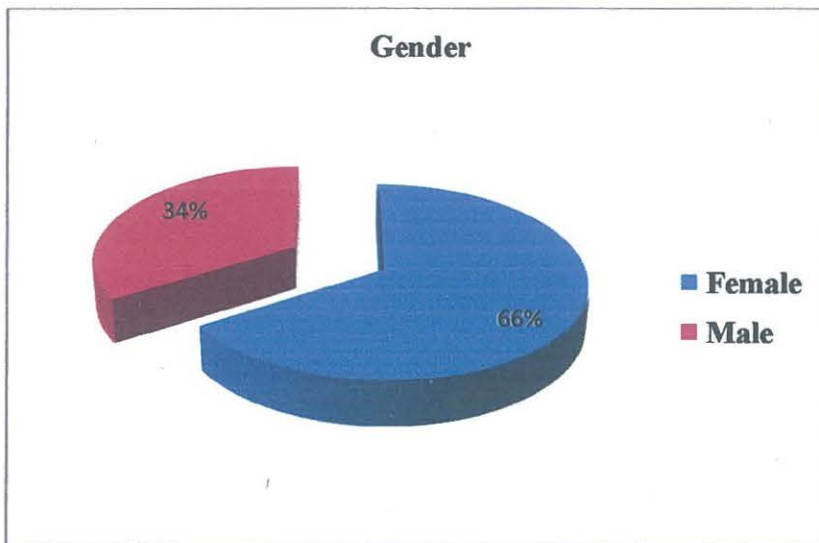
This chapter dwelt on the presentation and analysis of the research findings of the study in line with the topic of the study which is “problems of transforming pastoralists societies into modern agricultural societies, case study: Amudat district,” in Uganda.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The researcher demographically elaborated about the 50 respondents involved in the study by giving their gender, age, educational level and marital status. This researcher also expressed these findings about the respondents in percentage, table and chart format.

4.1.1: Gender of the Respondents

Figure 1: Shows the Gender of the Respondents

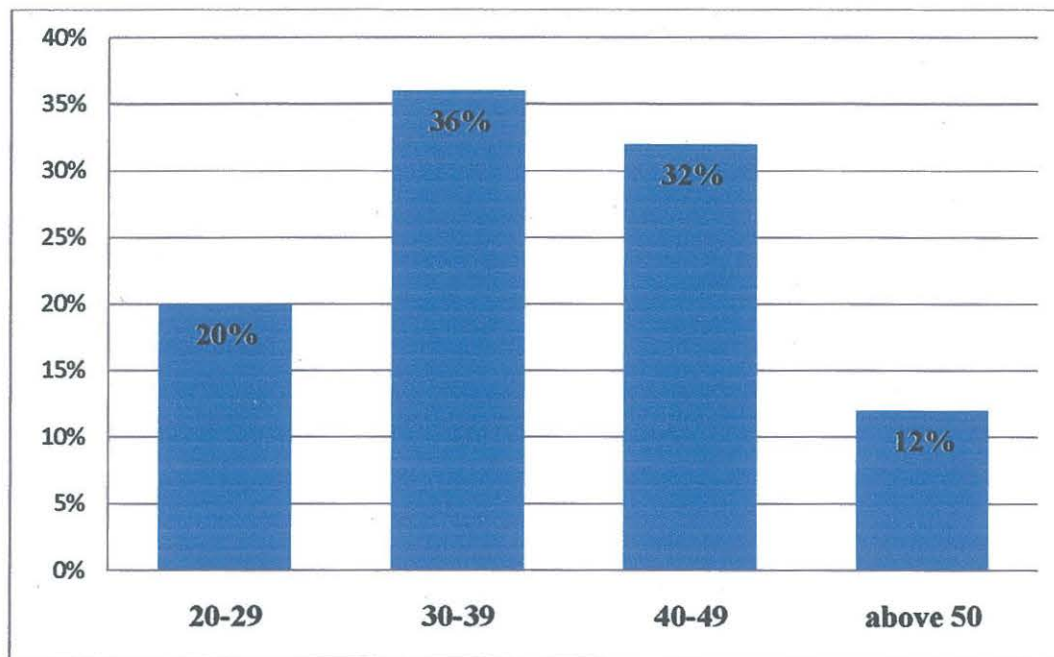


Source: primary data, 2015

Figure 1 revealed that majority, 66% of 44 respondents were female while 34% were male. This means that the female were dominant in this study. This could be because the male do not have time to be at home since most of them are pastoralists

4.1.2 Age of the Respondents

Figure 2: Age of Respondents



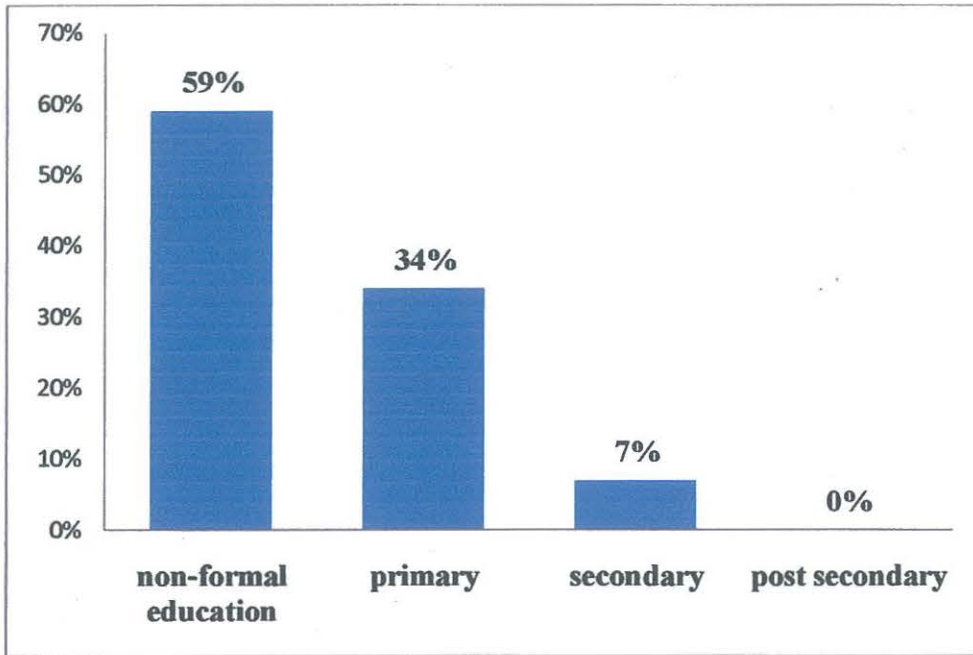
Source: primary data, 2015

Figure 2 revealed that majority 36% of 44 respondents were within the age group of 30-39 years, followed by 32% representing the age group between 40-49 years while 20% of the respondents were within the age group of 20-29 years and only 12% of the respondents were above 50 years. This means that respondents within the age group of 30-39 years were dominant in the study. As indicated in figure1, most of these age group are mothers who prefer to stay at home and do house chores.

4.1.3 Educational Level of the Respondents

The researcher involved various respondents in her study and these had various education levels although majority of them fell under the same educational level.

Figure 3: Shows the Education Level of the Respondents

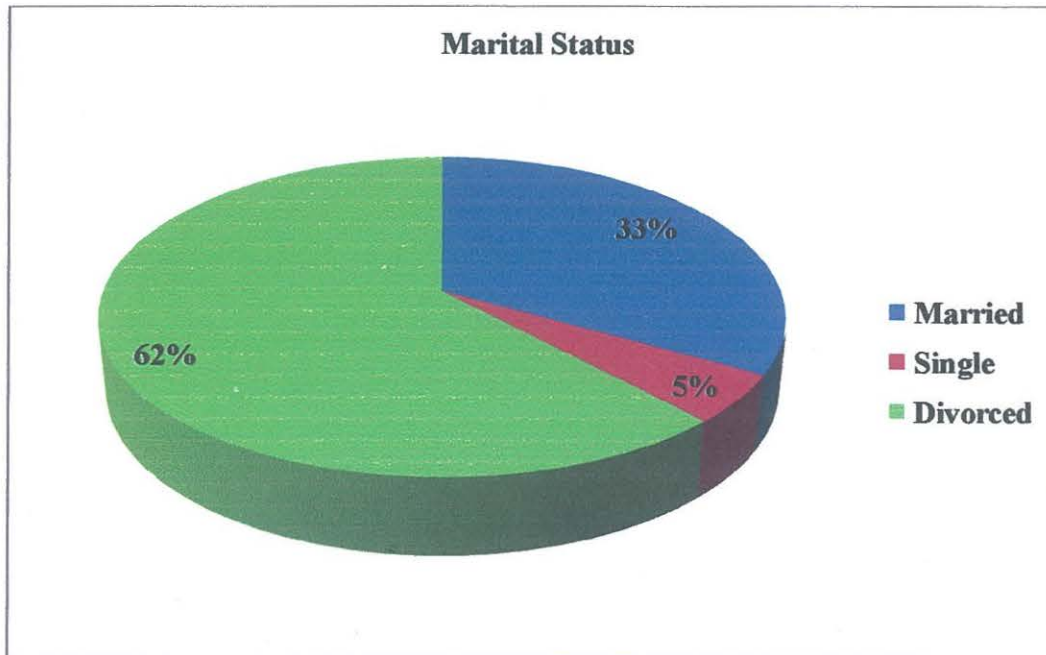


Source: primary data, 2015

Figure 3 revealed that majority, 59% of 44 respondents had no formal education while 34% had only primary education and 7% of the respondents had secondary education. This implies that the none educated were dominated in the study. This could be attributed to the fact that education has not yet been widely accepted as an important concept in the Karamjoa sub region of the country.

4.1.4: The Marital Status of the Respondents

Figure 4: Shows the marital status of the respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2015

Figure 4 revealed that majority, 62% of 44 respondents were married while 33% were single and only 5% were divorced. This means that the married were dominant in this study. This could be because culturally people in Karamoja region prefer to get married at a tender age hence most women are always married. Staying single beyond the age of marriage is seen as a taboo.

4.2 Presentation of the Research Findings Objective By Objective

The researcher in this sub-section presented the research finding guided by the objectives and the research questions of the study.

4.2.1 The Ways of Transforming a Pastoralist Society into A Modern Society in Amudat District

Objective one of this study was to find out ways of transforming the pastoralist society of Amudat residents into a modern society. To realize this objective, the researcher framed out some of the ways for transformation and there are; constructing modern homes, fencing plots of land and promoting formal education.

4.2.1.1 Constructing Modern Homes

Table 1: Shows the Type of House Respondents Live

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
What type of house do you prefer to live in?	Permanent	04	09
	Semi-permanent	11	25
	Grass-thatched mud	29	66
	TOTAL	44	100

Source; primary data, 2015

Table 1 revealed that majority, 66% of 44 of the respondents lived in grass thatched houses while 25% lived in semi-permanent houses and only 9% lived in permanent. Majority of the respondents still live in grass thatched houses because of the level of poverty in the area and the nomadic lifestyle of the people.

The pastoralists' homes in Amudat district are temporal and these favor the easy movement of the pastoralists from one place to another without setting up permanent homesteads. According to the field findings, it is easy to construct temporal homesteads since they do not incur costs and so many pastoralists opposed the idea of permanent homesteads since it involved incurring costs

and therefore majority of them live in temporal houses thus temporal homesteads called manyatta.

However according the research findings, some of the respondents were welcomed the idea of constructing permanent and modern homes. They said this would promote the establishment of them (pastoralists) in fixed localities thus establishment of modern society with all its benefits of service delivery and development. The researcher contacted the LC 1 of Lochegege, Mr. Lotelemoi Aaron about the idea of emphasis the construction of modern homes in the area and he was very positive about. He said that they have been waiting for some support from the government and any Non-Government organization to help sensitize the local people about the benefits of constructing modern homes leading to the establishment of a modern society in the region.

4.2.1.2 Fencing of the Land

Table 2: Showing The Responses On Whether The Respondents Live In A Fenced Plot/Land

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you live in a fenced plot/ land?	YES	07	16
	NO	37	84
TOTAL		44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 2 revealed that majority, 84% of 44 respondents do not live in a fenced plot land while only 16% lived in a fenced plot of land. This proves to be a great problem in the process of transforming the pastoralist society to a modern society. According the study findings, most of the land in Amudat district is not fenced and therefore it is still limitless, as one can easily cross from one side to another and this favored the activities of pastoralism since there is no restriction on crossing over from one area to another. This posed a very great problem in transforming the region into a modern society.

4.2.2 Transforming a pastoralist lifestyle of Amudat residence into a modern agricultural society

4.2.2.1 Practice Irrigation Methods

Table 3: Showing the Responses on Whether the Pastoralist Practice Agriculture and If They to Any Agricultural Project

Questions	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you practice agriculture?	YES	11	25
	NO	33	75
	TOTAL	44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 3 revealed that majority, 75% of 44 respondents consented that they do not practice agriculture while only 25% practiced agriculture. This means that majority of the respondents do not practice agriculture and even those who do so, do it in a small scale. This could be attributed to the fact that there is a poor climate that does not favour agricultural practice.

Table 4: Showing Whether Respondents Belonged To Any Agricultural Project

Questions	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you belong to any agricultural project that can easily be funded by the government?	YES	05	11
	NO	39	89
	TOTAL	44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 4 revealed that majority, 89% of 44 of the respondents revealed that they do not belong to any agricultural project that can easily be funded by the government while only 11% of the respondents belonged to an agricultural project for government funding.

Table 5: The Type of Market Available For Selling Farm Products in Amudat District

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Village market	23	52
Seasonal market	19	43
Daily market	02	05
Total	44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 5 revealed that majority, 52% of 44 respondents accepted that they sell their agricultural products in a village market while 43% of the respondents sell their agricultural products on seasonal markets. Only 5% of the respondents sold their products in daily markets.

Table 6: The Type of Road Used For Transporting Agricultural Products in Amudat District

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mostly tarmac road	00	00
Mostly murram road	10	23
Mostly small narrow roads	34	77
Total	44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 6 revealed that majority, 77% of 44 respondents revealed that they used mostly small narrow roads while 23% of the respondents used murram roads. Tarmac roads are not developed in Amudat district.

Table 7: The Mode of Transport Used For Transporting Agricultural Products in Amudat District

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Vehicle	02	05
Bicycle	15	34
Foot	27	61
Total	44	100

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 7 revealed that majority, 61% of 44 of the respondents revealed that they move on foot to transport their products to the market while 34% consented that they mostly use bicycles and 5% used vehicle. This implies that the impulse of poverty in the area does not give the indigenous people the capability to use vehicle as a mode of transport for their products.

4.2.3 The challenges of transformation a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society

The researcher got various responses to the challenges of transforming a pastoralist society (Amudat region) into a modern agricultural society but the main ones according to the findings are; the unfavorable climatic conditions, high illiteracy rate, poverty, strong cultural ties, and the negative attitude and image of the karamojongs and the region outside the Karamoja district.

The responses of the respondents regarding the problems of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society are shown in the table below.

Table 8: Showing the Challenges of Transforming A Pastoral Society In A Modern Agricultural Society

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
What are the challenges of transforming a pastoral society in a modern agricultural society?	Climatic conditions	09	20
	High illiteracy rate	17	39
	Poverty	11	25
	Cultural ties	05	11
	Attitude and image of pastoralists.	02	5
	TOTAL		44

Source: primary data, 2015

Table 8 revealed that majority, 39% of 44 of the respondents revealed that illiteracy is the highest challenge, followed by poverty (25%), climatic conditions (20%), cultural ties (11%) and lastly attitude and image of pastoralists (5%).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and summarizes the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study allied to the problems of transforming pastoralist societies into modern agricultural societies with the case study of Amudat district.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The summary of the findings was done by the guide of the objectives of the study and the responses which were obtained from the field.

5.1.1 Find Ways of Transforming A Pastoralist Society Into A Modern Society In Amudat District

According to findings, many respondents had their land/plots they live in not fenced, though there were a few with their land/plots fenced. The unfenced land according the data from the field enable pastoralists to move from one region to the other with their animals in search of pasture and water.

According the finding as presented in table 7, many pastoralists attach less or even no meaning to education thus creating a problem of illiteracy and ignorance in the region. Therefore many pastoralists as presented in the findings have attained non-formal type of education, with less interest in the formal type of education. This has also blocked the process of transforming the region into a modern society.

5.1.2 Ways of transforming a pastoralist lifestyle of Amudat residence into a modern agricultural society

According the findings, majority of the respondents said they do not carry out agriculture and if they do so in a small scale and sometimes they do not harvest anything and this is attributed to the unfavorable climatic conditions for agriculture in the region. According to the findings, 66% of the respondents do not practice agriculture and 34% practice agriculture though in a small scale.

According to the research findings, some respondents argued that if the government and other well-wishers like (NGOs) could establish for them permanent and modern markets in the region, it would boost business and development in the region. This according to them would grant farmers access to inputs for their agricultural activities such as treated seeds, tools, among others, and they could sell off their excess agricultural produce with ease at relatively a good price.

Form the research findings, some of the respondents argued and agreed that a proper transport system could be very vital in the process of transformation of a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society. According to their argument this could ease the transport of inputs and outputs of agriculture in the region thus easing and boosting business in region.

5.1.3The challenges of transformation a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society

According to the findings, high illiteracy rate of the pastoralists is the main challenge that hinders transformation process. According to the data obtained, 34% of the respondents said that many parents do not send their children to school and also very few parents and other adults attained a reasonable level of education, thus the illiteracy rate in the area is high. According to the findings as shown on the table 9 in chapter four, poverty with 22 % respondents said that is another serious problem that is hindering transformation in the region. Then some other challenges follow; unfavorable climatic conditions 18%, strong cultural ties 14%, and then negative image and attitude of the pastoralists 12%. There are other challenges but for the purpose of the study these were the ones examined; challenges like communal ownership of land also pose a challenge to transforming the region.

5.2 Conclusions

The study was set to establish the problems of transforming pastoralist societies into modern agricultural societies with the case study of Amudat district. It was based on three objectives which included; ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern society in Amudat district; Ways of transforming a pastoralist lifestyle of Amudat residence into a modern agricultural society; and the challenges of transformation a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society.

The study findings were that there many ways of transforming a pastoral society into a modern agricultural society, and those stated in the study included; constructing of modern homes, fencing plots of land, promoting formal education, and then finding formal employment for the pastoralists. These ways or methodologies of transformation could be very effective, but as per the study findings, there are many challenges that have hindered effective implementation of these methodologies. However, these ways of transformation can be instigated as long as the bottlenecks are resolved in the region and effective results will be realized. One can conclude that the pastoralists though some slight transformation are fixed to their semi-permanent homesteads as it was reported that 54% of the respondents live and prefer them, 58% have attained non-formal education at the expense of formal education and 86% have not fenced their plots making the movement of pastoralists limitless.

The study findings also expressed the ways of transforming the pastoralist society into a modern agricultural society, and the stated ways in the study were; practice irrigation methods, funding agricultural projects, establishing modern markets and modern transport system. These are also hindered and thus do not as such result to what they are aimed. However there are many other ways of transforming a pastoralist society into a modern agricultural society, but for the scope of the study the above stated ones were much considered.

The findings according to the objectives finally expressed the challenges of transforming a pastoral society to a modern agricultural society, and these challenges included; unfavorable climatic conditions, high illiteracy rate, poverty among the people of the region, strong cultural ties of the pastoralists and then poor image and the negative attitude of the pastoralists such as being cruel and brutal as assumed by other people of other parts of the country.

5.4 Recommendations

The researcher in her study came up with the following recommendations.

- The government should encourage the construction of modern houses thus modern homesteads through sensitizing the pastoralists about the advantages of a permanent and modern homestead compared to the temporal homesteads.

- The government should also motivate the pastoralists to construct permanent and modern homesteads through supporting them especially by giving them some construction materials like iron sheets, bags of cement, nails, among others.
- The government should sensitize the pastoralists to develop a positive attitude towards formal education so as to reduce on the rate of illiteracy in Amudat region.
- The government and non-government organizations should encourage and sensitize the pastoralists to carry out agriculture especially in favorable season. They should also provide them with treated seeds and knowledge and skills of cultivation.
- The government should ensure the construction of good road system so as to easy transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs in the region. In relation to this recommendation is the government should establish modern markets in the region so as to boost business transaction.
- The government should impose laws that ensure that pastoralists send their children to school to attain formal education, and also laws that ensure that pastoralists engage in activities that enable food production that's agriculture.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

This questionnaire is designed to help gain a clear understanding of Problems of Transforming Pastoralist Societies into Modern Agricultural Societies: A Case Study of Amudat District. You are considered as one of the resourceful persons and as such you are kindly requested to spare sometime and respond to the questions/statements frankly and honestly. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality and as such, you do not have to write your name on the questionnaire nor should you disclose your answers to other respondents. This research is intended for academic purposes only.

Thank you for accepting to participate in this study.

Section I: Profile of Respondents

Instruction: Please tick (✓) the most appropriate option

1) Gender

a) Male

b) Female

2) Age

a) 20-29 years

b) 30-39 years

c) 40-49 years

d) Above 50 years

3) Education level

a) No formal education

b) Primary level

c) Secondary level

d) Post secondary level

Section II: The Ways of Transforming A Pastoralist Society Into A Modern Society In Amudat District

Qn1. Do you practice agricultural farming?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Qn2. What type of house do you live in?

- a) Permanent building
- b) Semi-permanent
- c) Grass thatched mud

Qn3. Do you live in a fenced plot of land?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Section III: The Ways of Transforming the Pastoralistic Lifestyle of Amudat Residence into Modern Agricultural Society

Qn1. Do you practice irrigation methods in your farming?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Qn2. Do you belong to an agricultural project association which the government can easily fund?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Qn3. What type of market is available for you to sell your farm products/goods?

- a) Village market
- b) Seasonal market
- c) Daily market

Qn4. what type of road do you use for transporting your goods

- a) Mostly tarmac road
- b) Mostly murrum road
- c) Mostly small narrow roads

Qn5. What mode of transport do you use for transporting your goods?

- a) Vehicle
- b) Bicycle
- c) Foot

Section IV: The Challenges of Transforming A Pastoral Society Into A Modern Agricultural Society In Amudat District.

Qn1 what are the most immediate challenges do you think can make transforming Amudat society into a modern agricultural society?

THE END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION

