

CAUSES OF POVERTY/ DEVELOPMENT IN WAKISO DISTRICT

A CASE STUDY OF GAYAZA

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Tumusingize Teophil**, declare that this work is a result of my own research report and it has never been submitted to any other institution for any academic award

Student

Signature.....

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Date.....

APPROVAL:

This research has been submitted with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signed by
Supervisor

Signature.....

OCHEN MOSES PATRICK

Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book (dissertation) to my Sisters, Brothers and the family of Tukandane Francis for Financial support and all friends and relatives who tirelessly helped through this struggle.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, my utmost gratitude go to the almighty God for thee gift of humanity, a work of his hand.

Am deeply grateful to the researchers whose ideas and critics are valued in the preparation of this dissertation report

My sincere thanks also go to my supervisor Mr. Ochen Moses Patrick. Who supervised me to the end of the dissertations report, Sir, I will always appreciate your guidance.

I also extend my thanks to the greatest friends of mine who are ever there for me both in good and bad situation. For open and gracious contribution, I also extend my thanks to my parents, Mr. Begumisa Fidel, Late Mrs Begumisa Cecilia brothers and sisters respectively.

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Thanks all of you may almighty God bless you and fill you with His gifts.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine the causes of poverty in Wakiso district. There is a relationship between redundancy and poverty among the people of Gayaza. The researcher focused on the proper utilization of resources and foreign aid.

A longitudinal design was developed to compile secondary data from Gayaza among others from 2006 – 2007. The data was analyzed using Pearson correlation co-efficient which measured the strength and direction between the independent and dependent variables.

The findings showed that due to random for example among the people of Gayaza, production was in a decline. The results showed a positive significant improvement in the private sectors showed a positive relationship between the rich and the poor. The poor can now concentrate on some small scale businesses.

The study concluded that a high concentration on private sectors, small scale businesses and faithfulness of the government organizations can eliminate poverty among the people of Gayaza.

The study therefore recommended that for the elimination of poverty, people should be employed such that they can earn a better living.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Back in America poverty is old and new. It is old in the sense it has always existed and it is new in the sense that it was not commonly defined as a problem until recently. As late as the 1950's economists assumed that economically we were consistently improving.

Here in Uganda during the 1990's income poverty fell dramatically. It occurs since 2000, income poverty has risen with the proportion of people below the poverty line rising from 34% in 2000 to 38% in 2003. This has been accompanied by a marked increase in inequality which has been rising since 1997. The anticoncentration index, which measures inequality, rose from 0.35 in 1997/8 to 0.43 in 2003.

The reasons for the recent patterns include the last three years, declines in farmers' prices reflecting world market conditions, insecurity, high population growth rate and morbidity related to HIV / AIDS.

As Uganda's economy develops, the ways in which people earn incomes will change. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) provides an overarching framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty. It has been prepared through a consultative process involving central and local government, parliament, donors and civil society in order to achieve middle income status. Uganda needs to industrialize by enhancing its competitiveness. Industrialization in Uganda will depend on using the resource base and hence on equipping farmers to understand the technical and quality requirements of commercial production. Government will therefore ensure the provision of public goods to support both agriculture and industry.

In Gayaza many people right from the national level to the village level all aspects of infrastructures are very poor limiting the transportation of the agricultural produces of the people of Gayaza village and the surrounding villages.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The researcher found out that despite the measures under taken to reduce poverty by the government and the district leader, the local people of Gayaza and the surrounding villages are still back ward due to social cultural variables. The prevailing tendencies of traditionalism and conservativeness tend to block prospects of economic advancements together with the problem of insufficient capital that could contribute to the economic development.

The local people have lacked inappropriate management especially in the public sector enterprises has reduced efficiency and production.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to find out the causes of rampant poverty in Gayaza village.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- (i) To find the major causes and how they affect the people.
- (ii) To find out the proper utilization of foreign aid.
- (iii) To find out means of curbing down the rampant poverty at the end of the study.

1.5 Significance of the study

The findings of the study have benefited the following;

- Budget planners for the development of the country.
- The responsible funds that is to say IMF

- The local people have benefited in that they will now be able to carry out some small scale businesses.

1.6 Definition of terms

Poverty It can be broadly defined as the lack of resources to achieve a reasonably comfortable standard of living.

Under development Refers to countries which are industrially, technologically, scientifically and economically less developed.

HIV Human Immune Virus

PPA The Poverty Reduction Papers and Resource Allocation.

IMF International Monetary Fund

LC Local Council

H/M Headmaster.

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Subject scope

The research was limited on the causes and solutions of poverty to the development of Wakiso district (Gayaza).

1.7.2 Time scope

The period covered a period of 2 years (2006 – 2007) depending on the availability of the data.

1.7.3 Geographical scope

The study covered only selected areas of Wakiso district that is to say Gayaza village and the surrounding small villages.

1.8 Limitations of the study

The researcher met the problem of transport, financial, language, some people have been rigid to give me their ideas or views but I have been patient and handled them with care.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) (weekly observer 28th November 9 – 15, 2006) is working to transform the institution once fined for corruption and ineptitude to that is able to meet the changing expectations of her various stake holders.

To achieve this, the organization has adopted a business model that allowed her to operate on private sector standards as it returns its public lineage.

DFID has agreed to allocate some resources to the refurbishment of office buildings.

According to Gesa (2001), success in economics under development was used and corporative basis, referring to countries that are developing but happen to be still lagging behind the rich and industrialized nations like USA, Japan, Britain, France, Canada, Germany.

According to Mary (2000), social work experience official federal poverty statistics overlook at many people who experience poverty.

Poverty was defined broadly as the lack of resource to achieve a reasonably comfortable standard of living.

According to her, the impact of poverty was always harmful because it substantially limited people's choices where it was severe.

The means of securing necessities such as food and shelter were lacking so that poverty can internally steal people's lives, basic human needs included adequate

food, clothing and access to health care and resources to meet those needs were often not available to poor people.

Lover R.H (2002), social problems and quality of life defined poverty as a state in which income was insufficient to provide such basic necessities as food, medical care and others. The structural factors that bear up on the problems of poverty included the institutional arrangements of government; the economy worked against the poor was by entrapping them in a vicious circle.

According to Uganda debt network (April, 2004) poverty reduction strategy paper, the strategies focused on development of health services and diseases control programmes access to health care was limited for many poor people particularly those with limited assets and large families due to the cost of the services and the un availability of proximal well equipped and staffed facilities.

According to Uganda Debt Network (2004), Uganda budget, poverty and many dimensions in addition to 1000 income being below the poverty line, illiteracy poor health, gender inequality and environmental degradation were all aspects of being poor.

According to Mweva county member of parliament Ogets mission (Tuesday, November, 14th 2006), page 28 Daily Monitor talked about initiating projects that would improve the lives of the people as the main heading was over mobilizing poverty fight and through this project bicycles had to be got and provided to people for transporting their products produced.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Research Design

3.1.0 Type of information

- (i) To determine the causes of poverty in Wakiso district among the people of Gayaza.
- (ii) To find out the proper utilization of foreign and
- (iii) To find out means of curbing down the rampant poverty in Gayaza village.

3.2 Source of information

To obtain the above information, the study interviewed the people of Gayaza village at the point of face to face interaction and also by observation which involved actual seeing of the situation with naked eyes. However, some information was obtained from text books and news papers.

3.3 Nature of information

Cross sectional information collected from different people and different small villages of Gayaza.

3.4 Area and population of study

The study was carried out in Wakiso district and the particular place was Gayaza village and the neighbouring small villages. The study population was of the local people of Gayaza and the neighbouring villages plus the zone leaders or village local councils.

3.5 Sample size and selection

A sampling frame including some men and women who were having some small scale businesses were consulted and a systematic random sampling 25 respondents were selected to participate in the study purposively. The

researcher selected 3 local councils, who were experts in agriculture, expert in business making a total of 5 key informants. The total number of the sample elements was 30.

3.6 Instruments / tools to collect data

The instruments were of two categories that is interview and observation guide for key informants. The researcher used observation when seeing the real situation of the people and their activities which they were doing and the researcher used interview when she was asking the local people like the causes of poverty and what could be the solutions to poverty. Such instruments were used because they were not expensive and they were simple.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

Through interviewing different people living within different villages, the researcher was able to find out the following;

According to the chairman of Seeta one of the small villages within Gayaza, the researcher found out that laziness is one of the major causes of poverty among the people of Gayaza.

The chairman Mr. Tebandeke Kenedy explained that many people of Gayaza village do not want to look for jobs. They only wake up in the morning and loiter around the village that they do not want to cultivate even the small portion of land to get what to eat.

The chairman added that also illiteracy is a major rampant cause of poverty in that many people are not educated and that they cannot attain good jobs. He said that this creates fear in them to go and look for jobs fearing to be humiliated by others and to be looked at as fools. So this keeps many of them at their homes doing nothing or doing jobs which cannot meet their needs plus their family members.

The LCI Mr. Tebandeke also said that population growth is also among the causes of poverty in Gayaza village. He explained that the people of Gayaza village are very many in number and they add on producing children non stop and this is as a result of not educating them on the family planning processes and few of them can afford to use them but others reject it and say that it is harmful and they say that they will produce until they feel the world.

The researcher also found out that many people were despising jobs. Mr. Wakida one of the resident of Namavundu (Head master) said that many people of Gayaza despise jobs. They do not want to do jobs which are low saying that they want highly paying jobs. Mr. Wakida gave an example of some of the parents who went at him pleading for his son to be allowed to sit for exams because he had failed to raise the school fees, the headmaster listened to the parent carefully and advised the parent to be employed around the school, and this parent was to cultivate on the land of the school such that he can be helped and his son be allowed to sit for the exams but the parent just quailed despising the job he was given so Mr. Wakida said that, that was not the only parent who was told to do that, he explained that many parents are getting chances to educate their children through cultivating on the school land though others despise them and this has been one of the causes of poverty among Gayaza residents.

The head master Mr. Wakida added that also the education system inherited from the colonialists imparts general and literacy education. He said that without any protocol skills, no effort has been made to develop the educational system in line with the man power requirements of the economy. He said that the system creates more of job seekers than job makers, causing school leavers or grandaunts unemployed.

However, for him, he said that in his school of Grace High School located in between Navundu and Seeta, he is encouraging practical skills that is to say carpentry, technical drawing, computer, tailoring and many others and he encouraged many parents to use this opportunity and take their children at his school such that they can attain some skills which in turn can help their children attain jobs after the school.

The researcher was also able to recognize these activities at Grace High School. The researcher found out that poor leadership was also a prevailing factor for

the causes of poverty in Gayaza village. The chairman LCI of Seeta Mr. Tibandeka Kenedy said that many of the leaders with in Gayaza village are not serious on their work. They only cater for their needs and their families; they are corrupt in that whenever the government sends money to help the people, it does not reach to the LCI. They just use that money for other things not concerning about the development of Gayaza village and the people with in.

The chairman gave an example that at times they send seeds to the sub county but by the time he receives them, he complained that he finds them not enough to the people of his village and some do not even get and they start blaming him (the chairman) for not being faithful and all sorts of insults blown to him.

The researcher also found out that the political situation in Gayaza was not stable the chairman LC5 Iyan Kyeyune said that Gayaza is facing a problem of political instabilities whereby many farmers have lost appetite in their jobs. He said that many of the residents who are rearing animals, birds and many other face a problem of stealing their chicken at night plus their food especially bananas and cassava and this causes poverty among the people of Gayaza village.

The researcher saw it that it was important to strengthen the political situation among the people of Gayaza to stop poverty.

The researcher also remembered about the robbers who had robbed the bank in Kasangati whereby some of them were killed including the women robber.

The researcher found out that lack of saving also causes poverty among the residents of Gayaza. According to one of the residents of Manyangwa, Kigozi who was having a small shop, he said that many people in Gayaza do not want to save their money in the bank. They do not know how to use it, some spend it

in bars drinking alcohol or others spend it on prostitutes and at the end they find themselves with nothing and that this has kept many people very poor owning nothing due to lack of saving.

The researcher found out that Gayaza is having a poor infrastructure. One of the prominent farmers MR. Ssuubi said that the roads are very poor and that this limits the transportation of their products which they mainly take to Kalerwe.

Also, Mr. Isoba a secondary teacher at Answar high school located 7 miles along Gayaza road said that family background is also one of the causes of poverty among the residents of Gayaza. He gave an example that there are some families or homes which are well off than others yet others are totally poor. He said that this cannot be changed because the well off inherit the well off leaving the poor suffering.

Mr. Isoba also talked of poor planning as a factor causing poverty in Gayaza. He gave an example that like when you have beans and plant them in the bad season, you may not get what you are expected to get.

Table I: Showing proportion of people below the poverty line and inequality coefficient in Gayaza

	1992	1993/4	1994/5	1996	1997/8	1999/2000	2002/2003
Village	55.7	51.2	50.2	49.1	44.4	33.8	37.7
Kasangati	59.7	55.6	54.3	53.7	18.7	37.4	41.1
Gayaza	27.8	21	21.5	19.8	16.7	9.6	12.2
Manyangwa	46				28	19.7	22.3
Namuvundu	53				43	26.2	31.4
Seeta	59				54	35.0	46.0
Makenke	72				60	63.7	63.6

Gini coefficients

Village	.36	.35	.36	.37	.35	.39	.43
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Trends in income poverty and inequality

During the 1990's, income poverty fell dramatically the proportion of Gayaza residents whose expenditure fell below the poverty line fell from 56% in 1992 to 44% in 1997/8 and even faster to 34% in 2000. These changes were driven mainly by increases in average income rather than by redistribution. Inequality was basically steady from 1992 to 1997 but increased thereafter. The Gini coefficient was between 0.37 and 0.35 until 1997, but rose to 0.39 in 2000. Since 2000, the trends have been less encouraging. Income poverty increased from 34% to 38% between 2000 and 2003 and inequality as measured by the gini coefficient rose markedly from 0.39 to 0.42.

The results in table I have a number of implications for poverty in the period of 2000 – 2003. Poverty rose in almost all villages of Gayaza with a particularly sharp rise in Seeta. However, in Makenke in which poverty fell slightly.

Table 2: Showing proportion of people below the poverty line by occupational groups (%) in Gayaza

	1992	1996	1999 / 2000	2002 / 2003
Occupational household head				
Food crop	64	62	45	
Cash crop	63	46	34	
Crop farmers			39	50
Non cropping agriculture	55	40	42	34
Manufacturing	44	34	23	28
Construction	37	32	15	13
Trade	26	21	13	17
Government services	37	32	15	13
Net working	59	60	43	38

The table above shows that there has been extensive discussion of the relation of these findings to participatory evidence while the participatory data show less perceives improvement this arises partly because the period of comparison was different. While most of Gayaza house holds in 2000 were economically better off than they had been in 1992. They were not necessarily better off than they or their parents had been in the 1960's or early 1970's because of the decline in incomes during the 1970's and early 1980's.

The sectoral shares of household heads changed dramatically with a major shift out of crop agriculture. This may be partly due to a change in the sample, although the share of households owning land is constant across the two surveys. This is accompanied by a large drop in consumption of home produced food, while consumption of purchased food increased.

The increase in poverty is particularly marked for house holds in crop agriculture, although other sectors such as trade and hotels also show large increases. By contrast, workers in government services experienced reduction in poverty.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Conclusion

The study indicates that much as government has made a significant contribution in Gayaza's economy, there is little evidence that the poorest are benefiting, consequently, there are many gaps in the beneficiaries' assessment of government that relates to research involving the poorest sections of society.

Budget planners for the development of the economy the responsible funds that is to say IMF, policy makers and implementers, innovations in the utilization of government resources. The knowledge base of the poorest local people of Gayaza traversing issues of laziness, illiteracy, despising jobs, poor leadership, high population, lack of saving and poor infrastructure are some of the issues that need to be addressed. These gaps need to be filled particularly using participatory approaches.

Government resources need to be equitably and transparently channeled towards ensuring that the poor are catered for in service delivery. This underpins the need to improve on the infrastructure of Gayaza to Kampala in order to help the poor transport their produce to Kalerwe to earn some thing for their living. It would be necessary to ensure that the decisions meant to arrive at the criteria used for targeting programmes are known to stake holders, in which case they must be simple and clear.

There is also need to check on the education system that was brought by the colonialists which excludes or does not involve practical skill, that leaves many people with theories in their heads but when he or she can not put what he or she has in practice which automatically can benefit her or him.

5.1 Recommendations

The informants made the following suggestions as a way of ensuring how poverty can be curbed down;

There is need for sensitization of the local people and encouraging them to be hard working people in order to create something for them instead of remaining redundant doing nothing, but instead should be equipped with courage to work.

Given that many people despise jobs in Gayaza village, there is need to teach these people the bad side of despising jobs such that they can change and start seeking for jobs instead of loitering on the village.

Efforts need to be stepped to improve on the infrastructure of Gayaza to ease the transportation of goods for local people mainly those who are farmers such that they value from their work.

As well as improving the efficiency of government expenditure, the government budget must match the emphasis of sectors such as agriculture education, health and water.

There is also need for the proper utilization of government resources that is to say foreign aid to be fully utilized at the national and local level such that it can benefit the poor.

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Uganda plot 424 Mawanda Roda, Kamwokya Uganda Debt Network.

APPENDIX I
LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS

Mr. Isoba Fine art teacher Answar High School

Mr. Kigozi a resident of Manyangwa, shop attendant

Mr. Kyeyune Iyan LCV Wakiso district

Mr. Ssuubi prominent farmer in Gayaza

Mr. Tabandeke Kennedy LCI of Seeta village, teacher at Grace High School

Mr. Wakida Fred Headmaster of Grace High School Namavundu.