

FACTORS LEADING TO SECURITY OF A WOMAN IN MAKINDYE DIVISION, KAMPALA DISTRICT, UGANDA

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Abstract

The study assessed factors that lead to security of women in Makindye division, Kampala District. It was guided by the following research question; what are the factors that lead to security of women in Makindye Division Kampala District, Uganda? The study adopted a cross sectional case study design. The study population was 110,224 from which a sample size of 56 respondents was chosen from the Married Women, Local Community Opinion Leaders, and Local Council Leaders (LC1) in Makindye Division. The study used primary data, questionnaire Survey and Interview guide were used in data collection. The study found out that; majority of the respondents suggested that; the major factors that lead to the security of a woman was that the Husband Must Communicate His Faithfulness with 40 or (71.4%) response while 6 or (10.7%) said that the Husband must Communicate His Dedication to Provide Financially, others 5 or (8.9%) said that The Husband Must Communicate His Admiration and Love for His Wife and the husband must Communicate that He Cares for His Wife Above Anyone or Anything Except God. The study concludes that; as regards the factors that lead to the security of a woman, bride wealth, which is payment from the groom and/or the groom's family to the bride's family at the time of marriage, is a common cultural practice in many African societies. It is often argued that the practice may have negative effects for girls and women because it may promote the view that husbands have 'purchased' their wives, resulting in worse treatment of wives; and trap women in unhappy marriages due to the common requirement that some of the bride wealth be paid back upon divorce. One concern is that because of the monetary payment received by the bride's family at marriage, it may incentivize early marriage, leading to higher fertility. In Makindye Division, the effect of bride wealth on security of a woman has serious implications on marital instability. Recommendations were that; Non State Actors should carryout advocacy programmes that would stop escalation of bride wealth. The Traditional authorities should sensitize their subjects and advise them on serious dangers of bride wealth on security of a woman. There should be a maximum amount of money or materials that should be fixed for payment as bride wealth no matter the socio-economic status of the bride or groom.

Key words

Factors, Security of a woman, Bride wealth

1. Introduction

Many people believe that bride wealth is one of the factors that lead to security of a woman on the side of her husband and his relatives generally. Bride wealth is elaborated as a ‘sign of appreciation to the side of the lady’s parents, because it gives confidence to parents of the lady that they also produced’. Bride wealth is salient for some of the young women since they perceive that the status of a wife is bestowed through the process of paying bride wealth. Some married women say that ‘Women accept it very much because if you are not paid you are looked at as a house girl to that family and that you are not secure at all. Others say that ‘A woman feels safe, secure, and stable and respected if bride wealth is paid’.

Young married women feel that Bride wealth is crucial, as some say that ‘It improves relationships because the wife feels more secure and therefore works so hard to please the husband. Other women say that there is always peace after paying bride wealth. Others believe that ‘A woman whose bride wealth is not paid feels less attached to her husband and his family’.

Other factors that lead to security of a woman include; among others; accessing educational services and job opportunities equally like their counterparts’ men. It is also believed that investment in the economic empowerment of women can and will help reverse these trends. Increased income controlled by women gives them self-confidence and make them feel secure which helps them obtain a voice and vote in: Household decisions such as domestic well-being decisions. For instance, women tend to use income clout for more equitable decisions about sons and daughters’ diet, education and health. Economic decisions for instance acquiring, allocating, and selling assets. Fertility decisions: economically empowered and or educated women tend to have fewer children. Land use and conservation decisions: All these factors may determine the security of a woman in one way or the other.

2. Review of Related Literature

Under this section literature is reviewed in line with the stated objective and it is drawn from journals, reports, thesis and books.

3. Factors that lead to security of a women

According to Anderson, (2007) in the 21st century, women enjoy more freedom and power than ever before. However, they are still disadvantaged when compared to men in virtually all aspects of life. Women are deprived of equal access to education, health care, capital, and decision making powers in the political, social, and business sectors. Whereas men are credited with performing three quarters of all economic activities in developing countries, women actually perform 53 percent of the work, according to the United Nations. The 1995 UN Human Development Report, states that "an estimated \$16 trillion in global output is currently 'invisible,' of which \$11 trillion is estimated to be produced by women."

The world has recognized the vital importance of education as a main aspect of human security and as a means to empower women. According to the UNDP Human Development Report, women in Africa represent 52 per cent of the total population, contribute approximately 75 percent of the agricultural work, and produce 60 to 80 percent of the food. Yet they earn only 10 percent of African incomes and own just 1 per cent of the continent's assets. These numbers indicate the tremendous challenges women face on their road to gender equality. Despite repeated efforts made by governments, NGOs, and multilateral development agencies, the majority of women in the developing world are still relegated to micro enterprises and informal tasks. (Anderson, 2007)

In addition, women still make-up the majority of part-time and temporary workers in developed countries. Consequently, these women working in informal economies are likely to have less access to basic health care services, education, financial capital, political appointments, employee rights, and land ownership. (Rao, 2002).

For example, in Southeast Asian countries, Khadija Haq states that women are still underrepresented in the government and civil services, and face a persistent gap in education and job opportunities. However, there is wide consensus that investment in the economic empowerment of women can and will help reverse these trends. Increased income controlled by women gives them self-confidence, which helps them obtain a voice and vote in: Household decisions such as domestic well-being decisions. For instance, women tend to use income clout for more equitable decisions about sons and daughters' diet, education and health. Economic decisions: acquiring, allocating, and selling assets. Fertility decisions: economically empowered women tend to have fewer children. Land use and conservation decisions: rural women tend to favor sustainable

environmental practices since they are usually the ones that collect the families' natural resources such as water and firewood (Hans, 2002).

The above ideas of Hans (2002) are congruent with those of Ekong (1992) who pointed out that Female economic empowerment also enhances the "wealth and well-being of nations." Women who control their own income tend to have fewer children, and fertility rates have shown to be inversely related to national income growth. Women are also more able - and generally more willing than male counterparts - to send daughters as well as sons to school, even when they earn less than men. In turn, a woman's level of education affects her decision-making process when it comes to questions about contraception, age of marriage, fertility, child mortality, modern sector employment and earnings.

However, women's economic empowerment must not be examined in a vacuum. Unfortunately, widespread cultural and economic practices work to prevent empowerment. To fully assess the opportunities and obstacles that exist, the intersection of political, social/cultural and environmental conditions must be analyzed alongside traditional economic indicators. Factors impacting women's economic empowerment include: Violence: women are the predominant victims of conflict, sexual violence, injury, death, intimidation and human trafficking, Lack of adequate access to education, training and technology, Lack of access to clean water, sanitation, Lack of access to responsible health care/reproductive health (one of the costs of widely available pre-natal screening in India has been the selective abortion of female fetuses, 10 million in the past two decades - this has led to one of the most skewed gender ratios in the world with 927 Women to every 1000 boys in 2001). Lack of access to credit/finance, safe work conditions, living/minimum wages, Cultural practices, tradition, religious interpretations of women's status, Women's lack of knowledge about rights and laws (economic, social, political, religious), Lack of adequate representation in decision-making positions and governance structures (Knight,1997).

According to Matembe, (2004), Love, acceptance, respect, to be desired, security, passion, are all things a woman may want in her relationship. As a matter of fact these are basics that probably everyone wants. There are certainly others and each person has specific desires. What I want to focus on here is the specific aspect of emotional safety in relationships.

The challenge in satisfying this desire is that the feeling of "safe" is sometimes generated from opposing dynamics, and this can create conflict. How a woman feels with a man can change moment to moment depending on these opposing forces. This can lead to confusion about what she wants. It can also confuse

the man as she appears to want two different things. If we become aware of the conflicting beliefs paradigms this can begin to make a lot more sense and clear up the confusion.

A woman will feel emotionally safe with a man who is emotionally available, honest, trustworthy and authentic. These are emotional character strengths she can respect and admire in a man. A man of character and emotional depth is a man who knows who he is and likes himself. His love for himself is so strong he does not need to gain the acceptance of others by trying to be something he is not. His strength is not physical so much as it is in the clarity of his mind and emotions. These are character strengths that a woman not only admires, but feels

safe with. He is not a weak man that will bend to the whims of other people. She can trust him to be who he is. I describe this kind of man as being in his emotional integrity (Matembe, 2004).

However, Thiara, (2009) noted factors that can contribute to the insecurity of a woman which included the following:-

Sexuality: By far the most commonly listed insecurity. Women, apparently, want most of all to be sexually desirable, and are constantly measuring their own sexual desirability against that of other women.

Age: Women also are insecure about their age. They want to look young, are jealous of other women, and are constantly trying to find the right foods and products which will fight the aging process. An interesting observation, on the side, would be to do a web search on “anti-aging” and looking at all the sites that offer gleaming anti-aging miracles to these apparently insecure women.

Weight: The next most obvious insecurity of women has regards on their weight. Women always want to be skinnier; or, no matter how gorgeous they are they always believe that they are overweight; they are constantly looking for the newest fad diet of watermelon only, or high protein low starch, or nothing but raisins and kippers on Tuesdays and Sunday evenings; and so on and so on (Thiara, 2009).

Hair color: Women are apparently also insecure about their hair color; perhaps they all want to be blondes. Blondes do, after all, have more fun, and blondes are more desirable to men, right? Additionally, blonde hair usually means you are dumb, and looking dumb means looking sexier. Perhaps even it is instinctual for men to want women with light hair; in the animal kingdom the male always prefers the lighter hair female because it's a sign of health; natural selection.

Eye color: Women also, apparently, are insecure about their eye color. Blue eyes, that ever-companion to blonde hair, is apparently the most desirable color in the eye world. Gray, green, and hazel, are apparently next up in the hierarchy of eye desirability. Brown eyes are the worst, probably, because they are the most common (Thiara, 2009).

Height: Having an ideal height is also apparently a problem for women. Most women seem to want to be taller, and complain of only being in the low 5's; 5' 1" to 5' 5" is apparently not tall enough. Think about those tall, long-legged fashion models that apparently all women want to emulate. There is a point, of course though, where a woman becomes too tall – somewhere around 5' 10" is the limit. Any taller than that, and they might challenge the superiority of men.

Breast size: Finally, the one you've all been waiting for: women want to have bigger breasts. Women apparently see celebrities with large breasts and want to have large breasts too. Women become insecure when their jerk boyfriends make jokes about them being flat as a board. All men apparently are attracted to large breasts, and all women apparently want all men to be attracted to them. Biologically breasts speak of fertility or baby nurturing so big breast desirability is evolutionary. Now, I sincerely hope that any woman reading this list of their apparent insecurities is really angry right now. I honestly cannot believe that in 2012 this is the picture of women that is being suggested by their insecurities. The above would suggest that women are all worried about looking like celebrities and models; want nothing more than to be desired sexually by men; and finally that this is all well and good because it's based on evolution. If you're mad now, though, the next few insecurities women apparently have regarding dating are going to make you even madder.

Besides the insecurities regarding physical appearance listed above, the next most commonly listed securities are about dating: He will not call me back: A woman, when in a new relationship, is apparently always intent on having the man call her back, and must be re-assured by the man that he will in fact call her in order to soothe her anxiety.

He just want to sleep with me: A woman in a new relationship is also constantly worrying that the man is only interested in her for sex – because she is also insecure about whether or not there is anything interesting or desirable about her besides her body- and must once again be re-assured by the man that he likes her personality, that she makes excellent muffins, etc.

He's dating other women: A woman is constantly suspicious that her man is cheating on her – because despite the fact that her man has constantly re-assured her about the quality of her personality and her muffins, she is still unsure of herself, and also believes that all men are pigs and will sleep with anything that moves ((Thiara, 2009). This is indeed very true, many women brief like this!, which might not be true for some men. Methods and Sampling Techniques

4. Area of the study

The study was carried out in Makindye Division in Kampala district. Makindye Division is one of the five administrative divisions of Kampala, the capital of Uganda, and the largest city in that country. The city's five divisions are: (a) Kampala Central Division (b) Kawempe Division (c) Lubaga Division (d) Makindye Division and (e) Nakawa Division. Makindye Division is in the southeastern corner of the city, bordering Wakiso District to the south and west. The eastern boundary of the division is Murchison Bay, a part of Lake Victoria. Nakawa Division lies to the northeast of Makindye Division. Kampala Central Division lies to the north and Lubaga Division lies to the northwest

The Makindye division was chosen because it ranked the highest in population of people especially married couples (GoU, 2003). In addition the area was accessible to the researcher in terms of cost, time and information.

5. Target population

The Target population was 110,224 from which a sample size of 56 respondents were chosen from the married women, local community opinion leaders (women) local council leaders(LC1) in Makindye Division and had the relevant information on bride wealth and security of women (UNBOS Population Census of Uganda, 2014).

6. Sample size

Due to limited time and resources, a sample size of (56 people) was selected from the target population of (65) respondents (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) divided as seen in Table 1 below. This study used simple random sampling for those in the community opinion leaders and local council leaders Simple random sampling is good for in-depth analysis, it enabled high representation of the population, less bias,

and simplifies data interpretation and analysis of results (Black, 1999). While purposive sampling was used for married couples it allowed for probing more on security of a woman.

Table 1: Shows the distribution of sample Size

Category	Target Population	Sample size	Sampling technique
Community opinion leaders	15	12	Purposive sampling
Local council leaders (LCI)	10	10	Purposive sampling
Married women	40	34	Simple Random sampling
Total	65	56	

Source: Primary Data, 2017

7. Sampling Techniques and Procedures

Sampling techniques of the study were;

7.1 Simple Random Sampling

The participants in the study were selected through simple random sampling method for respondents among them married couples to have an equal chance of being selected to be part of the study. Simple random sampling was best because it was easy to collect data when the population members are similar to one another on important variable (Gay, 1996). It also ensured a high degree of representativeness and ease of assembling the sample (Thompson, 2002; Levy & Lemeshow, 2008).

7.2. Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling was used for selecting the particular groups of people in the population especially community opinion leaders, Local council leaders (LCI). This sampling procedure was used for its cost efficiency and effectiveness to collect specific information and allows for probing for clarity (Kothari, 2004).

8. Data collection methods

The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods as complementary.

8.1. Questionnaire Survey

These were designed objective by objective (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999) for 56 respondents. The questionnaires were used to collect data on the factors that lead to security of a woman because it was practical; allows large amounts of information which can be collected from a large number of people in a short period of time and in a relatively cost effective way, could be carried out by the researcher, the results of the questionnaires can usually be quickly and easily quantified by either a researcher or through the use of a software package (Sekaran, 2003). Questionnaires help gather information on knowledge, attitudes, opinions, behaviors, facts, and other information.

8.2. Interview Guide

The researcher had an interview guide and a note book to ask and record the interview responses and also used a recorder and after that the data was thematically arranged and meaning made from it through descriptive methods that allows for quotations to be made. The method was more expensive than questionnaires, but was better for more complex questions, low literacy or less co-operation. In addition, this method was good for probing and keeping the respondent in line with the questions for clarity and expansions, and was used to collect data from mainly key informants on security of a woman.

Interviews were mainly used to get information from key informants. Interviews were good for probing clarity, and more detailed explanations by the respondent and they keep them focused to the study topic. In addition, the interviews were used in order to collect additional data that might have been left out by the questionnaires especially closed-ended ones (Amin, 2005).

8.3. Documentary Review Method

This method allowed a researcher to obtain information related to the study from journals, magazines, government reports textbooks, legal instruments, and periodical reports among others to gain an understanding of factors that lead to security of a woman in Makindye Division and other urban centers in Uganda.

8.4. Self-Administered Questionnaires

The research instrument included the Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQs). SAQs were used because they were the most suitable in a survey that involves a large number of respondents (Amin, 2005). In addition, Self-Administered Questionnaire was very suitable for the target respondents given their high levels of English literacy. Finally, SAQs consume less time and money compared to other methods (Alston & Bowels, 1998). A questionnaire was also preferred because it provides first-hand information.

8.5. Documentary Review Guide

The documentary review method was used for ascertaining trends, gaps and the way forward. Some of the documents reviewed include government, non-government documents and reports, dissertations, library books, the Internet, newspapers and magazines as were presented in the literature review.

9. Validity and Reliability

Validity

Validity was the ability of the research instrument to measure what it aims or is supposed to measure. According to Amin (2005), the research instrument must be appropriate for the study objectives to be achieved. The researcher consulted and discuss validity instrument with colleagues and supervisors to limit errors as much as possible (these should be judges who are experts in the field). The colleagues with the expertise were given questions so that they could rate each question on a five point rating scale which indicates strongly agree (1), agree (2), neither agree or disagree (3), disagree (4), and strongly disagree (5). The formula is;

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of Questions Declared Valid Q}}{\text{Total Numbers of Questions}}$$

Total Numbers of Questions

Where CVI is Coefficient Variable Indicators

Out of the total number of items of the questionnaire, the questions that were considered very relevant and quite relevant were rated. The content validity index for the questionnaire should indicate 0.7 to confirm them valid since it was above 0.7 (Amin, 2005). This meant the items of the instrument were proved valid. The researcher finally incorporated the comments while drafting the final copy.

Reliability

Reliability of an instrument is the dependability or the trustworthiness of an instrument. According to Amin (2005), it is the degree to which the instrument consistently measures what it is supposed to measure. This method picked on a single pre-test group and showed the degree to which the items in the questionnaire were inter-correlated. That is, a respondent who would have completed the questionnaire were again politely asked to complete another fresh questionnaire (retest) after two weeks to prove the answers earlier filled for consistency or how close they relate (Amin, 2005). Internal consistency of the items in the questionnaire was established using Cornbach's formulae to compute the alpha coefficient of reliability.

To get the reliability, the data was entered in the computer and analyzed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS), which was useful for providing a Cronbach Co-efficient Alpha test for testing reliability. After approval, 56 copies were given to the respondents to ensure completeness, consistency and coding of data systematically in its entirety on the same day to allow contact of respondents for further information or clarification if needed (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The Formula states;

$$\alpha = \frac{K_1}{K-1} \left[\frac{1 - \sum \sigma^2 K}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

σ = Variable of the total test

$\sum \sigma K$ = Sum of variance of the questions in the instrument]

K=No. of questions in research instrument

10. Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first sought permission from local council leader who later granted the permission to the researcher to conduct research in his area. Thereafter a rapport with the respondents was created to ensure trust. The procedure helped to improve the usefulness, timeliness, accuracy, comparability and data collection of high quality for better analysis and reporting.

11. Data Analysis

This was the process of bringing understanding and meaning to data collected for validity and reliability (Sekaran, 2003). Data collected from the field was first of all sorted, edited, coded and entered into the computer using SPSS. This package was useful to the researcher to present data using tables, graphics and frequency tables and further help the researcher generate descriptive statistics such as means and standard deviations.

Qualitative data was analyzed and presented in form of texts and interviews, impressions, words, photos, symbols are examined and presented using descriptive or narrative method where the researcher presented detailed literature description of the respondents' views for the reader to make their opinions (Bell, 1993). While quantitative data was presented using a percentage distribution technique (Creswell, 1994). Closed-ended questions were recorded and then the answers to each question were checked for every questionnaire for use in calculating the percentage of participants who gave each response. For saving time and cost, they were analyzed by generating quotations, single words and making brief phases. For individual interviews, these were used to produce data in the form of notes, a summary of individual interviews (Bell, 1993).

12. Results and Discussions

The results are presented and/or discussed in line with the stated objective as shown below;

12.1. The objective of this study was; to assess factors that lead to security of a woman

This objective was intended to assess the factors that lead to security of a woman a case study of Makindye Division, Kampala District. The Security of a woman constructs included; Assurance, Countermeasures, Defense in depth, risk and vulnerability. Each of these constructs had three (3) items respectively. Interpretation of mean scores in the subsequent tables was based on the following mean ranges:

Mean range	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very good
2.51-3.25	Good
1.76-2.50	Fair
1.00-1.75	Poor

Table 2: Shows factors that lead to security of a woman in Makindye Division

Factors that lead to security of a woman	Frequency	Percentages
The husband Communicate That He Cares for His Wife Above Anyone or Anything Except God	5	8.9
The Husband Must Communicate His Admiration and Love for His Wife	5	8.9
the Husband must Communicate His Dedication to Provide Financially	6	10.7
The Husband Must Communicate His Faithfulness	40	23.2
Total	56	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

From the findings above majority of the respondents suggested that the major factor that led to the security of a woman was that the Husband Must Communicate His Faithfulness with 40 or (71.4%) response while 6 or (10.7%) said that the Husband must Communicate His Dedication to Provide Financially others 5 or (8.9%) said that The Husband Must Communicate His Admiration and Love for His Wife and The husband Communicate That He Cares for His Wife Above Anyone or Anything Except God were the major factors that contribute to the security of a woman in Makindye Division respectively.

These findings were in line with the findings from the interview guide where one of the married women emphasized that:

“Bride wealth should not be seen in terms of ‘payment’ for the girl – it was rather a way of fostering her dignity by showing her how important she was for the groom thus giving the woman security of her worth”.

“At the same time another married woman noticed that for some parents it was a way of getting money. She summed it up saying that: “Bride wealth is not a bride-price. Women are not bought and sold, though bride wealth may come close to this as a result of the introduction of money, and the bridegroom being assessed according to his capacity to pay”. She mentioned that bride wealth should not be seen as a price tag that was put on the girl but rather it should be seen as security”.

“One Community leader said that the payment of bride wealth among the people of Makindye took place when the boy who wanted to marry had officially presented himself to her parents and obtained their consent”. He also mentioned that once the parents of the boy went to visit the parents of the girl, there was a process of negotiation. Some consent fee is paid. It is usually paid in form of money, most of which goes to the mother of the bride. Acceptance of money is a sign of accepting the offer of the family of the boy. Once it is given and accepted, the girl is officially betrothed which leads to her security.

These findings confirm with those of Matembe (2004), who contributed that Love, acceptance, respect, to be desired, security, passion, are all things a woman may want in her relationship. As a matter of fact these are basics that probably everyone wants. There are certainly others and each person has specific desires. What I want to focus on here is the specific aspect of emotional safety in relationships.

The challenge in satisfying this desire is that the feeling of “safe” is sometimes generated from opposing dynamics, and this can create conflict. How a woman feels with a man can change moment to moment depending on these opposing forces. This can lead to confusion about what she wants. It can also confuse the man as she appears to want two different things. If we become aware of the conflicting beliefs paradigms this can begin to make a lot more sense and clear up the confusion.

Also Matembe, (2004) suggested that A woman will feel emotionally safe with a man who is emotionally available, honest, trustworthy and authentic. These are emotional character strengths she can respect and admire in a man.

12.2. The level of security of a woman in Makindye Division

In this section the researcher wanted to find out the level of security of a woman in Makindye Division.

The level of security of a woman in Makindye Division was broken down into five aspects (i.e. Assurance, Countermeasures, Defense in depth, risk and vulnerability). All the five aspects of security of woman in Makindye Division were measured using 15 quantitative questions in which respondents were requested to

indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement by writing the number that best describes their perception. Each of the items on the questionnaires was rated with the aid of four response mode subjects ranging between one to four; where 1= strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree, 4= Strongly Agree. Their responses were described using means as summarized in table 3 below.

Table 3: Showing the level of security of a woman

Assurance	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
A woman must have assurance that you will protect her in order to be secure in her marriage	2.85	1.496	High
Every woman must be assured of love as security in her marriage	2.56	1.483	High
Women look for assurance of love and protection from their husbands in order to be secure in their homes and marriages	2.28	1.297	Low
Average mean	2.56		High
Countermeasure			
There are some countermeasures that a husband has to make to show the woman that she is secure in her marriage	2.31	1.238	Low
A husband has to do a lot of actions and measures to show the wife that she is secure in her marriage	2.36	1.405	Low
Bride wealth is one of the countermeasures that show the security of a woman in her marriage to come	2.54	1.335	High
Average mean	2.40		Low
Defense in depth			
Bride wealth is one of the defenses in depth used by women to be secure that her husband loves her.	2.26	1.251	Low

If a man does not pay bride wealth the bride's parents it does not show defense of a woman in the sight of her husband	2.54	1.335	High
Women use bride wealth as a security that the husband will love her and also always defend her in her home	2.90	1.429	High
Average mean	2.57		High
Risk			
Without bride wealth the women are always at risk in their marriages because the man has not yet paid her in her parents' home	2.85	1.496	High
Women do not feel secure and they are always at risk when the man has not yet paid their bride wealth	2.56	1.483	High
The parents of the women are not always secure about their daughters marriage until the husband pays her bride price	2.28	1.297	Low
Average mean	2.56		High
Vulnerability			
A man who has paid bride price is always vulnerable to the parent of the bride	2.26	1.251	Low
Bride price always brings vulnerability and security to a woman especially when it is paid to her parents.	2.54	1.335	High
A woman is always secure and vulnerable especially when the man has visited her family and paid her bride price.	2.90	1.429	High
Average mean	2.57		High
Overall mean	2.53		High

Source: Primary Data, 2017

The means in table 3 indicate that the level of security of woman in Makindye Division was rated at different levels. Out of the categories, Vulnerability and Defense in depth both tied with (mean= 2.57) and were rated highest, followed by Assurance and Risk (mean= 2.56) and lastly countermeasure with (Mean = 2.40)

respectively. The average rating showed that of the nine (9) items were rated high (equivalent to agree), and the remaining (6) six were rated low (equivalent to disagree).

Items that were rated high included, A woman must have assurance that a husband will protect her in order to be secure in her marriage (mean= 2.85), every woman must be assured of love as security in her marriage (mean= 2.56), Bride wealth is one of the countermeasures that show the security of a woman in her marriage to come (mean= 2.54), If a man does not pay bride wealth the bride's parents it does not show defense of a woman in the sight of her husband (mean= 2.54), Women use bride wealth as a security that the husband will love her and also always defend her in her home (mean= 2.90), Without bride wealth the women are always at risk in their marriages because the man has not yet paid her in her parents' home (mean= 2.85), Women do not feel secure and they are always at risk when the man has not yet paid their bride wealth (mean= 2.56), Bride price always brings vulnerability and security to a woman especially when it is paid to her parents (mean= 2.54), and lastly a woman is always secure and vulnerable especially when the man has visited her family and paid her bride price (mean= 2.90)

Items that were rated low included, Women look for assurance of love and protection from their husbands in order to be secure in their homes and marriages (mean= 2.28), There are some countermeasures that a husband has to make to show the woman that she is secure in her marriage (mean= 2.31), A husband has to do a lot of actions and measures to show the wife that she is secure in her marriage (mean = 2.36), Bride wealth is one of the defense in depth used by women to be secure that her husband loves her (mean = 2.26), The parents of the women are not always secure about their daughters marriage until the husband pays her bride price (mean= 2.28) and lastly A man who has paid bride price is always vulnerable to the parent of the bride (mean = 2.26).

To get a final picture on security of a woman, the researcher computed an overall average mean for all the three categories in Table 7, which came out to be (mean = 2.53), which confirms that the level of security of a woman was moderate in Makindye division.

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