CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Background information

1.1 Introduction
This chapter gives the background information of appreciative inquiry; it introduces the readers to the topic which is referred to in the consequent chapters. Appreciative inquiry being the main subject of study is well introduced and given a background so as to enable the readers navigate throughout the thesis without grasping the main subject in study.

1.2 Background information
Appreciative Inquiry is "a theory of organizing and a method of changing social systems" (Bushe & Coetzer, 1995) that has received significant attention in the action research field. Born out of the sociorationalist paradigm it assumes that social order is created on the fly through the interaction of people, ideas and actions. The history of Appreciative Inquiry started in the late 1970’s and early 1980’s. The Motivation of appreciative inquiry came from the fact that David Cooperrider and associates from the Case Western Reserve University in USA challenged the problem solving approach used by many change agents. David Cooperrider and associates thought that there is an alternative approach of appreciating what people are able to do and the skills they posses. The transformation started in the late 1970’s, in 1985 David Cooperrider, S. Srivastva and the associates published the first professional publication on Appreciative Inquiry. Since 1985 Appreciative Inquiry is shared by numerous organizations and most of the organizations have found it very useful in effecting change in organizations and in community at large. The approach is used as a tool for effecting change through a cycle which is discovery, dream, design and destiny or sustaining the results.

In this historical development, Appreciative Inquiry Approach earned popularity in Nepal within a short span of 6-7 years since its inception. Various national and international organizations like The Mountain Institute, Karuna Management, Plan International Nepal, Pact Neal, Nepal UK Community Forest Programme, and Habitat for Humanity-Nepal, Lutheran World Service, SPACE, Mountain Spirit, Danish Volunteer Organization-MS Nepal, LI-BIRD-Pokhara, and NGO/CBO have applied this approach to development.
Annapurna Conservation Area Project-Pokhara (ACAP), Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Project, UNICEF, UNDP and other organizations have contributed to the popularity of the approach in Nepal. Similarly, various Save the Children organizations (United Kingdom, United States of America, Norway, Japan) are embracing this idea with a different name 'positive deviance'. *(Buddhi Tamang 2002)*

Most of the development interventions especially the donor funded projects use various participatory approaches in their interventions. These approaches encourage participation, emphasize the importance of local knowledge and address real problems, but they often fail to sustain community participation after the implementing organization withdraws. Development actors normally use such approaches to collect data and analyse information with the local communities and the prioritizations are done in collaboration with local communities but at the end of the day the communities, not surprisingly, often view their community as a place full of problems and needs, most of which require the help of outsiders to overcome them *(Bushe & Coetzer, 1995)*.

The point here is that development interventions may create high hopes and expectations that are not realistic. When the needs assessments are done in the villages and when household’s surveys are conducted either by the government or by the non governmental organizations they focus on problems and they raise higher expectations to the households in such a way that these problems will be solved externally. Concerning the income of the household it is envisaged that an intervention will bring some external initiatives to increase the income of the households which is not the case. “No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it. We must learn to see the world anew.” *(http://appreciativeinquiry.cwru.edu)* This quotation suggests for an alternative approach of viewing the world around us, that is seeing it from the positive perspective.

Most of these interventions could have disempowering effects where the community workers are seen as the agents of change instead of communities themselves. The participatory approaches that are used in the interventions develop the sense of dependency to the communities in such a way that they wait for the answers of their problems from the community workers rather than working themselves to solve them. These unintended consequences call for a shift from problem oriented approaches to the approaches that build on community achievements and values local initiatives.
While understanding the local potentials the approach can be supplemented by community capacity building to enhance their skills to discover the world around them, dream for the better future, plan how to attain the success and sustain. This cycle of discovery, dream, design and destiny is what is referred to as appreciative inquiry cycle.

**Figure 1.0 Appreciative Inquiry Cycle**

![The Appreciative Cycle Diagram](http://www.iisd.org/ai/)

Source: [http://www.iisd.org/ai/](http://www.iisd.org/ai/)

The cycle starts with discovery that is appreciating the best of what is, and then dream is envisioning imagine the better world in the future. On the other hand, the dream is to think of the possible alternatives of the better future while in design the concern is the strategies that are in place to reach where one wants to reach and destiny is about implementing the whole plan that was discovered, dreamt, designed and ultimately to be implemented and sustained.

Appreciative inquiry, as a theory, criticizes the logical positivist implication that societies, organizations and groups are problems to be solved. Instead groups are miracles of change and development to be appreciated. This insight impacts practice and the understanding of practice. *(Bushe & Coetzer, 1995).* This fact of logical positivist is proved in development interventions which are planned at the household’s levels as problem oriented approaches. Take an example of development approaches such as (O&OD) which stand for Opportunities and obstacles for development. The moment obstacles are seen as hindering development then dreaming of better future is hindered and dreaming is cut short.

……..Further, the argument continues that action researchers tend to assume that their purpose is to solve a problem *(Organization Development Journal, Fall 1995 Vol.13, No.3, pp.14-22).*
This is where the Appreciative Inquiry differs with action research the fact that there is a problem to solve makes the community, household or the organization look as a problem to be solved by itself rather than opportunity to be embraced.

Normally, this has happened and it is still happening that most of the action research is searching for what does not work rather than what works in the organization, community or household. This demoralizes the respondents and the research team as looking for what does not work is not an easy task, again it is not motivating to look for problems so the results of what does not work are physiologically de-motivating and detrimental to the morale of the research team and to the respondents.

Moreover, in the development sector a lot of needs assessments are done and the focus here is on the needs which are problem oriented. The community and the households at the end of the day where needs assessment are carried out see that more needs are created. They remain with high hopes that some of these problems/needs will be solved externally. It is in this regards that development is seen as externally generated, households income is seen to come from outside the households and the community is seen as problem to be solved. Thus, appreciative inquiry is trying to reserve this assumption and to see it from the positive point of view; meaning that communities and societies are fortunes to be embraced.

1.3 Introduction to Kassanaluwero diocese

Kasana-Luweero Catholic Diocese is located in central part of Uganda and is composed of three administrative districts namely Luweero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola. The diocese is located in a financially distressed rural area that has been greatly affected by two past civil wars (1978 - 1979, and 1980 - 1986). It was originally part of the Archdiocese of Kampala, and was inaugurated on 1st March 1997. The new diocese now consists of 15 pastoral parishes.

More than 92 % of the people live in rural areas. The livelihood of the rural (1 – 5 acres). Agricultural production is the main stay and specifically in Kasana Luweero diocese 77% (Baseline 2003) of the inhabitants depends on small holder subsistence agriculture. Apart from the challenges that emanated from the past the diocese covers an area of about 9.198 km² with around 599.924 (Luweero and Nakaseke Districts: 474.627, Nakasongola District: 125,297) inhabitants. The population is comprised of 30 ethnical groups. Among those, the population comprised of 49.7% males and 50.3 % female population is formed mainly by the subsistence farming on smallholdings civil wars, this financially distressed rural area is still battling
heavily with the repercussions of the HIV and AIDS scourge. So, the area is only recovering slowly from the past wars; just as past government programmes in poverty eradication have shown little success. (2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census)

This research took a case study of Luwero district which has 252 farming households. The case study gives a reflection of the impact of Appreciative Inquiry in household’s income. The reason for choosing a case study is that the approach is not widely spread in many places in Uganda and in the whole of Africa. While using the case study as an approach, two major research tools are used for data collection these are questionnaires and focused group’s discussions. The use of these two techniques are for the for triangulation purposes so as to cross check the accuracy of the data but also to capture information that was not well captured by other research tool.

1.4 The problem statement
Despite the interventions by government, non-government organizations and private sector the household income in Uganda is still one dollar a day per person. (Dorene Namanya http://allafrica.com/bussiness). This calls for an attention of development actors to adopt alternative approaches to increase household income.

1.5 Purpose of the Research
The purpose of this study is to asses the impact of appreciative inquiry approach in household income in relation with the level of harmony and the efforts of the household’s members.

1.6 Research Objectives
(i) To investigate the relationship between the harmony and the household income
(ii) Examine the relationship of the efforts of household members and income
(iii) Assess the relationship between appreciative inquiry and the household income

1.7 Research Questions
(i) What is the effect of the level of harmony in relation to household income
(ii) What is the relationship between efforts of the household members and income
(iii) What is the relationship between Appreciative Inquiry and the household income
1.8 Conceptual Framework

1.9 Conceptual framework (Relationship between the variables)

The household income is a dependant variable and the two other variables are independent variables. The income of the households depends on the level of harmony and appreciation of the efforts of the households members. This implies that the households which have higher level of harmony and the households which appreciate the efforts of each member’s are expected to have higher income levels as compared to households with lower levels of harmony and which do not appreciate the efforts of other members in the households.

This phenomenon of independent and dependant variable is well expressed in this conceptual framework. For the household income to increase these are seen as the pre-requisites, there has to be a reasonable level of harmony at the household level and the household members efforts should be considered. This has to come as pre-condition due to the observation made over years with the researcher that most of the households are provided with the support such as: loans, land and other factors of production but yet they did not manage to increase their households income. According to the researcher what is lacking is the intrinsic energy and confidence. The intrinsic energy makes those involved in production to be enthusiastic and thus become more creative hence increase the income of the household. This assumption is tested in this study whether the higher level of the harmony in the household has an effect in the level of the income and secondly the study has tested whether appreciation of the efforts of other members in the household such as spouse and children has any impact on income.
1.10 Significance of the study
The significance of this study is based on the understanding that most of the households in Africa and especially in East Africa and Uganda in particular are low income earners. If the level of harmony and appreciation of the efforts of the household’s members have an influence on income then the approach could be used by other organizations, private sector and government ministries so that households increase their income by increasing the level of harmony at the household and by appreciating the efforts of the household’s members.

Also, to challenge the assumption that the households income is externally generated such as provision of loans to: women, youth and men groups. The significance of this study is to challenge the assumption due to the fact that it deals with the software of the household which is intrinsic in its nature and it is behavioral. To challenge this assumption is very important as most of the institutions have spent resources in giving loans to individuals groups but not much has been achieved and sometimes more problems are encountered as there are more debts in the households than ever before.

1.11 Limitations
The limitation that is faced during this research is lack of face to face contact with the research supervisor due to the fact that ESAMI supervisors are based in different satellite compasses which hindered the face to face contacts with the researcher. This was dealt with through regular electronic communication such as e-mailing and telephone calls to overcome the limitation.

Also, language limitation was experienced as the respondents needed an interpreter that could interpret the questionnaires and the focused group’s discussion questions. The problem was addressed by hiring the interpreters who spoke Luganda and administered the questionnaires and focused group’s discussion. The interpreters were drawn from the midst of the community and they are well experienced community animators who facilitate community development process in the community that is being interviewed.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction
This chapter aimed at consulting the secondary data about the subject of study so as to build on the research problem with regard to the information that is already available. Literature review is planned according to each variable in the conceptual framework, each variable is treated as a separate subject but appreciative inquiry as the main subject of study is given more attention. The intention is to give the reader the overview of the whole study, as this is relatively new approach that is being introduced in development intervention. Another variable covered is household income.

2.2 Appreciative Inquiry
The history of Appreciative Inquiry globally started in the late 1970’s and early 1980’s. The motivation of appreciative inquiry came from the fact that David Cooperrider and associates from the Case Western Reserve University in USA challenged the problem solving approach used by many change agents. They thought there is an alternative approach of appreciating what people are able to do and the skills people have. The transformation started in the late 1970’s and in 1985 David Cooperrider, S. Srivastva and the associates published the first professional publication on appreciative Inquiry. Since 1985 appreciative Inquiry is shared by numerous organizations and most of the organizations have found it very useful in effecting change and restructuring of organizations, communities and households (Whitney, D et al 2002). The approach is used as a tool for: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluations of any development or business enterprises.

Indeed, most of the development interventions use various participatory approaches. These approaches encourage participation, emphasize the importance of local knowledge and address real problems, but they often fail to sustain community participation after the implementing organization withdraws or phase out in her intervention. Development actors normally use such approaches to collect data and analyse with the local communities and the prioritizations are done in collaboration with local communities but at the end of the day the communities, not surprisingly, often view their community as a place full of problems and needs.
To their surprise, they realize that most of their problems require the help of outsiders to overcome. Again, most of these interventions could have disempowering effects where the community workers are seen as the agents of change instead of communities themselves. This approach develops the sense of dependency to the community workers and the communities would wait for the answers of their problems from the community workers rather than working themselves to solve them (Graham Ashford and Saleela Parkar 2001). These unintended consequences call for a shift away from a problem-oriented approach to approaches that build on community achievements and value local initiatives. At the same time understanding the local potentials, AI approach need to be supplemented by community capacity building to enhance their skills to discover the world around them, dream for the better future, plan how to attain the success and sustain the success attained.

Appreciative Inquiry believes that focusing on community strengths has the greatest potential to advance sustainable development at the community level. Appreciative inquiry was in the past designed for the corporate to improve their competitive advantage. This approach is tested in the community development in India and Canada by some organizations. “Appreciative inquiry turns the problem-solving approach on its head. It focuses on a community’s achievements rather than its problems, and seeks to go beyond participation to foster inspiration at the grass-roots level. It was developed in the early 1990’s by David Cooperrider at Case Western Reserve University, primarily to help corporations sharpen their competitive advantage.

In other words, Appreciative Inquiry is a co-operative search for the strengths, passions and life-giving forces that are found within every system—those factors that hold the potential for inspired, positive change. It involves affirmative questioning to discover the best in people and the world around them. The aim of affirmative questioning is to discover the potential within themselves, within the communities and the potential within the communities around them. Local people can use their understanding of "the best of what is" to construct a vision of what their community might be if they identify their strengths, then improve or intensify them. They achieve this goal by creating provocative propositions that challenge them to move ahead by understanding and building on their current achievements. Provocative propositions are realistic dreams: they empower a community to reach for something better, but base on that empowerment on an understanding of what gives them life now.
Appreciative inquiry, as a method of changing social systems, is an attempt to generate a collective image of a new and better future by exploring the best of what is and has been. The collective image that is created is a positive image about the future, the better future for the communities, the dream of the better world to live and that human being can change the world around them by looking at what is working in their own environment.

Appreciative inquiry cycle is built around 4-D’s which stand for: Discover, Dream, Design and Destiny which is also referred as AI cycle. These can be used to guide conversation of a large group meeting or a whole system change efforts. (Whitney D and Trosten, 2003, 7). It can serve as framework for personal development or coaching, partnership or alliance building, a large scale community or organizational development. For whatever the purpose it might be used, appreciative inquiry 4-D cycle serves as the foundation on which changes are built. These 4-D’s are used in discovering for the best in people and the world around them.

Figure 2.0  Four Steps of the Appreciative Inquiry Cycle

Source: Ann R. Braun Beyond problem solving approach to sustainable development
Take a case of a community when they are asked the affirmative questions they are in the process of discovering the best in their communities and the world around them or take an example of the households when the affirmative questions are asked at the household level they are at the level of discovering each other’s talents and input in the whole household development. When the community dreams it is envisaging the future they want to be in the future just like the household envisaging the better future for itself, when they design it is setting of strategies to realize their dreams and when they implement any change they sustain it and improvise it to their local environment and own it as theirs at that level they are at the destiny. The 4-D principle is the basis for which the households if well versed with it make a big difference be it for the income, or harmony or other developmental plans. It is the potential for this study that any household which has gone through four stages of the appreciative inquiry cycle will have impact on the household whether negative or positive.

Apart from the 4-D’s appreciative inquiry is built on five principles which are (Whitney D and Trosten 2003, pg 51). Constructionist where the philosophy is that our future is not pre-determined but we construct our future the way we think it should be. The principle of simultaneity where change and inquiry are seen as the same and one, in this principle the emphasis is on the fact that the questions are so powerful and they change people’s lives. The poetic principle is where the members of the community, organization share their life stories of achievements or success. Anticipatory principle is based on envisioning new world or better future. Appreciative Inquiry opens up our creative minds to better future and how to realize that future.

The last principle is positive hope; excitement and joy are created when you look at change in a positive way. The better future is thought before is actually achieved. Living the better future by looking at things positively and hoping that the dreams will be realized or the dreams will come true. This is the most powerful instrument that the dreams will come true and this attitude helps to energize the people to be ready to go for the change they wish to attain. It is like chasing away the fear in one’s self.

“In the mid 1990’s Bliss Brown, a corporate executive from First Chicago Bank, quit her job to initiate and organize a program called imagine Chicago. This became one of the most successful experiments with Mass Mobilized Inquiry using appreciative inquiry as catalyst for civic for innovation” (Whitney D and Trosten 2003, pg 37).
This lady had assumption in her mind that a better world is possible in Chicago, that is why she was able to quit her job and started mobilizing the communities in Chicago about the possibilities of the better world in the future. Development interventions are not different from what Bliss Brown did except they lack that internal inspirations and motivation. Below is the assumption that Bliss Brown had when she was ready to quit her job and when she went for Mass Mobilized inquiry using appreciative inquiry as her tool for motivation and the source of energy in mobilization of the community.

“What might happen if all Chicago citizens were mobilized to give public expression, to their imagination about healthier future for the city? What if they were invited to claim their role in bringing that vision to life? Is it possible that creation of the positive collective images in our three million person city might be the most prolific activity that individuals and organizations can engage in to help bring to fruition a positive significant future” (Whitney D and Trosten 2003, 37).

Development interventions are all about changing the communities or individuals from some point or stage to the other. The difficult time for the interventions is when the communities which need to be changed are not motivated to address the situation they have at hand which is about the sustainability of the interventions. The sustainability is in most cases seen as lacking; this is because the interventions do not use the appropriate approaches for entry and exit. Most of the interventions are seen as coming to solve the problems of the communities and the communities are not taken as the one’s sitting on the driver’s seat. It is in most cases the change agents who are seated on the driver’s seat of the interventions. This is encouraged by the demands of the funding agencies in most cases as they need their interventions to meet the set indicators which are problem oriented. So these interventions remain short term and with minimum impact for better future of the communities.

Appreciative Inquiry is an effective approach in community development, here is a case of “Positive Deviancy”. This is a case of a project implemented in Vietnam which profoundly impacted the lives of two million people. The project was implemented by Save the Children to reduce child malnutrition in Vietnam rural villages. A Consultant from Case Western Reserve University went to study a group he named it positive deviants. A group of women who decided to feed their children three times a day with shellfish and greens from the paddy farms instead of customary two times a day.
When this group was studied their children looked healthier than the rest, this feeding style was adopted by the whole population and the nutrition for the children was not longer a problem.

“What is important is identifying the relevant positive deviancy within each local community and then getting everyone to adopt that behaviour. The community in other words cures itself” (Whitney D and Trosten 2003, 86).

The quotation in the above case gives us the answer that communities have enough knowledge and skills to reverse their own situations. They only need to be motivated enough to discover their potentials and the available possibilities around them. For the case of the households income the quotation which says “community cures itself” is very applicable due to the fact the households have certain natural environment in which they have possible options in life. But due to the perception of development workers they are down sized as a result the syndrome of dependency is created and the income of the household is seen to be coming from outside rather than from their own initiatives. “In Africa development aid was seen as begging” This was a quotation from the village elder in Tanzania, he said begging was seen as shameful and disgracing act but nowadays when a cars comes in a village, the villagers would ask what have you brought for us is it maize, beans or wheat. This is due to the fact that the social system is destructed and the “community does not cure itself anymore”.

Appreciative Inquiry approach is trying the cure the dependency syndrome and legacy which has gained roots to the people. This dependency came as the unexpected outcome of the development aid. MYRADA used appreciative Inquiry not only in their community groups but also within their families and friends (Graham Ashford and Saleel Parkar, 2001) this quotation affirm that appreciative inquiry is not an approach only for the organizational change or community groups only but rather it is used in the family and between friends to improve the relationship and to improve the productivity is the goal that is set for them.

There had been many meetings and seminars related to Appreciative Inquiry in the past but I found out from the seminar that the approach is spreading worldwide. Nowadays, it is being applied in many large industrial institutions (business management) and business firms in the United States of America and Canada. On the other hand, the idea is spreading in South America, Africa, South, Southeast and Southwest Asia. Of these, Nepal is the leading nation in the area of community development (Budhi Tamang 2002).
The reason of popularity gained by Appreciative Inquiry Approach is that it has become an alternative approach in development discourse in Nepal”

If one looks at the development history of Nepal, there are different development theories and approaches in development realm have been emerged and practiced in the last past four decades. From seventy to eighty’s decade of 2000, many development theories and slogans emerged such as 'rural development', 'basic needs of the people' 'sustainable development' and 'poverty alleviation.' These development theories have been practiced till today in different forms and shapes in Nepal. In the ninety’s decade, 'people’s empowerment', 'human development' 'participatory development', and bottom-up approach etc (Shrestha 1998:73) theories have been applied by NGOs in Nepal. And now, 'people centered development' has come into practice as a latest development paradigm. It is widely recognized that most of the development programs have legitimized the dominating of Problem Solving Approach. All these development concepts and their methodology are being applied for the supposed betterment of the Nepal, which work on problem posing approach to solve the problems of the communities. Although, most of them have been seen unsatisfactory in their practical implementation (Shrestha, 1998:58, 66 and Sarkar 1995) and the problems of the people remains as it is” (Budhi Tamang 2002).

The reason for the acceptance of appreciative approach in Nepal and the rest of the world is that it reflects the human reality that say everyone would like to be appreciated. On the other hand, it agrees with the fact that the communities are meant to be productive and culturally proud of what they can and are able to do. The spread of the appreciative approach also is related to the assumptions of the appreciative approach which are listed here below:

(Joe Hall and Sue Hamond ) www.thinkbook.com

1. In every society, organization, community or group something works
2. What we focus on becomes our reality
3. Realities are created in a moment and there are multiple realities
4. The act of asking question in an organization or group influences groups or organizations in some way
5. People have more courage and comfort to journey to the future(Unknown) when they carry parts of the best past with them (The Known)
6. If we carry parts of the past forward they should the what is best about past
7. It is important to value differences
8. The language we use create our reality
When an artist sits in front of a landscape the imagination is kindled not by searching for “what is wrong with this landscape” (David Cooperrider and Diana Whitney, 2002). This is exactly what needs to be reflected to human life at the household level where this study is specializing. When people wake up in the morning they do not look for problems or they not only reflect about the problems they experienced and they live with. Life is full of energy and passion when this is appreciated and expanded it contributes to more life giving examples and households will be able to improve what they are already doing and keep on what is on track.

Of all the creatures of earth, said (William James in 1902) only human beings can change their pattern. “Man alone is the architect of his destiny”. This is the quotation that can be used in any household for it to affirm that it is the human being himself or herself who can change his destiny and to make it better. This is true with relation to the conceptual framework of this study; that the household’s income will only change if two factors change. That is if the members are able to appreciate the efforts of others in the household members and if the level of peace and harmony is high in the household. Harmony is not an external factor in the society. It is an intrinsic factor which is purely internal and needs to be adjusted internally, and to appreciate the efforts of others is a factor that is also internal and needs to be agreed internally. In this case it is the behavior of the household that is holding it back. The late Mwalimu Nyerere the first president of the United Republic of Tanzania once said you cannot develop people but rather people would make their own development. It is the initiatives of the household to increase their income but then two conditions must be fulfilled for this to happen as stated earlier.

2.3 Household income in Uganda

This study has consulted the secondary data in Uganda only, this is due to the fact the study is done in Uganda and for the purpose of narrowing down the whole concept of income to a specific country. Household income is a concern of the developing countries mostly the Africa countries south of Sahara. Uganda is taken as one of them to reflect the real situation on the ground.

Ugandan National household survey 2002/3 reveals that poverty in Uganda stands at 38% which is 8.9 million Ugandans. This marks the significant number of the people in poverty and according to the household census of 2005 the total population of Uganda is 26.8 million people. (Uganda national report 2001-2010)
According to this report the poverty in the rural areas is higher than in the cities while the poverty in the northern part of Uganda is even higher than in the south and eastern part of Uganda. The reason for the higher levels of poverty in the North is due to the insurgency of the Lords Resistance Army which has caused a great tragedy for 21 years. This is where the conceptual framework is drawn from though the scenario here is depicting the nation as a whole but this study has focused its conceptual framework with regards to the households in Luwero. In other word the income of the nation starts with the income of the households in the particular country. That means, it is the most important subject to look at the relationship between the income of the household and the level of harmony and the efforts of household members that is appreciated.

“One dollar; less than a loaf of bread, a kilo of sugar, less than 2 bars of soap, a kilo of ground nuts, less than a kilo of beans (the kind that do not have weevils), less than transport fare to and from the town to Kireka, Ntinda and Kajjansi, less than a litre of fuel” (Dorene Namanya) (http://allafrica.com/bussiness). These are the words of the Ugandans who are challenging the government in measuring the income of the Uganda in dollars while forgetting the real value of the dollar. That is to say if one earns one dollar a day what is he/ she able to do or what services is he/she able to enjoy having one dollar. This shows that the income is a concern of every individual so this study will look at the relationship of appreciating the efforts of the household’s members, level of harmony and the income of the households.

“One dollar; many people in Uganda survive on it daily, while many more people survive on less than half of it. And others, on nothing at all.(Dorene Namanya. http://allafrica.com/bussiness).The concern here is inadequacy of one dollar a day to cater for the basic needs of a common Ugandan, despite that even this meager amount is not available to most of the Ugandans.

The most important information for this research is that income is such a great concern that no one can deny the importance of taking a study on it. But the most important thing is to see if the households can do something about their income instead of only saying the one dollar a day in not enough to cater for the households needs. Is there an environment that can be created by the household to ensure that the income increases, which is to say if the efforts of the household members are appreciated does it increase income given the level of harmony is relatively high.
The determinants factors for growth in 1990’s has been due to improved security (Uganda national report 2001-2010) This factor of growth is at the national level in other words the security is what brought about harmony which determined the growth economically, socially and politically. This is in line with the conceptual framework of this study which considers the household income being the result of the level of harmony and the efforts of household members that is appreciated. The harmony is in this regard a very crucial factor for the income to increase or decrease at the household level. This quotation is referring to the nation as a whole but a nation is built of the households, if there is security and peace at household level, there is then harmony at the national level which leads to the higher income of the household; hence of the national but one more factor has to be considered that efforts to the members should be appreciated before income increases.

“Determinants of the households income in (IFPRI Brief 7) econometrics shows that the value of assets and the access to extension markets are the contributors of the households income” This study has considered the economic point of view of the household income while it has forgotten the behavioral part of household income which rises potential questions which are listed here: how is it possible for the household which is in wrangles to be able to consult an extension worker in the village? Is it realistic that the household which is not in harmony will own assets that will make it productive? And what will be sold to the market if the production is low in the first place. The determinants that are presented by IFPRI could be okay but this behavioral part of the household would need to be considered first before the household will be able to have access to extension workers and to value the assets that will lead the household to be productive.

The household income and the appreciative inquiry come together in this aspect which lacks in the quotation above. Having access to land, access to the extension workers, markets and other factors of production like labour are not enough factors for the households to have higher income. The missing link is that there are pre-requisite for the household to be productive that is the adequate level of harmony that allows the household to involve itself in the dialogue and plan together so as to agree on what should be done regarding the income of the household. Secondly, the efforts that is invested by the household members in raising the household income need to be appreciated then their valued assets could be acquired. Thereafter, the access to the extension workers collectively planned and what is to be taken to the market will be discussed and the gains will be retained for the household benefits.
Monitoring the household income is important for governments, donors, non-governmental organizations, researchers, and other development actors, because the primary objective is to increase the household income in order to achieve many development goals and to reduce poverty, hunger, and food insecurity (Samwel Benin and Josee Randriamamonjy, June, 2008). Different actors in development are working day and night to see that the household income increases, however all the stakeholders are also seeing different ways of looking at the household income and factors that influence them. In this research, the factors that are seen to have influence on the household income are not seen as the hardware factors but rather the software factors. In most cases, different actors have acted on the hardware factors like loans, provision of the agricultural inputs, and provision of the land for the household.

These could influence the income of the household if the software part is dealt with in the first place. If the level of harmony at the household level is low, there is a danger that even the loan that is given to the household will not be used for the intended purpose. But, on the other side, it is seen that if the level of harmony at household level and the efforts of the member at the household is not valued or appreciated it is like filling water into the leaking container which will never fill up. In order to sustainably increase the income of the household, there is a need to energize the household to appreciate their own efforts and the efforts of others members in the household. Also, create conducive environment that will create adequate level of harmony, plan for the hardware part of the income for the household. This argument follows all the interventions that have happened since independence of most of the African countries but very little is achieved regarding household income. More could be achieved if there is adequate intrinsic energy in the hearts and hands of the household member’s.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodology that is used in carrying out the study. It covers the following areas such as research design, the research site, the population and sampling technique that was applied, research instruments that were used, data collection and data analysis procedures that were adopted.

3.2 Research Design

The research used a case study as a method in carrying out this study. The case study method is selected due to the nature of the topic that was in study. The topic which is in study demanded for a specific group which has received AI training, to be able to test the impact on income of the household. Two major instruments were used in collection of primary data and these instruments included questionnaires and focused group discussion. In actual administering of these instruments interview technique was also applied and positive questions were applied as a techniques. While observation was done to see any observable behaviour of the respondents and interactive questions for clarification

3.3 Research Site

The research was done in Kassanaluwero diocese which is subdivided into 3 administrative districts of Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola. The diocese of Kassanaluwero has a total population of 599,924 people and it covers the areas of 9,198 square kilometres. The study focused on 252 households in Luwero district which involved in farming. Out of the farming household 50 households were sampled out and taken as a case study through random sampling to give equal chance of participation in the research process.
3.4 Sampling techniques

Research used two sampling techniques that is cluster sampling and simple random sampling. In using the cluster the research clustered Luwero district among other districts of Nakaseke and Nakasongola and confined the study in Luwero district only. Not only that but also the study continued to cluster the households to be studied and it came out with the households which are involved in farming only which were 252 households in which 50 households were selected through simple random sampling who participated in the research.

The research used simple random sampling in getting the respondents in Luwero district but only within the farming households. The reason for the use of the simple random sampling is that all farming households were meant of have equal chance of participating in the research. Out of 252 household 50 households were randomly selected to participate in the research. It is out of the 50 household that the study reached 43 households and the rest did not appear for the reasons beyond control of the researcher.

3.5 Research Instruments

The instruments that are used depended very much on kind of conceptual framework that was selected, the nature of the topic that is being studied. This being the behavioural study by its nature, the instruments used were sensitive enough to reflect the same level of openness and freedom in responses to the questions. This study is about the income of the households in relation to the level of harmony in the households and the appreciation of the members of the household’s efforts. The research problem is purely sensitive and behavioural which demands for an approach which is equally appreciative to be able to get the facts about the matter in question. In this regard, while doing the focused groups discussion appreciative inquiry approach was used as a research method. (Sarah Michael Vol. 14.No. 2 of 2005). Appreciative inquiry cycle has four main components namely: discovery, dream, design and destiny. For this case of data collection, only the discovery technique was used to get the respondents open up their minds and thought about the subject matter. This technique was used through composition and administering of positive question for the focus groups discussions and for the questionnaires.
3.6 Primary Data Collection Instruments

The primary data collection was used by the research to complement the secondary data that was collected through internet and from the printed materials such as books, journals and periodicals. In the collection of primary data two main instruments were used and these included the questionnaires and focused group discussion. In actual administering these instruments to the respondent’s interview was used as a technique in the focused group discussion and discovery positive questions were used. Other techniques that were in use were participants observation where by the respondents were observed regarding their attitude towards the question asked and their responses.

3.7 Focused Group Discussion

The focused group discussion as technique was used for triangulations reasons, in which groups of 43 members from the households were brought together to discuss the positive questions in small groups of 5-10 people. These groups affirmed number of social realities with regards to level of harmony in the households and the appreciation of the member’s efforts in the household to test as to whether they have the impact in the level of income at the household level. The focused group’s discussions was composed in a way that each groups was gender sensitive so as to get the higher impact of the results of the discussion and to be guided on the questions initially. The size of the groups was also controlled to allow freedom to share experiences and knowledge about the subject matter. The results from this helped in giving meaningful explanation of some quantitative data gather through questionnaires.

3.8 Questionnaires

Apart from the focused groups discussion another instrument that was used is the questionnaires. Questionnaires were administered to 43 households in Luwero who participated in the training on appreciative inquiry. The questionnaires were designed in the positive manner in such a way that it did not confront the respondent but rather it encouraged them to respond to them and fulfilling the over-all objective of the study. The instrument was used so as to give freedom to the respondents to respond without influence of the researcher.
3.9 Secondary Data Collection

The consultation of the secondary data was done prior to the field work of data collection in Luwero. Secondary data that is used is mostly electronic material which was at the disposal of the researcher. Number of printed materials including books, Journals, Periodicals, newspaper were consulted. The subject that is in study is well informed by electronic materials rather than printed materials. Number of websites were consulted and adequate literature exists regarding the subject matter. Having consulted the electronic material gave a room of choice to make use of the latest information as possible.

3.10 Data collection and analysis strategies

Data collection was done and the data reduction exercise was important for open questions which were administered through focused group discussion. In the course of data reduction meaningful information was drowned from the data that was generally gathered and each case was dealt with separately to get the gist of the matter. For each case the important information was gathered and inference was made of that information.

The questionnaires collected quantitative data were coded to get the meaning inferences out of the data. The whole work of data entry and data analysis using Microsoft excel was done to come out with the meaningful interpretation of the information. The data processing did not end there but it went on relating quantitative data and qualitative data. That is to find out the reasons given for certain relationship of the variables in study. Two techniques acted in a complementary manner that was useful for the researcher.

Finally the findings gathered from the data was coded, reduced and came out with meaningful inferences. The findings and important conclusion are presented in the following chapter while recommendations are given as to who is to do what and how should it be done. This will make any body who wants to undertake a similar study to see it as a meaningful input for consultation.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Data Analysis, Discussions and Presentation

This chapter does the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the data that was collected during the field work. The chapter is presenting the findings that were gathered in relation to the problem statements and research questions. Each instrument is discussed in relation to the variables that were measured, so the analysis is seen in three main areas: that is the background information of the respondents, the level of harmony, the efforts of the household members and the income. The analysis does not pick one question after the other but rather group the related questions to make meaningful interpretation.

4.1 Respondents

The research aimed at reaching 50 respondents but only 43 were reached which is (86%) of the respondents. This implies that most of the respondents were reached; the other 7 respondents who accounts for (14%) were not reached due to various reasons such as the farm assignments as the households are purely involved with agriculture. Secondly, the information of setting date for appointment did not reach them as planned due to the factors beyond the control by the researcher. The number that was reached was acceptable to continue with the research.

![Figure 4.1 Respondents rates in percentage](source: Data from the field work)
Out of 43 respondents 17 were female which was 39.53% while 29 were male which accounted for 67.44% this shows that men dominated the team of the respondents that also gave the true picture of the respondents and the level of gender awareness in the community. There was no equal representation in this regard which led to number of arguments though gender is not the areas of study but the representation of gender tells us how men appreciate the efforts of their spouses in the households. This study is about the relations at the household level and if the relations and the level of harmony is good then most women would have joined this meeting but the number of women being low than that of men there is still a concern about the level of participation of women with regards to decision making at the household level.

Figure 4.2  **The Gender Relations of the respondents**

The age of the respondents was varying as shown in the table below:- The age of the respondents is telling us that the women who are younger are more active in participation than those who are older. This clearly shows that women between 18-28 of age are almost twice the number of women between 29-39 but the trend is that younger generation of women are more active in public matters participation than the older ones. This is due to the fact that young women are part of the activism, they are exposed to their rights and the interactions with other people in schools, churches, mosques, in the markets and the technological advancement has influences them a lot.
There are number of awareness raising programs through mass media such as: televisions, radios and newspaper which influence the life of young people including women as compared with the older people.

**Table 4.1 The age of the respondents and level of participation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of the respondent</th>
<th>18-28</th>
<th>29-38</th>
<th>39-48</th>
<th>49-58</th>
<th>Above 60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source. Data collected from the field*

The trend for men is quite different, most of the young people in the villages are seen not to participate in the politics or in the development endeavours of those villages. Most of them have left for town and they do petty business. The trend changes as they get older where by they get married and they settle either in the villages and they feel the need to participate in the development of their villages. The trend is basically between 40 to 58 there are more respondents which means that they are settled in their villages and they live there and they participate in the development of their villages.

In general the trend for the respondent is that there was a starting point of 12 respondents between the age of 18-28 then if fall to 11 respondents for the age between 29-38 but these number differ in the number of male and female who participated in the interviews. Then the number of respondents shot up between the age of 39-48 up to 13 respondents but this was caused by the number of male which shot up very high at that range of age while the number of female respondents was going down. But the trend is shown in the scatch of the graph that is clearly stating the movement of the age groups in during the interview.
Figure 4.3  The age groups and the gender relations of the respondents

![Age Groups and Gender Relations](image)

Source: Data Collected from the field

Table 4.2  The martial status of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Not married</th>
<th>Divorces</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>6.97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source. Data Collected from the field
The relations in above table shows that 6.97% of the interviewed respondents are divorced. This rate is high in relation to the sample size and it also tells that the number of domestic violence is still very high in the community and this is even not a very big sample but rather a very resoanable sample which means in the bigger sample size the number may also increase. The violence is brought about where the resources are not shared equaly in the household that is why it is important to look at it though it is not directly the topic of study. Due to the domestic violence there is no dialogue in the household and the dominant spouse is the one to keep the resources and in most cases it is men who kept the resources and they left women and children without reources.

**Figure 4.4  Marital status relationship**

![Figure 4.4 Marital status relationship](image)

**Source.** Data from collected from the field

While interviewing, number of men confessed that before the appreciative inquiry training they did not leave money at home because they did not trust their spouses with their money. When they sell their crops or animals such as goats they kept their money in their pockets and would buy the home necesities by themselves. This is because there is a tention in a way at the household level and the trust among the spouses was not there. Men claimed that money is their’s and as long as they pay for the home requirements then women do not have any right to claim for cash. But the question is who determines the home necesities? it was for this case men who determined the home necesities no dialogue at the household level.
4.2 Household Size

The households size for most of the respondents fall between 8-10 members of the households, this is due to the fact that in rural areas the families still live in the extended nature of life but again one household is not necessarily one family.

A household definition differs from one society to the other but in this context it implies those who eat from the same house. The definition of the household is what makes this number big as most of the time all those who stayed in one compound are considered to have been the household members. The smaller number was 3 households which had few members this is due to the fact that these are young people who are starting life and they were either a wife and a husband or a husband with one or two children. One household which had more than 12 members of the household was due to the polygamy and was a case when the head of the household had two wives and the members of the household were more than 12 which is quite reasonable for two wives to have that number of members in the household.

Table 4.3 The table of the household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Number of members in the household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>02-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>05-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>08-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source. Data collected from the field

4.3 Level of the harmony at the household level

Regarding the level of harmony at the household level, out of 43 respondents, 46.52% agreed that they faced domestic violence, in which 6.97% were already seen as divorce while others are only at different stages of domestic violence. The 53.48% said they do not experience domestic violence. The reasons for the domestic violence were scramble for the resources, hardships in life, cultural ties. In this case women are seen not as full members of the households and when they try to give their views that is where violence starts.
Moreover, Violence is also seen to come from too much drinking as the solution to the hardships of life especially for men. The result of which is negligence and leaving all duties to one spouse who become overburden with household duties hence easily loose tamper which at the end of the day ignites domestic violence. The 53.48% of the respondents said there do not have domestic violence and due to continuous training they have from IRUDEKA project on Appreciative Inquiry situation is improving, as more people are realizing the potential of working together and appreciating the contribution of each other.

The 51.1% of the respondents said that they plan with their spouses and the household members about their household income and expenditure. This is of recent after the training from IRUDEKA where the participants appreciate the members of the household and this made big difference in the income of the household and in motivation of the household to produce more. Again, 48.83% of the respondents said this is not working for them as they have participated in the appreciative inquiry training but not with their spouses so they are still not able to convince their spouses to sit together and plan for their income and expenses at their households.

Figure 4.5  Level of harmony and domestic violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of Domestic violence</th>
<th>No Domestic violence</th>
<th>Domestic violence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source. Data Collected from the field
Due to the harmony there is a room for dialogue and there is more happiness, trust and confidence among members of the household. 58.1 % of the respondents were arguing that that way. While 41.86% of the respondents argued that there is no dialogue at the household level and as long as the needs for the household are covered the need for the dialogue is not seen “In the past I could not leave any money behind, I will walk with it and I will not allow my spouse to know how I got or how much is remaining” This was lack of confidence, now I leave money home but I also get money from my family because there is a mutual trust but it was not an easy process to accept, this change took some times. Appreciative inquiry training helped me in a way and when I go to town I am more comfortable that something good is happening at home as I know what we planned is going to be implemented by the household members.

Out of 43 respondents only 52% said their spouses are free to talk to them and discussed matters regarding development of the house while 45% said they are not free to talk with their spouses freely. However, 3% of the respondents did not attempt the questions. From the respondents it is clear that the percent is in the increase as the results of different interventions. Appreciative inquiry training is mentioned as one of the interventions but it is not the only factor that influences the lives and the relations of the people to have the dialogue in the household. There is technology growth such as television programs are also becoming popular thus increase peoples awareness towards dialogue. Additionally, various social gathering in churches and mosques have opened more platforms for such discussion and it is slowly sinking to the minds of the people.

Regarding the decision being influenced by appreciative inquiry training, most of the respondents said yes and 76.74% agreed that their decision was influenced by appreciative inquiry training and 23.25% said there were not influenced by the training. The reasons for those who were influenced is that the AI training was so unique and different from other trainings they had in the past and it was seen so personally touching to most of the participants but the challenging part of it is changing from the way one is use to behave. The group which is saying that their decision is not influenced by AI is due to the fact that they did not fully participate in the training either or they participated in one training which did not give the full picture of what AI is and how can it be used in the household. Basically the high percentages have shown that AI is very useful and it influenced their decision in whatever they did at the household level.
Table 4.4  The summary of the level of harmony table is show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Domestic Violence</td>
<td>53.48%</td>
<td>46.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Plan together</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td>48.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is Dialogue in household</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
<td>41.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is Freedom of expression</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence and usefulness of AI training</td>
<td>76.74%</td>
<td>23.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source. Data Collected from the field

The table and the graph are giving the true picture of the views of the respondents regarding the level of domestic violence, whether household plan together, if there is a dialogue or not, and whether there is a freedom of expression of the views of the household members. The question of whether there is an influence of appreciative inquiry comes about and the results are showing that for each question or issue there is a little bit of success to the positive so this was one of the important question so that the reason for these result are very clear. The reasons for the positive results is very clear now as the influence of appreciative inquiry is seen at a very high rank of up to 76%, which means most of the respondents are influenced by this approach. However, there is also a reasonable percent which is not positively affected by this approach as shown in the table.

Figure 4.6  Level of harmony, household members in decision making

Source. Data Collected from the Field
4.4 The efforts of household members

The respondents accepted that the income in the household is not only their own efforts but also the efforts of others. 67.44% of the respondents who were interviewed explained that they agree that other people in the household like spouse and children have contribution in the household income. The income of the household was defined in monetary terms and non monetary terms such as the farm produce.

A small number of the respondents did not agree that other people in the household have the influence in their income and this group made 32.55%. The reason for this groups to disagree could be due to the fact that they interpreted the income of the household in terms of cash only without considering other sources of income so in that sense it could easily be judged that the head of the house is the only one earning the income that is the salary earners and he is the only one who brings money into the house and in this regards no one contributes to his/her income except himself.

Regarding the question of whether a spouses make decision about the income of their partners, it was only 23.25% agreed that yes; spouse make decision regarding the income of their spoused while 76.74% were of the opinion that their spouses do not make decision regarding their income. This means that the income of each one is planned separately and just a small percent is open for joint planning. In the focus groups discussion, it was argued that though the appreciative inquiry training was undertaken men still feel that they have to have something of their own. It is mostly men who do not disclose their income as they think if they are known to have not enough money then they will be underrated by their spouses or other people in the society.

For the case of appreciation of the efforts of other people in the household, most of the respondents agreed that they appreciate the efforts of their spouses and children or other people in the household. 93% agreed that they appreciate the efforts of others in the household while they also disagree that if the efforts is appreciated it does not have be to the level of knowing how one spends his money argued the respondents. In the focus groups discussion the argument was that there are other ways of appreciation and this should not necessarily be in relation to the income or transparency regarding ones income. 6.9% of the respondents argued that it does not matter whether the efforts of others are appreciated or not.
In other words, it is the responsibility of each of the member to appreciate it or not; which does not change anything in the process of realization of the household’s income. The argument of this small percent is that there is no influence of the appreciation of the efforts of the members with the level of income.

**Table 4.5  
Appreciation of the efforts of other members to income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households members influence your income</td>
<td>67.44%</td>
<td>32.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouses have decision over the income of their partners</td>
<td>23.25%</td>
<td>76.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation of other households members</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source.** Data collected from the Field

In summary the table and the chart have put the information very shortly and the clear message that is drawn from this graph is that yes, household members influence the income of the spouses in the sense that they contribute to the total income of the household. Spouses have no decision on the income of the household or the income of their partners and the last message is that the efforts of the household’s members are appreciated but the way they are appreciated is not necessarily in relations to the decision making in the household. This is a very contradictory judgment that was found in this data. In the focus groups discussion the respondents revealed that it does not necessarily mean involving your spouse in decision regarding your income is appreciation. If the husband buys the households necessities it is by itself appreciation to the contribution. There comes logic that appreciation is differently understood by different people in their own socio cultural setting and this means that the participation and involvement of the spouses is not necessarily appreciation of their efforts.
Figure 4.7 The relationship between the efforts of household members and income

Source. Data collected from the field

4.5 The income in relation to the harmony and the efforts of the household members

Most of the participants agreed that there is a relationship between the income increase in relation to the appreciative inquiry training. 55.81% agreed that their income has increased since they participated in the AI training, while 44.18% is saying their income has remained the same. The reasons given for the increase of the income in the focused group discussion was due to the involvement of all household members and more peaceful working environment at home. “The more the peaceful are the households, the more productive they become” This is the evidence of the statement as the percentage that is presented also reflects the reality on the ground though the difference is not that big the reason could be that change is a slow process and as time goes the realization of the situation could be unfolded further.

If the efforts of the household members are appreciated is there any impact in the income of that particular household. 55.81% of the respondents agree that yes, there is very close relationship between the income and the appreciation of the efforts of the household members. “If the household member’s efforts are appreciated there is motivation and morale of doing work more productively” these were the words of some respondents in the focused group discussions.
The rest of the respondents which is 44.18% said there is no relationship between the income and the appreciation of the efforts of the household members. Their argument is that it does not matter whether the efforts of the household members are appreciated or not the work is done anyway. This is not the entrepreneurial mind set according to the researcher, any worker needs to be motivated materially or psychologically; thus the argument for the first group is valid and holds water.

If the level of harmony is high in the household the income is also high. The respondents affirmed that this statement is true and a total of 69.76% agreed that if the level of harmony is high the income of the household is high too. In the focused groups discussion the arguments was supported by the fact that if there is harmony in the household then, the following are experienced: high morale of doing the work, there is time to be creative, there is less time lost to settle conflicts. All the time that is available is used productively. There was also argument that the views of other member of the household could be incorporated in the planning of the household income if there is peace and harmony. In the group discussion more evidence was also found when respondents were sharing their cases that when they were having conflicts in their household they could spend half a year moving up and down to settle conflicts and their effects.

Amongst the respondents 30.23% disagreed that there is a relationship between the level of harmony and the income and they argued that these are two different things and they are not related. This could be due to the understanding of the harmony and due to the scope and knowledge of the respondents. Because the questionnaires were self administered there was no reason to question the reasoning of the respondents but rather the best way was to accept the reason and think about it and it might be subject for further research works.

Another issue was to see whether these three variables were related that is to say if there is high level of harmony in the household, and the efforts of the members of the household is appreciated then there is high income in the household. Regarding this question 81.39% of the respondents agreed that these three factors are related and it is true if there is high level of harmony, appreciation of the efforts of the members of the household then there is high income in the house. To verify this in the focused group discussion, the respondents said that is very true that those household in the village which are more peaceful have more chances to participate in the decision making in their households and this is what leads to more productive
household as the views of all members are taken. But 18.60% of the respondents disagreed with the fact that these three are related and in the focused groups discussion they argued that there are household which are not having dialogue but still they are very successful due to the fact that no time is wasted as to which way to follow in most case it is the father who lead the way and the rest just follow the way behind and they also successful.

Table 4.6  The income, level of harmony and efforts of household members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is relationship between income and AI training</td>
<td>55.81%</td>
<td>44.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Efforts of household members are related to income</td>
<td>55.81%</td>
<td>44.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The higher the level of harmony the higher the income</td>
<td>69.76%</td>
<td>30.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The higher the level of harmony, efforts of the household results to higher household income</td>
<td>81.39%</td>
<td>18.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source.
The relationship is represented into the graph below

Figure 4.8  Income, level of harmony and efforts of household members relationship

Source.  Data Collected from the field
The table above shows the relationship between the appreciative inquiry approach which is the topic of discussion from the beginning of the research and the level of the income at the household. In other words are the households that are trained in this approach having more income than the ones which are not trained in this approach and the answer according to the table is obvious that yes households which participated in the appreciative inquiry training have more income than those which did not participate. The argument is whether the efforts of the households members are related to the income and respondents agreed that yes there is very high relationship between the income and appreciation of the efforts of the household members. In other words the households which appreciate the efforts of their members are having more income than those who do not appreciate the efforts of other people in their households. Last but not least was as to when the level of harmony is related to the income of the household and the respondents proved that yes there is very high relationship between the level of harmony and the income levels at the household that is to say the higher the level of harmony the higher the income at the household level.

In a nutshell these three variables are proved to be related. The relationship that was depicted from the conceptual framework is proved to be true and that is to say there is high relationship between: the level of harmony, the appreciation of the household's efforts and the the level of income at the household. The higher the level of harmony, the higher the involvement of the household members then the higher the income at the household level. This relationship is depicted in a triangular where by these three variables are seen to be related closely.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter gives the summary of all the findings of the research and makes meaning out of the findings. After the findings are discussed and presented this chapter gives the position of the researcher in relations to the study that is made regarding the impact of appreciative inquiry in relation to the level of harmony and the income of the households.

5.1 Conclusion

According to the findings it is very clear that the three variable are closely related such that the income of the household depends upon the level of the harmony of the household and appreciation of the efforts of the household members. This is shown clearly when the level of harmony was measured and it was very much evident that the household where the violence were higher the income was low and the households where the violence was lower the income was higher. In this study the level of domestic violence is used as the indicator of the level of harmony and it was proved that violence exist in the household, though not at the greater level. Concretely violence was at 46.10%, this shows the relatively higher percentage on the side of the violence but again domestic violence are experienced at different levels some which are mere grivancies some have gone to the level of divorce so the number is relatively higher but again it has to be noted that the domestic violence are at different levels and it is difficult to have zero violence at the household but rather the lower level of violence.

In the focused group discussions where the relationship between the AI training and the level of income was tested it was evident from the data that was collected that the households which participated in the AI training have more income than the households which did not participate in the AI. In terms of percentage representation 55.81% respondents agreed that there is higher relationship between the income and the appreciative inquiry approach that was implemented in Luwero. The reasons being that the appreciative inquiry gives to value to each other’s opinion and efforts. This atmosphehere gave the households produce and the approach is said to be so much energizing and encouraging such that each member of the household agrees to change his or her way of looking at things in particular towards positive outlook.
It is also agreed that the higher the efforts of the household members the higher the income of the household. This is verified in the research when the household were interviewed and it was proved that the income of the household is higher when the efforts of the members of the household is appreciated. In this regard 55.81% of the respondents agreed that the income of the household is related to the appreciation of the efforts of the household members. This means that if the efforts of spouse, children and other members of the household is appreciated then there is a higher income at the household level. This also negates the fact that, the income at the household is the product of only one person. There are so many other people who contribute to the income of the household be it in cash or in non cash income like food staff and farm produce. So when these efforts are valued each member who contributes to the income of the household will even work harder than ever before.

The higher the level of harmony, appreciation of the efforts of the household members then the higher the income at the household level. This was proved in the interview and the data that is collected through questionnaires shows that the households that had higher level of harmony and at the same time they valued the efforts of household members have had higher income. The respondents gave 81.39% that the statement above is true. This is due to the fact that the households which are relatively harmonious give a room for the members in their household to discuss matters partening to the development of their households including the income of the households. By having the dialogue the ideas and the efforts of the household members is appreciated and valued and in this regard incorporated views of the household members in the household plans, which leads to the higher level of income at the household.

Furthermore, the study also proved that the household that are not harmonious do not appreciate the efforts of their household members hence they have lower incomes. This is a very clear fact in the sense that the households which are not harmonious spent most of their time in settling the disputes that arose as the result of their differences. This takes not only time that was to be used in productive work, but also create mistrust to the household members thus take away energy that is so valuable for household economy. It is evident that the trust to the household member is the most important factor for the income of the household to increase. The trust is the result of the harmony so this fact that the harmonious household have higher income and trust that is important to increase the income. The income of the household is agreed to be the result of the higher level of harmony and the appreciation of the household members.
This study has also revealed that most of the respondents agreed that the income of the household is the result not only of one person in the household but of other members of the household. 93% of the respondents confirmed that the income in the household is not only the subject of the household head but other people in the household too. This means that the efforts of the household members is meaningful to be valued and appreciated. The household members in this case are either the spouse and children if the efforts of these members are appreciated then the income of the household increases, if the level of harmony is relatively high. The above scenario is possible if there is dialogue, harmony and tranquility at the household. Dialogue is what brings the members together and each member feels valued and his or her contribution is considered important and in that way the members are trusted by the head of the household, who will definitely reciprocate their trust and thus establish strong bond of trust and understanding.

One factor which is seen to have a strange results is the decision of the spouses to the household income. The results have shown that most of the spouses do not decide regarding the income of their spouses. Most of these respondents were men and it was evident that the income of the spouses in this regard men is not known by their spouses that is women. The respondents up to 76.74% agreed that the income of their spouses is not known to their partners. When this matter was brought up in the focused groups discussion it was evident that the matter is deep rooted in culture of the men that money or income is the source of power, and it is hidden and not known to their spouses. This means that despite the AI training that was undertaken in these village yet the cultural values are still highly embraced thus calls for more concrete strategies for it to change in the areas of gender relation at the household.

It is very clear that change is a slow process which takes time, not all the phenomenon change at the same time. Change in the society is a gradual process which is quite natural and acceptable, but it is also good to know that this particular areas needs more efforts or a different strategy for it to work with this people. AI approach is energizing and a good tool for transformation. It was noted that its impact has been low especially to spouses when issue of income and expenditure transparency was concerned as higher percentage still hide this information from their spouses.
Definitely, this tells the fact that something is wrong somewhere if the information about the income is not fully shared with the spouses then something is wrong at the household level. This situation is not a new discovery for men not being ready to share openly the information about their income as this is the situation in most of the parts of the world be it Europe or Africa or America. Income is a very sensitive subject to be discussed as it has some attachment with the person who earns it and being source of power, and for this reason it is indeed a delicate matter at household level.

In this study the lesson that is learnt is in relation to the AI approach, during the research and in the focused groups discussion the respondents were so much moved and they were enthusiastic about sharing of information regarding the impact of the training they had. Most of the respondents showed the way they were personally affected and they shared explicitly that before the training they always thought that they were not workers and they were not bosses but after the appreciative inquiry training they said that they even felt that they were workers, and above all they were working for themselves. The approach is so much energizing and one can feel when sharing with the villagers the strength that the respondents have and even the hope that they have gained regarding improving their livelihoods including income. “By next year I should not be coming to the meetings like this in a bicycle but rather I should be coming using my own motorcycle” This is the kind of energy one can see in the respondents that they are setting themselves the targets which is a result of the approach which encouraged them.

In a nutshell it is very clear that development actors are not able to develop the people like the saying of Mwalimu Nyerere goes development is not brought from outside but people should do their own development this is quite true and can be done in Uganda and elsewhere. If development interventions were set by the people themselves and appreciating their capacities, poverty would have gone long time. In other words if the communities were sitting on the development drivers sit, poverty and income of the households would have not been the subjects of discussion today. Development actors have always been in the drivers sit showing the communities why they have not developed while the communities are not given the chance to sit on the drivers sits to show the way to the development actors. This calls for a total reverse of the letting the communities sit on the drivers sits and show the way to the development actors. The role of the development actors is to ensure that they give enough energy and motivation to the communities to try out their way.
Income of the household is one of the development concerns and the appreciative inquiry is one of the approaches among many development approaches. There is nothing absolute in development but if one has to move ahead then there is a need to come about with an integrated approach where the interest of the communities is put first and the knowledge and potential of the communities is appreciated. To address the issue of income of the household it is important to value the views of the household members and incorporate them into any intervention for the household. Leaving out their views is like pushing the car which is stuck from inside. For the income of the households to increase the households should sit on the drivers sit and try their way.

5.2 Recommendations

Appreciative inquiry is proved to have been the strength based development approach and this study has again proved appreciative inquiry to be useful in the income of the households. It is recommended to the development actors to use appreciative inquiry in their interventions as it has proved to be working in effecting change in the communities and organizations. Why does appreciative inquiry work? because it is true that in any organization or household that something works then by starting with what works rather than asking what is broken. This is the reason for the participants in the interventions to see what they are able to do and where they need to do even better. Whatever intervention, be it in the organization, in the household in government or a company, the starting point is what works in this household, organization, government or company then there is a chance of progressing by building on what works the chances of what does not work are reduced.

To the organization, companies banks and other financial and non-financial institutions which are doing the interventions with regard to the income of the households. It is important to look at the software factors of the household rather than doing the assessments which are based only on the economic capability only which are problem oriented by nature. The households need the intrinsic energizers before they are able to gain confidence that they can do on their own. The households need adequate level of harmony so as to increase their income. It is very important for the household income to increase that some pre-conditions are met among the pre-conditions are the level of harmony at that particular household and efforts of household members.
If the level of harmony at the household level is high then investment that is made by the banks, companies or other development actors is worthwhile as it stand the higher chance that the investment will be sustained. While the investment that is given in the households which are in wrangles may also put on more fire on the conflicts in the households.

Income of the household dependends on more than one members of the household, this calls for involvement of the all parties for interventions. In most cases the interventions may only target one group be it men or women and this will never be successful due to very clear reason as found in this study. While one person is struggling to implement the project that is externally funded the other person in the household is struggling to make sure that the project is going to be a total failure. This is because there was no involvement and inspiration of the second party from the beginning of the interventions which answers some of the questions in the mind of the people who are taken on board in the intervention. In this regard the inspiration goes beyong the mere participation, inspiration claims for the whole hearted involvement of each party and internal motivation of the household members in the whole process of intervention.

The cases of this kind have happened when a woman or a man belongs to one economic group in the village and she/he accesses a loan for certain business without the knowledge of her/his partner. The partner will not know it unless there is a problem of paying the loan back which is very unsustainable way of interventions. This point brings us home that in some cases there is no even participation of the household member but the important point for the income to increase actually going beyong partipation and going into the details of inspiration. If the members of the househod are inspired and they are internally motivated to fully be involved in the process of increasing the income of the household then the chances of success are very high.

The level of dialogue is very low with regards to the income and expenses of the household income. The recommendation for this case is very important that a household is an institution that is very small and as an insitution there is a need to have dialogue regarding income and expenses, so that the members in the household are able to plan and forecast their expenses in the future. Without having a say in the income the household members will not be motivated to work for the income which they will not participate in planning on how it is spend. It is through dialogue that the household plan for their better future and they become a successful household while on the other hand the household which does not have a dialogue and
discussion will not manage to have success as they will end up having conflicting ideas about their income. The level of dialogue is even the starting point for low income households and the fundamental question is why do we have low income at the household level? When that question is answered then the household is already in the dialogue to get the answers for their problem.

There is a need for the household members to have freedom of expression that is to say all members need to express their views with regards to the development of the household. It is very clear that if there is freedom of expression or ideas which are the most valuable contribution for the development of the households. If people share their ideas and they implement their ideas in the household then they feel they are part and parcel of the achievement of the household. On the other hand, if the members of the household do not have the freedom to express their ideas regarding the income of the household whether it is how should income be increased or how their money has to be spent then it is difficult increase the income of the household. It is the question of transparency and accountability at the household level, being accountable to oneself and being accountable to the members of the household.

Income of the household is a result of the level of harmony and the efforts of the household members. This is the quotation from the conceptual framework where as the researcher has found out that if any household should have higher income then it should have relatively be having the higher level of harmony and secondly it should appreciate the contributions of other members of the household. The households in Africa are in most cases bigger than one family of husband, wife and children. There could be other people in the household such as anti, uncle, sister in laws or nephews. This means that all these are productive people in the household if the ideas of the people living in the household are valued and incorporated in the household plan then there is high chance for the household to develop as these people are manpower and abled bodied people who are productive if well utilized. When the members of the household are not used productively it is when they are considered to be burden to the household and difficult to feed them at the end of the day. Households should be able to make use of the members productively and the labour is one of the factors of production where it is used on land, capital and entrepreneurship. But when this labour is left out without being used productively then it is seen as the burden to the host. The manpower that is gathered in the household when utilized fully should reduce the cost of living and should at last contribute to the income of the household.
Domestic violence is the key factor that needs to be addressed by the local governments, mosques, churches and elders in the society. If domestic violence is reduced more time is created for the couples to work productively and harmoniously. Domestic violence captures time that was meant for production into unnecessary conflict management which bring unworthiness of the couples, lack of trust and confidence hence low income at the household level.

Last but not least households to adopt a simple appreciative inquiry cycle in their daily life that is by discovery, appreciating what they are and what they are able to do. This means that by appreciating what they are able to do they energize themselves and the households are creating the environment for confidence to each other, trust and life giving inspiration. Then the households should dream about the better future for their income and at this stage the most important is envisioning where they want to be at certain period of time. Dreaming is the very important rule as the household which does not have a vision will not move. By dreaming the households are creating vision for their spouses and children and all the members in general. Then design is a strategic at this stage household is planning how to realize their dream by putting the plans together. It is important to know how to reach there because without this strategy dreams remains dreams. Last but not list the households do/destiny that focuses on implementing the plan and realization of the dream. When one plan is accomplished then the cycle starts again from the beginning and through this households will overcome the question of household income. While this is implemented more research could be done on the progress of the approach and new findings to be compiled and shared for further development of the approach.
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Appendix 1.

Section A: Background information

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<th>Questions</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<td>Respondents sex</td>
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<td>Age of the respondent</td>
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<td>29-38</td>
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<td>Number of the family members</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>5-7</td>
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<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Did you participate in the AI training</td>
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Sections B: Level of harmony

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<td>1</td>
<td>Did you experience domestic violence in your household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you do planning together for household income and expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you have dialogue with your spouse and children</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is your spouse free to share his/her views with you</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Are the views of the spouse and children considered in decision</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do you have a feedback from your spouse and children</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Is your decision influenced by AI training you got</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Is there more harmony than before the training</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Is there any relation of the harmony and training you gain in the household</td>
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<td>Is appreciative approach useful for household</td>
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### Section C: Efforts of Households members

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<td>1</td>
<td>Is the income in your household your only efforts</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Are there other people contributing to your household income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Is your spouse contributing to your income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Are your children contributing to your income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Does your spouse makes decision regarding your income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Does your family know your income and expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Does your spouse have influence in your income and expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do you appreciate the efforts of others in your household</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Does it matter to appreciate the efforts of others who contribute to your income</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Appreciating the efforts of others does have effect in your income</td>
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### Section D: Income of the household

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you earn income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Is there any effect to your income since your participated in AI training</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Is there any increase of income after training</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Do you think the increase is due to the training you had</td>
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<td>Is the increase due to other factors</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>If the efforts of other members is appreciated is there any effect in income</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Is appreciative inquiry training having any impact on income of the household</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>If the level of level of harmony is high the income of the household is also high</td>
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<td>If efforts of all household members is appreciated the income will increase</td>
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<td>Household income, level of harmony and efforts of members appreciation are not related</td>
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Section E:-FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

1. What do you admire about Appreciative Inquiry
2. Is appreciative inquiry useful at the household level
3. Why is appreciative inquiry useful in the household level
4. When was your most harmonious time in your household
5. What made it the most harmonious time in your household
6. When was the time when your household had highest income
7. Who else contributed to the highest income in your household
8. How harmonious was your household when your income was the highest
9. What other achievements are you proud of apart from income and why
10. Why was it the highest moment in your household
11. What were the efforts of others in your achievements
12. Is your income influenced harmony in your household