

**GENDER-BASED FACTORS EXPLAINING DISPARITIES IN
EXPENDITURE OF INCOME FROM TOBACCO IN URAMBO DISTRICT,
TANZANIA**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Literatures define gender equity as fairness for both men and women by giving them equal opportunities to access and own resources. However, incidents of men squandering income from tobacco and denying their wives of benefiting from the income are common in Urambo District. It seems tobacco earnings are dominated by men. This is in terms of the allocation of resources and benefit sharing at the household level being done in such a way that women and children, particularly in rural areas receive less than their fair share while their inputs are equitable. The research was conducted in Urambo District (in November and December 2010), and it employed a cross-sectional design. The study population was all tobacco farming households. A sample of 117 tobacco growers (household head and spouse) was used to determine gender-based factors for equitable and inequitable expenditure of income from tobacco. T-test was used to compare the proportions of expenditures of tobacco income among men women, children and the whole household. It was found that men's proportions of expenditures (35.2%) and that of women (12.1%) of the household income were significantly different at the 0.1% level of significance ($p = 0.000$). The rest 10% was spent by children, and 42.7% was spent by whole household i.e. family-wide expenditures. This implies that there is great disparity in expenditure of tobacco income as men spend higher than women and children. Findings on men's dominance of tobacco income, propagated by patriarchy, led to the conclusion that men have highly dominated tobacco income, and where there is more male domination, wives spend much less than in households where there is less male domination. The results substantiate the need for more efforts in provision of gender education through mass media and trainings on financial management among tobacco farmers.

DECLARATION

I, TIMOTHY PETRO, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my original work and that it has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted for degree award in any other institution.

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Date

The Above declaration is confirmed by

Dr. Kim Abel Kayunze

(Supervisor)

Date

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DEDICATION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AAA: | Assessment of gender gaps, Analysis of discrimination as cause of gaps and Actions to overcome discrimination |
| AOTTL: | Alliance One Tanzania Tobacco Limited |
| BoT: | Bank of Tanzania |
| BT: | Barley Tobacco |
| DFC: | Dark-Fire Cured |
| FAO: | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCT: | Flue-Cured Tobacco |
| FGD: | Focus Group Discussion |
| GAFs: | Gender Analysis Frameworks |
| GAM: | Gender Analysis Matrix |
| GDP: | Gross Domestic Product |
| GoT: | Government of Tanzanian |
| HBS: | Household Budget Survey |
| IDE: | Institute of Developing Economies |
| ILO: | International Labour Organization |
| IPEC: | International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour |
| MOA: | Ministry of Agriculture |
| NBS: | National Bureau of Statistics |
| SNAL: | Sokoine National Agricultural Library |
| SPSS: | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| SSA: | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| TCC: | Tanzania Cigarette Company |
| TLTC: | Tanzania Leaf Tobacco Company |

| | |
|--------|--|
| TSH: | Tanzanian Shillings |
| TTB: | Tanzania Tobacco Board |
| TTC: | Tanzania Tobacco Council |
| UK: | United Kingdom |
| UN: | United Nations Organization |
| URT: | United Republic of Tanzania |
| USA: | United States of America |
| USD: | United States Dollar |
| WB: | World Bank |
| WEO: | Ward Executive Officer |
| WEP: | Women's Empowerment Framework |
| WETCU: | Western Zone Tobacco Growers Cooperative Union |
| WIC: | Women Information Centre |
| WWO: | World Weather Organization |

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Tobacco is one of Tanzania's major agricultural cash crops and is the leading crop among other six major traditional exports, namely coffee, cotton, sisal, tea and cashew nuts that contribute most to the Agricultural GDP. Tobacco contributed 26% of the total traditional export crops for the year ended January 2008 (BoT, 2008). However, tobacco is the main source of household income to more than 72,000 smallholders and offers employment opportunities in both farms and tobacco processing factories (Rweyemamu, 2001).

Tobacco is the backbone of the economy of Urambo District. It has been the most important traditional cash crop since the 1960s (Masudi *et al.*, 2001). Despite having been being grown for several years, tobacco has both negative and positive impacts both economically and socially, especially on the wellbeing of rural people. For example, tobacco has negative impacts on the environment that is environmental degradation due to its processing procedures, which demand a huge amount of firewood. On the other hand, tobacco has remarkable impacts on the wellbeing of people like improving houses mostly houses with iron sheets, health services, food security, and infrastructures.

In many households (including households in Urambo District), women are the targets of the whole family because they do all kinds of household chores, which are not taken into account officially. Yet, it is argued that men are benefiting from the present arrangement both in terms of domestic comfort and through handicapping women who attempt to compete with them in politics, paid employment, and equitable expenditure of the household income (Biswal, 2006). This is because of Patriarchy.

The patriarchal nature of many societies has shaped and perpetuated gender inequity as well as inequality to the extent of allowing male domination and female subordination that females do not have control over their earnings (Kambarami, 2006). Patriarchy advocates men to control the use of land and the power to allocate family labour between various tasks including controlling benefits accruing from household productive activities (Lema, 1997). Apart from patriarchal system, which manifests itself through men's domination of income from tobacco, women's humility and fear of being divorced seem to be the main driving forces for disproportional expenditure of income from tobacco between women and men in Urambo District.

1.2 Problem Statement

Gender education has been being provided through various mass media. Therefore, it was expected that family resources, including income from tobacco, would be equitably, if not equally, utilized. According to the author of this study, incidents of men squandering income from tobacco and denying their wives of benefiting from the income are common in Urambo District. For instance, in the 1990s the author used to grow tobacco with his family and one of the family's yearly earning was about Tsh three hundred thousand. Surprisingly, all the children and women of the family (six of them) were given six thousand each and the rest was consumed by the household head, for his drinking habit and other leisure acts including deserting the family. The problem used to happen, and still happens, in many other households in the district.

The reasons for this problem are not clear. If the reasons are not found with views to stem them, women will go on suffering from men domination with respect to the expenditure of income from tobacco. Therefore, the aim of this research was to determine the extent of the problem and its determinants.

1.3 Research Justification

In fact many researches concerning tobacco have been conducted yearly; yet no research has clearly revealed whether the benefits from tobacco are equitably or equally utilized at the household level. For instance, Abdallah (2006) did an analysis of economic and productive efficiency of tobacco; Nyoni (2008) assessed environmental degradation of tobacco; and Kafanabo (2008) researched on tobacco marketing, to mention, just a few. None of the researches on tobacco has analysed gender disparities in expenditure of income from tobacco.

It seems tobacco earnings are highly dominated by men. This is in terms of the allocation of resources and benefit sharing at the household level being done in such a way that women and children, particularly in rural areas, receive less than their fair share. Women are estimated to contribute up to 70% of household income much of which is appropriated by male household heads. This is a disincentive, which has negative impact on work morale, since women and children have no decision on expenditure of income from tobacco. Definitely, women and children have remained producers of what they hardly consume.

In that, the author conducted a research to determine whether the expenditure of income from tobacco is equitable to both men and women at the household level and reasons behind the situation. The findings will help to bring about equality and equity; equality in the distribution of workload and equity in the sharing of results of labour, which is income from tobacco.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

1.4.1 Main objective

To determine factors for equitable and inequitable expenditures of income from tobacco at the household level.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- a) To estimate household tobacco earnings per year.
- b) To determine the proportions of income from tobacco spent by men, women, and children and by whole households.
- c) To find factors influencing men's domination of tobacco earnings and their improper money utilization.

1.5 Hypotheses

1.5.1 Null hypotheses (H_0)

- a) There is no significant difference in mean expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women at household level in Urambo District.
- b) There is no significant difference in the proportion of tobacco income expenditure by women between households with less and those with more male domination.

1.5.2 Alternative hypotheses (H_1)

- a) There is significant difference in mean expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women at household level in Urambo District.
- b) There is significant difference in the proportion of tobacco income expenditure by women between households with less and those with more male domination.

1.6 Limitations of the Research

- a) Results of this research should be used carefully since most respondents did not write records of their annual income. Therefore, some of the data such as average costs; prices; amount harvested; income received from tobacco and from other sources, and expenditures were estimates by the respondents themselves.

- b) Parochial outlook of some tobacco growers made them reluctant to provide information during data collection. Some of them were not willing to answer some questions particularly on income they had received and expenditure for fear of being spied by the government. Where there was much information missing, the respondents were dropped from the sample.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General Information on Tobacco

Tobacco originated in South America and was used in rituals and ceremonies or as medicine; it was smoked and chewed by Indians long before the coming of the white men. The Indians had introduced the seed widely in South America, Central America and North America, prior to 1492. The history of tobacco properly begins with the discovery of the new world in 1492 by Christopher Columbus from where it was introduced into Europe and later brought to central and East Africa by Portuguese (Ngugi *et al.*, 1990).

Tobacco belongs to the genus *Nicotiana* in which are grouped approximately sixty species. Two of these species, *Nicotiana tabacum* (Linnaeus) and *Nicotiana rustica* (Linnaeus), are widely cultivated. The former is the ordinary tobacco of commerce although the latter is also grown extensively in Western Asia. Several distinct types of tobacco have been developed within each of these two species. The most important types which have been derived from *Nicotiana tabacum* and are grown in the new world are the following ones: cigar tobaccos, including wrapper, binder, and filler; Virginia, or flue-cured tobacco (FCT); Burley tobacco (BT); Maryland; dark fire-cured; dark air-cured; perique and aromatic or oriental. The FCT is cured through hot air passed inside exhaust pipes fixed on the ground of a closed structure called curing barn. DFC is cured by exposing green leaves in the smoke. The BT is cured by air on open space giving it a pale colour (Ngugi *et al.*, 1990).

History shows that the word *Nicotiana* (nicotine) was named in honour of Jean Nicot, a French Ambassador to Portugal, who in 1559 sent it as a medicine to the court of

Catherine de Medici. Tobacco can be consumed in two ways, either by smoking or by chewing. While smoking the following tobacco products are consumed: cigarette, Cigar, *Bidi* (Hand rolled, leaf wrapped country cigarettes). Tobacco products for chewing are: raw tobacco, *Supari* (Arecanut), *Gutkha*, and *Pan Parag*. Tobacco can also be used as an organic pesticide and in the form of nicotine titrate; it is also used in some medicines.

2.2 Tobacco Production

Nicotiana tabacum Linnaeus is the most widely grown tobacco, providing virtually all the domestic leaf used in commercial production of cigars, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco products. Another species, *Nicotiana rustica*, more commonly grown overseas, has generated interest because of its high nicotine content, useful in the making of insecticides and for other specialized uses. However, *Nicotiana rustica* is not a well-domesticated species and is reputedly difficult to grow, in the absence of varietal improvement. With the notable exception of Zimbabwe, tobacco production around the world is dominated by small-scale, family farms and undergoes various procedures in its production, namely seedling, transplanting, fertilization, harvest, curing, grading and marketing (Kuepper and Thomas, 2008).

2.2.1 Tobacco production in the world

Tobacco is grown in over 125 countries, on over 4 million hectares of land, a third of which is in China alone. The global tobacco crop is worthy approximately US \$ 20 billion, a small fraction of the total amount generated from the sale of manufactures tobacco products. The production of tobacco leaves has more than doubled since the 1960s, totalling nearly 7 million metric tons in 2000 (Mackay and Eriksen, 2002).

The largest tobacco producer in the world is China, which accounts for 41% of world production, and Brazil, with 13% of world production, is the second followed by India, USA, Turkey and Zimbabwe. Looking at the types of tobacco produced worldwide, 60% of world tobacco production is flue-cured tobacco, and burley tobacco accounts for only 15 percent. Only around 30% of tobacco production is traded internationally, as large quantities are processed for domestic markets. In 2000, the major exporters of tobacco leaf were Brazil, USA, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Malawi, Italy and Greece (Jaffee, 2003). In USA, At least 11 states produce tobacco, with a total value of production for the U.S. of \$1.48 billion in 2008. Total U.S. production of all classes of tobacco is estimated at 805 million pounds from 347 000 acres in 2009. Acreage yields and value of production were lower for 2010 (Brown, 2011). One notable feature of the world tobacco market is that, like several other agricultural commodity markets, it is highly oligopolistic (Poulton *et al.*, 2007).

According to Mackay and Eriksen (2002), there are eight leading transactional tobacco companies namely Philip Morris (USA), British America Tobacco (UK), Japan Tobacco International (Japan), Reemsta (Germany), Altadis (Spain), Austria Tabak (Austria), Gallaher (Ireland), and State Monopoly (China).

2.2.2 Tobacco production in Africa

Zimbabwe is the first largest tobacco producer in SSA and is followed by Malawi. These two countries accounted for just fewer than 70% of tobacco produced in SSA during 1965-2004 and 75% during the 1990s. Smaller producing countries grow most of their leaf for domestic cigarette production; so the share of SSA tobacco leaf exports accounted for by Zimbabwe and Malawi is even higher – 87% during 1965-2004. The rising tobacco

production in Zimbabwe and Malawi since the 1960s has translated into an increasing share of world exports of tobacco leaf (Poulton *et al.*, 2007).

2.2.3 Tobacco production in Tanzania

Tanzania is Africa's third biggest tobacco producer, after Zimbabwe and Malawi. Fifty-three thousand tonnes of tobacco were produced in 2007 and, according to the Tanzania Tobacco Board, the target was 100 000 tonnes by 2010. About 85% of all tobacco grown in Tanzania is exported outside the country (Kagaruki, 2010).

Flue-cured Tobacco (FCT), Dark fire-cured (DFC) and Burley tobacco (BT) are the three types of tobacco commercially grown in Tanzania. Fire-cured was introduced in Ruvuma Region in 1930s and later in Kibondo and Biharamuro Districts of Kigoma and Kagera Regions respectively (URT 1992). Due to adverse climatic conditions and economic factors, DFC production in Biharamuro and Kibondo collapsed. DFC tobacco was regarded as a minor crop in Songea District in 1960s. In this period, the regional government under the leadership of Edward Barongo passed a by-law which demanded every farmer to cultivate DFC as a cash crop. Heavy punishment was imposed for those who failed to observe the by-law. The by-law proved successful in the 1970s when the highest yield of 4500 tons per hectare was achieved. Statistics for tobacco production trend for other seasons showed that in 2003/04 about 4329 tonnes of DFC were produced compared to 4998 tons in 2004/05. The district is now regarded as the leading producer contributing about 99% of all DFC produced in Tanzania (TTB, 2005).

Tobacco production in Tanzania is concentrated in five regions with Tabora having the largest percent of area planted with this crop (56.6%), followed by Ruvuma (12.5%), Shinyanga (9.8%), Mbeya (6.5%), and Rukwa (5.7%). It is not grown in 50% of the

regions of Tanzania (URT, 2006). Flue cured Tobacco (Virginia) which is produced largely in the western and southern highlands largely in Tabora and Iringa Regions respectively, accounts for 80% of the total tobacco grown in the country. Dark Fire-cured tobacco accounts for 15%, 99% of which comes from Songea District of Ruvuma Region. Compared to DFC, the technology to produce FCT is less firewood demanding (Abdallah, 2006). However, tobacco production in Tanzania is mainly dominated by small scale farming.

The increase in production of Tobacco in Tanzania is generally attributed to good weather, timely distribution and usage of inputs. Other factors which contribute to good performance include increase in acreage under cultivation, good producer prices, and timely distribution and use of agrochemicals such as fertilizers and insecticides. For example, in the 2006/07 – 2007/08 agriculture season, tobacco production increased by 0.3% (BoT, 2008). The tobacco production trend by region is provided in Table 1.

In the views of the researcher, tobacco production in Tanzania is highly affected by the global tobacco industry. The production is in bad situation and is most likely going down due to various reasons including lack of enough subsidies; overpricing of fertilizers, chemicals and seeds; under grading; and setting of low tobacco price during marketing by the tobacco industry and debt bondage. These are the disincentives which have negative impact on work morale that will lead to farmers' dropout from tobacco production. For instance, Kagaruki (2010) found that in Namtumbo District, the number of farmers dropped from 22 300 to 6333 and in Mtonya Village the number of farmers dropped from 1450 to 325.

Table 1: Tobacco production in Tanzania by Regions

| Tobacco Types | Region | Tonnage | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
| FCV | Tabora | 28 642 | 24 393 | 26 280 |
| | Shinyanga | 5 980 | 3 948 | 5 217 |
| | Rukwa | 5 592 | 7 575 | 7 720 |
| | Kigoma | 1 770 | 2 287 | 2 461 |
| | Kagera | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Singida | 1 419 | 976 | 1 335 |
| | Iringa | 2 243 | 1 601 | 1 235 |
| | Mbeya | 4 819 | 5 735 | 5 140 |
| | Ruvuma | 6 | 189 | 172 |
| | Morogoro | 23 | 23 | 15 |
| Sub-Total | | 50 494 | 46 728 | 49 575 |
| Burley | Kigoma | 131 | 39 | 0 |
| | Ruvuma | 153 | 266 | 170 |
| | Kagera | 448 | 40 | 0 |
| | Morogoro | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| Sub-Total | | 742 | 352 | 170 |
| DFC | Kigoma | 151 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kagera | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ruvuma | 4 863 | 3 537 | 1 038 |
| Sub-Total | | 5 228 | 3 537 | 1 038 |
| Grand Total | | 56 463 | 50 618 | 50 784 |

Source: TTB, National Office Morogoro

2.3 Economic Importance of Tobacco

Tobacco is both a significant cash crop and an important agricultural export (Cunningham, 1996). Despite having been being grown for several years, tobacco has both negative and positive importance both economically and socially especially on the wellbeing of rural people.

2.3.1 Positive economic importance

Tobacco plays a significant role in the economies of many countries such as provision of employment opportunities; government revenue, and household income. It represents an important source of permanent jobs, including jobs for women for specialized work, both

at farm and at local industry levels. In Brazil for example, the total employment generated by the tobacco industry is around 2.2 billion (3.2% of the total work force), with around 500 000 people being employed in agriculture, 200 000 in farming related activities, such as tobacco processing at farm level, and a further 1.5 million in other activities such as transportation, input production and distribution to agriculture and manufacturing, wholesale and retail labour force, and processing tobacco for export. Consequently, tobacco is the major source of cash income for many rural households particularly in the major tobacco producing regions (FAO, 2003).

In Tanzania, the tobacco industry has maintained a strong performance in payment of the government taxes which goes into financing socio-economic development projects in the country. Cigarette manufacturing is an important source of revenue for the government with annual tax payment exceeding 100 US\$ million. The company promotes voluntary tax compliance in all of its functions in order to be in line with the nation's motto of "Paying tax for national Development" (TCC, 2009).

Unlike what is held by the tobacco industry that the industry generates national revenue galore, Kagaruki (2010) argues that tobacco revenue is generated by smokers and not the tobacco industry. This is true since in the rest of the world, production of cigarettes is 90% of total production of tobacco related products.

Besides, the author of this dissertation has observed that local government derives a significant portion of their income from tobacco cess charged from tobacco growers when selling the crop. During the 2008/9 agricultural season, the local governments got considerable cess amounting to 8.1 million USD. Tobacco has also increased household income (most of which is contributed by women's labour) from 228 thousand during the

2001/02 crop season to 3163 thousand during the 2008/09 crop season as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Tobacco production trend and family income 2001/2002 to 2008/2009

| Crop season | Participated Families | Planted Hectares | Production Tonnes | Value (*00) Tsh | Average price Tsh/kg | Income (*000) Tsh/Family | Income/Hectare (*000) Tsh/Ha |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2001/2002 | 69 550 | 41 058 | 27 946 | 15 842 267 | 566.89 | 228 | 386 |
| 2002/2003 | 53 236 | 39 748 | 33 555 | 23876 472 | 711.56 | 601 | 601 |
| 2003/2004 | 68 545 | 52 923 | 47 451 | 42 434 870 | 894.29 | 802 | 802 |
| 2004/2005 | 82 033 | 55 683 | 56 464 | 53 993 093 | 956.24 | 970 | 970 |
| 2005/2006 | 80 222 | 48 181 | 50 618 | 54 240 413 | 1 071.57 | 1 126 | 1 126 |
| 2006/2007 | 74 579 | 53 840 | 50 784 | 61 506 004 | 1 211.12 | 1 142 | 1 142 |
| 2007/2008 | 54 188 | 50 684 | 55 357 | 75 066 230 | 1 356.05 | 1 481 | 1 481 |
| 2008/2009 | 57 752 | 51 252 | 60 741 | 162 113 862 | 2 668.94 | 3 163 | 3 163 |

Source: (TTB, 2010)

2.3.2 Negative economic importance

Historically, tobacco companies have encouraged and helped farmers to begin growing tobacco. Naturally, a strong domestic supply of tobacco leaf can be nothing, but beneficial for the industry because the presence of more farmers means a more secure supply and lower prices (Cunningham, 1996). The industry exploits millions of tobacco farmers worldwide by contributing to their debt burden, while using their economic plight to argue against efforts to control tobacco (Mackay and Eriksen, 2002).

Albeit tobacco production has increased, Tanzania remains a poor country, with tobacco farmers getting poorer and the country losing more than 16 500 hectares of forests annually from tobacco curing alone (Kagaruki, 2010). Regarding tobacco use, 35% of

Tanzanians smoke tobacco regularly, and about 32% of all cancers at Ocean Road Cancer Institute (Tanzania) are attributed to tobacco use, with the country spending more than \$30 million annually to treat tobacco-related cancers. Unfortunately, knowledge on tobacco-related hazards is limited even among policy/decision makers.

Tobacco production in many countries including Tanzania leads to extreme poverty to resource-poor tobacco farmers since the tobacco industry over-prices subsidies such as fertilizers, chemicals and seeds and when buying and selling tobacco, the industry sets low tobacco prices, hence farmers are enslaved in permanent debt-bondage. However, tobacco production leads to hunger as farmers appear to have no time for food crops production. Apart from hunger, tobacco production causes health and environmental problems. For instance, in Namtumbo District (Tanzania), it was found that 75% of farmers smoked and suffered from upper respiratory diseases. Besides, men confessed of broken marriages due to lack of sexual desires that is impotence due to tobacco smoking. In areas where tobacco is produced, there is incredible destruction of environments because of cutting down trees, which is done by tobacco growers when fetching wood for curing tobacco (Kagaruki, 2010).

Tobacco farming demands the use of pesticides, which pollute the environment leading to irreversible changes in animal and plant biodiversity. Tobacco farmers are also at risk as they frequently come into contact with the toxic pesticides without protective gear. In addition, tobacco farming is labour-intensive and associated with the exploitation of child and female labour. It is estimated that about 1500 children aged 8 to 17 years work in tobacco plantations and farms in Iringa District and 800 in Urambo District alone. In Iringa Rural District, children are paid as little as \$0.25 per day and could earn only \$80 for an entire season (Kagaruki, 2010).

2.4 Disparities in Benefiting from Household Income

In many developing countries, including Tanzania, there is a great difference in benefiting from household resources between men and women. There is no parity as men benefit more than women, albeit women's labour contribution is higher than that contributed by men. These disparities exist in terms of labour contribution, and access and control of economic resources that can be analysed using gender analysis frameworks.

2.4.1 Gender analysis frameworks (GAFs)

A gender analysis framework is a tool or instrument used to analyze gender inequalities and disparities. It is used to analyze the roles, responsibilities of men and women; access to and control over resources, decision making and power of men and women (Wassenaar, 2006). There are six commonly used gender analysis frameworks: The Harvard Analytical Framework, also known as the Gender Roles Framework developed by researchers at the Harvard Institute of International Development; The Caroline Moser Gender Planning Framework; The Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) by Rani Parker; The Women's Empowerment Framework (WEP) by Sara Hlupekile Longwe, a gender expert from Zambia; The Social Relations Framework by Naila kabeer; and (AAA) also called Triple A framework. The latter tool deals with assessment of gender gaps and analysis of discrimination as a cause of gaps and actions to overcome discrimination. The above frameworks are precisely explained hereafter according to March *et al.* (1999).

The Harvard Analytical Framework is based upon the position that allocating resources to women as well as to men in development efforts makes economic sense and will make development itself more efficient – a position labeled as the “efficiency approach.” Key to the Harvard Analytical Framework is adequate data collection at the individual and

household levels, and adapts well to agricultural and other rural production systems. Data are collected on men's and women's activities which are identified as either reproductive or productive types, and are then considered according to how those activities reflect access to and control over income and other resources. This is done in three components: an activity profile, an access and control profile that looks at resources and benefits, and a list of influencing factors.

With regard to the Gender Planning Framework developed by Caroline Moser, the approach introduces the idea of women's three roles in production, reproduction, and community management; and the implication that these roles have for women's participation in the development process. The framework is composed of several tools. In the first, the triple roles of women are identified by mapping the activities of household members (including children) over the course of twenty-four hours. The second tool identifies and assesses gender needs, distinguishing between practical needs (to address inadequate living conditions) and strategic needs (for power and control to achieve gender equality). The third tool disaggregates information about access to and control over resources within the household by sex: who makes decisions about the use of different assets. The fourth component identifies how women manage their various roles, and seeks to clarify how planned interventions will affect each one.

The gender analysis matrix framework developed by A. Rani Parker was a quickly employed tool to identify how a particular development intervention will affect women and men. It uses a community-based technique to elicit and analyze gender differences and to challenge a community's assumptions about gender. Unlike some of the other tools described, this one is explicitly intended for use by the community for self-identification of problems and solutions.

The Women's Empowerment Framework, which was developed by Sara Hlupekile Longwe is explicitly political; its author argues that women's poverty is the consequence of oppression and exploitation (rather than lack of productivity), and that to reduce poverty women must be empowered. The framework postulates five progressively greater levels of equality to be achieved (listed from highest to lowest): Control, Participation, Conscientisation, Access, and Welfare.

Contrary to the above-described approaches, the social relations framework by Naila kabeer draws on explicitly structural feminist roots. It is more broadly oriented than earlier approaches, locating the family and household within the network of social relations connecting them to the community, market, and state. The framework allows the resulting analysis to show how gender and other inequalities are created and reproduced within structural and institutional factors, and then to design policies that can enable women to work to change those factors that constrain them. Social relations determine people's roles, rights, responsibilities and claims over others.

The study adopted the Harvard Analytical framework (a data gathering tool that charts and organizes information that can be adapted to many situations) which has four components: Activity profile, Access and control profile, Influencing factors, and project cycle analysis. The tool was adopted since it is based upon allocating resources to women as well as men in development processes. However, activity profile and access and control profile fits an explanation for disparities in benefiting from household resources between men and women.

2.4.2 Disparities in labour contribution in production

In Sub-Saharan Africa, studies have shown that women play a crucial role in many aspects of crop production. While men are often responsible for land clearing, burning and

ploughing, women specialise in weeding, transplanting, post-harvest works and in some areas, land preparation. Both take part in seeding and harvesting, hence 64% of women's employment is in agriculture, and women's overall representation in the labour force is relatively higher than that of men. In Tanzania, women's percentage of participation in farming has increased to 59% exceeding 55% of men (URT, 2009).

In Urambo District, women contribute a lot to the household income. For example, some women have engaged directly in tobacco activities such as growing their own farms. Other women work as labourers in other farms doing activities such as tilling, planting, fertilizer application, grading, weeding and reaping; yet it is the men who decide about the income expenditure which is glaringly inequitable.

Although women's position in total social labour is discredited, the wealth created by men contains the value of women's housework. Women, if they get access to resources and opportunities, make an important contribution to household income; and the lower the socio-economic level of the household, the greater the proportion of total income contributed by women (Krishnara and Deshmukh, 1993). The author of this study argues that there is great disparity in labour contributions between men and women since women provide much labour than men with regard to tobacco production.

2.4.3 Disparities in economic resources

Women continue to have systematically poorer command over a range of productive resources, including education, land, information, and financial resources. Many women cannot own land, and those who do generally command smaller land holdings than men. And in most developing regions, including Tanzania, female-run enterprises tend to be undercapitalized; having poorer access to machinery, fertilizer, extension information, and credit than male-run enterprises. Such disparities, whether in education or other productive

resources, hurt women's ability to participate in development and to contribute to higher living standards for their families. Those disparities also translate into greater risk and vulnerability in the face of personal or family crises, in old age, and during economic shocks (WB, 2001).

2.4.4 Disparities in income expenditure

Both women and men seek opportunities to earn cash for immediate use or savings for later use. For many rural men and women, the main source of income is land which is used for agricultural activities. When it comes to how the income is expended in the household, both father and mother have the opportunity to organize themselves. In some households, the income is expended equitably while in other households men appear to have dominated the income and consume the lion's share (FAO, 2004). Men do so because of patriarchal system which propagates their dominance over household income.

2.5 Explanation for Disparities in Expenditure of Income

In the view of the researcher, women's access to adequate resources is very limited due to cultural, traditional and sociological factors including patriarchal system, which (in this study) manifests itself through men's dominance of household incomes.

2.5.1 Patriarchal ideology

Patriarchy refers to male domination and female's acceptance and internalization of that dominance. Its literal meaning is supremacy of the father. In the current discourse, patriarchy can be replaced with "male rule." The ideology of patriarchy is so deep rooted in our society that all kinds of violence and women subjugation appear obvious. Patriarchy is a form of social power given disproportionately to men. In that, men have used patriarchal ideology to dominate women in both mind and body (Biswal, 2006). In

patriarchal society, women are still treated as objects of development and not as subjects. We cannot expect gender fair policies, plans and programs from gender blind persons. It is necessary to understand that girls are socialized from the very beginning to accept their situation and the ideology of male supremacy which makes them prey to a whole range of discriminatory practices.

Although people experience patriarchy as existing externally to them, we participate in it; we are of it and it is of us. It is not static; it is an ongoing process that is continuously shaped and reshaped. Hence, it is about how social life is and how it is supposed to be; about what is expected of people and about how they feel. It is about standards of feminine beauty and masculine toughness; about defining women and men as opposites, about the 'naturalness' of male aggression, competition, and dominance and of female caring, cooperation, humility and subordination. It is about the valuing of masculinity and maleness and devaluing femininity and femaleness (Johnson, 2008).

2.5.2 Patriarchal institutions

Patriarchy is a system that advocates the universal condition of male domination over women and operates through all institutions of society, such as family, religion, mass media, education system, state, culture and economic system. That is from the state, to motherhood to marriage (Simon-Kumar, 2007). However, patriarchal attitudes are bred in the family through the socialization process. The family, as a social institution, is a brewery for patriarchal practices by socializing the young to accept sexually differentiated roles. In African culture, from a tender age, the socialization process differentiates the girl child from the boy child. Males are socialized to view themselves as breadwinners and heads of households whereas females are taught to be obedient and submissive housekeepers. The cause of such differentiation and discrimination is the fact that society views women as sexual beings and not as human beings. As a result, women are socialized

to acquire those qualities, which fit them into a relationship of dependence on men. These qualities include gentleness, passivity, submission and striving to please men always (Kambarami, 2006).

Furthermore, these cultural teachings foster a dependence syndrome; that's why most African women depend heavily on their husbands for support. As a result, once a husband dies, the woman quickly remarries so as to find another pillar of support to lean on. The socialization process in the family which instils patriarchal practices into the young does not end within the family but infiltrates into the other social institutions like marriage, religion, education, politics and the economy. Hence men's dominance of women and household earnings is patriarchal by nature (Kambarami, 2006).

2.5.3 Men's dominance of household income

Although Women's labour contribution in production and community work is disproportionately higher than the work done by men in many households, it is men who have dominance over household income which manifests itself through men's habit of squandering the income and denying their wives of benefiting from that income. In many households, when men have dominated income; there is inequitable distribution of income, and inequitable payment between women and men for work of equal value. This shows the presence of exploitation of men to women. Unfortunately, there are few programmes which have been implemented to eliminate men's dominance and discrimination against women (Datta and Kornberg, 2005). Over the past thirty to forty years, gender equality advocates and feminists around the world have fought to gain greater rights in the society and to eliminate patriarchy which impedes efforts towards equity and equality (Rhonda, 2004).

2.5.4 Findings of previous researches explaining disparities

FAO (2004) using a research done in Zambia found that there is a great disparity in household income expenditure between men and women. Women appear to have lesser leisure income expenditure than men. An example of the proportion of income expenditure taken from Zambia is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Ranking main items of expenditure according to women in Zambia

| Women's expenditure | Men's expenditure |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Food | Marring new wife/girlfriends |
| School fees | Cattle, fertilizers and food |
| Clothes | Seed and farm implements |
| Medical expenses | School fees |
| Kitchen utensils and household items | Beer |

Source: FAO (2004).

It should be remarked that the first item to be listed indicates higher priority. If more than one item is listed on a line, it indicates that those items are equally ranked. If that is the case, one may summarize the aforementioned examples by saying that: women appear to have lesser leisure income expenditure than men. For example, while men spend their income on beer, women spend their income on buying kitchen utensils and household items, and while men marry new wives, women buy much food. This leads to inequitable income expenditure (FAO, 2004).

Kuenyehia (2003) using results of a research done in Nigeria found that generation of household income for family use is primarily the responsibility of men (husband). It is a cultural practice related to patriarchy that has become entrenched as a rule regulating conjugal relationships. And whoever fails to live up to this cultural expectation is not regarded as a man. However, men have used that cultural practice to rule over women and squander all the incomes they have generated and those generated by women.

Kuenyehia also reports great disparity in income expenditure between men and women within households as the majority (73.2%) of women respondents, when asked who had the final say on how to spend their household (husbands') incomes, said their husbands, while only 6.8% of women respondents said they had the final say, and 20% said a joint decision was usually taken. Similarly, the majority (76.3%) of the men respondents said they had the final say on how to spend their household (husbands') incomes, while only 4.8% said their wives had the final say, and 19% said a joint decision was usually taken. Hence the wives' incomes were more subject to control by the husbands than the husbands' incomes were subject to control by wives. This is equated to patriarchal system and was further evidence of the relative deprivation of women in the society.

In all patriarchal operations women are always disadvantaged by male control because the patriarchal mindset wants women to be objects, totally under the control of men. Apart from women's reproductive roles, patriarchy advocates male control over income, property, economic resources and decision making; that's why the gains women have made are under attack since men have control, and is passed from one man to another, usually from father to son (Biswal, 2006).

Collette (1997) using the results of a research done in Kenya also found that men and women's control of the household income, was 70.29% and 10.89% respectively. The other 18.82% was controlled by both men and women. Seeing that Collette urged that women work as unpaid family labourers under exploitative conditions according to which male non-producers are able to appropriate and consume the products and services of female producers. This leads to inequitable household income expenditure.

The above previous findings (See Section 2.5.4) closely relate to this study whose main objective is to determine gender-based factors for equitable and inequitable expenditure of income from tobacco in Urambo District.

2.6 General Understanding of Gender

Gender refers to socially constructed roles and socially learned behaviours and expectations associated with females and males. Women and men are different biologically. For instance, women can give birth to and breast-feed children; while men cannot (WB, 2001). Gender identifies the social relationship between men and women. It refers to the relationship between them and the way this relationship is socially constructed. Gender is related to how we are perceived and expected to think and act as women and men because of the way in which the society is organized. Gender is not a synonym for women but considers both men and women and their interdependence relationship (Mbwambo, 2000).

2.6.1 Gender equity

Gender equity refers to fairness for both men and women by giving them equal opportunities to access and own resources (productive/economic and social), to participate in decision making, and to have access to basic services (URT, 2010). To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating from a level playing field (WIC, 2005). Gender equity claims have taken greater root in the area of political and civil rights than economic rights; the latter have found less support in a neo-liberal environment (Goetz, 2007). Since gender equity is a first step towards the goals of gender equality, the author of this study argues that, it should not only be a political issue, but also economical and social.

2.6.2 Gender equality

Equality denotes the state of resemblance and likeness in basic needs acquisition and use to both women and men (Temba, 2004). It is the situation whereby there is no discrimination on the basis of person's sex in the allocation of resources and in the access to services. Gender equality may be measured in terms of equality of opportunity or equality of results. Gender equality means equal division of power and equal access and control of resources and services between men and women in society. Gender equality also means addressing issues of class or socio-economic status, age, racial and ethnic differences, which may also reinforce unequal gender relations (WIC, 2005; URT, 2010).

2.7 Equity Theory by Adams

The equity theory attempts to explain relational satisfaction in terms of perceptions of fair/unfair distributions of resources within interpersonal relationships. The theory is considered as one of the justice theories. It was first developed in 1963 by John Stacey Adams, a workplace and behavioural psychologist, who asserted that employees seek to maintain equity between the inputs that they bring to a job and the outcomes that they receive from it against the perceived inputs and outcomes of others (Adams, 1965). The belief is that people value fair treatment which causes them to be motivated to keep the fairness maintained within the relationships of their co-workers and the organization. The structure of equity in the workplace is based on the ratio of inputs to outcomes. The equity theory proposes that individuals who perceive themselves as either under-rewarded or over-rewarded will experience distress, and that this distress leads to efforts to restore equity within the relationship. It focuses on determining whether the distribution of resources is fair to both relational partners. Equity is measured by comparing the ratios of contributions and benefits of each person within the relationship (Tomas, 2009).

According to Adams, (1965) anger is induced by underpayment inequity and guilt is induced with overpayment equity. Payment whether hourly wage or salary, is the main concern and therefore the cause of equity or inequity in most cases.

2.7.1 Equity theory propositions

The equity theory consists of four propositions:

- i) Individuals seek to maximize their outcomes (where outcomes are defined as rewards minus costs).

- ii) Groups can maximize collective rewards by developing accepted systems for equitably apportioning rewards and costs among members. Systems of equity will evolve within groups, and members will attempt to induce other members to accept and adhere to these systems. The only way groups can induce members to equitably behave is by making it more profitable to behave equitably than inequitably. Thus, groups will generally reward members who treat others equitably and generally punish (increase the cost for) members who treat others inequitably.

- iii) When individuals find themselves participating in inequitable relationships, they become distressed. The more inequitable the relationship, the more distress individuals feel. According to the equity theory, both the person who gets “too much” and the person who gets “too little” feel distressed. The person who gets too much may feel guilt or shame; the person who gets too little may feel angry or humiliated.

iv) Individuals who perceive that they are in an inequitable relationship attempt to eliminate their distress by restoring equity. The greater the inequity, the more distress people feel and the more they try to restore equity.

Adams called personal efforts and rewards and other similar 'give and take' issues at work respectively 'inputs' and 'outputs'. Inputs are defined as each participant's contributions to the relational exchange and are viewed as entitling him/her to rewards or costs. Inputs are logically what we give or put into our work. While outputs are defined as the positive and negative consequences that an individual perceives a participant has incurred as a consequence of his/her relationship with another one. Outputs are everything we take out in return. More specifically, Adams used the term 'referent' others to describe the reference points or people with whom we compare our own situation, which is the pivotal part of the theory. Adams's Equity Theory goes beyond and is quite different from merely assessing effort and reward. Equity Theory adds a crucial additional perspective of comparison with 'referent' others (people we consider in a similar situation). Equity is dependent on comparing own ratio of input/output with ratios of 'referent' others (Chapman, 2001). The concepts of outputs and inputs are also illustrated in Fig. 1.

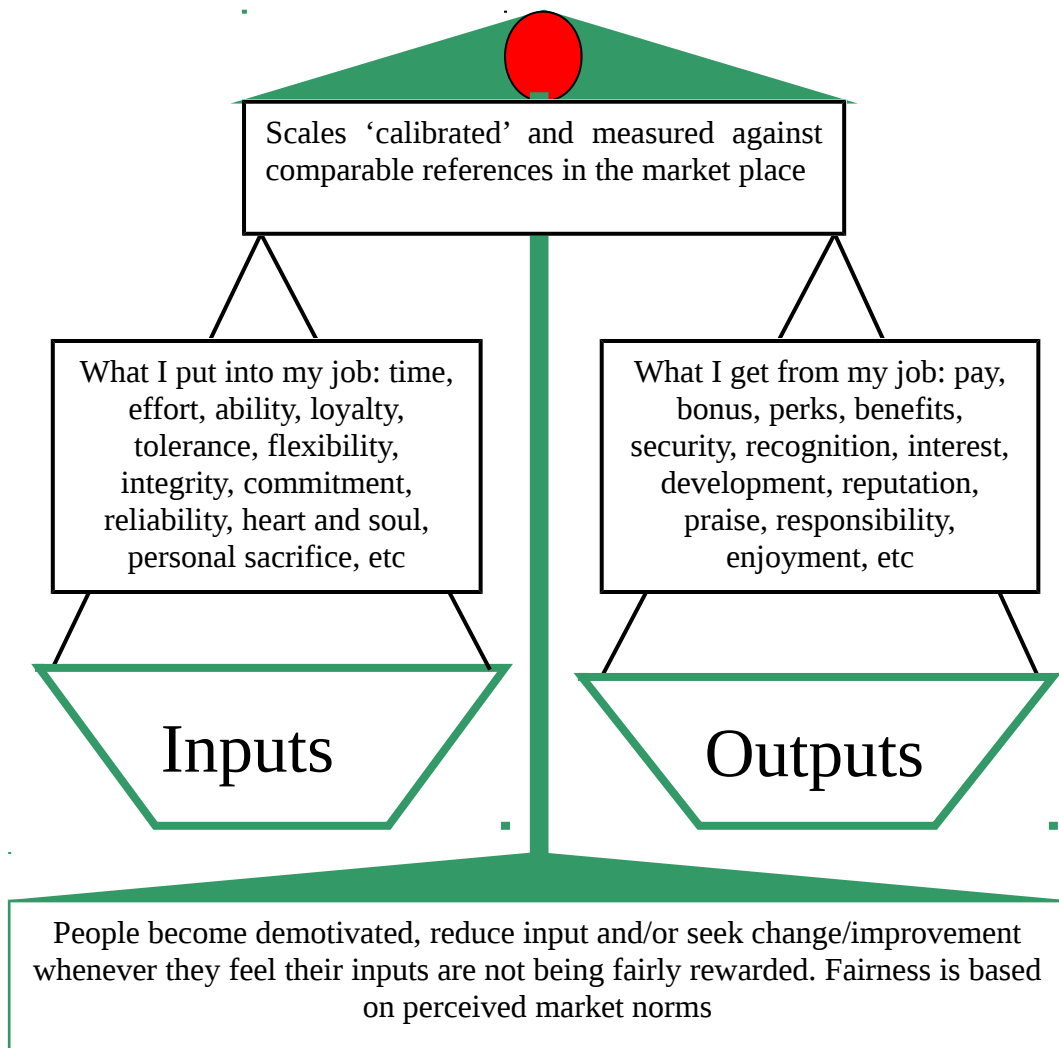


Figure 1: Adams' equity theory diagram

Source: Alan Chapman (2001-7) based on J.S. Adams' Equity Theory, (1963).

2.7.2 Theory applications

In terms of how the theory applies to work and management, we each seek a fair balance between what we put into our job and what we get out of it. Importantly, we arrive at our measure of equity by comparing our balance of effort and reward, and other factors of give and take; the ratio of input and output with the balance or ratio enjoyed by other people, whom we deem to be relevant reference points or examples ('referent' others) (Chapman, 2001). This can be illustrated by the following equation:

$$\frac{\textit{individual's outcomes}}{\textit{individual's own inputs}} = \frac{\textit{relational partner's outcomes}}{\textit{relational partner's inputs}}$$

Figure 2: Equation for gender equity theory

According to the above equation, individuals tend to compare their own ratios of what they put in their jobs and what they get from their jobs with the ratios of their co-workers to find whether they are in an equitable or inequitable relationship.

The author of this dissertation found it necessary to apply the equity theory by Adams since it has a direct application to the study's main objective i.e. to determine factors for equitable and inequitable expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women at household level. In lieu of job or the market places where there are employees and employers, the author applies the equity theory to the tobacco farming households whereby men, women and children are the targeted groups. The hours spent on tobacco production are regarded as their inputs while the amount of money (income) received from tobacco production are regarded as their outputs. A man's or woman's tobacco income expenditures when compared to each other (the referent other) and find that one is over rewarded; this is termed inequitable expenditure in this dissertation.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the research presented in Fig. 3 comprises four categories namely background, independent, intervening and dependent variables. The background variables include age, marital status, years of schooling, size and composition of the household. The independent variable is indicated by patriarchy i.e. rule of the father. The dependent variable is indicated by expenditure of income from tobacco (including proportions and items of expenditure). Men's dominance of income from tobacco acts as an intervening variable.

It can be hypothesised that patriarchy, which manifests itself through men's dominance of income from tobacco, holds as the main gender-based factor explaining the disparities in expenditure of income from tobacco in Urambo District. Due to men's domination of household incomes, women appear to have lesser leisure income expenditure than men.

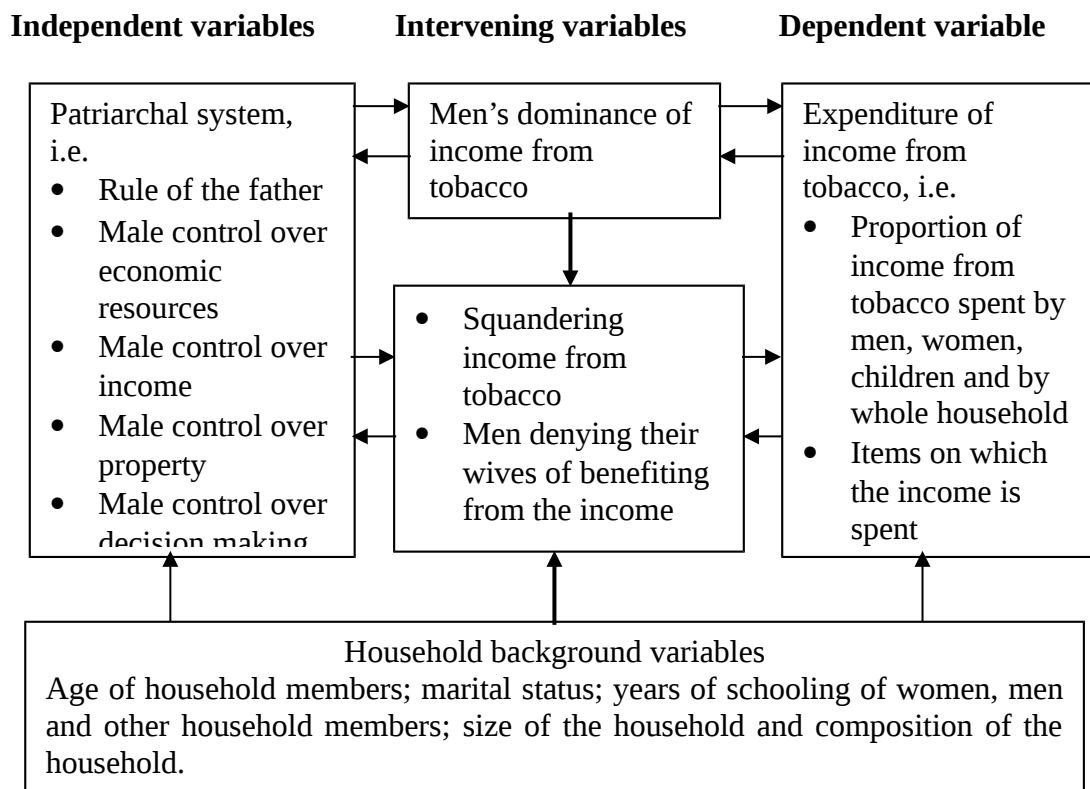


Figure 3: The conceptual framework for the research

2.9 Literature Opposing Relationships Hypothesized in Conceptual Framework

According to the relationships hypothesized in the conceptual framework (Fig. 3), patriarchy, which exists in all aspects of human life, seems to be the root source of the disparities in benefiting from household resources between men and women. More specifically, patriarchy is an ideology which propagates men's dominance of household resources and women's subordination. Unlike this hypothesis, many literatures opposing are religious oriented. This is because all religions; being Islam, Christianity, or Judaism; are patriarchal by nature hence the author of this dissertation views religion and patriarchy as two sides of the same coin.

Religious theology as well as law is often argued to be a major determinant of women's status. In religious teachings, women are perceived as wives and mothers, men's helpers and gender segregations and disparities are customary, and sometimes legally required, whereas economic provision is the responsibility of men. Men were born to rule over women and dominate whatever women possess as it is stated in one of the Holy Books that men are the managers of the affairs of women for that God has preferred in bounty one of them over the other, and those women that men fear might be rebellious should be admonished; banished to their couches, and be beaten severely (Moghadam, 2005).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

3.1.1 Geographical location of the study area

The study was conducted in Urambo District which is one of the six districts of [Tabora Region](#) of [Tanzania](#). It is located on the western side of the region covering an area of 21 299 km². This is nearly 30 percent of the total area of Tabora Region. It is bordered to the North by [Shinyanga Region](#), to the East by [Uyui District](#), to the Southeast by [Sikonge District](#), to the Southwest by [Katavi Region](#), and to the West by [Kigoma Region](#). Other districts of Tabora Region are: Igunga, Nzega and Tabora. According to the 2002 Tanzania National Population and Housing Census, the population of Urambo District was 369 329 (URT, 2006). Urambo District is administratively divided into 27 wards, i.e. Ichemba, Igagala, Igombe, Imalamakoye, Itundu, Kaliua, Kanindo, Kapilula, Kashishi, Kazaroho, Kiloleni, Mkulu, Milambo, Muungano, Mwongozo, Songambebe, Ugunga, Ukondamoyo, Ukumbisiganga, Urambo, Ushokola, Usinge, Usisya, Usoke, Uyowa, Uyumbu, and Vumilia (English meaning: *tolerate*).

3.1.2 Climate

Urambo has an average temperature ranging from 18°C to 29°C with a mean annual temperature of 23.5°C and a mean precipitation ranging from 142 mm in January to 206 mm in December. Rainfall in the western areas is bimodal and higher, ranging from 1 000 to 2 000 mm per year (URT, 2004). The rainy season in the district starts in November and ends in May (WWO, 2010).

3.2 Research Design

The research employed a cross-sectional design. The design entails collection of data on more than one case (usually quite a lot more than one) at a single point in time in order to collect a body of quantitative and/or qualitative data about two or more variables (usually many more than two) which are then examined to detect patterns of association (Bryman, 2004). The design is justifiable because it is the most preferable in social science research, helps to gather data from a large number of people, and these data are comparable since they are not affected by changes over time (Bailey, 1994).

3.3 Population, Sampling Unit and Sample Size

The study population was all tobacco farming households. For the statistical analysis, a sample of 120 tobacco growers (household head and spouse), 30 from each of the four villages were selected from whom information required for the study was obtained. The sample size was determined based on literature, which says that the bare minimum number of cases for a sample or sub-sample in which statistical data analysis is to be done is 30 and that in most cases 100 cases are taken (Bailey, 1994). Based on the literature, the sub-sample of 30 cases from each of the four villages and the total sample of 120 cases were large enough for this study. However, three respondents were dropped out because they did not meet the criterion of each household in the sample having a husband and wife; the sample then remained 117.

3.4 Sampling Procedures

Purposive sampling was used to obtain four wards out of 27 wards and four villages, one from each ward based on the number of tobacco growers. The wards sampled were Songambebe, Igagala, Ukumbisiganga, and Uyumbu. The villages were Songambebe, Mtakuja, Lumbe, and Izimbili. To obtain respondents from each village, simple random

sampling was used as follows: A complete list of tobacco growers was obtained from village councils; every member was given a unique number, and the lottery technique of simple random sampling was used. Every name as well as its serial number was written on an individual piece of paper. All the paper pieces were mixed, and the numbers of paper pieces corresponding to the numbers of predetermined sub samples were picked randomly. Lastly, the farmers whose names appeared on the picked paper pieces were requested to appear for the interview.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

3.5.1 Instruments for data collection

Copies of a questionnaire, focus group discussions (FGD) guide, and key informant interview guide were the instruments used for this study. Copies of the questionnaire were prepared based on the essentials of a good questionnaire, i.e. short and simple, and organized in a logical sequence moving from relatively easy to more difficult questions. Technical terms, vague expressions and those affecting sentiments of the respondents were avoided.

FGD is an interview which involves a group of discussants who discuss specific topics or issues under facilitation of a researcher while someone else, a note taker, is taking notes about the discussion, and in most cases recording the discussion using a tape recorder. It helps the interviewee to be free to express oneself. Eight focus group discussions were conducted for this study, two from each of the four villages, i.e. one for men and the other one for women. However, each group included 10 members based on the literature which says that a typical group size should have 6 to 10 discussants (Bryman, 2004).

3.5.2 Primary data collection

Primary data were obtained by using copies of a questionnaire with both closed and open-ended questions, focus group discussions (FGDs) with men and women to find factors influencing men's domination of income from tobacco and their improper money utilization and key informant interviews with government officials and tobacco officials. For both the focus group discussion and key informant interview, checklists of items for discussions were used. Besides, direct observations on household resources and items on which men and women spent their income from tobacco (where available) were used to determine the proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco.

3.5.3 Secondary data collection

Secondary data concerning tobacco production and earnings were obtained by reviewing various secondary sources such as Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL), the Tanzania Tobacco Board (TTB), publications and reports obtained from local authorities (village, ward, division, and Urambo District Council).

3.6 Data Analysis

Quantitative data from the respondents were verified, compiled, coded, and summarized before analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). More specifically, descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, graphs, tables and percentage distributions of responses were used for data presentation. Bivariate as well as inferential analysis was done in terms of cross-tabulation, and t-test, to determine whether there were significant differences in expenditure of income from tobacco between women and men with patriarchal influences, and to determine whether the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco among women would be significantly different in households with various levels of male domination.

The qualitative data collected were analysed by observing themes of the discussions, and agreement and disagreement in responses given by various interviewees. Strong words said by respondents about proportion of income expenditure, patriarchy and men's domination of income from tobacco were quoted, to show empirically the views of the interviewees.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

4.1.1 Sex of the respondents

The sample comprised 117 households from which men and women (married couples in each household) were interviewed in different times because some questions were specific for women and others were for men exclusively. However, it was men who decided for their spouses to be interviewed, and it happened after discussion between the interviewer and the man who was the household head. Therefore, there was a balance of sex between men and women since both of them participate in tobacco production equally. This differed from what was reported by Kafanabo (2008) that fewer percentages of women in samples are attributed to cultural issues that women in rural areas are less involved in production issues especially the production of cash crops such as tobacco.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

In terms of age, three groups were captured and are presented in Table 4. It was found that about one-third of the respondents (35%) were aged from 65 and above, while more than three-fifths of them (64.1%) were aged from 36 to 64 years. Only 0.9% i.e. one respondent was 22 years old. The minimum age was 22 years, and the maximum age was 74 years while the mean age was 43.4 respectively. The minimum and maximum ages of household heads show that the household heads were mature people; not children under 18 with regard to Tanzania's laws, and were energetic due to the nature of tobacco production which demands energy galore. These results also show that tobacco production is done by older people and not young people since the average age was 43.4.

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents by age (n = 117)

| Household head age category | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Household head aged 18 up to 35 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Household head aged 36 up to 64 | 75 | 64.1 |
| Household head aged 65 and above | 41 | 35.0 |
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |

4.1.3 Marital status

With regard to marital status, all (100%) of the household heads were married. The percentage was decided purposively to favour the study, which aimed at determining the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women (married couples), and other household members in each household.

4.1.4 Household size

The household size ranged from 4 to 10 members. The mean size was 6.9. The size was high when compared with the 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS) of Tanzania Mainland in which the average size of household was about 4.8 members (URT, 2009). This is because children are considered household assets. The findings in Table 5 show that the household size decreases with age of the respondents and level of education attained by the household head. For example, respondents with secondary school level of education appeared to have small size of household compared with non-educated household heads. However, households with enough income, food and assets tended to be smaller. More problems of inequitable expenditure of income from tobacco were found by the researcher in big households. In this case, household heads explained their failure in distributing equitably the income, and one of the reasons was having big household while the income was small.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by Household size (n = 117)

| Household size | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 | 6 | 5.1 |
| 5 | 12 | 10.3 |
| 6 | 22 | 18.8 |
| 7 | 29 | 24.8 |
| 8 | 45 | 38.5 |
| 9 | 1 | 0.8 |
| 10 | 2 | 1.7 |
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |

4.1.5 Level of education

Skills and education increase work efficiency and productivity making the household to be able to use and adopt new agricultural technologies resulting into more income and food security (Kiluvia, 2008). The results in Table 6 show that tobacco growers were satisfactorily educated since their mean years of schooling were 5.9. Those who had not attained formal education were 11.1% while more than four-fifths of them (82.1%) had attained primary school education, and only 6.8% of them had attained secondary school education. None of them had attained tertiary or higher learning. The low mean of years of schooling was indicated by the results that 11.1% of them had not gone to school. However, results indicate that there was low level of illiteracy and high level of literacy because 82.1% of adult respondents had primary education. This reflects the 73% of literate adults reported by the 2007 Household Budget Survey (URT, 2009). The high percentage of literacy is the result of the efforts made by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to ensuring that all illiterate youths and adults have equal and continuous access to quality formal and non-formal education as a way of improving people's livelihood and creating a learning society which is a key factor for sustained social and economic development (URT, 2010).

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by level of education (n = 117)

| Level of education | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Not attained formal education | 13 | 11.1 |
| Attained primary education | 96 | 82.1 |
| Attained secondary education | 8 | 6.8 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |
|--------------|------------|--------------|

4.1.6 Main economic activity of the respondents

The findings in Table 7 show that more than four-fifths of the respondents (95.7 %) were growing tobacco as their main economic activity. The findings also reveal the fact that only 2.6% of the respondents had salaried employment as their main economic activity, and only 1.7% of them were engaged in small trade; none of them was engaged in livestock keeping as their main economic activity. Moreover, the findings show that even those respondents, whose main economic activities were not tobacco production had got their capital from tobacco farming implying that tobacco farming is the backbone of many households in Urambo District.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by Main economic activity (n = 117)

| Main economic activity | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Tobacco production | 112 | 95.7 |
| Salaried employment | 3 | 2.6 |
| Trade | 2 | 1.7 |
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |

4.1.7 Years of growing tobacco

Respondents were asked to tell the years that they had been growing tobacco in order to determine their experience. The results in Table 8 show that more than one-third of the respondents (34.2%) had been growing tobacco for more than twenty years. Others, 33.3%, had been growing tobacco for more than ten years; 15.4% for more than two years; and 17.1% for more than 30 years. The minimum and maximum years of growing tobacco were 2 and 50 respectively. The average years were 13.3%. This shows that the majority of tobacco growers in Urambo District had engaged their labour in growing tobacco for a long period of time. Some of them had been growing tobacco since it was firstly introduced in Urambo District in 1949 and allowed to be grown by the indigenous people

in 1960. Having good experience in growing tobacco (for several years) did not guarantee equitable expenditure of tobacco income; women have been oppressed by men by denying them of benefiting from the income in all those years despite their full participation in growing tobacco.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by years of growing tobacco (n = 117)

| Years of growing tobacco | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 up to 10 | 18 | 15.4 |
| 11 up to 20 | 39 | 33.3 |
| 21 up to 30 | 40 | 34.2 |
| 31 and above | 20 | 17.1 |
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |

4.2 Tobacco Production in Urambo District

Tobacco production in Urambo District began in 1949 and was grown by the colonial settlers as an alternative crop to groundnuts in the groundnuts schemes. In the 1960s tobacco was allowed to be grown by small scale farmers. This reflects the nature of the Tanzanian agriculture which is dominated by small scale farmers; with about 70% of farming being dependent on the hand hoe; 20% on Ox-plough as a growth driver (URT, 2010). However, small scale farmers produce more than 98% of the district's tobacco. They grow tobacco under the primary cooperative unions, which are about 70 in number. With regard to selling and buying tobacco, there are two companies which are: Alliance One Tanzania Tobacco Limited (AOTTTL) and Tanzania Leaf Tobacco Company (TLTC).

Urambo District is the leading tobacco producer with 30% of the total production of all 17 districts where tobacco is produced in Tanzania. The higher production is a result of 14 016 tobacco growers who participate in tobacco production out of 21 237 tobacco growers registered by the Tobacco Board who together grow tobacco on 12 519 hectares of land. The number of tobacco growers is small when compared to the total population of the

district which is 369 329 found in more than 64 248 households (URT, 2006). From the 1960s to the now, tobacco production has had higher improvements and has been increasing seasonally, as it is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Urambo District tobacco production trend 2000-2010

| Seasons | Hectares grown | Amount | Kg | Average price |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 2000-2001 | 9 464.4 | 3 783 763 309 | 7 822 643 | 483 |
| 2001-2002 | 8 796.8 | 3 709 997 226 | 6 506 626 | 570 |
| 2002-2003 | 9 612.8 | 7 647 919 365 | 10 199 816 | 750 |
| 2003-2004 | 14 975.0 | 13 426 086 260 | 14 691 707 | 914 |
| 2004-2005 | 18 509.4 | 15 202 437 499 | 15 510 316 | 980 |
| 2005-2006 | 12 798.4 | 15 778 181 435 | 14 515 772 | 1 087 |
| 2006-2007 | 17 721.0 | 17 962 810 800 | 15 599 715 | 1 200 |
| 2007-2008 | 16 360.0 | 20 748 415 800 | 14 820 297 | 1 399 |
| 2008-2009 | 14 805.0 | 41 167 568 136 | 15 141 014 | 2 719 |
| 2009-2010 | 22 815.0 | 71 264 086 250 | 24 001 200 | 2 969 |

Source: TTB, Urambo Region

Although both men and women participate in tobacco production with almost equal inputs of labour, women are not sure of consuming the product of their work i.e. income from tobacco.

4.3 Income Estimation of the Respondents

The incomes of the respondents were categorized into two, i.e. incomes generated from tobacco production, and incomes generated from other activities such as maize, other crops and other sources. In each category; production costs, amounts harvested (if any), prices, gross monetary values and net incomes (for tobacco) were estimated. The aim was to compare incomes generated from tobacco and that from other sources.

4.3.1 Tobacco income estimations

Respondents were asked to estimate the amount of tobacco harvested, prices of tobacco sold, costs incurred on tobacco production, and income they had received from tobacco

production a season before the survey i.e. the tobacco season 2009/10. Results were summarized and are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Tobacco income estimations (n = 117)

| Items | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean per household | Mean per capita |
|------------------------|-----|------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Amount harvested (kg) | 117 | 163 | 5 150 | 1 473.9 | 214.5 |
| Production costs (Tsh) | 117 | 285 478 | 7 540 100 | 1 440 664 | 207 880 |
| Gross income (Tsh) | 117 | 379 358 | 13 680 000 | 4 270 613 | 609 424.7 |
| Net income (Tsh) | 117 | -1 219 025 | 10 578 000 | 2 829 949 | 401 544.7 |
| Price per kg (Tsh) | 117 | 2 400 | 3 533 | 2 999.6 | 444.1 |

4.3.1.1 Costs incurred on tobacco production

The costs for tobacco production were estimated by asking the respondents the costs they had incurred on growing tobacco. The aim was to compare costs of growing tobacco and the incomes received by the respondents from tobacco production. The study found that the average costs of growing tobacco during the crop season 2009/10 were Tsh 1 440 664 while the average net income received was Tsh 2 829 949. It shows that the costs were less than the incomes received. In spite of being less, the costs were not favourable to rapidly increase farmers' incomes. The findings are in line with those by Harashima (2008) who found that only wealthy households produced tobacco in Malawi due to high costs of production.

4.3.1.2 Amount of tobacco harvested in the 2009/10 crop season

Amounts of tobacco harvested were assessed by asking the respondents the amount of tobacco they harvested during the 2009/10 crop season. The results in Table 10 show that the average amount of tobacco harvested was 1 473.9 kg. The amount was low when compared to the potential yield of at least 1800 kg per hectare (TTC, 2006). The low

tobacco production was mostly caused by higher production costs, and climate changes that make many people abandon tobacco production.

4.3.1.3 Prices of tobacco sold during the 2009/10 crop season

The prices of tobacco sold during the 2009/10 crop season were estimated and are summarized in Table 10. The highest average price of tobacco sold during all the three batches of tobacco selling was Tsh 2 999.6 per kg while the minimum and maximum prices were Tsh 2400 and Tsh 3533 respectively. The average price was higher when compared to the overall average price of the whole district which was Tsh 2 969.2. However, auction prices for the different types and grades of unmanufactured tobacco are influenced by the world market situation, leaf quality, government price support, and production control provisions and local currency devaluation (Sanga, 2008).

4.3.1.4 Gross and net income received by the respondents from tobacco

The incomes received from tobacco production were estimated by asking the respondents the amount of money they had received from the 2009/10 tobacco season. It was found that the average gross income was Tsh 4270 613 while the average net income received by tobacco growers during the tobacco season 200/10 was Tsh 2 829 949 per household. The net income was found after cost deduction. Moreover, the net income received was lower when compared to the country average income of 2008/09, Tsh 3 163 000 per household. However, the low income doesn't justify men's habit of squandering it. Farmers lack basic skills on financial management which is vividly shown by men's habit of squandering and misusing incomes from tobacco while women remain with little amount.

4.3.2 Estimated income from other activities

The respondents were also asked to estimate the costs, amounts harvested (if any) and gross monetary value of other crops and other production and service provision activities done by household heads and other members of households. The aim of the estimation was to find out whether tobacco farmers were engaged in other activities than tobacco production. The activities were: maize production, groundnuts production, sunflower production, other crops production, trade, remittances, and renting houses, farms and equipments. The results were summarize and are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Income from other activities

| Items | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean per household | Mean per capita |
|--|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Costs for other activities (Tsh) | 90 | 25 000 | 2 543 000 | 1 36 158.9 | 19 159.2 |
| Amount harvested from other activities (kg) | 99 | 90 | 3 520 | 809.6 | 121.1 |
| Gross monetary value of other activities (Tsh) | 98 | 36 000 | 4 664 000 | 615 733 | 89 444.1 |

4.3.2.1 Costs for other activities

The costs of producing other crops were estimated by asking the respondents the costs they had incurred on production. The aim was to compare the costs of production with the gross monetary value of what they had produced. It was found that the minimum and maximum costs for all activities were Tsh 25 000 and Tsh 2 543 000 respectively. The average cost was Tsh 136 158.9. Maize production was the leading crop with higher costs. More results are given in Table 11.

4.3.2.2 Amount harvested from other activities

In this case, activities remained four out of seven since some activities such as trade, renting and remittances had no measurable harvests in terms of kg. Maize production was the leading activity, with high average yields of 690.5 kg. The total average amount of all other activities was kg 809.6. Tobacco, being a labour demanding crop, was one of the reasons given by many tobacco growers to justify their low harvest of the 2009/10 crop season. The lowness of harvests reveals the fact that tobacco farmers spent much of their time on tobacco production than on other activities for income generation. The results in Table 11 also show that 16% of the respondents didn't participate in other activities for income generation. Even those who participated had the following response quoted in Kiswahili, "*hatuna muda wa kulima mahindi; tunalima kamuhindi ka kuchoma na kengine ka kuchemsha tu basi.*" This literally means, "We don't have time to grow maize; we just grow little maize for roasting and for boiling."

4.3.2.3 Gross monetary value of other activities

The results in Table 11 show that trade was the leading activity that had higher gross monetary value though there were few participants. It was followed by maize which was cultivated by many in low quantity. The average gross monetary value of trade was Tsh 3 400 000; it was higher when compared with the costs average, which were Tsh 143 637.63 on average. The average gross monetary value of all other activities was Tsh 615 733.

The results in Tables 10 and 11 answer the research objective No 1 which was to estimate household incomes per year. It was found that the average income received by tobacco growers, after cost deductions during the tobacco season 200/10, was Tsh 2 829 949 per household, while the average gross monetary value of all other activities was Tsh 615 733.

Moreover, two of the respondents had negative net income from tobacco during the tobacco season 200/10 because one sold his tobacco while in farm, and the other one borrowed fertilizers and sold them cheaply. The respondents also complained that high costs for fertilizers led to low income.

When compared with the net average income from other activities, the t-test results in Table 14 showed that the net income from tobacco significantly differed from income from other source at the 0.1% level of significance ($p = 0.000$). This indicates that the majority of farmers in Urambo District depend on tobacco as their main source of income. The significant difference also justifies why the study was done in Urambo District.

4.4 Gender Division of Labour

According to the author of this study, gender division of labour has implication for tobacco production. It is the starting point before analyzing the proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women. In gender division of labour, labour inputs determine the proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women. It is expected that when the labour inputs are equitable, the outputs will be equitable too, and that is gender equity. But when one (man or woman) is compared to another, and he/she appears to be unfairly rewarded despite equitable labour inputs, that is gender inequity. That's why the numbers of hours that men and women spent on various activities during the tobacco production season were estimated and are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12: Hours spent on various activities during tobacco production season

| Activities | Hours spent | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Men | Women |
| Sleeping | 8.43 | 6.92 |
| Tobacco production | 6.22 | 6.00 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Community services | 2.37 | 0.97 |
| Mass media use | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| Learning | 1.82 | 0.34 |
| Services for income generation | 1.05 | 2.04 |
| Other crops production | 1.02 | 1.70 |
| Personal care/maintenance | 0.97 | 1.34 |
| Household maintenance | 0.09 | 2.00 |
| Social and cultural | 0.03 | 1.03 |
| Formal employment | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Care for children | 0.00 | 1.66 |
| Total | 24 | 24 |

Results show that, the labour inputs i.e. hours spent on tobacco production of both men and women were equitable. Women's average hours spent on tobacco production were 6.00 while that of men were 6.22. The two figures indicate equity in labour contributions in tobacco production between men and women.

4.5 Expenditure of Income from Tobacco

According to the equity theory, the inputs determine the outputs. The results in Table 12 indicate that both men and women had equitable labour inputs i.e. hours spent on tobacco production. Since the division of labour for tobacco production was equitable, the income expenditure between them would have been expected to be equitable too, but the study found that men spent much higher income on luxurious items of expenditure than women.

4.5.1 Items of expenditure

Despite the fact that men spent higher income from tobacco than women and children, the study found that women had more items of expenditure than men. Moreover, women's items of expenditure were less expensive compared to men's items of expenditure. For instance, while men spent much of their incomes on travelling, drinking and marrying additional wives, women spent their incomes on adding food varieties, and buying kitchen utensils (Table 13). The findings relate those of some other previous studies. For example,

FAO (2004) found that women in Zambia appeared to have lesser leisure income expenditure than men. Men's luxurious items of expenditure lead to inequitable proportionality of expenditure of income from tobacco between them and women.

Table 13: Items and average amount of expenditures

| Item | Men's expenditure (Tsh) | Women's expenditure (Tsh) | Children's expenditure (Tsh) |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| Clothes | 71 509.09 | 53 143.12 | 60 103.45 |
| Shoes | 46 476.64 | 43 687.63 | 46 849.56 |
| Travelling | 264 080.45 | 91 967.74 | 70 000.00 |
| Drinking | 178 833.33 | 28 823.53 | -* |
| Marrying additional wives | 523 342.11 | - | - |
| Kitchen utensils | - | 43 621.95 | - |
| Additional foods | - | 85 179.49 | - |
| Cosmetics | - | 44 604.17 | - |
| School | - | - | 62 227.27 |
| Entertainments | - | - | 12 421.82 |
| Others | 230 136.36 | 40 981.98 | 15 425.93 |
| Total | 1 314 377.98 | 432 009.61 | 267 028.03 |

* Means not applicable

4.5.2 Proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco

The proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco was firstly determined by analyzing gender division of labour between men and women in order to see the labour engagements (inputs) between them (See Section 4.4). The proportions were then determined by finding the amount of income from tobacco spent on various items a season before the survey i.e. the incomes of 2009/10. The proportions of expenditures were grouped into four groups: household head's expenditure, spouse's expenditure, children's expenditure, and family-wide expenditure. The average proportions of expenditure of the household income from tobacco were 42.7% for the whole household, 35.2% for men,

12.1% for women and 10% for children. The proportions show that men's proportion of expenditure was substantially higher than that of women and children. However, much income was spent on family-wide expenditures as shown in Fig. 4.

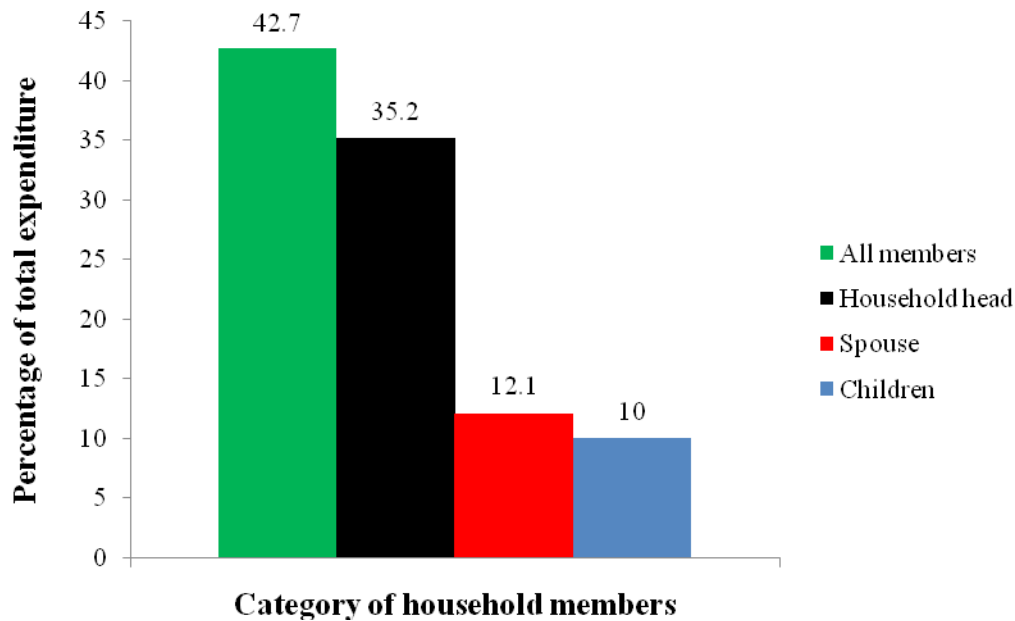


Figure 4: Proportion of expenditure of income from tobacco

4.5.3 Hypotheses testing results on proportions of expenditures

Paired-samples t-test was used to compare mean expenditures of six pairs (one pair after another) to determine whether expenditures between each of the pairs were significantly different. The aim was to find out whether the income spent was equitable for men, women and other household members. The first hypothesis sought to find if the mean expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women at the household level was significantly different. The results in Table 14 show that the average proportions of expenditure of the household income from tobacco were 35.2% for men and 12.1% for women. The two proportions were significantly different at the 0.1% level of significance ($p = 0.000$). Therefore, the first null hypothesis of the research is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is confirmed. The fact, particularly in the sample, is that

mean expenditures of income from tobacco between men and women at the household level differ significantly.

Table 14: T-test results to compare proportions of expenditure (n = 117)

| Proportions (%) of income from tobacco spent by | Mean | t-value | Sig (p-value) |
|--|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Men | 35.2 | -1.873 ^{ns} | 0.064 |
| Whole household | 42.7 | | |
| Men | 34.5 | 9.535 ^{***} | 0.000 |
| Women | 12.1 | | |
| Men | 35.2 | 11.114 ^{***} | 0.000 |
| Children | 10.0 | | |
| Women | 12.1 | -11.556 ^{***} | 0.000 |
| Whole household | 42.7 | | |
| Women | 12.1 | 1.849 ^{ns} | 0.067 |
| Children | 10.0 | | |
| Children | 10.0 | -12.433 ^{***} | 0.000 |
| Whole household | 42.7 | | |
| Net income per capita from tobacco | 401 544.8 | 12.595 ^{***} | 0.000 |
| Net income per capita from other sources | 74 918.9 | | |

* Significantly different at the 5% level

** Significantly differently at the 1% level

*** Significantly differently at the 0.1% level

Ns No significant difference

The results also show the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco between men and children differed significantly at the 0.1% level of significance ($p = 0.000$). Moreover, the proportions of expenditure between women and the whole household differed significantly at the 0.1% level of significance ($p = 0.000$). However, women's mean expenditure did not differ significantly from that of children ($p = 0.067$). This is because children and women are all denied by men of benefiting from tobacco income. Unexpectedly, the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco between men and whole household did not differ significantly ($p = 0.064$), this shows that the amount of

income spent on whole household items in terms of family-wide expenditures was almost equal to what was spent by men alone, that's why children and women spent only 22% of the household income.

These results answer the research objective No 2 i.e. to determine the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco spent by men, women and by whole households. Men's proportions of expenditures, compared to whole households' expenditures, were 35.2% which is higher than women (12.1%) and Children (10%). The rest (42.7%) was spent on whole household items in terms of family-wide expenditures. The latter proportion shows that the greatest proportion of income was spent on family-wide items, which included food, house construction or repair, assets, medical care, and buying livestock; and by men's items, which were luxurious and expensive. This result, together with the above results, further confirms the first alternative hypothesis.

With regard to the second hypothesis which was about determining whether there was significant difference in the proportions of tobacco income expenditure by women between households with less and those with more male domination, the independent t-test results show that women's proportions of expenditure were lower among women in households with more male dominance (Tsh 218 199) than those in households with less male dominance (Tsh 453 400). The mean expenditures were significantly different at the 1% level of significance ($p = 0.005$). Therefore, the second null hypothesis of the research is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is confirmed. This indicates that, in areas with high men's dominance of income from tobacco, women's expenditures were low and where there was less men's dominance; women's expenditures were high as it is indicated in Table 15.

Table 15: Independent sample t-test results for women's expenditure (n = 117)

| Variables compared | N | Mean (Tsh) | t- value | Sig (p-value) |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Women's expenditure where there is more male dominance | 112 | 218 199 | -2.888** | 0.005 |
| Women's expenditure where there is less male dominance | 5 | 453 400 | | |

** Significantly differently at the 1% level

4.5.4 Attitudes of tobacco growers towards income expenditure

When discussing attitude of tobacco growers towards expenditure of income from tobacco, ten statements were used and the answers were grouped into strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), undecided (3), agree (4), and strongly agree (5). In the analysis, strongly disagree and disagree were re-grouped into disagree; strongly agree and agree were re-grouped into agree while undecided was left intact. It was found that 67.5% strongly agreed with the statement that expenditure of income from tobacco was not equitable between men and women, and 32.5% disagreed with it. Nobody remained undecided. These results revealed the fact that expenditure of income from tobacco being not equitable between men and women is a naked truth. The results also showed that men spent more than 50% of income from tobacco; this was agreed by 49.6% of the respondents. Those who disagreed with the statement were 45.3% and 5.1% remained neutral. Men justified their higher expenditure by claiming to have more items of expenditure than women, having the authority, ownership and control over income from tobacco. More specifically, they are the ones who decide on how to spend income from tobacco.

To the statement that women should not receive equitable income expenditure for they have no use of it, 64.9% of the respondents replied positively and 35.1% of them disagreed with the statement. Unlike the attitude of many tobacco growers, women have

uses of income from tobacco, but they did not have full access to it since men dominated it. On the other hand, 44.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed on whether women had better expenditure of income from tobacco compared to men. More than one-third (37.6%) said that women had better income expenditure than men. About one-fifth (17.9%) chose the neutral decision. In this case, women were accused of rough expenditure of income from tobacco on cosmetics, clothes, and social networks such as wedding contributions and remittances.

However, it was sad to learn from Table 16 that more than two-thirds (70.1%) of men respondents denied the fact that they had spent income from tobacco luxuriously; some of them do not have good knowledge on income expenditure. Overall, 10 (8.5%) of the respondents had a neutral attitude (that is they scored 30 out of 50); 68 respondents (58.2%) had unfavourable attitude (that is they scored less than 30 out of 50); and 39 respondents (33.3%) had favourable attitude (that is they scored more than 30 out of 50). The average score was 28.5. This indicates that the overall respondents' attitude towards equitable expenditure of income from tobacco was unfavourable. More results are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Respondents' scores on the items of the Likert-type summated scale

| Attitudinal statements | Disagree (%) | Undecided (%) | Agree (%) |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| Expenditure of income from tobacco is not equitable | 32.5 | 0 | 67.5 |

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| between men and women | | | |
| Women should not receive equitable income expenditure for they have no use of it. | 35.1 | 0 | 64.9 |
| More than 50% of income from tobacco is spent by men | 45.3 | 5.1 | 49.6 |
| Expenditure of income from tobacco is equitable between men and women | 54.7 | 9.4 | 35.9 |
| Women should receive equitable income expenditure for they have use of it | 48.7 | 2.6 | 48.7 |
| More than 50% of income from tobacco is spent by women | 86.3 | 9.4 | 4.3 |
| It is useless to spend income from tobacco equitably between men and women | 42.7 | 34.3 | 23 |
| Women have better expenditure of income from tobacco than men | 44.5 | 17.9 | 37.6 |
| Men spend income from tobacco luxuriously | 70.1 | 11.1 | 18.8 |
| It is useful to spend income from tobacco equitably between men and women | 17.1 | 31.6 | 51.3 |

4.6 Men's Dominance of Income from Tobacco

The term dominance in this study refers to men's commanding or controlling influence over income from tobacco and women. This section includes findings on the extent of men's dominance of income from tobacco, men's habit of denying their spouses of benefiting from the tobacco income as one of the indicators of dominance, factors for men's dominance, and their improper utilization of income from tobacco (squandering, or misuse of incomes) which is a result of men's dominance.

4.6.1 Extent of men's dominance

The access and control profile component of the Harvard Gender Analysis Framework was used to measure the extent of men's domination of income from tobacco. It is sad to learn from Table 17 that there was high men's dominance of income from tobacco in the following aspects: access, control, authority and ownership. More specifically, the study shows that while women's access to income from tobacco was 59%, men's access to

income from tobacco was 100%. Moreover, 41% of women respondents refused to have access to income from tobacco. Men respondents had overwhelming percentages with positive responses with regard to control, authority and ownership of income from tobacco unlike women. This indicates that men highly dominate income from tobacco. Women have a limited access to income from tobacco and perhaps they will not have it in future because it is in the understanding of many tobacco growers (men) that women should not receive equitable income expenditure for they have no use of it. The above-mentioned results are summarized in Table 17.

Table 17: Access and control profile

| Item | Response | Access% | | Control% | | Authority% | | Ownership% | |
|----------------|----------|---------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M |
| Tobacco income | Yes | 59.0 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | No | 41.0 | 0 | 85.5 | 0 | 84.6 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 |
| Education | Yes | 48.7 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | No | 51.3 | 0 | 85.5 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 |
| House | Yes | 96.6 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | No | 3.4 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 |
| Land | Yes | 26.5 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| | No | 73.5 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 | 85.5 | 0 | 86.3 | 0 |
| Bicycle | Yes | 99.1 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 |
| | No | 0.9 | 0 | 6.8 | 0 | 6.0 | 0 | 6.0 | 0 |
| Livestock | Yes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 |
| | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 |

4.6.2 Men denying their spouses of benefiting from tobacco incomes

Men's tendency of denying their spouses of benefiting from tobacco incomes is very common in Urambo District. It was realised by asking women respondents whether they had ever requested their husbands for money for their personal expenditures during the 2009/10 tobacco season, but their husbands refused. It was found that more than three-quarters of women respondents (77%) had not got the money which they had requested their husbands for during the 2009/10 tobacco season for buying clothes. Men claiming to have no money, men's cruelty, and men's sexual jealous, were some of the reasons given by women for their husbands not giving them money. This indicates that the majority of

women in the district do not enjoy income from tobacco for it is dominated by men. Other things for which money was asked were also found and are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Things asked by women but men denied

| Items | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Clothes | 90 | 19.2 |
| Money for buying utensils | 69 | 14.6 |
| Soft drinks | 69 | 14.6 |
| Shoes | 67 | 14.2 |
| Fair for travelling | 65 | 13.8 |
| Money for social networks | 61 | 13.0 |
| Cosmetics | 50 | 10.6 |
| Total responses | 471 | 100.0 |

4.6.3 Factors influencing men's dominance of income from tobacco

From the findings of the study, a number of cultural and gender-based factors in terms of practices, habits and slogans that contribute to men's dominance of income from tobacco emerged and are presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Factors influencing men's domination of tobacco income

| Factors | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| Men claiming to have used more labour than women | 88 | 7.4 |
| Inadequate gender education for women's emancipation | 88 | 7.4 |
| Men's greed | 83 | 6.9 |
| Women's love of their families | 83 | 6.9 |
| Men's infidelity | 82 | 6.8 |
| Women's ignorance of their rights | 82 | 6.8 |
| Husband's negligence | 79 | 6.6 |
| Men's selfishness | 78 | 6.5 |
| Women's humility and inferiority complex | 78 | 6.5 |
| Patriarchal system | 78 | 6.5 |
| Men's superiority complex | 78 | 6.5 |
| Women's fear of divorce | 76 | 6.4 |
| Men's sexual jealousy | 75 | 6.3 |
| Women's lack of confidence | 75 | 6.3 |
| Traditional barriers | 73 | 6.2 |
| Total responses | 1196 | 100 |

4.6.3.1 Patriarchal system

About two-thirds of men respondents (66.7%), when asked about their dominating income from tobacco, simply replied, “*Mwanaume ndio kichwa cha nyumba*” which literally means, “A man is the head of the house.” The response indicates presence of patriarchy which exacerbates men’s dominance. The relationship between patriarchy and dominance is that where there is patriarchy there is dominance. Men’s dominance of income from tobacco is one of the indicators of patriarchy in tobacco farming areas especially in Urambo District, and it has become part and parcel to men since they think that to dominate income from tobacco is to fulfil their duties as heads of families.

4.6.3.2 Traditional barriers

The study has found traditional barriers (limits) being one of the reasons for men’s dominance of income from tobacco as 62.4% of the respondents had positive response. The traditional barriers ruin women’s status within and outside households, hence women's position is only being in the kitchen. As a result, men dominate much income from tobacco knowing that women cannot confront them due to traditional barriers affecting women only.

4.6.3.3 Men’s infidelity and family negligence

Men’s habit of not being faithful to their spouses by having a relationship with other partners (concubines) outside their households pushes men to dominate income from tobacco in order to meet the needs of their concubines or girlfriends. The factor was supported by 70.1% of the respondents. Also, men’s lack of attention or careless behaviour of their families propagates men’s dominance of income from tobacco. Men seem to be very much careless of their families. That’s why they are able to dominate the income for their individual expenditures. This factor was supported by 67.5% of the respondents.

4.6.4 Factors for misuse of income from tobacco

The respondents, when asked whether the income from tobacco season 2009/10 was misused in any way within the household, more than three-fifths of them (64.1%) accepted. The study also found that the income was in most cases misused by men and not women. They did so because of the reasons listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Factors for misuse of income from tobacco

| Factors | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Luxurious expenditures | 91 | 22.4 |
| Lack of knowledge on financial management | 82 | 20.2 |
| Taste and preference | 72 | 17.7 |
| Men's sheer negligence | 68 | 16.7 |
| Parochial outlook | 66 | 16.3 |
| Witch-craft | 27 | 6.7 |
| Total responses | 406 | 100 |

4.6.4.1 Luxurious expenditure

History shows that luxury life has never brought development. Findings have shown that it is possible for a man to fish a huge amount of money generated from tobacco for unnecessary travelling; entertaining others in terms of drinking; marrying additional wives, or concubines, which cannot be done by women. This is verified by the following unusual slogans used by some men (tobacco growers) when they have money galore: “*pondamali kufa kwaja*” which literary means “squander income for death is coming.” Another one is “*nakula nguvu zangu*” which literary means “I consume my energy.” And the worse one was “*kunywa mpaka ufe*” which literary means drink until you die.

4.6.4.2 Lack of knowledge on financial management

Information is power. The phrase shows the importance of education and life skills especially on finances. Philosophically, whoever has knowledge on something, he or she is supposed to live or act in accordance with such knowledge respectively. In Urambo District, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has initiated a training project for tobacco growers and one of their focuses is training tobacco growers on financial management. Since the project has not spread all over the district, the study found that the majority (70.1%) of tobacco growers lacked skills on financial management; that is why they found themselves misusing incomes.

4.6.4.3 Taste and preference

The study found that many farmers were not able to make right choices of items of expenditure because they lacked good plans, priorities of items for expenditure and budgets; in such a way, they found themselves purchasing unplanned or unwanted items (also called unwanton purchase). Most of the items bought were luxurious which had no benefit to the farmers. For example, the author had observed malfunctioning cars and motorcycles which had been bought as second hand items. According to the author of this study, this is misuse of income.

4.6.4.4. Parochial outlook

From psychological point of view, people do act under the umbrella of the society (living by reflecting what is taking place in society). In connection to that, the study found that many tobacco growers were spending their incomes from tobacco by imitating others' expenditures, either by being influenced by them or mere copying habits. The author sees it a parochial outlook since copying involves no plans. Patriarchy and life frustrations also made farmers have parochial outlook (narrow-minded) of income expenditures

4.6.4.5 Men's sheer negligence

It was believed that the check system of receiving incomes from tobacco forced by the government to be used by all tobacco growers would help them from losing their incomes negligently. But the study found some occasions of men losing some money in bars and by being grabbed on their ways due to the habit of withdrawing all the incomes at once and staying with them in their pockets all the time. The above factors, together with those explained under Section 4.5.3; answer the research objective No 3 which was to find factors for men's dominance of income from tobacco and their improper money utilization. More factors are presented in Table 20.

4.7 Factors for Equitable and Inequitable Income Expenditure

The study found that expenditure of income from tobacco between men, women and the whole household in 2009/10 tobacco season was not equitable, as men appeared to have higher proportions of expenditure compared to others. The following were the main factors leading to inequitable and inequitable income expenditures:

4.7.1 Gender awareness

Gender education, which has been provided through mass media, has cultivated a sense of awareness to many people including tobacco growers in Urambo District. Gender awareness refers to recognition that women and men perform different roles in society and therefore have different needs which must be recognized. In this study, it has appeared as one of the factors explaining equitable expenditure of income from tobacco between men and women at the household level. The findings show that the factor was mentioned by a half (50.4%) of the respondents who seemed to be aware of the needs of both men and women who have to be recognized equitably since they perform nearly equal roles in tobacco production. However, most respondents mentioned the factor verbally; that's why

the expenditure was found inequitably spent despite the knowledge of gender issues they had. The findings also show that half of tobacco growers didn't spend their 2009/10 income from tobacco equitably due to lack of knowledge on gender issues i.e. gender equity and equality between men and women and the whole household.

4.7.2 Deciding together

The author of this study believes that to incorporate a woman in decision making is one step ahead towards household development. Moreover, it is believed that in every man's achievement, behind him there is a woman. Both the former and the latter statement show the importance of deciding together between household head, spouse and other household members before household income expenditure. When the decision making is mutually done between them, it brings about good plans, as well as budgets, which will lead to equitable expenditure since the expenditure will be the result of everyone's consent.

The study found that, to those households where women and men decided together, the expenditure was equitable. But to the families where the expenditures were not decided together, the expenditure was not equitable, and men spent more income than women and other household members. Men, when asked for the reason of them not deciding together with their spouses, they simply replied: "*mwanamke kazi yake ni kukaa jikoni*" which literally means, "The woman's position is being in the kitchen." Others were quoted by the researcher saying: "*ukimshirikisha mwanamke, watu watasema umepewa limbwata.*" This literally means, "When you incorporate a woman in decision making, people will say you have been bewitched." (*limbwata* is a local medicine used to make men inferior and submissive to their wives). All the responses together indicate that tobacco income has been inequitably spent between men and women because they don't decide together and the society pushes men to act the way they act. Table 21 shows responses on whether family-wide expenditure was decided together.

Table 21: Responses on decision making on family-wide expenditure (n = 117)

| Category of responses | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| They decided together | 34 | 29.1 |
| They didn't decide together | 83 | 70.9 |
| Total | 117 | 100.0 |

4.7.3 Patriarchal system

The study also found that many tobacco farmers were aware of patriarchy. When asked for the reason for them not spending income from tobacco equitably, many of them (71.8%) simply replied, “*Mfumo dume*” which literally means patriarchal system. Men benefit from the system because it favours them by giving them authority over whatever is within and outside household including women and income from tobacco. In this case, men are able to spend the lion's share of the household income from tobacco because of the authority they have. This leads to inequitable income expenditure.

4.7.4 Women's stability

Women's ability to confront their husbands in the whole process of income expenditures plays a vital role into making expenditure of income from tobacco equitable. The findings show that, in households where women were stable; making follow up of the household expenditures; men tended to spend the income equitably for the sake of maintaining peace and harmony within the household. However, the study found few women who were able to confront men who were misusing income from tobacco due to many reasons including fear of divorce. For example, the author observed one case of inequitable expenditure between a man and woman who went for reconciliation to one of the Ward Executive Officer (WEO). The officer also estimated the ratio of almost one case per week during the 2009/10 income season i.e. June to October. Women, when allowed to keep the income, are better income managers than men. Nevertheless, women's humility and inferiority complex leads to inequitable income expenditure.

4.7.5 Men's cruelty and selfishness

The soundness of the contention that human beings are dynamic animals was found true by the author of this study. When it comes to receiving income from tobacco, men tend to change completely; they become cruel and harsh in front of their spouses as a defending mechanism lest they are disturbed by them. As a result, men monopolize huge amounts of money for their individual expenditures, hence inequitable expenditure between them. This was revealed by women who were asked to explain on the factors for inequitable income expenditure and were quoted in Swahili saying: "*Hawa wanaume waone hivi tu, wakipata hela wanakuwa wanyama kabisa.*" This literally means, "These men are seen like this now, but when they get money they become animals."

4.7.6 Distribution of items of expenditure

In fact, when the distribution of items of expenditure is fair, the expenditures within household will be equitable. But when the distribution of items of expenditure is not fair, the expenditures within household will be inequitable. It was found that men's items of expenditures were luxurious and expensive compared to women (See Section 4.5.2). Furthermore, some of women's items of expenditures; for instance buying utensils, and adding foods were beneficial for the whole household. Surprisingly, men claimed to have many items of expenditure, which was in fact not true. This reveals the inequitable income expenditure within households. The aforementioned reasons are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22: Factors for equitable and inequitable income expenditure

| Factors | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Patriarchy | 84 | 13.7 |
| Having large household | 79 | 12.9 |
| Deciding together | 75 | 12.2 |
| Additional marriages | 73 | 11.9 |
| Disproportional items of expenditure | 72 | 11.7 |
| Education on financial management | 72 | 11.7 |
| Men's authority | 70 | 11.4 |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Gender awareness | 58 | 9.4 |
| Women's stability | 31 | 5.1 |
| Total responses | 614 | 100 |

4.8 Relevance of Equity Theory in Urambo District

According to Adams equity theory, we each seek a fair balance between what we put into our job and what we get out of it. The theory was found valid in Urambo District since it helped to empirically realise that there is no fair balance in expenditure of income from tobacco between men, women and children. Women, when comparing themselves with men ('referent' other) receive low income. This means that despite hours spent on tobacco production (inputs) being equal; the incomes from tobacco (outputs) are not equitably utilized since men are over rewarded while women are under rewarded. This is inequitable income expenditure; consequently, women in Urambo District exist in an inequitable relationship with men.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the empirical findings from the study, some major conclusions are drawn with regard to disparities in expenditure of income from tobacco. As estimated in terms of costs incurred, amounts harvested, prices sold and net income received from tobacco production that showed that the households' income per year was low among tobacco growing households, it is concluded that there are inadequate deliberate efforts of the government to help small scale farmers to increase household income and access credit despite the fact that the government provides fertilizers in terms of loans which cost farmers highly. This has negative effects with regard to household income expenditures within households since many tobacco growers believe that the expenditure can be equitable if the earnings are higher, but in most cases the idea is opposite to the reality.

On the basis of the findings of this research which showed that men's proportions of expenditures (35.2%) were higher than those of women (12.1%), children (10%) but less than those of the whole household in terms of family-wide expenditures (42.7%), it is concluded that there is great disparity in the proportions of tobacco income expenditures among men, women and children at household level. Men spend a lion's share while women and children remain with little amount or occasionally none. This is because men's items for expenditure are more luxurious and expensive than those of women and children.

In view of the findings that spouses' expenditures in households with less male domination were significantly different at the 1% level of significance ($p = 0.005$) than in those households with more male domination, it is concluded that where there is more

male domination, wives spend much less income than in households where there is less male domination.

In the light of the finding that 86.3% of women had no ownership of income, 84.6% had no authority, 85.5% had no control over income from tobacco, and that more women were denied by their husbands of benefiting from tobacco income, it is concluded that the situation of women's access, control, authority and ownership of income from tobacco is worse among tobacco growing households, and that the income from tobacco is highly dominated by men. This conclusion is indicated by women who asked their husbands for money from tobacco for their personal expenditures, but they were denied.

There are some negative effects of inequitable income expenditure between men and women, which include family dissolution as a result of separation or divorce, especially when women reach the peak of their tolerance to men's tendency of squandering and denying their spouses of benefiting from tobacco income.

Unless major constraints with regard to men's tendency of squandering income from tobacco are tackled, women's emancipation and equity in household expenditures will not be attained. However, the government's effort to promote gender equity and equality as it is held by the slogan (in Kiswahili) "*hamsini kwa hamsi*" which literally means "fifty by fifty" will not be achieved.

5.2 Recommendations

In order to bring about equity and equality between men, women and children in households expenditures of income from tobacco, the following recommendations are made to the stakeholders.

5.2.1 Policy level recommendations

- a) Since the income received by tobacco growers was low, the ministry of agriculture, food security and cooperatives through the Tanzania Tobacco Board (TTB), is advised to review costs for fertilizers, and prices for buying tobacco. The Ministry of agriculture, food security and cooperatives is also urged to mobilise farmers of Urambo District to apply modern agricultural technologies for more tobacco production, which will lead to high income. However, the tobacco companies are urged to buy tobacco in accordance with the prices agreed. This recommendation is also justifiable on the basis that the findings of this research showed that the costs for tobacco production were a half of the income received by farmers while the price for selling tobacco was low.

- b) Since there are great disparities in the proportions of income expenditure between men, women and children within household; while one of Tanzania's policies is to bring equity and equality, the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children, through its programme planners, is urged to add more efforts on provision of gender education through mass media, and come up with programmes for mainstreaming gender within tobacco farming households. Gender education should also include helping men to overcome the fear that by providing equal rights, women will rule over them. This will help to reduce patriarchy and men's dominance of income from tobacco.

- c) Due to men's habit of squandering and denying their spouses of benefiting from tobacco income, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs is urged to help tobacco farmers in Urambo District access education on financial management. It

should include planning and good budget formulation, which will help them spend their incomes properly.

5.2.2 District level recommendations

- a) The study recommends that Urambo District council should conduct trainings on financial accountability for all tobacco farmers. Local government leaders should enact the bylaws to punish all men who will be squandering tobacco income. When the problem persists, leaders should be able to intervene for distribution of incomes equitably between men, women and children.
- b) The primary cooperative unions are advised to review their system of farmers' registration to give room for women to be registered as independent farmers in order to get access to farming equipments. This will help women grow their own tobacco and earn their own income.
- c) Financial institutions are urged to invest in tobacco farming areas such as Urambo District. They are also urged to review their registration system which gives the opportunity for a man (household head) to hold a household account. Men use this system to squander all the income from tobacco soon after withdrawing the money. The income should be taken in the presence of all couples (man and woman).

5.2.3 Household level recommendations

- a) The people of Urambo District should be educated that squandering income from tobacco is the source of their income poverty and a threat towards their own development. Therefore, they should be urged to spend their tobacco income equitably since both men and women's inputs in tobacco production are equitable.

- b) The people of Urambo should be keeping their income from tobacco in Banks for security and withdraw the money at reasonable time for planned expenditure. Men should stop their habit of withdrawing all the money at once and misusing it.
- c) The people of Urambo should internalize gender education which is normally provided through mass media. Men in Urambo District should understand that to provide women with equitable expenditure of income from tobacco will not prevent them from being heads of their households, and it is not the way to make women rule over them.

5.2.4 Recommendations for further research

- a) After provision of gender and financial management education among tobacco farmers, an evaluative study should be conducted in Urambo District to determine the proportions of expenditure of income from tobacco before and after the education has been provided. This will help to see whether there will be equity in income expenditure among men, women and children within households.
- b) Since the study concluded that the income from tobacco is dominated by men, further research is suggested to determine various levels of men's dominance of tobacco income. The researcher should be able to employ the index scale analysis to update incidences of men's habits of squandering and denying their spouses (reported in this study) of benefiting from tobacco income.
- c) It is important that studies on gender issues take into account women's emancipation, especially from the shackles of patriarchy, which hinders women's development, and efforts towards gender equity and equality. This suggestion is based on the findings

of this research which showed that there was great disparity in expenditure of income from tobacco as men spent more income than women and children, which is glaringly caused by patriarchy.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Operational definitions of key variables

| Sn | Variables | Definitions | Measurable indicators | Level of measurements |
|----|-------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Expenditure | An action of spending fund or using money | Amount of money spent in Tsh | Ratio |
| 2. | Income | Net monetary value of products and services by all household members per year | Household cash income in Tsh | Ratio |
| 3. | Household | A group of people who eat from a common pot, share dwelling houses and has a unit command from the head of the household who is the decision maker | Number of houses | Ratio |
| 4. | Education | Formal training, the process of educating or being educated | Number of years of schooling, ability to read and write | Ratio |
| 5. | Gender | Term describes socially determined attributes of men and women, including male and female roles | Men and women physically | Nominal |
| 7. | Squandering | To waste something luxuriously | Amount of income lost in Tsh | Ratio |
| 8. | Equity | The quality of being fair and impartial, especially in distribution of work results | Proportion of income spent by women and men | Ratio |

Appendix 2: Hours spent on various activities off tobacco production season

| Activities | Hours spent | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Men | Women |
| Sleeping | 10.30 | 7.50 |
| Mass media use | 3.50 | 0.00 |
| Community services | 3.00 | 1.81 |
| Learning | 2.09 | 0.97 |
| Services for income generation | 2.07 | 2.65 |
| Household maintenance | 1.00 | 3.13 |
| Social and cultural | 1.00 | 2.15 |
| Personal care/maintenance | 0.97 | 2.68 |
| Care for children | 0.07 | 2.52 |
| Formal employment | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Tobacco production | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other crops production | 0.00 | 0.59 |
| Total | 24 | 24 |

Appendix 3: Activity profile

| Activity | Labour category | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Men | Women | Children | Hired labour |
| Seedlings production | | v | v | |
| Tillage | v | v | v | v |
| Transplanting seedlings | v | v | v | v |
| Fertilizer application | v | v | v | v |
| Topping | v | v | | v |
| Harvesting | v | v | | v |
| Curing | v | | | v |
| Grading | v | v | | v |
| Belling | v | v | v | v |
| Marketing | v | | | v |
| Receiving money | v | | | |

Appendix 4: A copy of the household questionnaire used for the research

Gender-Based Factors Explaining Disparities in Expenditure of Income from Tobacco in Urambo District, Tanzania

Ward Village Date of Interview

PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Household composition

| Serial numbers | P1 H/H Head | P 2 | P 3 | P 4 | P 5 | P 6 | P 7 | P 8 |
|---|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Name (Only one) | | | | | | | | |
| Sex (1 = M; 2 = F2) | | | | | | | | |
| Year of birth | | | | | | | | |
| Yrs of schooling | | | | | | | | |
| Marital status (1. Married, 2. Divorced, 3. Widowed, 4. Others) | | | | | | | | |
| Main economic activity * of household head | | | | | | | | |

*1. Tobacco production, 2. Other crops production, 3. Salaried employment, 4. Livestock production, 5. Trade, 6. Others (Specify)

2. For how long have you been growing tobacco in this village? years.

B: INCOME ESTIMATION OF THE RESPONDENT

3. Please tell me the amount of tobacco you harvested and the income you got from the tobacco in 2009/10

| Tobacco production | Amount of tobacco harvested (kg) | Price per kg | Total cash received (TSh) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| First batch of tobacco selling | | | |
| Second batch of tobacco selling | | | |
| Third batch of tobacco selling | | | |
| Total | | - | |

Please tell me all the costs you incurred on tobacco production in 2009/10

| Items on which money was spent | Amount (TSh) |
|---|--------------|
| Seedlings production | |
| Tillage | |
| Transplanting seedlings | |
| Fertilizers | |
| Cash paying to labourers | |
| Monetary value of foodstuffs given to labourers | |
| Harvesting costs | |
| Tobacco curing costs | |
| Tobacco grading | |
| Total costs | |

4. For other activities that you and other members of your household did, please tell me the costs and gross monetary values in 2009/10.

| Activity | Costs | Amount harvested | Gross monetary value |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| Maize production | | | |
| Groundnuts production | | | |
| Sunflower production | | | |
| Other crops production | | | |
| Trade | | | |
| Remittances | | | |
| Renting (house, equipment, farm) | | | |

C: PROPORTIONS OF INCOME EXPENDITURE

5. How much of the income from tobacco in 2009/10 did you spend on family-wide items?

| Family-wide items on which income from tobacco was spent in 2009/10 | Amount (TSh) |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Food | |
| 2. House construction or repair | |
| 3. Assets bought to be used by all household members | |
| 4. Medical care | |
| 5. Buying livestock | |
| Total | |

Please tell me the items on which you spent the income you earned from tobacco in 2009/10

| Household head's expenditure | | Spouse's expenditure | | Children's expenditure | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Item | Money spent in (Tsh) | Item | Money spent in (Tsh) | Item | Money spent in (Tsh) |
| a) Clothes | | a) Clothes | | a) Clothes | |
| b) Shoes | | b) Shoes | | b) Shoes | |
| c) Travelling | | c) Travelling | | c) Travelling | |
| d) Drinking | | d) | | d) | |
| e) Marrying additional wives | | e) | | e) | |
| f) Others | | f) Others | | f) Others | |
| Total | | - | | - | |

6. In your opinion, was the income from tobacco in 2009/10 spent fairly for yourself, your spouse(s) and children? 1. Yes fairly for all, 2. Yes, fairly for spouse(s), 3. Yes, fairly for children 4. No
7. Please give explanation for your answer to Question Number 8.

8. (a) Were the amounts of money spent on personal items for men and women equal? 1. Yes 2. No
 (b) If the amounts spent were not equal, who (men or women) had more amount?
 1. Men had higher expenditures
 2. Women had higher expenditures
 3. Both men and women had equal expenditures
 (c) Why was the amount spent by men/women greater than that spent by women/men?

9. Was income from tobacco in 2009/10 misused in any way? 1. Yes 2. No
10. Please give explanation for your answer to Question Number 11.

11. If money was misused in any way, what were the reasons?

12. What main reasons make you not to expend income from tobacco equitably?

13. (a) Question to women only: Did you ask your husband to buy something from the 2009/10 money but he refused? 1. Yes, 2. No.
 (b) If yes, what were the things?

 (c) Why do you think he did not give you the money?

14. (a) Question to men only: Did your wife ask you for money to buy something from the 2009/10 money but you refused? 1. Yes, 2. No.

(b) If yes, what was the thing?

(c) Why did you not give her the money?

15. (a) Before spending the 2009/10 income from tobacco on the family-wide items, did you decide together with your spouse on which items on which to spend the money and which amount to spend on the items? 1. Yes, 2. No

(b) If no, why?

D: FACTORS INFLUENCING MEN’S DOMINANCE OF INCOME FROM TOBACCO

16. Is your household patriarchal (ruled by Father)? 1 Yes, 2. No

17. Is your household income from tobacco dominated by men? 1. Yes, 2. No

18. If yes, to what extent? Please fill in the following table of gender resource mapping

| Item | Access | | Control | | Authority | | Ownership | |
|---------------------|--------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| Income from tobacco | | | | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| House | | | | | | | | |
| Land | | | | | | | | |
| Bicycle | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | | | | | | | | |

19. Many women do not receive equitable (fair) income from tobacco because men have dominated, what reasons do you think make this happen?

.....

20. In your case, do any of the reasons (Question 21) apply? 1. Yes, 2. No

21. What do you do when found in such situation?

.....

E: ATTITUDE OF TOBACCO GROWERS TOWARDS INCOME EXPENDITURE

22. Please respond to the following questions by indicating whether you strongly disagree, just disagree, are undecided, agree, or strongly agree with each of the following statements.

| SN | Statement | Strongly disagree (1) | Disagree (2) | Undecided (3) | Agree (4) | Strongly agree (5) |
|-----|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Expenditure of income from tobacco is not equitable between men and women | | | | | |
| 2. | Women should not receive equitable income expenditure for they have no use of it. | | | | | |
| 3. | More than 50% of income from tobacco is spent by men | | | | | |
| 4. | Expenditure of income from tobacco is equitable between men and women | | | | | |
| 5. | Women should receive equitable income expenditure for they have use of it | | | | | |
| 6. | More than 50% of income from tobacco is spent by women | | | | | |
| 7. | It is useless to spend income from tobacco equitably between men and women | | | | | |
| 8. | Women have better expenditure of income from tobacco than men | | | | | |
| 9. | Men spend income from tobacco luxuriously | | | | | |
| 10. | It is useful to spend income from tobacco equitably between men and women | | | | | |

F. GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR

23. Please tell me the average number of hours which you and your spouse worked during the tobacco production season in 2009/10 and during the rest time of the season

| Activities | Hours that men and women spent on various activities during tobacco production season | | Hours that men and women spent on various activities off the season of tobacco production | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Formal employment | | | | |
| Tobacco production | | | | |
| Other crops production | | | | |
| Services for income generation | | | | |
| Household maintenance | | | | |
| Care of children, the sick | | | | |
| Community services | | | | |
| Learning | | | | |
| Social and cultural | | | | |
| Mass media use | | | | |
| Personal care/maintenance | | | | |
| Sleeping | | | | |
| Total | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Appendix 5: A copy of the checklist of items used for focus group discussion

Gender-Based Factors Explaining Disparities in Expenditure of Income from Tobacco in Urambo District, Tanzania

Ward Village Date of Interview.....

A: GENERAL AWARENESS ABOUT TOBACCO

1. Discussants' understanding of tobacco as a cash crop
2. Importance of tobacco in the area of the discussants
3. Procedures for tobacco production
4. Division of labour, particularly time spent on various activities by women and men (activity profile)

B: INCOMES GENERATED FROM TOBACCO

5. Acreages, costs per acre, yields per acre, gross and net revenue per acre
6. Temporary migration for tobacco production and its repercussions
7. Estimates of incomes generated from tobacco per year
8. Problems associated with procedures of receiving their incomes (instalments, delay, debts, etc)
9. Means by which the discussants obtain their incomes after selling (cash, check etc)

C: EXPENDITURE OF INCOME FROM TOBACCO

10. If a husband who receives money from tobacco sales brings it home
11. Decision on which items to buy using money from tobacco (who decide)
12. Expenditure of income from tobacco to women, men and the whole households
13. Estimation of the expenditure between men and women (who gets what, including rough estimates of percentages)
14. Cases of men squandering money from tobacco and the aftermath of the incidents

D: RANKING MAIN ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

15. Items on which discussants spend their income from tobacco

| Personal items on which household heads spend tobacco | Personal items for which spouses request tobacco money | Items for which tobacco money is used for children |
|--|---|---|
| a) Clothes | a) Clothes | a) Clothes |
| b) Shoes | b) Shoes | b) Shoes |
| c) Travelling | c) Travelling | c) Travelling |
| d) Drinking | d) | d) |
| e) Marrying additional wives | e) | e) |
| f) | f) | f) |

16. Family-wide items normally bought using income from tobacco.

E: FACTORS INFLUENCING MEN'S DOMINANCE OF INCOME FROM TOBACCO

17. An understanding of patriarchy

18. Influence of patriarchy on men's dominance of income from tobacco

19. If income from tobacco is really dominated by men (gender resource mapping).

20. Factors influencing men's dominance of income from tobacco

21. The extent of men's dominance of income from tobacco (high, low, moderate)

22. Actions taken (especially by women when men dominate income from tobacco within household.

23. What happen when women demand equitable share of income from tobacco

24. Possible solutions

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Appendix 6: A Checklist of Items for Key Informant Interview with Government Official and Tobacco Officials used for Research

Gender-Based Factors Explaining Disparities in Expenditure of Income from Tobacco in Urambo District, Tanzania

A. INTERVIEWEE IDENTIFICATION

1. Name of interviewee
.....
2. Ageyears
3. Sex: 1. Female 2. Male
4. Your position
.....
5. Work experience in that capacity
.....

B. MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA

6. Policy issues guiding tobacco production
7. The trend of tobacco production in terms of hectares grown, amount of income generated at household level and prices: the current situations 10 years ago (from 2000)
8. Extent to which patriarchal system contribute to inequitable income expenditure between men and women at household level.
9. Groups of people who are more vulnerable to the disparities in income expenditure.
10. Gender-based factors explaining disparities in income expenditure.
11. Proportion of expenditure from tobacco (estimation of the distribution of income within household).
12. Gender division of labour.
13. Factors influencing men’s dominance of income from tobacco.
14. What happen when women demand equitable share of income from tobacco.
15. The role of tobacco industry in household income generation
16. Strategies to improve household income (to be generated from tobacco).
17. Family-wide items normally bought using income from tobacco
18. Items on which discussants spend their income from tobacco.

| Personal items on which household heads spend tobacco | Personal items for which spouses request tobacco money | Items for which tobacco money is used for children |
|--|---|---|
| a) Clothes | a) Clothes | a) Clothes |
| b) Shoes | b) Shoes | b) Shoes |
| c) Travelling | c) Travelling | c) Travelling |
| d) Drinking | d) | d) |
| e) Marrying additional wives | e) | e) |

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION