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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COLONIALISM ON AFRICAN WOMEN; THE CASE STUDY OF ZIMBABWE.

BY

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The undersigned certify that they have supervised the student Purge Zandile Dube (R144747H) dissertation entitled. The socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women; the case study of Zimbabwe, and is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of social sciences in Peace Studies Honours Degree .

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DECLARATION

I, Purge Zandile Dube, registration number R144747H declare that, this research is a result of my own effort and it has not been submitted anywhere for any degree or examination purposes in any other university. I certify that the information in the Dissertation which is not mine has been well identified and acknowledged. This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Sciences Honors Degree in Peace Studies at the Midlands State University.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents and siblings for the prayers, support, encouragement and sacrifice they made in ensuring that I complete my studies, as well as my friends who were my source of strength throughout the research.

ABSTRACT

This study explores the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women using the case study of Zimbabwe. It investigates on whether the problems that African women face today are a result of colonialism. The study also gives a better understanding of colonialism and both its negative and positive effects on African women particularly in Zimbabwe.. Interviews group discussions, books, journals and internet sources were referred to extensively in order for the researcher to come up with adequate information that was required for the research. Also personal observation added towards coming up of this research. The researchers findings have shown that negative effects of colonialism on women outweigh the positive effects. Responses of respondents in this research indicate that the extent to which patriarchal system which had existed in the pre-colonial era worsened during the colonial era as African women were influenced to actively participate in the private sphere of being child bearers, wives and mothers and hence were forced to be submissive to men as they did not even have identity documents which meant they were under the representation of men. Due to colonial beliefs, most of African women perceive and allow their family responsibilities as a barrier that prevents them from climbing the economic ladder. Furthermore, the gender stereotypes introduced during the colonial period brainwashed the Africans to such an extent that despite policies and strategies put in place to achieve gender equality and equity, African women still find themselves having to carry the plight of alienation and under-representation in all aspects of their lives.

ACRONYMS

WID ……………Women in Development

WAD……………Women and Development

GAD……………..Gender and Development

AU……………….African Union

UN……………….United Nations

CEDAW………….Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

1.0 Introduction

Customary desires of how females ought to carry on have recommended the roles that African ladies are relied upon to play in the public arena. In Zimbabwe colonialism concocted standard laws in which ladies were additionally downsized to social positions like those of minors. Despite the fact that the nationalist battle was basically intended to ensure flexibility of all black individuals independent of sexual orientation, the male elites developed the personality of black ladies as their second rate other. While in traditional society dark ladies could be held as pawns and hostages in war, 1under colonialism their circumstance declined as they were minimized to minors.

At the point when freedom was at long last won in 1980, the new Zimbabwean government openly perceived African ladies' significant part in the freedom battle, calling for new laws and projects to guarantee that ladies received the rewards of autonomy. In any case, laws and organizations intended to enhance ladies' status have needed to fight with profoundly dug in patriarchal convictions. While nobody can make certain how much these convictions are the build-up of pre-frontier patriarchal society, which was capable, most researchers concur that patriarchal states of mind developed in quality amid the pioneer time frame. Patriarchal suspicions have possessed ladies' capacity to accomplish in male ruled segments of the economy and the legislature. Open explanations glorifying females' parts as moms and spouses have urged ladies to remain home and bring up kids instead of enter the work power or look for all the more training. The current financial crisis have fortified the thought that ladies should remain home and leave to men the providers the well-paying pursued employments. It is clear in any case, that the dialect and states of mind supporting male prevalence and female subordination proceed over overwhelm much Zimbabwean talk and progress and have undermined dynamic enactment.

This chapter will therefore serve as the basis and foundation of the research. It involves background of the problem, statement of the problem, research questions and objectives, justification of the study, scope of the study, de limitations, limitations, literature review, theoretical framework, research methodology, ethical considerations and chapter breakdown.

1.1 Background of the problem

Europeans started landing in Africa in the fifteenth century, most every now and again settling in coastal enclaves while they sought after exchange of merchandise, for example, ivory and gold, and additionally in slaves. Albeit a couple of zones went under European impact from those early years, it was not until the late nineteenth century that the European nations of Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Portugal met in a prestigious assembling in Berlin in 1884– 1885 and isolated districts of effect among themselves. The seasons of most genuine expansionism by then took after, with extended battling when the Europeans attempted, and in numerous regions succeeded, in executing their own political control over African social order. Africans restricted these assaults from the most punctual beginning stage, and the main patriot developments emerged in the mid twentieth century, coming full circle in effective exchanges to autonomous status for most African conditions in the 1950s and mid-1960s. The British started their colonization of Zimbabwe in 1890 as a component of their venture of industrialist extension and global control. Colonial extension was a way to finish control of regions and assisted development of their industrialist political economy. Africa gave the British slaves, minerals and crude materials to help them in their industrialist advancement. To help bolster the entrepreneur expansion, the British stated provincial talk of power and prevalence over the colonized. This arrangement of presentation gave a route to the British to create a position that the west was a prevalent human progress. In such a discourse the British could force their social convictions, especially those about sexual orientation on the general population they colonized. The inconvenience of colonial discourse, thusly incredibly influenced colonized African Women

1.2 Statement of the problem

African ladies live in nations with various verifiable experience and advancement levels. Inside every nation, issues influencing ladies differ as indicated by their race, ethnicity, class, religion, clan, habitation and instructive levels. However paying little mind to these distinctions, the shared factor of every one of these females in various social orders even the industrialized ones is their subordinate status.

The research has recognized a few holes in sexual orientation uniformity accomplishment in Africa utilizing a contextual investigation of Zimbabwe since it has strived to accomplish

gender equality since its political freedom in 1980. In this manner the research looks to answer the topic of how colonialism has influenced ladies in various social orders to accomplish sex uniformity and why even after independence ladies in groups still wind up being mistreated by the patriarchal framework and staying subordinate to men in all angles off their lives.

1.3 Research questions

The study intends to address the questions below:

- What is colonialism?
- Why is it that an African women living in the post-colonial era cannot attain social and economic freedom?
- Is it possible to still attain gender equality, under the patriarchal system which worsened during and after the colonial period?
- How can women recreate social reality and be able to fight against the colonial economic and social changes that oppress them?

1.4 Research objectives

- To find out the meaning of colonialism.
- To find out the reasons why African women living in the post-colonial era cannot free themselves from colonial bondage and attain social and economic freedom.
- To figure out if gender equality can be achieved despite the patriarchal system which worsened during and after the colonial period.
- To research if it is still possible for women to fight against the oppressive socio-economic changes introduced by colonial powers.

1.5 Justification of the study

African nations have strived to achieve gender equality in the post-colonial era. In a bid to do so, they have committed to removing all forms of gender discrimination in their societies by engaging into several national and international gender declarations and conventions.

However, despite all these efforts, women still find themselves being inferior and subordinate to men. It is for this reason that the study seeks to find out why African women still find themselves as the inferior group even after the countries they live in have gained independence.

The study seeks to shed light to the population of Zimbabwe and Africa on how colonialism has affected African women. It is also the interest of the study to help students explore the effects of colonialism on women so as to bring contributions that will help in overcoming women's plight. It also gives research bodies a chance to establish the effects of colonialism in Zimbabwe and in Africa.

1.6 Delimitations

- The research targeted both male and female war veterans which is an advantage in the research as the sampling technique used will ensure accurate balanced results because war veterans were on the ground when colonialism was impacting on African women and hence saw its effects. Therefore it will be firsthand information.
- The research targets Zimbabwean communities, both men and women included in providing information to ensure accurate results of data collected

1.7 Limitations

- The research involves data collecting from various individuals and institutions and lack of cooperation from the respondents was a limiting factor, hence the researcher gave the research an ethical approach to an extent that people felt free to open up and say out their opinions.
- Under reporting is always acquaint with any research that is broad and dynamic, however the researcher tried gathering much information so that the research is not under reported.
- Financial constraints to travel to remote areas so that they also contribute their opinions towards the research, however the researcher tried and making sure that interviews got to be done at all social level.

1.8 Ethical considerations

Cohen (2007) postulates that, ethics or morals relates in doing admirably and maintaining a strategic distance from hurt. Mischief can be maintained a strategic distance from through the consideration of right moral standards. Ethical issues always arise in any kind of research especially those to do with identity. Therefore, it was the researcher's plight to safeguard against anything that could be able to hurt participants during the research. Even the information from the participants was kept confidential without mentioning names of the participants who wanted to be anonymous and those who were vulnerable. The researcher made sure that the environment where interviews were carried out was safe and trustworthy before proceeding with the interviews and everybody's opinion was respected equally.

1.9 Literature review

Colonialism has been comprehended in various ways. As indicated by Anthony King, colonialism is the foundation and upkeep for an expanded time of administer over outsider individuals, that is independent and subordinate to the decision control. Though the Stanford Encyclopaedia of theory characterizes colonialism as the as the procedure of European political control over the entire world. Different researchers express that colonialism is a term used to portray conditions that are specifically administered by an outside country. Henceforth, the trouble looked in endeavouring to characterize colonialism is on account of more often than not the term is utilized as an equivalent word of dominion. The inconvenience of colonialism on African ladies accordingly changed their history until the end of time.

This research is built with a scope of assessments and recognition from a general classification of writing which formed the investigation from unmistakable points. Chukukere (1995), outlines the joined impacts of colonialism, modernization, and in addition indigenous and European provincial patriarchal societies on the parts and statuses of women in Africa today. As indicated by Palmer (1991), these sexual orientation parts have been demonstrated on those of their western pioneer experts prompting the reinforcing and improving of male predominance in Africa. Parmer additionally goes ahead to state that these parts are scattered to general society through training, the media, government and ladies' establishments. These researchers are additionally upheld by Nweke (1985), who contends that as opposed to

advancing political uniformity and monetary rights for African females in their social orders, females are frequently urged to seek after home life and financial subordination to a male who fills in as the leader of the family. Chukukere who points the finger at colonialism for the inadequacy of African ladies, additionally goes ahead to layout the contrasts between the introduction of African women by both male and female scholars. Gloria Chukukere presumes that African ladies authors challenge romanticized and stereotyped depictions of females in prior pioneer fiction by men. Most female scholars make three dimensional female characters with qualities and shortcomings and investigate their disappointments as spouses and moms and their look for individual satisfaction in an inflexible system of social desires and taboos. Consequently, plainly the sexual orientation parts that have been demonstrated to those of provincial experts are the ones that are as yet causing the possibility of male strength over ladies and that is the reason even female scholars are endeavouring to dispose of the inflexible social desires that turned out to be more remorseless on African ladies amid the colonial period and have since been misusing females till today, in their writings.

Indeed, even pastoral African ladies were additionally influenced by colonialism adversely. Researchers, for example, Turner (2006), Gudrun (1987), Victoria (1917) and Ensminger (1991) all investigate how parts, rights and sexual orientation relations have changed with time with pastoral production. Kipuri and Rodgewell (2008), express that African ladies assumed parts extending from crowding little stock to financial parts of preparing essential results of meat, drain and skins and practiced significant power and impact over the conveyance and trade of these items, yet notwithstanding, this progressions amid the colonial time frame in Africa whereby pastoral production was presently for men and these men were instructed how to do it gainfully and the utilization of hardware was just shown to men while ladies were relied upon to command the private circle of life bearing and dealing with kids, this was individually a type of exploitation on African females as African ladies could never again get their own particular compensation prompting them naturally being under men. Gudrun additionally goes ahead to clarify that the abuse of African females likewise originated from the way that they had no identity cards, no one but men could gain admittance to identity cards and accordingly this implied that a female was not even worth mentioning and couldn't possess anything all alone. Rather everything was put under men including property as they were the ones with personality records and this setup made African ladies subjected to men. Subsequently under colonialism African women's exploitation expanded in an insufferable way.

Besides taking a gander at other African ladies who were presented to colonialism separated from those of Zimbabwe we have those from Nigeria in the book Joys of parenthood by Buchi Emecheta. Kleinburg is one of the researchers who condemns the manner by which the book does not completely investigate to what degree colonialism has an effect upon the lives of Ibo females in Nigeria. Consequently because of these commentators, a convincing answer was presented by Rolf Solberg who says that the lives of Ibo ladies in the "Delights of parenthood", are dictated by culture pressures of a culture impact between the establishments of customary Ibo society and the organizations of Western Europe. He additionally goes ahead to express that hardships of African ladies in Buchi Emecheta's novel don't radiate from the abusive cultural practice on with respect to ladies' part in Ibo society however from a verifiable snapshot of social and economic transition. An authentic moment in which esteems and needs of the British culture conflict dangerously with the qualities and needs of indigenous African culture. Consequently all demonstrating the negative impacts of colonialism.

In any case, regardless of the way that negative effects appear to be the ones over-freeing the positives there are as yet a couple of positives that have been noted around researchers and these incorporate the presentation of education and Christianity which is believed to have realized development and civilization to both males and female Africans.

In this way prompting the conclusion that despite the fact that it had a couple of positives, colonialism was an exorbitant reality for African ladies as they were subjected to new types of exploitation as they were requested to expect customary obligations and duties under recently foreign economic framework that not at all like their local framework neglects to approve or remunerate them for such work. Subsequently, demonstrating the damaging impacts of western capitalism and its philosophies on the relative power and self-rule of African ladies. Along these lines colonialism was a far more noteworthy risk to the aggregate prosperity of African ladies than the structures of village patriarchy.

1.10 Theoretical framework

1.10.1 Introduction

To clearly understand how colonialism has affected women, the study was informed by quite a number of theories which helped in understanding the plight of women. It is fundamental to

look at the theories pertaining to the plight and alienation of women due to colonialism as these gives research bodies, scholars and other students a better understanding of the problems being faced by women and where they are emanating from.

1.10.2 Feminist theory

Feminist phenomena is the development of lady's rights into speculative, anecdotal or philosophical talk. It plans to understand the possibility of sexual introduction uniqueness. It investigates the two women's and men's social parts, experiences, premiums, errands and ladies' lobbyist administrative issues in a variety of fields. Women's activist hypothesis centres around dissecting sex disparity and it investigates subjects, for example, segregation sexual externalization, persecution, man controlled society and stereotyping. Actually feminist hypothesis isn't there to advance predominance of females over men. However, it has constantly been tied in with audit of the social world in a way that wipes out the forces that make and reinforce lop-sidedness, abuse and furthermore injustice and in this way progresses the mission for value and value. So this women's activist hypothesis of feminism gives a comprehension of the issues looked by females to which it turned out to be more terrible after the colonial time. It helps in wiping out abuse, treachery and imbalance. It will along these lines help in the research as it is urgent in thinking of manners by which the plight faced by ladies might be handled and overcome. It is likewise essential since it does not give an uneven view as it was made by individuals of all sexes consequently, making the conclusion of this research to be balanced and not one-sided. Since the women's activist hypothesis perceives that females' area in social circumstance isn't just extraordinary however unequal to men's, it gives an unmistakable picture of ladies' situation in the general public and help comprehend the mercilessness that colonialism has realized to African women.

1.10.3 Karl Marx's theory of alienation

Karl Marx's theory of alienation or estrangement depicts the enmity of people from parts of their species-encapsulation because of living in an overall population of stratified social classes. The Marxist development has had little to say in regards to the issues of individual life, not to mention their relationship to females' mistreatment and the battle for communism. It has had a tendency to diminish the topic of ladies' mistreatment to that of an exceptional piece of

the common laborers. This essentially implies little is known about the battle of working females including the lives and compositions of progressive communist women, even the achievement of the human rights story in the battle for African women's' rights is fairly desolate. The United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU) endeavour to deal with the unpredictable qualities that sex isolation makes. The UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Banjul Charter and the AU African Women's Protocol especially address those issues. Frans Viljoen clears up that the African women's Protocol especially includes the private hover as a domain in which rights must be made sense of. Subsequently, this hypothesis will help in the investigation since it is verification of how issues relating to females are disregarded as females' estrangement isn't comprehensively talked of the Karl Marx's hypothesis broadly. It is likewise verification that different scholars like Marxists have the powerlessness to comprehend ladies' mistreatment thus it winds up significant to the investigation as the research looks to convey light and comprehension to the general population in groups, researchers like Marxists, inquire about bodies and understudies of the persecution that ladies experience and how these issues can be handled or managed. Karl Marx's hypothesis as adjusted by different Marxists propose that ladies are doubly deprived of their rights as women and as workers. They are abused in general society circle and in the private circle. This announcement can be translated in a way that in the private circle as wives they are under men and in the general population circle as workers they are additionally under men. It can likewise be deciphered in a way that it may be said that ladies are being enabled when they are conveyed to the general population circle as workers, which was proposed after the colonial period that they ought to be conveyed to people in general circle as laborers since it's a piece of their rights. However, in all actuality this is additionally a system for colonialists to undermine advancement in African nations. This is on account of in the condition of advancement there is maximum mass yet when ladies are grinding away then they don't have sufficient time to have numerous infants for the making of maximum mass thus accordingly this is mistreatment in its broadest sense. Henceforth, this gives another edge of fomenting for women's' rights in the economic segment which is a greater amount of mistreatment, as more roles are added to the ladies.

1.10.4 The patriarchal theory

The central supporter of the patriarchal hypothesis is Sir Henry Maine, who characterizes it as hypothesis of the root of society in partitioned families, held together by the specialist and insurance of the most established male relative. As indicated by Edward Jenks the patriarchal culture which as per this hypothesis was the establishment described by three highlights, male family relationship, polygamy changeless relational unions and fatherly expert, as it were the drop was followed through man and not women. The most relentless and far reaching hypothesis prompting females' development today is that of patriarchal society. Such speculations as male controlled society contain small comprehension of how women's abuse and nature of the family have changed. Male controlled society is one reason for females' abuse and it was presented by colonialists and most African social orders still maintain it even up to now. Thus this hypothesis is in this manner is pertinent to this research as it gives a reasonable comprehension of all the predicament of African ladies, with the goal that the individuals who will read it might profit and understand it.

The hypothesis discovered its help from Aristotle who held that, "just males and females join to frame families, such huge numbers of families join to shape towns and the association of numerous towns frames the state which is a self-supporting unit". The hypothesis is additionally upheld by recorded proof and scriptural record. The antiquated Jews were a country of twelve clans which follow their inception to the principal father Jacob. In Rome there were three clans with one basic source and there was the "Patria Potestas," which perceived the boundless expert of father over the individuals from the family. In this manner, the hypothesis applies to the research since it is the one backing women's estrangement which will be uncovered by this investigation in an offer to remedy these issues.

1.11 Methodology

1.11.1 Research design

The research mostly utilized auxiliary secondary sources that included distinctive measurements of writing on the topic. Essential primary sources were additionally used to give

important information that supplemented the secondary sources. Blanche et-al (2006) portrayed research design as plans on testing or sampling, strategies for information accumulation and how information would be handled and investigated to offer importance to research discoveries so as to produce the most ideal experiences about the marvel of interest." The researcher utilized both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. C Dawson (2002) noticed that qualitative or subjective research configuration is a precise procedure which depicts connections and looks at circumstances and end results among factors.

1.11.2 Participants

The research targeted population of all social classes, people who are war veterans, both men and women, so as to get a considerable diversity in beliefs, attitude, feelings as well as ensuring that responses were not biased due to a particular gender. According to Best (1993) a populace is a gathering of people that have at least one attributes in like manner that are important to the academia.

1.11.3 Research instruments

1.11.4 Questionnaires

The research used structured questionnaires to obtain information from the participants. The use of questionnaires helped the academia gather a lot of information from considerable number of people in a short period of time.

1.11.5 Interviews

Interviews were also used in the research process to limit information gaps. They helped complement questionnaires and the people who were interviewed were chosen form those who responded to questionnaires. A structured interview with specific aspects was used due to the limited time.

1.11.6 Secondary sources of data

These include journals, newspapers, reports, books, online documents and data collected from written records such as desktop research that played a major role in the research and helped in enabling the researcher shape the direction of the study. These were used to come up with adequate information for the research.

1.12 Chapter break down

Chapter 1: introductory chapter

It will contain the introduction, background of problem, statement of the problem, research questions and objectives, justification of the study, de limitations, limitations, ethical considerations, literature review, theoretical framework, research methodology and chapter breakdown.

Chapter 2: literature review

It will review what other scholars have written pertaining to the study.

Chapter 3: methodology

It will unpack the methods of conducting research being used by the academia.

Chapter 4: data presentation and analysis

The chapter will review all the data that will have been collected

Chapter 5: conclusions and recommendations

This section will be the finishing up part that will close the research and offer fundamental, suitable recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The academia will look at the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women, the case of Zimbabwe in the research .The effects can be either positive or negative. Hence in this chapter the academia is going to state clearly what other scholars think were the impacts of colonialism on African women and if those effects were positive or negative.

2.1 Negative effects of colonialism on African women

Before expansionism, a Zimbabwean woman was responsible for her home, the field, assemble, stoneware making et cetera. Farah and Mazongo, (2011) contends that expansionism has extensive impact in socio-economic aspects of African ladies in the Zimbabwean setting. She held a strong position in the family as a mother, sister, close relative, grandmother cousin or great-grandmother. In powerful terms, the Zimbabwean woman could have been a sprit medium or svikiro, birthing associate, regular healer or a viable senior and leader of the family assembling. Subsequently, these profound parts were invalidated and expelled when colonialism and Christianity came, as they were viewed as unscrupulous and underhandedness. The ministers came and they were not aware of these successful parts rather all they saw was an African woman who needed the purported human advancement .They needed African women to be accommodating and submissive. Montena (2010) is of the view that the possibility of ladies being subjected to men and made accommodating reverberated extremely well with the Victorian characteristics, whereby females were seen as the weaker sex sitting tight for men to marry them and secure them.

In a book titled Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women: Commodification, Consumption, and Cleanliness in Modern Zimbabwe, Burke (1991) expounds on the impacts of British colonization on Zimbabwean ladies. The key request Timothy Burke depicted are these: "How do people come to want and be fond of things they never at any time knew they required?, "How, did indigenous Zimbabweans of the 1940s begin to assume that they required Lifebuoy bathing soap?" Thus, British-merchants contended that African conventional items were crude and futile .They

presented customer merchandise like Lifebuoy cleanser, Lux, Surf, Ambi Skin whitening cream or Impulse fragrance. Burke, explores the part of restorative items and how the possibility of tidiness was found in European terms. Henceforth, in Burke's sense the socio-economic effect of colonialism lied for the most part to the negative side as this achieved a more costly life monetarily as an African lady was made by imperialism to trust that for her to be perfect, she needed to desert her ways and take after the westernized method for purchasing cleanser and scent. Socially as indicated by Burke's written work, African ladies were made to trust that their skin joined uncivilization and offensiveness and in this case this psychological colonization prompted them not being pleased with their identity, in this way falling back on skin enlightening creams. In this sense, when a more critical look is taken it turns out to be evident that, this is the point at which African ladies' reliance on men started prompting them turning into the weaker sex in light of the fact that since ladies did not have indistinguishable records during the colonial period and just men were in possession of those and were the ones working, ladies were undoubtedly be bound to be subjected to men for their money related requirements, as they required funds yet were not permitted to work.

Another vital point to note from Burke (1991) is that, items are displayed such that a lady who does not utilize cleansers from the European dealers is by one means or another uncivilized. This battle to urge African ladies to purchase Western merchandise was accomplished by direct showcasing as well as being publicized on radio and with publications. In this manner the colonizers were investing their prevalence over Zimbabwean ladies and in this manner this prompt colonizer's strength .The best methods to target the females of Zimbabwe as shoppers of Western households and cosmetic items were for the most part done through the arrangement of chapel gatherings and ladies' clubs, and toward the end the Zimbabwean ladies lost their character and identity of worshiping their ancestors.

McBride (2016), notices that the estimation of African ladies productive work, in creating and preparing food set up and kept up their rights in local, economic, social, religious , religious and political circles. However the coming of the British expansionism adversely affected African ladies in light of the fact that they lost the land which helped and kept up their rights and this implied the loss of power over land as well as access to it. Consequently, the land alienation of African ladies additionally implied the lessening of economic and financial autonomy and opportunity which African ladies delighted in preceding the coming in of the colonizers as their monetary efficiency had been bargained.

In addition African females were additionally influenced by the presentation of wage work since wage work denied African ladies work and favored African male work. The colonial economy constrained African guys to look for work in European financial endeavors and this removed them from their obligations they used to have in the conventional African economy. Factory (1861) clarifies that ladies now had a twofold weight since they needed to do their tasks as ladies and also complete the errands that were already done by men since men will have pulled back from laborer production.

The presentation of cash crops by the expansionist economy likewise affected adversely on African ladies, in light of the fact that the presentation of new innovation had a negative effect as the furrow empowered men to develop more land leaving the backbreaking, work serious work of sowing and weeding to ladies, in this way expanding ladies' workload. To add on to that McCarthy (2009), hypothesizes that expansionism made ladies more subject to men in their general public as they were all of a sudden distanced from what characterized them and their role in the public eye which was of cultivating land. This affected contrarily on ladies since it prompted a feeling of male matchless quality and strength and in addition the loss of female identity to a specific degree.

Gunder (1979) noted that the ideas of the colonizers undermined the economic and social authority of African ladies in cultural society. A Nigerian professor, Oyeronke Oyewumi (1999) supports Gunder as he contends that the Western idea of review ladies' bodies as being 'unclean' or 'clean' was not a component of the African culture. In Sticks and Scones: Black and White Women in the Home Craft Movement in Colonial Zimbabwe, Carolyn Martin Shaw expresses that white ladies, essentially British pioneers from South Africa and the United Kingdom, framed gatherings to blend among themselves and these groups strategized on how to dominate Zimbabwean women. In her book she unfolds a recorded view on how Shona ladies in Zimbabwe were sorted out into different Christian gatherings and art clubs which was a part of the colonialist way to deal with gain help and dependability of the illiterate African women. Therefore this loyalty now appeared to be more of being submissive to white women and hence, increasing the plight of African women. Due to the fact that that in their Christian groups they were taught to respect their husbands, this act on its own influenced and encouraged a patriarchal society which till today is the cause of African women's problems as they are sidelined in most things.

Shaw (2000) depicted that : "Amid a period set apart by advance and the dread of African patriotism, these centre and high society expansionist ladies connected with African ladies, framing Home art clubs that instructed different residential errands, for example, sewing and cooking ."In building up the extremely famous Home speciality clubs, white ladies put their aptitudes in the administration of the colonial state on a scale at no other time seen." Ironically, a portion of these Home art bunches gave chances to African ladies to assemble themselves and covertly bolster the freedom battle for independence. The Zimbabwean ladies' part right off the bat as purchasers of Western items and after that as mystery operators inside the ladies' clubs shows a field of concentrate yet to be examined and expounded on. Accusing society appears to be common of the colonial perspective of African culture; that it is second rate and in this way needs edification through human rights. The conclusion of this troublesome position is that African ladies vanish into nothing. Spivak clarifies the third world lady as being stuck amongst custom and modernization, in this way their dignity being ripped off them and they turn out to be nothing at the end of the day.

The academia shed light to the socio-economic effects of colonization on African women, the case of Zimbabwe. Hence, African ladies were influenced by the estrangement of land experienced by generally Africans. Be that as it may, African ladies seem to have been all the more by and by influenced by this land distance. This is on account of, 'ladies lost access and control of land they turned out to be all the more monetarily subject to men and that is when the patriarchal society then dominated Zimbabwe, although some schools of thought argues that it already existed before colonialism. However, being more reliant on men prompted a heightening of local male centric society, strengthened by colonial social organizations. In Kenya a similar situation happened in the 90s and among the Kikuyu of Kenya ladies were the significant nourishment producers that had access to and authority over land as well as expert over how land was to be developed lost their power during the colonial period and men were handed over the land and this lead to male dominance. Talking about African females in general, Seenarine (2000), in citing Sacks clarifies that, 'the estimation of ladies' profitable work, in creating and preparing sustenance … set up and kept up their rights in household and different circles – financial, social, religious, social, political, and so on.' Therefore this statement meaning women are very crucial in the economic sector but it is because they are not given the opportunity to prove their relevance.

The researcher portrayed cases from other African states who experienced expansionism. The approach of the expansionism of Britain and the colonial economy adversely affected Kikuyu

as losing their land implied lost access to and expert over land and this applies to the end result for Zimbabwean ladies. Kikuyu ladies discovered that they never again would have the assortment of soils expected to develop local African food stuffs. Customarily, particular portions of the land were related to the development of specific products. Consequently the assortment of soils was wanted so as to guarantee food stability. In addition, misfortune of losing land implied women were restricted to more diminutive tracts of land for advancement. Consistent advancement of these regions of land incited soil weakness and supplement fatigue which finally negatively impacted little yields and drove African women to be more reliant to their male partners.

Seenarine (2000) takes note of the fact that land estrangement diminished the economic freedom appreciated by African ladies by trading off their financial efficiency. As expansionism kept on entrenching itself in African soil, the apparent significance of African female's farming commitment to the family unit was decreased as their fundamental part in land cultivation was eclipsed by the more lucrative men-controlled cash crop cultivation and development. The British forced their way of life and traditions on the colonized to increase industrialist control, this influenced the Zimbabwean ladies adversely. Colonialist imposed and forced British convictions and belief systems upon the locals of Zimbabwe to help the British to pick up control physically and overwhelm their socio- economic exercises on Zimbabwean females.

A portion of the negative effects are that the Africans were taken as slaves to the new world and constrained to wear down the farms without pay. On the African mainland the Europeans took arrive by drive from the Africans to develop domains for the creating of money edits and compelled the all-inclusive community to wear down these estates for a pitiful. The African culture was debilitated, traditions were taken away and their ways of life were squashed. The African tradition religion was furthermore devastated on account of the introduction of Christianity and the parts of ladies in religion were negated that of being svikiro's, they obliged the all-inclusive community to take in their vernacular, demonstrated to them best practices to eat European sustenance stuffs and dress like Europeans surrendering their own particular standard strategy for dietary examples and dressing and the spread of ruinous ailments to Zimbabwean women. Families were isolated as a result of section or parcel of Africa which made new points of confinement provoking present conflicts and the slave trade which took a substantial number of people from their families and nations. The British colonizers took away the greater part of Zimbabwean resources especially gold, gems, ivory and country

fundamental things. This never allowed the Zimbabwean women to make sense of how to use their own specific resources for development. Eventually the Africans had recently the fair places of the pioneer organization and never had a say in the governing body of their own countries. Those used by the provincial organization felt happy and more superior to anything the others and it unavoidably incited social irregularity in the territories.

2.2 Positive effects of colonialism on African women

It is vital to take note of that although as indicated by various researchers, colonialism influenced the socio-economic existences of African ladies contrarily, there are additionally a few researchers who trust that there are certain positive parts played by expansionism in the lives of black African ladies. The academia in the research exposed the positive socio-economic impacts of expansionism, the Zimbabwean setting as expressed by the researchers in help of the way that colonialism likewise brought positivity the lives of African ladies. Subsequently, a portion of the positive social and economic effects incorporated the presentation of Christianity which realized more religious mission openings and schools for young ladies just which were opened, for example Lidia Chimoio, St Davis bonda young ladies high, Umtali young ladies high, thus to engage ladies in their general public, in light of the fact that before expansionism they were viewed as liabilities as opposed to resources, their roles were to be house spouses and tutoring was thought to be for their male partners . most of the missionaries presented education in Africa by setting up mission schools to educate the indigenous individuals and helped them to take in more about their property and culture. The British protected the Zimbabwean ladies against their adversaries and hence not to be abused by their spouses. The colonizers gave Africans weapons to secure themselves ,and this made a portion of the Africans feel more secure.

 The British colonizers passed on new advancement to Zimbabwe; trim development and improvement for the African women was made to be easier as they were outfitted with instruments for developing and introduced new gathers like maize and manioc from the New World. They manufactured more establishments like restorative workplaces, transport and correspondence framework, schools and set up estates for the creating of money crops like cocoa, coffee, tea, versatile and cotton, thusly this helped African women in an a lot of routes for instance they were directly allowed to go to class. Africans took in the tongues of their

provincial specialists like English, French and Portuguese which has given them more favored stance to have the ability to give in the present globalized world without any difficulties. expansionism furthermore made the world aware of Africa's rich culture regardless of the way that they got some the European culture, its abundance in trademark and mineral resources and familiarizing the countries with trade on the overall markets. New items including family stock were familiar with Africa. More African jobs were made, African women were then allowed to work in organizations and a segment of the overall public learnt new trade making especially the inborn gatherings that concurred with Europeans wealthier. More grounded and better associations were developed to administer the overall public which still exist in a vast part of the countries till today. A couple of analysts who trust expansionism affected women emphatically even introduced how, the British government was driven by a woman so she spread the importance of women in organization to Africa .

women's issues in the Arab world and Syria specifically are generally talked about in a positive light. Ghafari (2008) noticed that such an idealistic viewpoint underscores, to the point that ladies have since a long time ago accomplished their rights for square with openings for work, measure up to pay and equivalent rights to property. Along these lines in the Zimbabwean setting, expansionism influenced ladies emphatically on the grounds that ladies accomplished their rights for approaching openings for work and so on. colonialism conveyed the rule of law to Zimbabweans, constitutions and constitutionalism were conveyed because of expansionism therefore offering rights to ladies. Ghafari (2008) contends that it is imperative to see how esteems and practices installed specifically spaces or social establishments cultivate imbalance, strengthen control relations amongst people which sustain the disparity. In this way the constitution when the colonialist conveyed it to presence it questions imbalance amongst men and women. Hence these can be said to be the beneficial outcomes of colonialism on African ladies.

The researcher shed light on the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women, the case study of Zimbabwe .In her research the academia brought to light both positive and negative effects of colonialism .Colonialism did more good than harm to African women as argued by some schools of thought because their roles in the society after colonialism increased.

2.3 Theoretical framework

2.3.1 Dependence theory

The researcher utilized the dependence hypothesis and the in the exploration. Dependence hypothesis is an assemblage of sociology hypothesis predicated on the idea that assets spill out of an "outskirts" of poor and immature states to a "center" of rich states, enhancing the last to the detriment of the previous. Along these lines this infers that the British colonizers conveyed poverty to Zimbabwe as they were getting wealthier and wealthier to the detriment of Zimbabwe. It is a focal dispute of dependence hypothesis that poor states are ruined and rich ones enhanced by the way poor states are coordinated into the world " world framework." Hence the hypothesis underpins the idea that Africans relied upon colonizers as they trusted it was a route for them to grow, yet in undeniable reality they were being utilized for the advancement of the colonizers, in this sense even the African ladies ended up subject to western items and along these lines additionally were subjected to men as they needed to have cash-flow to get western items and the providers were men. Henceforth Zimbabwe socio-economic effect relied upon British colonizers, and along these lines the British were profiting.

The theory developed around 1970 as a reaction to modernization theory an earlier speculation of change which held that every single social request progress through relative periods of change, that the present youthful regions are thusly in a practically identical situation to that of the present made districts at some point or another previously, and that along these lines the endeavor in safeguarding the juvenile areas out of dejection is to enliven them along this expected fundamental method for headway, by various means, for instance, hypothesis, advancement trades, and closer mix into the world market, subsequently the British pilgrims passed on these progression to Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwean women were at the focal point of this change. Reliance speculation, fought that youthful countries are not simply crude interpretations of created countries, yet rather have unique features and structures of their own and, fundamentally, are in the situation of being the weaker people in a world market economy, however the created nations were never in a for all intents and purposes proportional to position; they never expected to exist in association with a coalition of more successful and monetarily pushed countries than themselves .

The premises of reliance speculation are that:

1. Poor nations (Zimbabwe) give trademark resources, shoddy work, an objective for outdated advancement, and markets for created nations (Britain), without which the last could not have the lifestyle they appreciate.

2. Well off nations (Britain) successfully support a state of dependence by various means. This effect perhaps multifaceted including efficient viewpoints, media control, legislative issues, saving money and fund, instruction, culture, amusement and all parts of human resource change (tallying enlistment and preparing of workers).

3. Well off nations (Britain) adequately counter undertakings by subordinate nations (Zimbabwe) to contradict their influences by strategies for financial approvals and the use of military power.

2.3.2 Patriarchal theory

The researcher saw need to add the patriarchal hypothesis to the study, subsequently the most persevering and broad hypothesis around the Women's Movement today is that of man controlled society. It takes a wide range of structures. However, the thoughts behind it, that male control or sexism is something which exists not similarly as a result of capitalism but rather as something very separate from the entrepreneur method of production and which will persist past capitalism, are acknowledged so generally that a discount dismissal of the hypothesis is genuine and completely certified awe. Such speculations contain small comprehension of how ladies' mistreatment and the idea of the family have changed verifiably. Nor is there much idea of how generally contrasting that abuse is from class to class. Rather we are given the "interminable truth" that "man centric society" in some frame is the reason for ladies' persecution .Patriarchal hypothesis exposed that the male patriarchal culture which in spite of the fact that it existed in Zimbabwe yet compounded during the colonial period as it was affected by the colonizers prompted abuse as ladies were not permitted to possess land, go to school and so on .

Hartmann characterizes male controlled society as "an arrangement of social relations between men, which have a material base, and which, however various leveled, build up or make reliance or solidarity among men that empower them to overwhelm females." She additionally contends that "the material base whereupon man centric society rests lies most on a very basic level in men's control over ladies' work control. It does not lay exclusively on childbearing in

the family, yet on all the social structures which empower men to control ladies' work". "Control is kept up by denying ladies access to vital financially gainful assets and by confining ladies' sexuality". Subsequently in Zimbabwe because of colonialism man ruled women and this prompted social imbalance in the nation, man claimed resources and ladies were viewed as second class citizens. The hypothesis uncovered the economic impacts of expansionism on African ladies as it notes arrangement because of, sexism and the estimation of ladies were not found in the society.

Nicola Slee (2003) attests that human community is described by a fundamental basic bad form, a mutilated connection between the genders with the end goal that men as a group have control over ladies as a group. Because of this mutilation, ladies confront varied problematic issues in the Zimbabwean setting. Cunningham and Hamilton (2000) bring up that numerous social orders are in a condition of change with respect to the status of ladies, consequently numerous ladies on the planet are confronting a situation of dilemma of identity because of expansionism.

conclusively, the researcher managed how to do justice in the research by revealing insight to the socio-economic impacts in Africa, the instance of Zimbabwe. The researcher additionally managed to draw cases from different states who experienced colonialism in Africa. Be that as it may, this research topic is exceptionally debated globally in light of the fact that expansionism is subjective as it has both Eurocentric and Afrocentric views which vary because of various interests and additionally intentions. The researcher managed to depict both positive and negative impacts.

2.4 Conceptual framework

2.4.1 Colonialism

Omsterhamel (2005), portrays colonialism or expansionism as an association between an indigenous (or powerfully transported in) larger part and a minority of remote gatecrasher. It is depicted as , the demonstration of influencing settlements in lands geologically far to off from the parent arrive. Portraying expansionism isn't a reasonable errand, its definition is subjective. A collection of kinds of notable and contemporary correspondence between different social orders have been depicted as provincial or neo-colonial in character, and this

positions issues as this characterizes the term too scarcely, and particular gatherings who have experienced unfairness which they portray as pilgrim are banished; too widely, and any sort of association including difference of energy between different worldwide foundations has every one of the reserves of being a case of expansionism. Robert Young (2006) forms that expansionism "incorporated a remarkable extent of different structures and practices finished concerning in a general sense exceptional social orders, over various several years," and records cases including pioneer states, for instance, British, North America and Australia, and French Algeria; directed locales set up without gigantic settlement for the inspirations driving financial abuse, for instance, British India and Japanese Taiwan; and ocean enclaves, for instance, Hong Kong, Malta, and Singapore (2001: 17)

Really, this has habitually included executing or mistreating the indigenous masses. With the spread of Hellenic and Roman culture and advancement by the Roman Empire, the Renaissance and the Enlightenment of the fifteenth and sixteenth hundreds of years and the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth many years prior, most by far of the world has in the long run been colonized by an European country. The most famous provincial forces were Rome, Greece, Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Expansionism reasoning relied upon the conviction that settlements were central normal for any awesome country. Despite whether the reason was monetary, social, political, or optional the mission for abroad was of focal stress for European nations. In this way more examinations happened, and these events went up against another significance. In the decade going before the Berlin Conference in which fourteen western nations went to the three-month session was believed to be the center of European expansionism. Europeans anticipated that would satisfy the material necessities of Europe; in this way, the dream of an African space created as a road for the wander of surplus capital, and as a lift to national wonderfulness. Essentially, the Berlin Conference was imperative in African history because of the way it endeavored to confine competition among the European provincial powers in their run to increase mineral rich grounds in Africa. Verbal showdown about the clear positive and negative parts of imperialism has occurred for an impressive period of time, among both colonizer and colonized, and continues to the present day.

2.4.2 Social-impact

colonialism have, in various respects, twisted and revoked the epitome of African social guidelines and foundations. The efficient approach that the European gatecrasher subtilized to usurp arrive in Africa has contributed essentially to the disunity and disfunction of indigenous Africans; military overthrows happen in Africa not because Africans can't manage themselves, but instead in light of the way that African pioneers have procured a provincial legacy that tend stop it African against African, or sister against sister. In this way this split can be taken after clearly to the differing sorts of frontier experts that held impact on the African landmass. Each pilgrim control looked for after a social system that it accepted would give it valuable results, and a course of action that was tuned in to his reasoning of frontier association.

2.4.3 Economic-impact

The analyst saw that the prime legacy of colonialism was the mix of settlements into the worldwide industrialist economy. It engages Zimbabwean women elites to eat up consequences of western human advance without experiencing the troublesome and whole deal technique of building the beneficial base of their social requests. It is less complex to shop in the overall market than try to manufacture ventures yourself. Basic financial preferred standpoint was the course of action of system of avenues, railways, the communicate and telephone. The major establishment of each forefront African state was done in the midst of its pilgrim period. A couple of states including Zimbabwe have not upgraded the pioneer systems even after freedom. Progression of the basic section of Zimbabwe's economy happened in the midst of the pilgrim time span. It was amid this period that the mineral ability of various African states were found and present day intelligent mining displayed. Above all, it was in the midst of this period that the arrangements of such money crops like cotton, peanuts, palm, cocoa to indicate two or three, began.

2.5 Chapter summary

This chapter looked at what different scholars say about the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women. It also looked at theoretical and conceptual views on the socio-economic effects of African women the case study of Zimbabwe. Evidence collected from different literature has shown different views of scholars on colonial socio-economic effects on African women. This research brought to light both the positive and the negative effects of colonialism on African woman, as suggested by other scholars. The researcher drew examples from other countries where colonialism took place and how it affected the women in those areas. The academia used the dependency and the patriarchal theory as her theoretical frame work ,hence the theoretical framework tries to justify why the research is taking place. However, this research topic is highly debatable and it varies from place to place, people view colonial events in different ways as there is the Eurocentric and the Afrocentric views and meaning of colonialism .

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter will centre around the investigation of the methodology or technique utilized as a part of this research. A research strategy is essentially a method utilized for information accumulation (Bryman and Bell, 2007). The research design, approach, testing or sampling methods, information gathering and information analysis were likewise explored in this section. As indicated by Denzin and Lincoln (2011), an research design is additionally alluded to as the techniques of request. Bryman and Bell (2007) additionally clarifies that a research

design gives a system to data gathering and analysis. Skinner, Hester and Malos (2013) hypothesize that research design is the association of the procedure of examination and strategy for information generation with hypothesis, metaphysics and epistemologies. Thus, being placed in basic terms, a research design centres on transforming the research questions and objectives into a research venture as agreed by Saunders et al., 2009.

Both quantitative and subjective (qualitative) research was utilized by the researcher on, this study. Atkinson et al (2001) characterized subjective research as type of social enquiry that spotlights in transit individuals decipher and understand their encounters and the world in which they live. Quantitative research is characterized by babbie (2010) as the strategies that underline target estimations and the statical, scientific or numeric investigation of information gathered through surveys, polls and reviews, or by controlling prior statical information utilizing computational procedures. As indicated by Harris (1976), Qualitative methodologies are connected to the subjective idea of social reality, they give bits of knowledge from the point of view of the members empowering researchers to consider things as their sources do. Conspicuous subjective analysts, for example, Denzin and Lincoln (1984), state that subjective research is proposed to profoundly investigate, comprehend and decipher social wonders in its normal setting. The subjective approach was utilized by the researcher in light of the fact that the research was led in the field, permitted direct connection with the general population being examined in their unique situation. It is additionally of vital imperative to take note of the fact that Qualitative Research guarantees the researchers themselves to gather information by inspecting records and documents, watching conduct and interacting with participants during interviews. The researcher made utilization of questionnaires and interviews as instruments of information accumulation.

3.1 Data gathering tools

The Accademia made use of questionnaires, interviews and secondary sources in data gathering. These tools were used because they ensured the collection of first-hand information and in most cases they provide quality data if employed properly.

3.2 Sampling method

Sampling was another instrument utilized by the academia in information accumulation. A sample is delineated by Frey et al (2000) as, "a subgroup of a populace." A sample technique includes taking an agent segment of the populace and making utilization of the information assembled as research data. Lohr (1999), takes note of that "the sample ought to be the representative as in each sample unit will represent to the attributes of the known number." Sampling is imperative in a plenty of ways as in it decreases time spent looking over everybody yet rather a straightforward extent of the entire populace is utilized. It likewise help in the administration of assets that might be utilized to do a research as just a little figure is taken and that figure will speak to the aggregate populace. The researcher utilized both purposive and convenience sampling. The acadermia utilized purposive sampling procedure in order to limit the exploration populace to best fit the principle focal point of the investigation. As indicated by a study, Welman et al., 2005; Malhotra (2002), state that Purposive sampling enables the analyst to depend on their experience, resourcefulness and past research discoveries to pick components of the populace that are of the investigation. Saunders et al. (2009) proposes that purposive sampling empowers the researchers to utilize their judgment to choose cases that best answer the research questions and meet the study objectives (Saunders et al., 2009). According to Saunders et al., (2009), the other name for purposive sampling is judgemental sampling. This sort of sampling method is regularly utilized a select cases that are exceedingly enlightening about the research problem and it's likewise ordinarily utilized for contextual analysis explore ponders (Saunders et al., 2009). Malhotra (2002) postulates that judgemental testing is an easy, fast and advantageous method for gathering essential information. Purposive sampling procedure was utilized to identify respondents who took part in interviews.

Convenience sampling additionally alluded to as haphazard sampling (Welman et al., 2005; Saunders et al., 2009) was utilized to recognize respondents of the questionnaire. Convenience sampling procedure is a non-likelihood sampling technique which includes a cognizant choice of specific subjects or components to participate in the study by the research (Crookes and Davis, 1998; Saunders et al., 2009). This strategy empowers the researcher to choose components of the populace that are effectively available and gives rich data that develops the research discoveries (Welman et al., 2005; Bryman and Bell, 2007; Malhotra, 2002)just as in this investigation convenience sampling was utilized to distinguish war veterans as they were easy to locate using their addresses which were accessed at the party office of each province

where the research was conducted. The selection of components is basically left to the researcher (Malhotra, 2002). According to Malhotra (2002) convenience sampling is the slightest costly and minimum tedious of all the sampling techniques in that the components are effortlessly available, simple to measure and cooperative.

3.3 Interviews

The researcher utilized in-depth Interviews keeping in mind the end goal to get data. . An in-depth interview is an unstructured, coordinate individual meeting with a solitary individual with the goal of revealing basic inspirations, convictions, demeanours and emotions on a point (Malhotra, 2002). An in-depth interview offers a one of a kind method for understanding complex issues being researched on the grounds that the strategy is not constrained by foreordained arrangements found in deductive studies which request 'best fit' but instead, brings about the age of a lot of significant information got from a free streaming correspondence process (Punch, 1998). Bhattacherjee (2012) distinguished interviews as more customized type of information accumulation than polls, led via prepared questioners utilizing a similar research convention as survey studies, that is, institutionalized arrangement of inquiries. The researcher utilized in-depth interviews as essential information source, that includes information oral addressing of respondents separately. Answers to the questions postured during the interviews were jotted, keeping in touch with them amid or promptly after the interviews. It was an open door for the academia to associate with respondents and get the in-depth perspectives on their contemplations on the impacts of colonialism on African women that still influence the African ladies even after their nations have gained independence were disclosed out. McLeod (1998) contends that, interviews will likewise permit solid researcher-respondent connection by permitting adaptability in dialect or above all odds of getting no reaction will be disposed of to almost nil.

3.4 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument that comprises of a preformulated composed arrangement of inquiries to which the respondents record their answers (Cavana et al., 1996; Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). The academia utilized questionnaires in information accumulation.

As per Sekaran and Bougie (2013) questionnaire surveys can be directed personally, sent to respondents via mail or electronically circulated and in this research, questionnaires were administered personally in order to persuade respondents to react to the questionnaires. The questionnaire that was issued out to the respondents had both closed-ended and open-ended questions in order to secure quality information from respondents. The researcher administered the questionnaires to five provinces of Zimbabwe which were picked at random. This was on the grounds that the researcher could not cover all the twelve provinces of Zimbabwe due to money related requirements. The researcher dispersed the questionnaires haphazardly at war veteran houses whose locations had been gathered from each province's party office where there are names of war veterans' names and addresses. Questionnaires are a productive strategy for information accumulation particularly when the researcher has distinguished the factors of intrigue (Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). The questionnaire was designed in light of the data accumulated from the writing overviews. Generally questionnaires are built utilizing either open-ended questions or close-ended questions or both. Open-ended questionnaires are those in which the questioner makes an inquiry without provoking concerning the scope of answers expected (Welman et al., 2007; Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). Close-ended request that the respondents settle on decisions among an arrangement of options given by the analyst (Welman et al., 2007; Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). The questionnaire for this investigation was comprised of both open-ended and close-ended questions and it was disseminated to war veterans who had been selected at party offices in different provinces that had been selected at random.

3.5 Target population

Target population was another technique used by the academia ,as this research used purposive sampling, it targeted both male and female war veterans as these are at a better level to analyse colonial issues as they have a better understanding colonial issues. This was used by the researcher in gathering data about the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women using the case study of Zimbabwe. Thus this managed to bring to light how the dissertation assessed the socio-economic effects of women be it good or bad .

3.6 Secondary sources

Secondary data refers to data that has already been gathered by other researchers; and this data is usually published in journal articles, books and other sources that might be useful to the researcher (Cavana et al., 1996). Secondary data includes both raw data and published summaries (Saunders et al., 2001). For this study the academia gathered secondary data from relevant information which includes journal articles, textbooks, e-books, databases, policy documents and other relevant sources.

3.7 Chapter conclusion

In this chapter the academia discussed the research methodology adopted for the study. Key issues discussed include the research design, sampling techniques and data collection methods. Data gathering tools were explained in detail and their advantages for the purpose of bring out quality information on the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women stated.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

In trying to find out the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women using Zimbabwe as a case study, the researcher in this chapter gives detailed information about the data collected using interviews and questionnaires. The data was collected from 5 provinces namely Masvingo province, Midlands province, Harare province, Matabeleland south province and Matabeleland north province Graphs, pie charts and table will be used for presenting data.

4.1 Responses on the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women, the case study of Zimbabwe.

 4.1.1 Figure 1

The respondents were only war veterans, the academia wanted detailed information from the war veterans because they are the ones who know exactly the impact and effects of colonialism

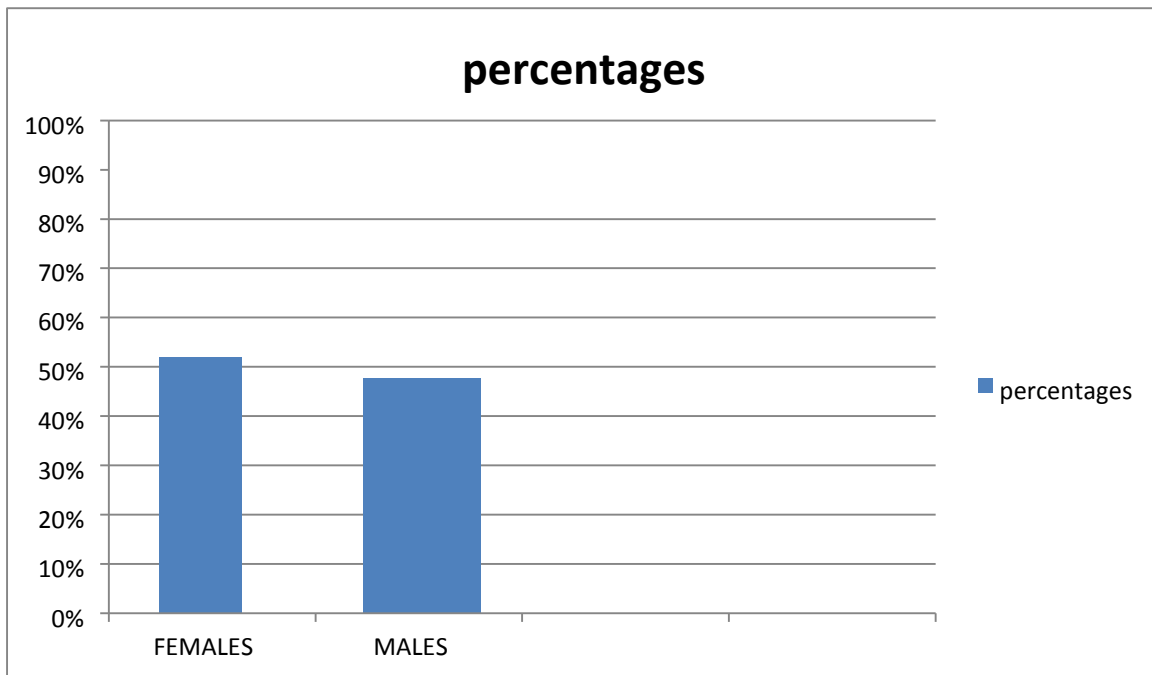| Questionnaire	RESPONSE RATE
NUMBER OF QEUSTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED	50
NUMBERS OF QUESTIONS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE	10
NUMBERS OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	48
INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED	10

on African women because they are the one who know the position of women before colonialism and their position after colonialism and therefore are at a better position to analyze the effects that were brought by colonialism to the plight of African women.

50 questionnaires in total were issued to 5 provinces, each province getting 10 questionnaires which were distributed fairly to 5 male respondents and 5 female respondents in each province so as to get a balanced response which is not biased due to gender. Each questionnaire had 10 questions on it. Out of the 50 questionnaires distributed only 48 were returned and 2 questionnaires from different provinces one from Masvingo province and the other from Bulawayo province were not returned because the researcher did not find the respondents at their houses when she returned to collect them. Upon collecting the questionnaires the

academia interviewed 2 people from each province, one male and the other female and the interviewees were sampled in this way so as to avoid biased information from the same gender.

4.2 Gender percentage of interview responses of people who believed the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women, the case study of Zimbabwe were negative.
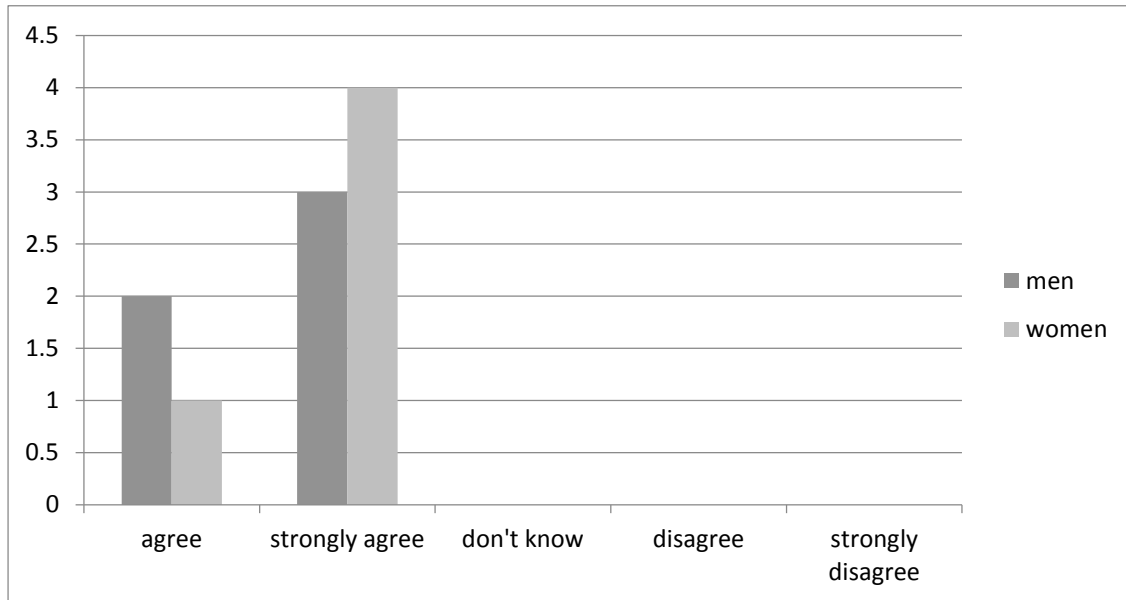
4.2.1 Figure 2

52 % of the respondents who suggested that the effects of colonialism was more negative were the females and the other 48 percent were males. The little difference between the male and female respondents who gave the perception that the socio-economic effects of colonialism were negative on African women show that there is less bias to their conclusion since all gender despite the men who are said to be the ones whom societal stereotypes and colonialism seem to have favored are also in agreement that indeed colonialism was unfair to African women.

4.3 Below is a table of respondents who believe that women can better the world if only the economic sector becomes gender sensitive and if the gender stereotypes that African women's security lie in just being good mothers and wives is removed from both men and women in Africa
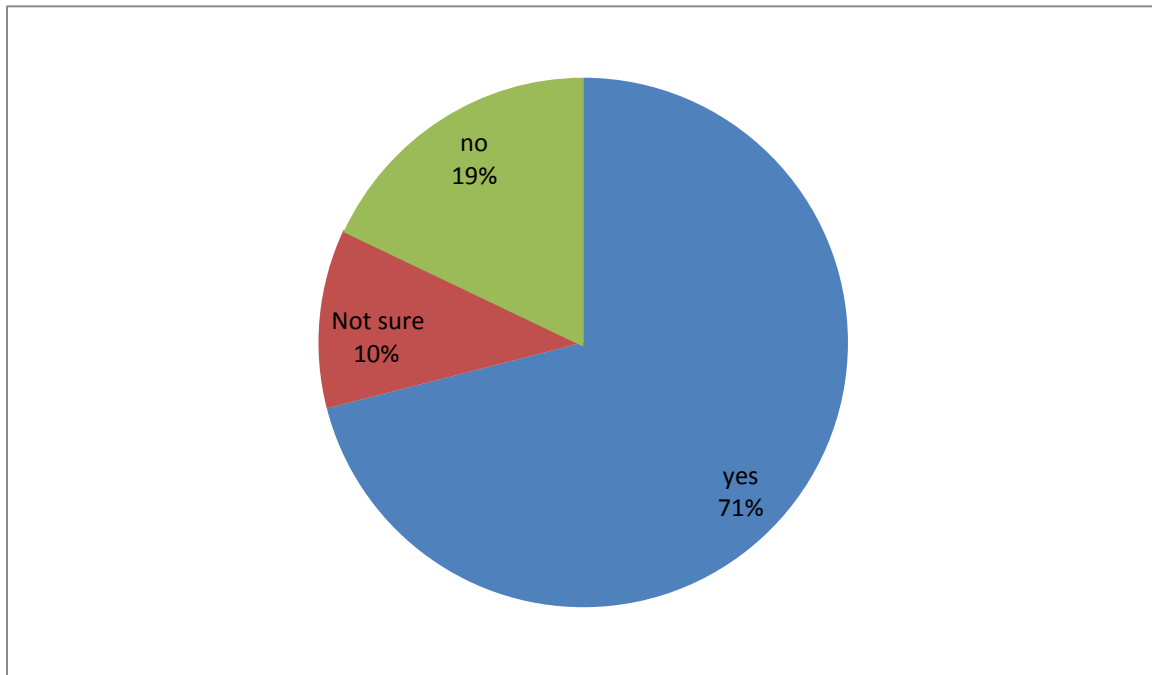
4.3.1 Figure 3

The bar graph above shows that most men and women are well aware of the fact that African women are capable of running the economic sector in the same manner as men do. It means that both genders are aware that there is no difference between men and women interns of brain and work levels. 70% of interviewees strongly agree that African women if granted the proper opportunity and if they come out of their boxes can boost the quality of the economies in their societies. It reflects the capability and ability of African women to stand up against colonial bondage implying that there is hope the situation of women and their plight due to colonialism will soon change because the first step to attaining gender equality is to first admit that there is gender inequality and then other steps such as finding ways to stop and stand up against it will follow. It also shows hope for women who can be able to become citizens who see themselves not only as housewives but who are motivated to become more than just perfect mothers and wives, thereby becoming citizens who build their country's social and economic lives and to become active not only in private spheres of life but also in public spheres. The response by men also shows that they are willing to support African women because they also agreed and the majority strongly agreeing that women can make a difference and remove gender inequality by agitating for equity in every aspect of life if only they ignore colonial ties that still bind their

self-esteem and confidence till this day and age when their countries have long gained independence'.

4.4 The pie chart below show the percentages of questionnaire respondents who believe that colonialism brought about negative or positive socio- economic effects on African women.

4.4.1 Figure 4

71 % of the respondents of questionnaires argued that colonialism had more of negative impacts on African women.

19 % of the questionnaire respondents argued that colonialism affected the lives of African women positively

10 % of the respondents were in between, they could not figure out whether to say the effects were positive or negative. They said it was balanced.

71% of the people who responded on questionnaires agreed that there is no doubt that colonialism impacted the lives of African women more negatively than positively. Their argument was based in the fact that colonialism was a never a good thing at all and that the

colonialists had their own agendas at heart and would do anything they deemed necessary to achieve them, and never cared if their actions affected the colonized in a negative way. Hence they gave examples which subjected women to men and these included the fact that women had no identity documents as these identity documents were only issued to men only. Therefore without identity documents it meant they were not considered at all and they had no representation in every sector of their societies and every aspects of their lives, therefore with no representation a group is bound to suffer because no one in their position is able to stand up for them. They also mentioned the issue of mental colonization whereby even up to today, African women believe that being white is being beautiful and superior to such an extent that they buy skin whitening creams in a bid to try and look like white women, meaning their self-esteem was lowered and they are no longer proud of themselves. To some extent African women no longer have an identity as they are caught between their own indigenous culture and the western culture. Hence 71% of the respondents believe colonialism had harsh implications and impacts on African women and those negative impacts still affect the lives of black women till today, adding to the plight of an African woman.

19% of respondents argued responding to questionnaires that colonialism affected African women in a positive way. Their notions were based on the fact that colonialism introduced a lot of things that removed the "barbaric" life that was lived by the Africans. Firstly, they brought forward a point that colonialism introduced Christianity, which brought about civilization and helped African women in the sense that gender violence and abuse of women as well as child marriages was reduced because people now feared the supreme God that they were being taught about in the Christian religion. They also believe that by the introduction of education women were empowered as they stated that before colonialism education of an African woman was not considered to be important and that patriarchy long existed before colonialism and therefore we cannot blame colonialists for patriarchy. These respondents also stated that colonialism brought abought technology which lessened the burden of too much work for both African men and women as machines that made work easier were introduced.

10% of the respondents seemed to be saying that there was a balance on the effects of colonialism as they said that colonialism had both negative and positive effects .In their response they were arguing that there are things they blame colonialism for and these include the subordination of African women which has made them suffer till today as gender sensitivity imposition is being failed to be corrected but there are also good things such as the introduction of technology to mention but a few.

4.5 Chapter conclusion

The researcher has therefore made an effort to display and present the results as they are from the respondents on the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women, the case study of Zimbabwe. Therefore from the data presentation above one can tell that the socio-economic effects of colonialism seem to have been more negative than positive as most respondents seem to be suggesting that despite some few good things that colonialism brought, it seems to have more negative effects on the lives of African women because women still suffer under representation, oppression, and being subjects of men due to colonialism and up to today the plight of African women in countries that have been colonialized seem to be the same.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.0 Research conclusion

The academia's findings in the study have shown that although patriarchal system in African states was oppressive on African women before colonialism, the extent of oppression, under representation and alienation became more worsened by colonialists who introduced laws that

made women more submissive to men and lessened their opportunity of entering into the economic sector. In the contemporary African society, a large number of African women have pursued their studies but they still face under representation in the public sphere. In contrast, despite them being educated, a number of them do not apply for jobs and do not compete with men in the economic sector in their countries and therefore remain as housewives as there is a pre conceived idea in African societies that women qualify in the private sphere of being child bearers, mothers taking care of their children and wives taking care of their husbands as well as doing all house hold chores. Therefore one reason for the persistent under representation of African women is in the economic sector is their continued preference for family responsibilities at the expense of their own carrier development.

Responses indicated that most of African women perceive and allow their family responsibilities as a barrier that prevents them from climbing the economic ladder. This being caused by patriarchal beliefs in African states which worsened and reached their climax during the colonial era as colonialism socialised African girls and women making them believe in the overriding importance of being a wife as well as mother first. This then brings to a conclusion that although colonialism had its positives, it affected women in a negative way to a greater a extent as the effects are still adding to African women's plight even today. The fact that African women were made to believe that all other possibilities and responsibilities come after being a good wife and mother makes women dependent on men and hence, prone to abuse and oppression because in this contemporary world one needs money for most things and if women are not working they are forced to be submissive to men as men will be the ones working and earning. Therefore if not addressed such cultural stereotypes that were brought by colonialism will continue contributing to the perception of under representation of African women in all aspects of their lives, long after their countries have gained independence and despite the strategies and policies put in place to achieve gender equity and equality.

5.1 Recommendations

5.1.1 Introduction

The negative socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women will require a number of strategies targeting gender stereotyping by individuals, institutions and policy makers. The recommendations might not be new but they are critical for women to gain back their power and dignity in society that was ripped off them by colonial forces.

5.1.2 Recommendations to the Zimbabwean government

- The economic sector of Zimbabwe should practice gender sensitivity. Women should be included in all aspects of the society. Many systematic barriers to women's success should be overcome by increasing participation by women in local , national and regional legislation.
- Since stereotypes hinder gender equity there is need to re-socialize individuals who are still brainwashed by colonialism into new order where gender equity is a norm. even schools should encourage both boys and girls to develop new orientations about the roles and capacities of both men and women as according to Stromquist (1995), who is supported by Haralambos (1995), who suggests that schools should pass on societal norms and values to students that do not point women only as house wives. In this instance, programmes in schools should modify preconceptions as to femininity and masculinity that are usually stereotypic. This can be achieved by making education gender sensitive in such a way that text books should promote positive stereotypes as it is important to make girls citizens who can shape an equal society because so far there has been increased progress in making sure a girl child accesses education in African societies but yet there has been slow progress in addressing gender sensitivity in the education system.
- Women should be talked to and try to remove that colonial preconceived idea of men superiority and the social structural stereotype of patriarchy. Girls 'confidence should be boosted and be made to see out of the box that they can be more than just housewives and mothers. African girls should be given role models that expand their dreams and

their parents need to be taught that there are better opportunities for their daughter than just what colonialism and cultural stereotypes taught them that their security lies in being good wives and mothers. African girls should get proper access to technology because being left out technological is the reason why they under estimate themselves as they think men who are more literate in technology are superior and this can be traced back to colonialism as well because even when machines and other technological advancements were introduced to Africa, colonialists only taught men how to do it while women were denied the opportunity to showcase their skill and capacity. To remove the effects of colonialism that affect African women negatively up to date, women's voices should be listened to, they should be strongly involved in both global and national policy making because they know what they face and are at a better position to give suggestions and ideas that can eliminate their plight and the way they are side-lined in the public sphere.

- The media should carry out adverts that remove gender stereotypes that are negative and it should be made clear that unpaid work African women do is the one that provides foundation for the global economy hence it should therefore be highlighted more in the media and it should be credited as well

- Gender based violence should receive a heavy penalty so that it is avoided by all means because when facing gender based violence women can no longer be able to stand up to men.

5.1.3 Recommendations to African men

- Men should be able to support women in non-traditional jobs and help them to the top. Men should be the ones that encourage women to actively participate in the public sphere. In that way women cannot feel useless

- Men should not be deeply into patriarchal beliefs because that's where the whole oppression begins. Hence, if men are able to treat women as people who are equal to them then women's confidence can be boosted as they will see that they are pretty as much important as men and can also attain the same work positions as men.

- Men should stop abusing women, in particular they should stop gender based violence because it is the one that makes them lose confidence and fear being in the public sphere as they think that they will be prone to abuse if they try and compete with men.

5.1.4 Recommendations to African women

- African women should first of all remove mental colonization by accepting their culture and accepting themselves the way they are because now they suffer from lack of identity as they are caught in between practicing their culture and that of the west and at the end of the day they even lose their dignity.
- The other recommendation would be that they free themselves from colonial bondage by actively participating in the public sphere because if they participate in the public sphere more often, then they will gain confidence and have a high self-esteem.
- African women should stand up and agitate for gender equality in all aspects of their lives and even be the ones that start programmes that create gender awareness in communities that they live in.

5.1.5 Conclusion

Although the above recommendations may not sound new in this field of research, they still remain fundamental and it is appropriate that they are taken into consideration, so as to try and end the plight of women and the problems that they face due to colonialism which has turned out to be an ulcer which still inflicts painful things on African women whose countries have gained independence already. Women need all the support, encouragement and opportunities they can get to allow them access to enter the public sphere of work and to make them be able to a society that is gender sensitive and that has gender equity. Hence, the question of how long it will take for women to overcome these negative socio-economic of colonialism still remains standing because it will take dedication of individuals not only nationally but continentally and globally to agitate for women's rights and to remove stereotypes that add on to African women's oppression.

6.0 Research conclusion

This research investigated the socio-economic impacts of colonialism on African ladies utilizing the contextual investigation of Zimbabwe. It researched on whether the issues that

African ladies confront today are an aftereffect of colonialism. The research additionally gave a superior comprehension of colonialism and its negative and constructive outcomes on African ladies especially in Zimbabwe.. Meetings amass talks, books, diaries and web sources were alluded to widely all together in order for the academia to provide sufficient data that was required for the exploration. Additionally there was individual perception included towards the coming up of this exploration. The analysts discoveries have demonstrated that negative impacts of colonialism on African ladies exceed the beneficial outcomes. Reactions of respondents in this examination show that the degree to which man centric framework which had existed in the pre-frontier time declined amid the colonial period as African ladies were affected to effectively take part in the private circle of being youngster bearers, spouses and mothers and consequently were compelled to be meek to men as they didn't have personality records which implied they were under the portrayal of men. Because of colonial convictions, the greater part of African ladies see and permit their family obligations as a boundary that keeps them from climbing the financial or economic stepping stool. Moreover, the sexual orientation generalizations presented during the colonial time frame mentally brainwashed the Africans to such a degree, to the point that regardless of approaches and methodologies set up to accomplish sex equity and value, African ladies still wind up carrying the situation of alienation and under-portrayal and representation in all parts of their lives.

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8.0 APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Purge Zandile Dube. I am a student at Midlands state University, in Zvishavane. I am carrying out a research on the socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women using the case study of Zimbabwe, which is partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of social sciences in Peace Studies Honours Degree. The information provided will be used with confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only.

Please tick on the appropriate box…. Male [   ]….. Female [   ]

For the following question, please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each.

Q 1. Do you believe the notion that colonialism brought about the positive and negative socio-economic effects on African woman ?

    A. Strongly Agree

    B. Agree to Disagree

    C. Strongly Disagree

    D. Don't Know

Q 2. The negative effects of colonialism on African women outweighs the positives?

A No

B Not sure

C Yes

For the following question, can you tell me how much you agree or disagree with it.

Q 3. Do you believe that women can better the world if only the economic sector becomes gender sensitive and if the gender stereotypes mainly patriarchy and femininity are made positive ?

A. Strongly Agree

B. Somewhat Agree

C. Somewhat Disagree

D. Strongly Disagree

Q 4. Give a reason for the answer that you chose in question 3

Q 5. What are the opportunities and benefits which were brought about to African women by colonialism in Zimbabwe?

Q 6. What ca be done to ensure 50/50 participation of African women and men in the economic sector?

Q 7. What do you think are the socio-economic impact of colonialism on African women?

Q 8. What can be done to ensure African women's emancipation from colonial ties?

Q 9. How best can colonial challenges faced by African women be addressed ?

Q10. Do you think the post colonial's government efforts to create gender equality in African countries is making a difference on the situation of African women, if yes how?

Thank you

8.1 APPENDIX 2

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Q 1. Do you believe that colonialism somehow affected the socio-economic lives of African women in Zimbabwe, if yes explain how?

Q 2. What were the general socio-economic effects of colonialism on African women in Zimbabwe and were they to a greater extent positive of negative?

Q 3. So generally can we fully blame colonialism for gender insensitivity and inequality that African women face in Zimbabwe and other African countries in general or we can take the blame off colonialism and put it on the African stereotypes of patriarchy and femininity?

Q 4. Can we say despite African stereotypes, colonialism is the one that worsened the plight of African women?

Q 5. What recommendations can you give that can help in addressing the plight of women that seems not to end even after their countries have long passed the colonial era and gained independence?

Thank you