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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my mother, Mukyala Edisa Isiko Namwase, who has spent much of her lifetime raising her sons, daughters and grandchildren
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication ........................................................................................................ iii

List of Maps ......................................................................................................... viii

Abbreviations ..................................................................................................... ix

‘SOGA’ Derivatives ........................................................................................... x

CHAPTER ONE ........................................................................................................ 1

BACKGROUND, LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES .......... 1

1.1 Introduction ..................................................................................................... 1

1.2 Contextual Definition and Background to Traditional Healing ..................... 3

1.3 Conceptual Relationship between Healing, Sorcery and Witchcraft ............... 6

1.4 Notions of ‘African(s) and African Perception(s)’ in Traditional Healing .......... 11

1.5 Ideologies of ‘Tradition’ and ‘Traditional’ in Healing ..................................... 14

1.6 Conceptualising Gender and Gender Roles .................................................. 22

1.7 Statement of the Problem ............................................................................. 26

1.8 General Objective ........................................................................................ 27

1.9 Research Questions ...................................................................................... 27

1.10 Significance of the Study ............................................................................ 27

1.11 Theoretical Framework: Ethnomedicine ...................................................... 29

1.11.1 Social theoretical Framework on Health ................................................ 30

1.12 Colonial Influence on Gender Roles in Traditional Healing Practices in Africa . 31

1.13 Gender and Access to Traditional Healing Practices .................................... 33

1.14 Factors that Influence Preference for the Utilization of Traditional Healing Practices ........................................................................................................... 34

1.15 Data Collection and the Research Process .................................................. 37

1.15.1 Cultural Analysis .................................................................................... 37

1.15.2 Sources, Methods and Tools of collecting Information ............................. 38

1.15.4 Characteristics of Respondents and Implications on the Study ................. 43

1.15.5 Sampling Methods and Procedure ........................................................ 46

1.16 Organisation and Overview of the Thesis .................................................. 50

CHAPTER TWO ........................................................................................................ 51

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL AND CULTURAL SETTING OF THE BUSOGA SOCIETY .... 51

2.1 Introduction ................................................................................................... 51

2.2 Geography of Busoga .................................................................................. 52

2.3 Origins and Settlements of the Basoga ...................................................... 57
2.4 Demography of Busoga ................................................................. 62
2.5 Social-Cultural Organisation of Busoga Society .................................. 66
2.6 Religious Setting of Busoga .................................................................. 72
2.7 Busoga Society Economic Organisation .................................................. 77
2.8 Political Setting of Busoga: Cultural and Central Governance .................. 85
2.9 Gender Roles in Pre-colonial, Colonial and Present Busoga Society ............. 91
2.10 Conclusion ......................................................................................... 94

CHAPTER THREE .................................................................................. 96

PERSPECTIVES OF TRADITIONAL BUSOGA SOCIETY ON TRADITIONAL HEALING .... 96
3.1 Introduction ....................................................................................... 96
3.2 Health and Well-Being among the Basoga ............................................. 97
3.3 The Concept of ‘Illness and Healing’ in Busoga Traditional Society .............. 103
3.4 Women and Health in Traditional Busoga Society .................................. 107
3.5 Categories of Traditional Healers among the Basoga ............................... 111
3.5.1 Diviners ....................................................................................... 113
3.5.2 Herbalists - abayigha ...................................................................... 121
3.5.3 Bone Setters .................................................................................. 122
3.5.4 Koranic Healers - Abalaguzi Abaghalimu ......................................... 123
3.5.5 Traditional Birth Attendants - Balerwa ............................................ 124
3.6 Rituals Involved in Traditional Healing among the Basoga ....................... 125
3.7 Diseases and Illnesses Treated by Traditional Medicine among the Basoga .... 127
3.8 Causes of Sicknesses and Ill-Being among the Basoga .............................. 132
3.8.1 Witchcraft ..................................................................................... 134
3.8.2 Spirits .......................................................................................... 138
3.8.3 Curses ......................................................................................... 138
3.8.4 Failure to Observe Certain Taboos and Rituals .................................... 139
3.8.5 Pregnancy of Mothers ..................................................................... 140
3.9 Taboos observed in Traditional Healing Practice in Busoga ...................... 141
3.10 Dispensing Traditional Medicine and Healing Among the Basoga .............. 143
3.10.1 Dispensing Herbs .......................................................................... 143
3.10.2 Cleansing (okwambulula, okwogolola) .......................................... 143
3.10.3 Incision of Medicine (Okusandaga obulezi) ...................................... 144
3.10.4 Fumigating - ‘okunioteza obulezi’ .................................................. 144
3.10.5 Healing by unearthing hidden or planted witchcraft ............................................. 145
3.10.6 Bone setting - ‘Okuyunga amagumba’ ................................................................. 145
3.10.7 Arresting evil spirits - ‘okugema emizimu emibi’ ............................................... 146
3.11 Conclusion ............................................................................................................... 146
CHAPTER FOUR ............................................................................................................. 148
THE COLONIAL IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL HEALING AMONG THE BASOGA ............ 148
4.1 Introduction ............................................................................................................... 148
4.2 The Diffusion of African Medicinal Knowledge ......................................................... 149
4.3 Altered Traditional Conceptions of Health and Healing ........................................... 162
4.4 The Influence of Christian Missionaries on Traditional Healing in Busoga .................. 165
4.5 Undermined Traditional Societal Mechanisms of Disease Control ............................ 166
4.6 The Invisibility of Women Healers in Busoga ............................................................. 172
4.7 From Endemic to Epidemic Health Conditions ......................................................... 174
4.8 Conclusion ............................................................................................................... 182
CHAPTER FIVE ................................................................................................................ 184
GENDERED PATTERNS OF ACCESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN HEALING ............ 184
5.1 Introduction ............................................................................................................... 184
5.2 Urban-Rural Gender differences in Traditional Healing in Busoga ............................. 184
5.3 Gendered Knowledge of Traditional Medicine ........................................................... 186
5.4 Sex and Menstruation Taboos in Traditional Healing ............................................... 187
5.5 The Unmarried Women Diviners: Lukowe-Isejja Relationship ................................. 191
5.6 Gendered Images of Articles and Objects Used in Traditional Healing ...................... 193
5.7 Roles of Women and Men in Contemporary Kisoga Healing Practices ..................... 202
5.8 Sicknesses and Challenges handled by Traditional Healers ....................................... 213
5.9 Factors Influencing the Use of Traditional Medicine among Women in Busoga ............. 218
5.10 Conclusion ............................................................................................................... 226
CHAPTER SIX .................................................................................................................. 228
GENERAL CONCLUSION ............................................................................................... 228
Bibliography .................................................................................................................. 233
Archival Resources ......................................................................................................... 248
Newspaper Articles ......................................................................................................... 248
APPENDICES ................................................................................................................... 248
Appendix I: INTERVIEW GUIDE .................................................................................... 249
List of Maps

Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing the Different Sub Regions
Figure 2: Map of Busoga Sub-Region
Abbreviations

WHO---------------------------------------------World Health Organization
THP-----------------------------------------------Traditional Healing Practices
TM-----------------------------------------------Traditional Medicine
‘SOGA’ Derivatives

It is imperative for the reader to know the meaning of all the ‘soga’ derivatives as used in this thesis, so that contextual meanings are made of statements containing any of these derivatives.

Lusoga- This is the language spoken by the Basoga. Just like it appears with other Bantu languages spoken by people around the Lake Victoria basin, nouns among the ‘Basoga’ are reflected by changing prefixes: human beings are indicated by prefix ‘Ba’ (plural)-therefore, the people are called ‘Basoga’ and ‘Mu’ (singular), a person is called ‘Musoga’; name of the country (region) ‘Bu’-therefore being ‘Busoga’; the language ‘Lu’-therefore becoming ‘Lusoga’ and an adjective from these is ‘Ki’. Thus, the region is called Busoga; the people are Basoga (singular, Musoga); the language is Lusoga; and "anything of the Basoga," is described as ‘Kisoga’. Therefore, I at times write ‘Kisoga traditional healing’ or Kisoga traditional medicine, Kisoga medicine or Kisoga herbs and so on.

Busoga- this is the name given to the territorial boundary of the area under study, meaning ‘land of the ‘Soga’. But in the thesis, I use ‘Busoga’ to refer to the ‘society’ of people who live in the territorial boundary under study.