AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROBLEMS OF POPULATION INCREASE AND POVERTY ERADICATION IN IGANGA DISTRICT

BY

MUKEMBO SAMUEL

BDS/ 31767/102/DU

A DISERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

JUNE 2013

DECLARATION

I, **Mukembo Samuel**, declare that this dissertation is my original work and has never been presented for any award in any university or any institution of higher learning. In any instances where the work of others has been used, due acknowledgement has been given.

Signature .....

Date 14/08/2013

APPROVAL

"This dissertation entitled an inquiry into the problems of population increase and poverty eradication in Iganga District presented by Mukembo Samuel in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of bachelor in development studies

Signature.....Otanga Rusoke

Dr. otanga rusoke

SUPERVISOR

Date..14th August 2013.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the entire family of the late Mr. Bawube Samuel and Bawube Beatrice my sister Bawumbe Milly, Babirye Moureen, brother Biryo James for financial support for being so parental, caring and merciful for their support given to me in my upbringing of my life for what I hove achieved and all my friends. may the almighty reward them abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTs

This dissertation has been a result of the contribution and effort of several individuals. Indeed, I wish to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Dr Otanga Rusoke for his tireless effort he put in guiding me on what to do and how to go about it. In the same way, I thank all my best friend more especially Babirye Moureen for their great contribution towards my life at Kampala International University.

I owe my appreciation to all my respondent s to this research like community development officer at district, sub-county women group and all village groups in Iganga district where all the primary data for this study were obtained

My appreciation also goes to my friends for the support and knowledge sharing between us during the time of undertaking this study. Through sharing, we encouraged and built esprit de corps in one another to achieve the long time waiting goal, despite all challenges encountered individually or collectively.

My prayer is that may the Almighty God grant peace all the time!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION i
APPROVAL ii
DEDICATION iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTs iv
ABSTRACT viii

CHAPTER ONE 1
INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background of the study 1
1.2 Statement of the problem 2
1.3 Purpose of the study 3
1.4 General objectives 3
1.5 Specific objectives 3
1.6 Research questions 4
1.7 Scope of the study 4
1.7.1 Subject scope 4
1.7.2 Geographical scope 4
1.7.3 Data scope 4
1.7.4 Theoretical scope 4
1.8 Significance of study 7

CHAPTER TWO 8
LITERATURE REVIEW 8
2.0 Introduction 8
2.1 The concept of poverty 8
2.2 The concept of population increase 16
2.2.1 Effects of population increase 17
2.3 Relationship between population increase and poverty eradication 19
CHAPTER THREE 24

METHODOLOGY 24
3.0 Introduction.....24
3.1 Research design 24
3.2 Sampling procedure.....24
3.3 Sample size.....24
3.4 Data collection methods 24
3.4. 1 Questionnaires 25
3.4.2 Interviews 25
3.4.3 Observation.....25
3.5 Data processing and analysis 25
3.6 Validity and reliability of the instruments.....25
3. 7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY 26

CHAPTER FOUR 27
DATA, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....27
4.0 INTRODUCTION 27
4.0.1 Finding on population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.....27
4.1.1 The age of the respondents 27
4.1.2 The sex of the respondent.....28
4.1.3 the education background of the respondent 28
4.2.1 The relationship between population increases on poverty eradication in Iganga district ...29
4.2 DISCUSSION.....33
4.2.1 FINDINGS.....33
4.3.2 Findings with regard to what are the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication 33

CHAPTER FIVE 35
SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS 35
5.1 SUMMARY.....35
5.1.1 The problem.....35
5.1.2 The aim of the study 35

5.1.3 The following hypotheses were formulated: 35
5.1.4 Finding 36
5.2 AVENUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH 37
5.3 CONCLUSION 37
5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS 39
REFERENCES 40
APPENDICES 43
APPENDIX I: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT 43
QUESTIONNAIRE 43
TIME FRAME 48
APPENDIX III 49

BSTRACT

This study examined the impact of population increase to poverty eradication in Iganga district. The first aim was to examine the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household. The study showed that problems like high pressure on resources like land affects many people to come out of poverty. The second aim was to find out the impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district. The study revealed that due to population increase people lack jobs to sustain their cast of living. The third aim was To examine the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district. The study showed that families with many children find it hard to investee in any productive work because of increasing burdens. The findings reveal that there are many associated problems of population increase to poverty eradication these problems were lack of good high education.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

At the 2005 World Summit, the international community reaffirmed its commitment to cut in half the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 and achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a series of time-bound and quantified targets to attack poverty's root causes in a multi-dimensional way. The scale of the challenges, and the benefits of success to individuals, communities and the family of nation, are enormous: Global population is expected to increase from about 7billion today to 9.3 billion by 2050, and the population of the 48 Least Developed Countries will more than double to reach 1.7 billion. Almost all of the net increase in population is occurring in the urban areas developing countries, and in many of them, the number of people living in poverty is rising.

Moreover, the supportive development environment that prevailed in the early years of this decade is now threatened as the world faces a global economic slowdown and a food security crisis. At the same time, the effects of climate change are becoming more apparent.

Dimensions of poverty

Substantial evidence suggests that slower population growth and investments in reproductive health and HIV prevention (particularly among adolescents), education, women's empowerment and gender equality reduce poverty. Carrying out the Program of Action adopted at the International Conference Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo and reaching its goal of universal access to reproductive health information and services by 2015 is an essential condition for achieving the MDGs.

A central premise of the ICPD is that the size, growth, age structure and rural-urban distribution of a country's population have a critical impact on its development prospects and on the living standards of the poor. Poverty is multidimensional: impoverished people are deprived of services, resources and opportunities, as well as income. The ICPD realized that investing in people -- and empowering individual women and men with education, equal opportunities and

the means to determine the number, timing and spacing of their children --could create the conditions to allow the poor to break out of the poverty trap.

Critical investments for poverty reduction

The countries in which poverty levels are the highest are generally those that have the most rapid increases in population and the highest fertility levels. Countries that have reduced fertility and mortality by investing in universal health care, including reproductive health, as well as education and gender equality, have made economic gains. A 2001 study of 45 countries, for example, found that if they had reduced fertility by five births per 1,000 people in the 1980s, the average national incidence of poverty of 18.9 per cent in the mid-1980s would have been reduced to 12.6 per cent between 1990 and 1995.

The World Bank estimates that in 1998, more than one billion people lived on less than one dollar per day When we exclude China from the estimates, we see that there were almost 106 million more very poor people in the world in 1998 than there were a decade earlier. The world's total population is projected to increase by another three billion people by the middle of this century, with almost all of this growth occurring in the poorest countries. As global economic growth has stalled, demographers and economists have been examining more closely the role played by rapid population growth in explaining the differences between countries that are reducing poverty and those that are not. Such efforts may help to identify the policies and program interventions that are most likely to reduce the numbers of people worldwide who are extremely impoverished.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Iganga district though is doing well in Agriculture with the main emphasis on food crops; Millet, Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Beans, Irish, Cassava, Bananas and Peas. Cash crops include which includes Coffee and Cotton, Fruits and Vegetables such as; Oranges, Tomatoes and Cabbage. Fishing is carried out on Lake Victoria. Iganga is still experiencing population increase which might have a problem poverty eradication despite the fact that they have been engaged in productive activities, this is most likely being caused by burdens of increasing population in different families of Iganga district. As manifested by different scholars with a belief that population increase has an impact on poverty eradication.

Iganga district is experiencing population increase which hinders poverty eradication over 716,311 people, 371,891 of which are female and 344,420 are male. This is being argued that high birthrates create large numbers of children relative compared to the number of working adults with less savings that might otherwise be invested in the personal family business and developmental activities but instead being diverted to meeting the immediate basic needs like food, health care, housing and education needs of growing numbers of children and adolescents. This prevents countries and families from making the longer-term investments needed to help lift them out of poverty.

It is as a result of this that the researcher intends to carry out an inquiry into the problems of high expenditure, that has led inadequate education, high pressure on resources like land due to population increase which is affecting poverty eradication in Iganga district among family household which is contributed to the current state of affairs in the district. So there is need to provide appropriate mechanisms in curbing challenges encountered in the district.

1.3 Purpose of the study

In view of the fact that the government of Uganda has invested a lot of effort and resources in poverty eradication so as to promote access to income generating projects especially through community driven funds(CDD) and many other programs in local governments. The study thus is meant to examine the effect on population increase and poverty eradication in Iganga district Uganda

1.4 General objectives

To investigate the relationship between population increase and poverty eradication in Iganga district Uganda.

1.5 Specific objectives

1) To examine the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household.

11) To find out the impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

111) To examine the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district

1.6 Research questions

I. What are the problems population increases at family household to overcome poverty?

II. What are the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication?

III. What are the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district?

1.7 Scope of the study

The following are the scopes where the study was centered and carried out these include Subject scope, Geographical scope, Data scope and Theoretical scope this is where the study was centered and have been explained below

1.7.1 Subject scope

The investigation was based population increase and poverty eradication and so the research will be centered on getting all the relevant data and information about this subject

1.7.2 Geographical scope

The study was based in Iganga district, which is found in Uganda's Busoga sub-region. It lies approximately 44 kilometers (27 mi), by road, northeast of the city of Jinja, on the highway between Jinja and Tororo. The coordinates of the town of Iganga are: 00 36 54N, 33 29 06E (Latitude:0.6150; Longitude:33.4850).

1.7.3 Data scope

The research was based majorly on the observation, interview, group or village discussion, questionnaire and analyzing records from concerned sources like the district offices and sub-county offices which has help to get information on examining the relationship between population increase and poverty eradication in Iganga.

1.7.4 Theoretical scope

Many theories like Demographic transition and Malthusian theory of population have been developed as regarding population increase and poverty in any society. Each theory has probably address population problems in order to develop and overcome negative impacts of overpopulation hence reducing poverty level as shown below.

Demographic transition and Sub-replacement fertility

The theory of demographic transition held that, after the standard of living and life expectancy increase, family sizes and birth rates decline. However, as new data has become available, it has been observed that after a certain level of development the fertility increases again.[71] This means that both the worry that the theory generated about aging populations and the complacency it bred regarding the future environmental impact of population growth are misguided.

Demographic transition

Factors cited in the old theory included such **social factors as later ages of marriage**, the growing desire of many women in such settings to seek careers outside child rearing and domestic work, and the decreased need of children in industrialized settings. The factor stems from the fact that children perform a great deal of work in small-scale agricultural. Societies, and work less in industrial ones; it has been cited to explain the decline in birth rates in industrializing regions.

Another version of **demographic transition** is proposed by anthropologist Virginia Abernethy in her book *Population Politics*, where she claims that the demographic transition occurs primarily in nations where women enjoy a special status In strongly patriarchal nations, where she claims women enjoy few special rights, a high standard of living tends to result in population growth

United Nation's population projections by location

World population growth rate, 1950–2050, as estimated in 2011 by the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

Another version of demographic transition is proposed by anthropologist Virginia Abernethy in her book *Population Politics*, where she claims that the demographic transition occurs primarily in nations where women enjoy a special status In strongly patriarchal nations, where she claims women enjoy few special rights, a high standard of living tends to result in population growth

Many countries have high population growth rates but lower total fertility rates because high population growth in the past skewed the age demographic toward a young age, so the population still rises as the more numerous younger generation approaches maturity.

"Demographic entrapment" is a concept developed by Maurice King, Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, who posits that this phenomenon occurs when a country has a population larger than its carrying capacity, no possibility of migration, and exports too little to be able to import food. This will cause starvation. He claims that for example many sub-Saharan nations are or will become stuck in demographic entrapment, instead of having a demographic transition.[72]

Malthusian theory of population

According to Malthusian theory of population, population increases in a geometrical ratio, whereas food supply increases in an arithmetic ratio. This disharmony would lead to widespread poverty and starvation, which would only be checked by natural occurrences such as disease, high infant mortality, famine, war or moral restraint. His main contribution is in the agricultural sector. According to this theory there are two steps to control the population: preventative and positive checks. Preventative means control in birth rate, and uses of different methods to control birth; and positive checks means natural calamities, war, etc.

The Sub-culture of Poverty

The 'sub-culture of poverty' is a concept which is derived from a variety of anthropological, sociological and eugenic studies, and was expressed in its modern form by Oscar Lewis.1 He suggested that the poorest section of society forms a sub-society or a sub-culture which is distinctive and largely self-perpetuating.

In anthropological usage the term culture implies, essentially, a design for living which is passed down from generation to generation. In applying this concept of culture to the understanding of poverty, I want to draw attention to the fact that poverty in modern nations is not only a state of economic deprivation, of disorganization, or of the absence of something. It is also something

positive in the sense that it has a structure, a rationale, and defense mechanisms without which the poor could hardly carry on. In short, it is a way of life, remarkably stable and well organized.

1.8 Significance of study

i) The research findings create a ground for Iganga district to be able to handle population increase in the manner that will reduce poverty levels.

ii) The study provides a guiding frame work for policy formulation of effective population control.

iii) The study is supposed to help to add on the pool of knowledge for stake holders in respect to population control and impacts on poverty.

iv) The Stake holders can probably also use the findings on how their population will be reduced hence poverty eradication.

v) The study lays foundation for life time research on population control and poverty eradication.

vi) The study acts as a basis for future researchers on human relations as well as relating to the public, organizations and neighboring organizations on how to overcome or reduce on the levels of poverty.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains an extensive review of population increase, and poverty in Iganga district Uganda. This is particularly aimed at carrying out an inquiry into the population increase and poverty eradication, factors that influence population increase and factors that hinders to poverty eradication in Iganga district

The World Bank estimates that in 1998, more than one billion people lived on less than one dollar per day when we exclude China from the estimates, we see that there were almost 106 million more very poor people in the world in 1998 than there were a decade earlier. The world's total population is projected to increase by another three billion people by the middle of this century, with almost all of this growth occurring in the poorest countries. As global economic growth has stalled, demographers and economists have been examining more closely the role played by rapid population growth in explaining the differences between countries that are reducing poverty and those that are not. Such efforts may help to identify the policies and program interventions that are most likely to reduce the numbers of people worldwide who are extremely impoverished.

2.1 The concept of poverty

Definition of poverty

Poverty is " pronounced deprivation in well-being'' poverty is a situation in which available resources to a person are inadequate to meet basic needs or poverty can be defined as failure to meet the acceptable standards of living.

Social scientists view poverty as a function of lack of individual capabilities such as education, health to attain a basic level of human well-being .this is abroad approach which focuses on the capability of the individual to function in society.

European Commission definition in its Joint Report on Social Inclusion 2004 the EC came up with the following: "People are said to be living in poverty if their income and resources are so

inadequate as to exclude them from having a standard of living considered acceptable in the society in which they live.

According to social inclusion Poverty can be seen in areas where People are living in poverty if their income and resources (material, cultural and social) are so inadequate as to exclude them from having a standard of living which is regarded as acceptable by Irish society generally. As a result of inadequate income and resources people may be excluded and marginalized from participating in activities which are considered the norm for other people in society.

Poverty' indicator identifies all those (households or people) who fall below a certain income threshold, which in the EU has been set at 60% of the median income. Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal parts, half of people having incomes above the median and half having incomes below the median. This measure is the best known and quoted indicator as it affords some comparisons with other countries. It does not, however, measure poverty as such, but rather the proportion of people below a certain income threshold who may be 'at risk of poverty'. Whether persons below the 60 per cent threshold are actually experiencing poverty will depend on a number of factors.

United Nations: Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

World Bank: Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.

Absolute poverty

Poverty is usually measured as either absolute or relative (the latter being actually an index of income inequality). Absolute poverty refers to a set standard which is consistent over time and between countries.

Copenhagen Declaration: Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to social services.The term 'absolute poverty' is sometimes synonymously referred to as 'extreme poverty.

For a few years starting 1990, The World Bank anchored absolute poverty line as $1 per day. This was revised in 1993, and through 2005, absolute poverty was $1.08 a day for all countries on a purchasing power parity basis, after adjusting for inflation to the 1993 U.S. dollar. In 2005, after extensive studies of cost of living across the world, The World Bank raised the measure for global poverty line to reflect the observed higher cost of living. Now, the World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than US$1.25 (PPP) per day, and moderate poverty as less than $2 or $5 a day (but note that a person or family with access to subsistence resources, e.g. subsistence farmers, may have a low cash income without a correspondingly low standard of living – they are not living "on" their cash income but using it as a top up). It estimates that "in 2001, 1.1 billion people had consumption levels below $1 a day and 2.7 billion lived on less than $2 a day. A dollar a day, in nations that do not use the U.S. dollar as currency, does not translate to living a day on the equivalent amount of local currency as determined by the exchange rate. Rather, it is determined by the purchasing power parity rate, which would look at how much local currency is needed to buy the same things that a dollar could buy in the United States. Usually, this would translate to less local currency than the exchange rate in poorer countries as the United States is a relatively more expensive country.

The poverty line threshold of $1.25 per day, as set by The World Bank, is controversial. Each nation has its own threshold for absolute poverty line; in the United States, for example, the absolute poverty line was US$15.15 per day in 2010 (US$22,000 per year for a family of four), while in India it was US$ 1.0 per day and in China the absolute poverty line was US$ 0.55 per day, each on PPP basis in 2010. These different poverty lines make data comparison between

each nation's official reports qualitatively difficult. Some scholars argue that The World Bank method sets the bar too high, others argue it is low. Still others suggest that poverty line misleads as it measures everyone below the poverty line the same, when in reality someone living on $1.2 per day is in a different state of poverty than someone living on $0.2 per day. In other words, the depth and intensity of poverty varies across the world and in any regional populations, and $1.25 per day poverty line and head counts are inadequate measures.

Relative poverty views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context, hence relative poverty is a measure of income inequality. Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. There are several other different income inequality metrics.

Relative poverty measures are used as official poverty rates in several developed countries. As such these poverty statistics measure inequality rather than material deprivation or hardship. The measurements are usually based on a person's yearly income and frequently take no account of total wealth. The main poverty line used in the OECD and the European Union is based on "economic distance", a level of income set at 60% of the median household income.

Other aspects

Economic aspects of poverty focus on material needs, typically including the necessities of daily living, such as food, clothing, shelter, or safe drinking water. Poverty in this sense may be understood as a condition in which a person or community is lacking in the basic needs for a minimum standard of well-being and life, particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income.

Analysis of social aspects of poverty links conditions of scarcity to aspects of the distribution of resources and power in a society and recognizes that poverty may be a function of the diminished "capability" of people to live the kinds of lives they value. The social aspects of poverty may include lack of access to information, education, health care, or political power.

Poverty levels are snapshot picture in time that omits the transitional dynamics between levels. Mobility statistics supply additional information about the fraction that leaves the poverty level. For example, one study finds that in a sixteen-year period (1975 to 1991 in the U.S.) only 5% of those in the lower fifth of the income level were still in that level, while 95% transitioned to a

higher income category. Poverty levels can remain the same while those who rise out of poverty are replaced by others. The transient poor and chronic poor differ in each society. In a nine-year period ending in 2005 for the U.S., 50% of the poorest quintile transitioned to a higher quintile.

Poverty may also be understood as an aspect of unequal social status and inequitable social relationships, experienced as social exclusion, dependency, and diminished capacity to participate, or to develop meaningful connections with other people in society. Such social exclusion can be minimized through strengthened connections with the mainstream, such as through the provision of relational care to those who are experiencing poverty.

Forms of poverty

Recently I have been reflecting on five forms of capital relational, physical, intellectual, and financial – and how they might be applied in my life. I wrote about that here, here, and here. Reflecting on mission in AMDs (Areas of Multiple Deprivation), I observe that there are five correlating forms of poverty: spiritual, relational, physical, intellectual, and financial. This is significant, because the problems facing AMDs are complex, and addressing any of them in isolation is unlikely to have sustainable impact. On the other hand, we who have been invested in by God - who is looking for a return on his investment - need to look to invest all five forms of capital in order to address all five forms of poverty. But different church traditions have tended to place an over-emphasis on particular forms, while

Relational poverty:

Relational poverty is on the increase in every part of our society. Inability or unwillingness to commit to long-term relationships (sexual partners, children, friends, employer/employee, or any other relationship) is evident among those of low and high income – though the things people put ahead of relationships may differ. But those of higher income have greater capacity to attempt to insulate themselves from the effects of relational poverty, for example by the growing dependence on paying strangers to raise our children for us. Trust, in wider society, is at a record low; suspicion of others – fear of youths, fear of pedophiles, fear of people of other ethnicity – at a record high. People in their 40s and 50s remember a childhood (i.e. not that long ago) where doors were left unlocked, and local shops provided not just commodities but social cohesion – or, 'community glue' – to neighborhoods (supermarkets provide commodities, perhaps more

efficiently, but cannot provide social cohesion: the catchment is too large and too loosely-tied for retailers to know customers – the same loss of community glue can be observed with larger churches that draw people from a wide area).

In my view, the nuclear family is as dysfunctional as the atomic family. The gospel must include rebuilding the extended family – that is, not only multi-generational but having a wider understanding of family than just our relatives, by blood or marriage, and including an economic dimension. Missioner effectiveness must be measured in terms of the church playing a role in rebuilding local community, not in terms of people 'coming to church.'

Physical poverty:

There tends to be a higher degree of visible addiction in AMDs, though in fact addiction of various forms is an increasing problem across our society, as we attempt to sate certain appetites and suppress others, without recognition of spiritual poverty. There certainly tends to be a higher degree of malnutrition, tied to intellectual poverty in regard to healthy eating, and the preparation of healthy food. Recent studies suggest a link between bottle-fed babies and childhood obesity. And smoking remains most prevalent among the poorest members of our society.

Intellectual poverty:

Intellectual poverty has a very obvious impact on both financial and physical poverty. But better education is not, in itself, an adequate answer to poverty, in particular spiritual and relational poverty: if it were, then the middle and upper classes would be less dysfunctional than the working classes, whereas they are just as dysfunctional, but in different ways. Nonetheless, investment in intellectual capital is an essential part of addressing poverty. Within AMDs we need to recognise that the failure of an overly-academic school education to equip people in practical skills (relational, physical), combined with a lack of sustained - sometimes, any - job-creation investment to connect to (financial), has resulted in a deeply **ingrained negative attitude towards learning.**

Financial poverty:

Clearly, financial poverty is most prevalent among the poor; though the rich have lived increasingly beyond their means they also enjoy the power to offload their debts on others. While recession hurts everyone, it will hurt those most responsible for recession the least addressing financial poverty is part of the gospel, and it must include partnership and redistribution of resources. However, this must not be done in such a way that creates dependency, and the resentment that follows dependency, by failing to involve ownership.

Basing on Women and International Development Individual Poverty is explained by individual circumstances and/or characteristics of poor people. Some examples are:, amount of education, skill, experience, intelligence, health, handicaps, age., work orientation, time horizon, culture of poverty, discrimination, together with race, sex, etc.

Aggregate There are two types of aggregate poverty theory: case and generic. There is no agreement on which is the correct explanation of most poverty.

1. Case. Add up all poverty explained by individual theories, and that is equal to total or aggregate poverty. In other words, according to case theories of poverty, individual and aggregate explanations are really the same. According to these theories, aggregate poverty is just the sum of individual poverty.

2. Generic. Poverty is explained by general, economy-wide problems, such as, inadequate non-poverty employment opportunities, inadequate overall demand (macro problems, macro policy), low national income (Less Developed Country).

If generic theories are correct, poverty is caused by one set of forces (general, economy-wide problems) but distributed according to individual theories.

Case vs. Generic Theories of Poverty.

Things we can do about poverty

1. If case theories are correct: Address the individual cause of poverty. For example, if poverty is caused by inadequate skills or education, then the solution is skill training or compensatory education. If poverty is caused by discrimination, then the solution is antidiscrimination policies.

2. If generic theories are correct: Improve the quantity and quality of jobs.

1. Remember that the things that cause poverty in case theories explain its distribution in generic theories. Because of this, both theories are consistent with the same facts (statistics). Therefore, it is very difficult, maybe impossible, to determine which is correct through direct test. According to different sources these are the different causes of poverty

Effects of poverty

Unfortunately, poverty becomes an obstacle to future success before a child is even born. Since poor women are more likely to be uninsured, they often wait to seek proper prenatal care. In addition, they may suffer from high blood pressure, diabetes, or other medical conditions that place their child at risk of premature birth. This often leads to physical and/or developmental delays that cause a child to lag behind his or her peers.

Even accounting for the problems associated with their mother's poor prenatal care, children in poverty have greater health concerns than their more affluent counterparts. For example, problems with asthma are more common among kids who live in older buildings with poor ventilation. Obesity is also significantly more common among poor children, since a diet rich in lean protein and fresh produce is typically too expensive for a low income family even with the assistance of food stamps.

Mental health is another area which is impacted by growing up in poverty. The stressful situations that often accompany poverty, such as divorce, death, job loss, or drug addiction, can create feelings of anxiety and depression that can last well into adulthood. Parents who are struggling to provide basic necessities are often unable to spend much quality time with their children, leading to low self esteem and lifelong difficulties forming strong relationships with

others. Spending large amounts of time in poor quality daycare, a situation which is much more common among children in poverty, can also have a negative impact on a child's emotional health.

2.2 The concept of population increase

Population increase. An increase in the number of people that reside in a country, state, county, or city. To determine whether there has been population growth, the following formula is used: (birth rate + immigration) - (death rate + emigration). Businesses and governmental bodies use this information to make determinations about investing in certain communities or regions.

Overpopulation, Can be seen as the situation of having large numbers of people with too few resources and too little space, is closely associated with poverty.

Overpopulation is a generally undesirable condition where an organism's numbers exceed the current carrying capacity of its habitat. The term often refers to the relationship between the human population and its environment, the Earth, or smaller geographical areas such as countries. Overpopulation can result from an increase in births, a decline in mortality rates, an increase in immigration, or an unsustainable biome and depletion of resources. It is possible for very sparsely populated areas to be overpopulated if the area has a meager or non-existent capability to sustain life (e.g. a desert).

The population has been growing continuously since the end of the Black Death, around the year 1400, although the most significant increase has been in the last 50 years, mainly due to medical advancements and increases in agricultural productivity. Although the rate of population growth has been declining since the 1980s, the United Nations has expressed concern on continued excessive population growth in sub-Saharan Africa. As of April 18, 2013 the world's human population is estimated to be 7.079 billion by the United States Census Bureau, and over 7 billion by the United Nations. Most contemporary estimates for the carrying capacity of the Earth under existing conditions are between 4 billion and 16 billion. Depending on which estimate is used, human overpopulation may or may not have already occurred. Nevertheless, the rapid recent increase in human population is causing some concern. The population is expected to reach between 8 and 10.5 billion between the year 2040 and 2050.[1] In May 2011, the United

Nations increased the medium variant projections to 9.3 billion for 2050 and 10.1 billion for 2100

The recent rapid increase in human population over the past three centuries has raised concerns that the planet may not be able to sustain present or larger numbers of inhabitants. The Inter Academy Panel Statement on Population Growth has stated that many environmental problems, such as rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, global warming, and pollution, are aggravated by the population expansion. Other problems associated with overpopulation include the increased demand for resources such as fresh water and food, starvation and malnutrition, consumption of natural resources faster than the rate of regeneration (such as fossil fuels), and a deterioration in living conditions. However, some believe that waste and over-consumption, especially by wealthy nations, is putting more strain on the environment than overpopulation.

2.2.1 Effects of population increase

Attempts to mitigate adverse effects associated with overpopulation have historically included limiting birth rates by educating people about family planning, increasing access to birth control and contraception, and imposing legal restrictions, such as China's one child policy. Extraterrestrial settlement and other technical solutions have been proposed as ways to mitigate overpopulation in the future this has been done to solve the following effects that has been major problem without expectation of in Iganga district Uganda

Global Distribution of Resources

Many experts agree that the legacy of colonialism accounts for much of the unequal distribution of resources in the world economy. In many developing countries, the problems of poverty are massive and pervasive.

High Standards of Living and Costs of Living

Because people in developed nations may have more wealth and resources than those in developing countries, their standard of living is also generally higher. Thus, people who have what would be considered adequate wealth and resources in developing countries may be considered poor in developed countries.

Inadequate Education and Employment Illiteracy and lack of education are common in poor countries Governments of developing countries often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas.

Environmental Degradation

In many parts of the world, environmental degradation—the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, bodies of water, soil, and forests—is an important cause of poverty.

Economic and Demographic Trends

Poverty in many developed countries can be linked to economic trends. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, most people in the United States experienced strong income growth.

Individual Responsibility and Welfare Dependency

There are differing beliefs about individual responsibility for poverty. Some people believe that poverty is a symptom of societal structure and that some proportion of any society inevitably will be poor.

Inadequate Education and Employment Illiteracy and lack of education are common in poor countries Governments of developing countries often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas.

Environmental Degradation In many parts of the world, environmental degradation the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, water bodies, soil, and forests is an important cause of poverty.

High Standards of Living and Costs of Living

Because people in developed nations may have more wealth and resources than those in developing countries, their standard of living is also generally higher. Thus, people who have what would be considered adequate wealth and resources in developing countries may be considered poor in developed countries.

Individual Responsibility and Welfare Dependency

There are differing beliefs about individual responsibility for poverty. Some people believe that poverty is a symptom of societal structure and that some proportion of any society inevitably will be poor.

2.3 Relationship between population increase and poverty eradication

Population increase acts as a catalyst for increased level of poverty, basing on Mitchell Group, population and per capita economic growth in Uganda. Uganda has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. Due to inherent demographic momentum, this growth will persist for some time to come. Theoretical considerations as well as strong empirical evidence suggest that the currently high population growth puts a considerable break on per capita growth prospects in Uganda.

It's kind of a channel of both population increase and poverty due to the fact that, having many children means more mouths to feed and that is seriously draining on the pocket. Unless one of your children somehow succeeds in life and turns around to support the entire family (which is unlikely), this situation is unlikely to pay off. Being poor also tends to cause people to have more kids. Being less educated, they do not see the problem hence not controlling it until the $ and time problem is in their face. Another reason is because poor families might want more kids to help support the family through work (though this is unlikely since the cost of a kid is probably going to be higher than his income).

It contributes significantly to low achievements in education, health, and poverty reduction and will make improvements in these areas very difficult. It may also be an important factor in the increase of inequality. If Uganda began a period of sustained fertility decline, the estimates reviewed would suggest medium term per capita growth rates by between 0.5-0.6 percentage points per year. Considering the favorable age structure dynamics such a fertility decline would generate, per capita growth could increase by between 1.5 and 3 percentage points. It could also significantly contribute to improvements in poverty, inequality, education, and health outcomes. The note emphasizes the importance of a concerted effort to promote female education (including progression, completion, and secondary education), female formal sector

employment, investments in reproductive and child health as well as family planning services, and government political leadership to promote smaller families.

Some believe that high fertility causes poverty and that lower fertility is the key to reducing poverty. At the end of the 18th century, Thomas Malthus and his followers argued that high fertility and poverty went hand in hand. Malthus himself, focusing on the impoverishing effects of scarce land and rising food prices, urged couples not to marry and have children unless they could afford to support them.2

One and one-half centuries later, when population growth rates in developing countries were accelerating as a result of high fertility and declining mortality, Malthus's successors (dubbed "neo-Malthusians") took another tack. They argued that because high birthrates create large numbers of children relative to the number of working adults, savings that might otherwise be invested in the country's infrastructure and development instead must be diverted to meeting the immediate food, health care, housing and education needs of growing numbers of children and adolescents. This prevents countries and families from making the longer-term investments needed to help lift them out of poverty.

Using this argument, neo-Malthusians played a key role during the 1960s and 1970s in efforts to mobilize the world's wealthy developed countries to provide financial aid to support government-administered family planning programs in developing countries. Through such international assistance policies, governments and nongovernmental organizations in developing countries with rapid rates of population growth received support that enabled them to develop or expand access to family planning services.3.

Recognizing that demographics have a dual impact on poverty (both on overall growth and on improvements in living standards for the poorest families) raises the question of whether high fertility is an obstacle to poverty reduction within households. For example, children in large families perform less well in school and less well on intelligence tests than do children from small families. When economic class is controlled for, the correlation is approximately halved, but remains significantly negative.15

Children in large families also tend to have poorer health and lower survival probabilities, and infants born less than 24 months after a sibling are less likely to survive than those born after a

longer interval. Furthermore, large family size seems to inhibit the physical development of children, possibly through lower-quality maternity care and poorer nutrition. Finally, links between family size and measures of parental welfare are less clear and vary over the life cycle; The report titled; "A Meta Analysis Of The Relationship Between Fertility And Development In Uganda" shows that Uganda's rapidly bulging population, caused by high fertility rate, is a major cause of poor social indicators in health, education, agriculture, environment and housing especially in urban areas.

Uganda's population has been growing at 3.2% since 1991, a situation that has not only placed the country among countries with the fastest growing populations but also one that has exerted immense pressure on the available fixed natural resources.

Uganda's high fertility rate of about 6.7 babies per woman, the report argues, is the engine behind the rapid increase in population growth. The latest state of Uganda's Population report released by the Population secretariat recently shows that Uganda has 33 million people with 1.2m million babies being born every year. With current trends in population growth, experts anticipate that Uganda's population will double in 2030, unless something dramatic is done to slow down population growth. But the report notes that Uganda has experienced one of the lowest gains in the quality of wellbeing - a situation largely attributed to high fertility and population growth rates among other factors such as corruption and failed social policies.

The report argues that high population growth has trapped millions of people in poverty because it feeds the vicious cycle of dependence which undermines savings and investment required to move social and economic development forward.

"It is now agreed that no amount of social development can be expected if economic growth is slow in the face of ever expanding population because of the high dependence burden," adds the report: "This population requires investments in largely life sustaining but non-growth investments notably in education, health care and housing. High fertility also has a negative effect on the quality of the environment in that it leads to environmental degradation."

Besides the apparent supportive stance by officials that favors population growth, the report also notes that the matters are being made worse by government's inappropriate prioritization in its spending that has over the years disfavored agriculture and health, unrelenting corruption and

social political factors that have held millions of people trapped in poverty especially in northern Uganda and Karamoja region.

"There is evidence to suggest that poorer households are generally larger in size. This is attributed to the fact that the age structure of large households is skewed towards younger ages. There is also evidence suggesting that the per capita output and income of larger households is low because of low per capita and ineffective utilization of capital due to the young age structure.

The report further draws parallels between higher incidences of poverty in rural areas to their relatively larger family size as compared to urban areas. Larger families in rural areas are seen as a form of insurance against famine and old age, but instead exacerbate the problem by not only funning the fires of population growth, they exert pressure on fixed resources in addition to limiting the opportunities for growth.

The Population Reference Bureau - a leading institution on population issues based in Washington DC also argues that high population growth versus slow economic growth in most of Sub-Saharan Africa is a drag on development. The race between population growth and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa is one of the great dramas of the modern world. High rates of population increase and slow-growing or stagnating economies throughout much of the region have thwarted modernization and development efforts" concludes PRB.

Women empowerment critical

The report argues that empowerment of women especially through education, employment and participation in economic decision making at the household and national levels is a necessary step in reducing fertility and hence population growth in Uganda.

Another report on Malaria burden in Uganda - the Malaria Indicator Survey 2009, released by the Ministry of Health this week adds more weight to the fact that larger families and low levels of education especially among women are associated with poor health and hence poverty.

The Malaria survey further shows that prevalence of malaria especially among children under five, years decreases with the higher the level of education of the mother plus her well being or wealth.

Although the government has made strides in empowering women through education and political representation, the failure by a large number of girls to complete let alone attain tertiary education has been found to have zero impact on reducing fertility.

"As expected, there is no difference in the fertility of women without education and those who completed primary education. UPE should therefore not be expected to contribute to fertility decline in Uganda," the report concludes.

The report lays out six broad strategic areas that need to address the poverty situation in Uganda. These include; addressing the causes of high fertility among women by increasing choice of reproductive health services, increasing the number of women in tertiary education.

Basing on above report, The researchers' academic view is that gender empowerment can determine the size of population increase which has great impact on poverty eradication this because whenever women get involved in productive work it gives them no time to stay home and playing sex which in long run create less time for producing children hence creating more ability to reduce poverty in their house hold.

This shows that the fertility of women do not have so much impact on population increase which may help in poverty eradication basing on the fact time may not be there and they cannot be forced to have big number of children that they do not want because their capacity in discussion making have increased. Hence this can help them to settle and decide how many children they should have, however this can be passable if education of both sex is considered.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains and describes how the research will be carried out. It focuses on the research design, target population, sampled population, sample size data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The researcher has used quantitative ands qualitative approaches in data collection, because it will be more accurate in terms of data collection and yet again more reliable in terms of research results. This means that qualitative research design will be used for expressing the getting information from the local community during the study which will be easily be expressed in words.

3.2 Sampling procedure.

The sample population was comprised of local group discussion because they are the first subjected people on high producing character that has increased their family size and finely to the whole country and local civil society organization because they are also part of the community who are helping to lift their life. Interview and group discussion will therefore be used because it enables the researcher to fairly represent.

3.3 Sample size.

The target population was comprised of 204 local people like Iganga women groups, Nakalama youth group and village meetings that are organized are by their local civil society organization like these that empower people's income capacity and from the office community development officer (CDO) at the sub-county

3.4 Data collection methods

The researcher has obtained data from the field using the following important instruments:

3.4. 1 Questionnaires

These are inter-related questions designed by the researcher and have been given to the respondents in order to fill in data/information. Here, self-administered questionnaires will be employed to local civil societies and (CDO) containing both open-ended and close-ended question. This will be used to reduce costs of movement and because the researcher is dealing with semi literate people who have the capacity of filling the forms.

3.4.2 Interviews

Here the researcher has conducted face-to-face, interactions, make conversations between the interviewee and the interviewer with the sole aim of soliciting data. The researcher will use formal interviews. This will enable the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduce resistance and also obtain personal information from the respondents since it will include even illiterate people at the local community

3.4.3 Observation

The researcher employed this technique to obtain the relevant data, it is important because the researcher becomes part of the study groups. It will also enable her to capture, create confidential environment to people and find out the validity of the information being given and also explore important events and situations.

3.5 Data processing and analysis

Several methods have been employed in processing the raw data from the field.

These included editing, classification, tabulation, and because it is going to base on qualitative approach. These will be done after data collection to make it meaningful.

3.6 Validity and reliability of the instruments.

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher administered questionnaires to the various officials, specialized supervisor assisted in analyzing data and records at sub-county level which were legally conducted had been consulted. This was for the case of questionnaire research instrument.

3. 7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Although this study has achieved its objectives, several limitations exist with regard to sampling, instrument used and research design;

(a) The researcher found it difficult to meet some civil society managers and other sub-county officials who were in workshops and some local groups doing responsibilities.

(b) The researcher also found it hard for some resident who were not ready or confident to give out their information which hinder the researcher to reach on some facts.

(b) It was very difficult to get information from officials who were difficult to give the required information to the researcher because of their official privacy.

(c) The time frame also was too limited to allow the researcher gather meaningful data and make realistic conclusions.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter analyses, interprets and discusses research findings. Aim was to examine the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household. The study examines the relationship between independent variable (population increase) and the dependent variable (poverty eradication). These variables are: the impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district. To examine, the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

4.0.1 Finding on population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

Table 1 shows finding from background of respondents who participated in questionnaire process.

4.1.1 The age of the respondents

The researcher used the table to show the age of the participated in the questionnaires seen below.

Table 1 showing the age bracket of respondents

Age	No. of respondents
Between 18-27	80
Between 38-49	90
Between 50+	20
Not sure	14
Total	204

Source primary data

Most of the respondents in the questionnaire were the people aged between 38-49 followed by these one who did not know or were no ready to reveal their age to the researcher. People between 18-27, were very few compared to the target population that the researcher selected and these one between 50+ ere somehow involved

This implied that it was of the working people between 38-49 with huge responsibility of meeting family basic needs that means that population increase is affecting their struggle for poverty eradication .

4.1.2 The sex of the respondent.

To show the gender of respondents, the researcher used the table as can be seen below

Table 2: showing the sex of the respondent

Gender	No. of respondents
Male	120
Female	84
Total	204

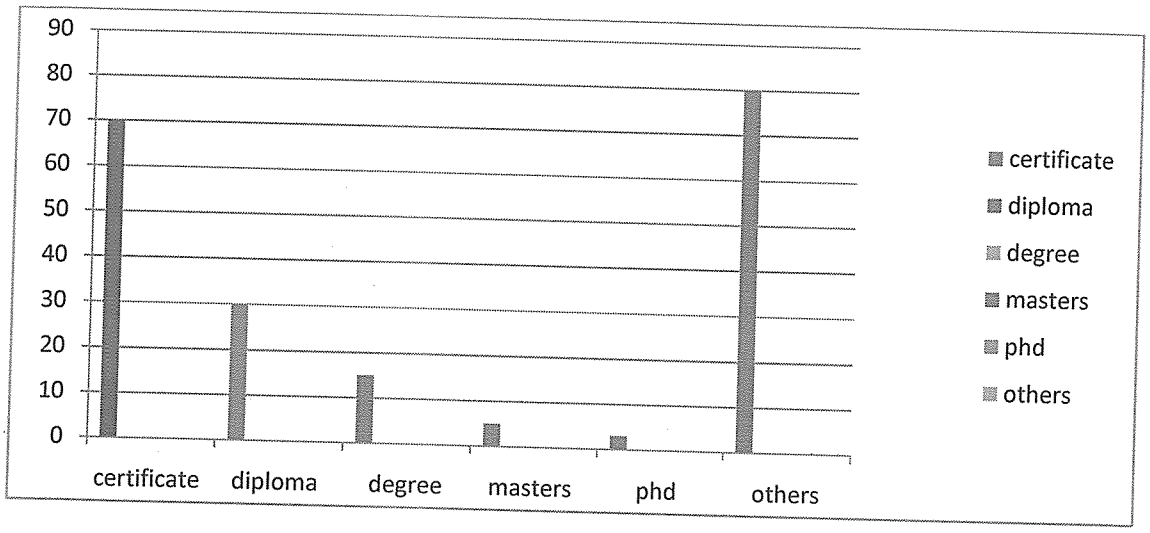
Source primary data

The table shows that male are the leading affected people in the population increase with total of 120 mean while female has 84 .this could be that men face a lot of responsibility like paying school fees feeding the family and other basic needs in the family that affect their investment and leading them to save less compared to female who same of them sit at home to wait for husband to brings food.

4.1.3 The education background of the respondent

To show the education level of respondents the researcher used a bar graph as can be seen below.

Figure 1: showing the education level of the respondents



Education level

The figure 1 above represents or shows how different respondents at different level of education are experiencing population size for this study that is population increase and how it affect their strangle of poverty eradication in Iganga district.

This graph indicates that people who have no any academic qualification that is to say others, are find it difficult to fight poverty because of the increasing population in their family household when the researcher tried to ask what might be the major cause of this increasing population most respondents in their interaction with the researcher? was that these people lack jobs to do that can make them busy which make them to think about sex all the time.

They were followed by those with certificate, diploma degree masters and lastly masters. what does this graph try to explain to us? is that the more qualification one has is the more reasoning on when to produce and how many children they should have as a family. Hence increasing their ability to reduce on poverty.

4.2.1 The relationship between population increases on poverty eradication in Iganga district

Reiteration of hypothesis number one "There will be a relationship between population increases on poverty eradication." To test this hypothesis the researcher used table and graph to examine the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household,

between the independent and dependent variables, organization that educate people about population increase and obstacle of population increase organization face to alleviate poverty?

Table 3 showing the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household and number of organization educating people about population increase

lo. of respondents roblems of opulation increase at limits poverty adication	Total No. of respondents with Strongly Agree	Total No. of respondents with Agree	Total No. of respondents with Not sure	Total No. of respondents with Disagree	Total No. of respondents with Strongly disagree
rganizations are fected by opulation increase alleviate poverty.		10	20	2	
rganization have me project of verty eradication.	0	2	8	20	10
or education is e population crease that lead k of fees in your nily.	20	9	1	10	1
ack of enough ources like land ngs poverty.	3	4	6	1	4
cause of ngestion in health ter that is why is onge poverty ple.	2	4	0	1	6
employment in district causes ulation size	10	7	4	2	9
or housing is due population ease in the ilies.	9	6	2	4	8

Source primary data

According to the table 3 above 10 respondents agreed that Organization are affected by population increase to alleviate poverty.20 of of the respondents were sure of whether there are affefected or not and 2 of them disagreed that they are not affected , This table is still showing

the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household by analyzing their negative impacts to the people of Iganga district and showing the attitude of organization in poverty eradication to various people on the targeted number of 204.

29 out of 204 targeted population agreed that poor education due lack of fees is among the major problems facing family house hold to reduce poverty this could be due high number of children that are looking for fees

Unemployment due few industries compared to population size is 17 of respondents who agreed ,4 were not sure about it and 11 disagreed followed by Poor housing due lack of enough investment left by the house hold due over expenditure on other basic needs like food. This is followed by Lack of enough resources like land due increasing pressure by increasing population amount to 6 who agreed and 7 disagreed and lastly Congestion in health center which makes their health poor amounting to 6 respondents who agreed and 7 who disagreed hence making it hard for them to get involved in economic activities

Table4 showing the challenges in population control to overcome poverty.

Challenges of population control to overcome poverty	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Not sure**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
Because Gender inequality (low women position) limits population control.	22	10	34	14	1
Cultural rigidities like early marriage affects population control	42	4	5	10	2
Poor attitudes towards family planning methods affects population control	4	2	9	13	0
Because of Unemployment which creates idleness affects population control.	3	2	3	2	0
Polygamous families have an impact on population increase.	3	3	0	4	3

Source; primary data

The above table 4 shows that 34 respondents agreed that Gender inequality (low women position) is the most challenge of population control 34 again were not sure and 24 disagreed. followed by 6 who agreed and 7 respondents disagreed that Polygamous family due to the fact each women in the family need to produce, 46 respondents agreed and 12 disagreed that Cultural

rigidities of people who think that the more they produce is the more they get rich, Poor attitude towards family planning methods this is due to side effect of it and lack of money and Unemployment creating idleness which make them to think about sex any time.

Table 5 showing Mechanisms to encounter challenges in population increase

Mechanisms to encounter challenges in population increase	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Not sure**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
Free family planning can reduce population increase.	23	2	0	10	15
Income generating project reduce population increase.	6	4	5	4	8
If monogamous families are encouraged population increase can be reduced.	34	5	9	1	3
Women empowerment activities reduces population increase.	27	19	14	10	4

Source; primary data

The above table shows that 34 agreed and 35diagreed that there is organization which are trying to reduce poverty being affected by population increase amounting to almost the Mechanisms to encounter challenges in population increase 46 agreed,14 are not sour and 14 disagreed that Women empowerment activities is the most believed way through which challenges of population increase can be reduced followed by 25 respondents who agreed and still 25

disagreed plus non who not sour that Free family planning service however Income generating project has not been seen something that can work.

4.2 DISCUSSION

The intention of this investigation was to answer the following questions: What are the problems of population increases at family household to overcome poverty? What are the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication? What are the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district?

4.2.1 FINDINGS

According to tables and graphs above125 respondents agreed that there is problems of population increases on family household to overcome poverty were by 120 are male and 84 were female 134 respondents showed that there are challenges of population increase to reduce poverty 70 respondents disagreed by saying there are no challenges of population increase to reduce poverty who concluded by saying that the high burdens like school fees and other basic needs like food. This leaves them with no saving for feature investment hence this making it hard for these people to overcome poverty.

4.3.2 Findings with regard to what are the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication

The the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication This finding supports previous findings In May 2011, the United Nations increased the medium variant projections to 9.3 billion for 2050 and 10.1 billion for 2100

The recent rapid increase in human population over the past three centuries has raised concerns that the planet may not be able to sustain present or larger numbers of inhabitants. The Inter Academy Panel Statement on Population Growth has stated that many environmental problems, such as rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, global warming, and pollution, are aggravated by the population expansion. Other problems associated with overpopulation include the increased demand for resources such as fresh water and food, starvation and malnutrition, consumption of natural resources faster than the rate of regeneration (such as fossil fuels), and a

deterioration in living conditions. However, some believe that waste and over-consumption, especially by wealthy nations, is putting more strain on the environment than overpopulation.

4.2.3 Findings with regard to what are the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

The finding has revealed that population increase has many challenges on poverty eradication which exist in this study as can be Inadequate Education and Employment Illiteracy and lack of education are common in poor sub counties Governments of developing countries often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas. Environmental Degradation In many parts of the Iganga, environmental degradation the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, bodies of water, soil, and forests are an important cause of poverty. Economic and Demographic Trends Poverty in many developed countries can be linked to economic trends. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, most people in the United States experienced strong income growth. Individual Responsibility and Welfare Dependency There are differing beliefs about individual responsibility for poverty. Some people believe that poverty is a symptom of societal structure and that some proportion of any society inevitably will be poor.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter contains the following summary, recommendations, limitations and conclusion

5.1 SUMMARY

5.1.1 The problem

The problem, which the research project, to start inquiry was as a result of the researcher's concern that was raised by most news media in Uganda like NTV, news papers indicating that the most poor people are from eastern part of Ugandan like increasing disease of jiggers the increasing domestic violence cases in the probation office Iganga district and most of them were as source of poverty. The following variables were manipulated in the research, that is, problems of population increases at family household, the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication

5.1.2 The aim of the study was to find out the relationship between, if any, between the Following variables:

(a) To examine the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household.

(b) To find out the impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

(c) To examine the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district

5.1.3 The following hypotheses were formulated:

(a) There will be problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household.

(b) There will be impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district.

(c) There will be challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district

5.1.4 Finding

Findings with regard what are the problems of population increases at family household to overcome poverty of population increases at family household to overcome poverty. This finding supports several respondents who concluded by showing that the high burdens like school fees. This leaves them with no saving for feature investment hence this making it hard for these people overcome poverty.

Findings with regard to what are the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication? The the impacts of population increase on poverty eradication This finding supports previous findings In May 2011, the United Nations increased the medium variant projections to 9.3 billion for 2050 and 10.1 billion for 2100

The recent rapid increase in human population over the past three centuries has raised concerns that the planet may not be able to sustain present or larger numbers of inhabitants. The Inter Academy Panel Statement on Population Growth has stated that many environmental problems, such as rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, global warming, and pollution, are aggravated by the population expansion. Other problems associated with overpopulation include the increased demand for resources such as fresh water and food, starvation and malnutrition, consumption of natural resources faster than the rate of regeneration (such as fossil fuels), and a deterioration in living conditions. However, some believe that waste and over-consumption, especially by wealthy nations, is putting more strain on the environment than overpopulation.

Findings with regard to What are the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district? The finding has revealed that population increase has many challenges on poverty eradication which exist in this study as can be Inadequate Education and Employment Illiteracy and lack of education are common in poor countries Governments of developing countries often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas. Environmental Degradation In many parts of the world, environmental degradation—the deterioration of the natural environment, including the atmosphere, bodies of water, soil, and forests—is an important cause of poverty. Economic and Demographic Trends Poverty in many developed countries can be linked to economic trends. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, most people in the United States experienced strong income growth. Individual Responsibility and

Welfare Dependency There are differing beliefs about individual responsibility for poverty. Some people believe that poverty is a symptom of societal structure and that some proportion of any society inevitably will be poor.

5.2 Avenues for future Research

The following avenues was created for future research:

a) Studies on the influence of education level of people and population increase and haw can it affect poverty eradication. Have to be conducted. This to help people of Iganga district to know how useful education can be in poverty eradication.

(b) Research is needed on early marriage as a problem to solve for successfully poverty eradication in the deep villages of Uganda.

(c) The role of the religious believes n the population and poverty has to reveal and indicates some practices like polygamous marriage. To what extent does it affect people's investment due to the increasing burdens?

5.3 CONCLUSION

Basing research findings discussed in chapter four give an indication of the strange linkage between independent and dependent variables. To a large extent, the strange link between the problems of population increases at family household to overcome poverty and we should support our reasoning on both the Neo Malthusians and their critics who shared the same long-term goal of reducing poverty which were misled in thinking that their particular strategy would be the magic bullet. Family planning alone will not necessarily reduce poverty in developing countries, but neither will many of the present models of economic development.

On the other hand, a slower rate of population growth, combined with sound and equitable economic development and the reduction of gender inequality, appears increasingly likely to achieve that goal. While fertility decisions are a private matter, there is a role for public policy. In an increasing number of countries, public and private providers are enabling women to choose when and how many children they will have, by providing information and safe, effective means

of fertility regulation. In cases where the health system fails to do this or when there is an imbalance between the individual and the social costs of reproductive behaviors, public policy needs to address these failures by improving the information and regulatory environment. Additionally, when cost is an obstacle to effective fertility regulation by poor women, subsidizing services may be an appropriate approach.

Despite of the limitations the researcher came a cross, it did not stop the study to achieve its objective of examining the problems of population increase that limits poverty eradication on a family household, to find out the impact of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district, to examine the challenges of population increase on poverty eradication in Iganga district

While fertility decisions are a private matter, there is a role for public policy. In an increasing number of countries, public and private providers are enabling women to choose when and how many children they will have, by providing information and safe, effective means of fertility regulation. In cases where the health system fails to do this or when there is an imbalance between the individual and the social costs of reproductive behaviors, public policy needs to address these failures by improving the information and regulatory environment. Additionally, when cost is an obstacle to effective fertility regulation by poor women, subsidizing services may be an appropriate approach.

In some, fertility and family planning do matter for poverty reduction for poor households and for poor countries. They are not the only, or even the most important, factors in poverty reduction. The topic has been a controversial one, and critics have reacted to statements that exaggerate the links between fertility and poverty by minimizing or denying them. Thus, it is important that policymakers understand the new evidence supporting the view that lower fertility does contribute to poverty reduction, and that public policies that help poor people better manage their reproductive lives have societal as well as individual benefits.

5.4 Recommendations

On the basis of findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made:

5.4.1 Public policymakers should start by undoing existing policy induced distortions (for example, in limitations on the private provision of services) that undercut countries' capacities to realize the positive benefits of lower fertility and to avoid the negative effects of high fertility. Economic policies that may prevent poor women and their families from realizing the positive health and welfare benefits of safely controlling the number and spacing of pregnancies also must be revised.

5.4.2 Developing countries must give greater emphasis to eliminating or reducing gender inequality. Moreover, to be effective, program interventions must selectively address specific needs: reducing unwanted and poorly planned pregnancies; keeping girls in school; and supporting better employment and earnings opportunities for women. Microenterprise and credit programs targeted at poor women can be designed and implemented in ways that enhance their synergistic effects, by ensuring that women have control over the money they earn and that their information and education networks reach beyond the traditional boundaries and restrictions faced by poor women.

5.4.3 In Africa, social action programs targeted at poor households have simultaneously provided funding for family planning and reproductive health services and created paying jobs for women. An evaluation of one such program in Malawi found that it had directly improved women's reproductive health outcomes and had indirectly improved their status in the family, through its woman-focused educational, credit and employment initiatives.

REFERENCES

Bongaarts J. (2008), Fertility Transitions in Developing Countries: progress or stagnation, Studies in Family Planning,

, A. de Sherbinin and V. Dompka (eds.),(1986) Population Dynamics in a Rural Area of Tumkur District, Karnataka State," Water and Population Dynamics: Case Studies and Policy ImplicationsWashington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science, X.

R. Cassen (ed.) (1994), Population and Development: Old Debates, New Conclusions, Washington, DC: Overseas Development Council,

Vije Universiteit Amsterdam, (1997) Reflections on the 'Poverty Trap' Thesis, CREED Working Paper Series No. 12, London, UK: IIED and.

Cairo, 1994. Volume 1. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy United Nations. Population and Development. Program of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, 5-13 September

UNDP. Human Development Report (1998) New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. UNEP/CGIAR (1997). Mapping Indicators of Poverty in West Africa, Nairobi, Kenya:UNEP,.

UNICEF. (1994) State of the World's Children 1994, New York: Oxford University Press,

World Bank.(1998.) Assessing Aid: What Works, What Doesn't, and Why, Washington, DC:

Borrini-Feyerabend (1997.) Agarwal, Anil. "Poverty, Wealth and Environmental Degradation," in Beyond Fences:

Seeking Social Sustainability in Conservation, Vol. 2, G

Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN,

Barton, Thomas; Borrini-Feyerabend, Grazia; de Sherbinin, Alex; and Patrizio Warren.

Gland, Switzerland (1997) Our People, Our Resources: Supporting Rural Communities in Participatory Action

Research on Population Dynamics and the Local Environment, and Cambridge, UK: IUCN and UNFPA,.

Davis, Kingsley. "The Theory of Change and Response in Modern Demographic History," Population Index Vol. 29, No. 4, December 1963, pp. 345-366.

Sherbinin, Alex, (No. 1, March 1996):.De . "Human Security and Fertility: The Case of Haiti," Journal of

Environment and Development, Vol. 5

Robert. Plan and Conserve: A Source Book on Linking Population and Washington, DC (1998).Environmental Services in Communities.: Population Action International,

George Moffet, (1994): Critical Masses: The Global Population Challenge "[the world's population remained] capped by birth rates and death rates locked in a seemingly permanent equilibrium."

World Bank, World Development Report 2000/2001, Washington, DC: World Bank; and New York: Oxford University Press, 2000,

Malthus TR, An Essay on the Principle of Population, New York: W. W. Norton, 1976, p. 132.

Kelley AC, The population debate in historical perspective: revisionism revised, in: Birdsall N, Kelley AC and Sinding SW, eds., (2001).Population Matters: Demographic Change, Economic Growth, and Poverty in the Developing World, New York: Oxford University Press,

Simon JL, Population: The Ultimate Resource, Princeton, NJ, USA: Princeton University Press, 1981.

Johnson DG and Lee RD (1987)., Population Growth and Economic Development: Issues and Evidence, Madison, WI, USA: University of Wisconsin Press,

King EM, , (1995,) The effect of family size on family welfare: what do we know? in: Johnson DG and Lee RD, 1987, op. cit. (see reference 6); and Desai S, When are children from large families disadvantaged? Evidence from cross-national analyses, Population Studies.

Knodel J, Napaporn H and (1990) Werasit S, Family size and the education of children in the context of rapid fertility decline, Population and Development Review, ,

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear sir/Madam

I am **Mukembo Samuel** a third year student of Kampala international University pursuing a Bachelors degree in Development studies.

I am carrying out research on the topic: POPOLUTION INCREASE AND POVERTY ERADICATION IN THE COUNTRY CASE STUDY OF IGANGA DISTRICT.

This questionnaire is purely for academic purposes and the information will be kept confidential.

PART A; GENERAL INFORMATION

Job Designation (title).....

which NGO or government sector?.....

3. As a manager please state your work in reducing population increase and activity that you have carried out to eradicate poverty .....

4. For how long have you been working in Iganga district (Give the answer in years.....

5. Gender.

Male ☐ Female ☐

6. In which age bracket are you?

18-27 ☐ 38-49☐

50+ ☐ I do not no ☐

7. Education level

Certificate ☐ Degree ☐

Diploma ☐ Masters ☐

Others ☐ PhD ☐

PART B: relationship between population increase and poverty

Does your organization educate people about population increase?

YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE ☐

Is population increase of any obstacle in your organization to alleviate poverty?

YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE ☐

If yes, it provides the following problem of population increase to alleviate poverty in the district

(1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Strongly disagree) Tick the appropriate box.

Causes population increase to alleviate poverty	1	2	3	4	5
Poor education due lack of fees					
Lack of enough resources like land					
Congestion in health center					
Unemployment due few industries compared to population size					
Poor housing					

If there are any other ways in which problems of population increase in alleviating poverty in district, please mention them.

.....

.....

PART C: challenges in population control to overcome poverty.

From your own point of view, are the following, the challenges encountered in the population control to overcome poverty?

(1-Strongly Agree 2-Agree 3-Not sure 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree) Tick the appropriate box.

Challenges of population control to overcome poverty	1	2	3	4	5
Gender inequality(low women position)					
Cultural rigidities					
Poor attitude towards family planning methods					
Unemployment creating idleness					
Polygamous family					

If there are any other challenges, please mention them.

.....

.....

.....

Has your organization tried to put across some mechanisms to control challenges encountered in the population increase?

YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE ☐

6. If yes the following solutions have been appropriately applied to reduce on the challenges encountered in population increase.

(1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Strongly disagree) Tick the appropriate box.

Mechanisms to encounter challenges in population increase	1	2	3	4	5
Free family planning service					
Income generating project					
encouraging monogamous family					
Women empowerment activities					

If there are any other mechanisms your organisation use, please mention them.

.....

.....

.....

PART D: Impact of population increase on poverty .

Does population increase leads to poverty increase in your area (sub-county)?

YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT SURE ☐

7.If yes, in which way does it contribute to poverty increase?

(1-Strongly Agree, 2-Agree, 3-Not sure, 4-Disagree, 5-Strongly disagree) Tick the appropriate box.

	1	2	3	4	5
Increased burdens in family					
Struggle on the available land					
Low access to high education					

If any other, please specify.

.....

.....

.....

I am grateful for your co-operation

TIME FRAME

Time and activities diagram

ACTIVITIES	DURATION (MONTHS)				
	April 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	July 2013	Aug 2013
Pilot study					
Study analysis					
proposal design					
proposal development					
Submission of proposal for approval					
Final report writing and submission					

APPENDIX III

Estimated Research Budget

This is the estimate cost and expenses that the research expects to meet during the course of Research study.

Items	QTY	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
Stationery			
Ream of rule paper	2	12,000	24,000=
Pens	5	1,000	1,000=
Pencils	5	200	1,000=
Box files	1	4,500	4,500=
Note books	4	1,000	4,000=
Transport	Lump sum	Lump sum	90,000=
Preparing questionnaires interview guide			20,000=
Editing data, printing and binding		150,000	150,000=
Airtime		50,000	50,000=
Umbrella	1	5,000	5,000
Motivation and refreshment			60,000=
Miscellaneous		50,000	50,000=
TOTAL			459,500=