

**ROLE OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT ON COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT IN NDEMBA PARISH, RUBAGA
DIVISION, KAMPALA, CENTRAL
REGION, UGANDA**

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DECLARATION

I, **NAMATA CARLINE** declare that this dissertation is truly my original work and has never been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of a degree.

Signature  Date: 11th / 08 / 2017

APPROVAL

This research dissertation has been under my supervision and now is ready to be submitted with my approval as a University Supervisor.

Signature 

Date: 11/8/12

Mr. ACHODA DENNIS

Academic Supervisor

DEDICATION

I do dedicate this piece of work to my parents Nangozi Jesca and Late Mayanja Vicent, brothers, sisters and many friends. I will always appreciate all they have done, including my supervisor for helping me develop my dissertation.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
CHAPTER ONE.....	8
PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.0 Introduction	8
1.1 Background of the study	8
1.2 Problem statement	11
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	11
1.3.1 Main objective of the study.....	11
1.3.2 Specific objectives of the study	11
1.4 Research questions.....	12
1.5 Scope of the study.....	12
1.5.1 Geographical scope	12
1.5.2 Context scope.....	12
1.5.3 Time scope.....	12
1.6 Significance of the study	12
CHAPTER TWO.....	14
LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.0 Introduction	14
2.1 The factors that affects women’s emancipation towards social economic development in Amach Sub County.	14
2.2 The strategies to enable effective women’s emancipation towards social economic development.....	20
2.3 The relationship between gender equality and women’s emancipation.....	22

CHAPTER THREE	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
3.0 Introduction	24
3.1 Research Design	24
3.2 Study Population.....	24
3.3 Sample size.....	24
3.4 Sampling technique.....	25
3.5 Data Source	25
3.6 Data Collection Instruments	25
3.7 Validity of Research Instruments	26
3.8 Measurement of Variables	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.8 Reliability of research Instruments	26
3.9 Data processing and analysis.....	26
3.10 Ethical consideration.....	26
3.11 Limitations of the study and solution.....	26
CHAPTER FOUR	28
DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	28
4.0 Introduction	28
4.0.1 Respondents Rate.....	28
4.1 The demographic characteristic of the respondents.....	28
4.2.1 Enabling Women involve in Markets	31
4.4 The Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation	38
CHAPTER FIVE	43
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
5.0 Introduction	43
5.1 Summary of the findings.....	43
5.1.1 The demographic characteristic of the respondents	43
5.1.4 The Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation	47
5.2 Conclusions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3 Recommendations	49

REFERENCES.....	51
APPENDICES.....	53
APPENDIX I QUESTIONNAIRES.....	53
WORK PLAN.....	56
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE.....	56
BUDGET (THE PROPOSED BUDGET)	57

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This research chapter considered the background of the study, the statement of problem, the research objectives, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, as well as the research objectives.

1.1 Background of the Study

The nineteenth century, a time of far-reaching cultural, political, and socio-economic transformation in Europe, brought about fundamental changes in the role of women. Women achieved this by fighting for their rights in the legal, economic, and political spheres. In the various parts of Europe, this process went forward at a different pace and followed different patterns. Most historical research up to now has ignored this diversity, preferring to focus on women's emancipation movements in major western European countries such as Britain and France. The present volume provides a broader context to the movement by including countries both large and small from all regions of Europe. Fourteen historians, all of them specialists in women's history, examine the origins and development of women's emancipation movements in their respective areas of expertise. Tierney, Helen (1999).

Starting in the late 18th century, and throughout the 19th century, rights, as a concept and claim, gained increasing political, social, and philosophical importance in Europe. Movements emerged which demanded freedom of religion, the abolition of slavery, rights for women, rights for those who did not own property, and universal suffrage. In the late 18th century the question of women's rights became central to political debates in both France and Britain. Blundell, Sue (1995). At the time some of the greatest thinkers of the Enlightenment, who defended democratic principles of equality and challenged notions that a privileged few should rule over the vast majority of the population, believed that these principles should be applied only to their own gender and their own race. The philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau, for example, thought that it was the order of nature for woman to obey men. He wrote "Women do wrong to complain

of the inequality of man-made laws" and claimed that "when she tries to usurp our rights, she is our inferior".

In the earliest period of the Roman Republic, a bride passed from her father's control into the "hand" (*manus*) of her husband. She then became subject to her husband's *potestas*, though to a lesser degree than their children. This archaic form of *manus* marriage was largely abandoned by the time of Julius Caesar, when a woman remained under her father's authority by law even when she moved into her husband's home. This arrangement was one of the factors in the independence Roman women enjoyed relative to those of many other ancient cultures and up to the modern period: although she had to answer to her father in legal matters, she was free of his direct scrutiny in her daily life, and her husband had no legal power over her. When her father died, she became legally emancipated. A married woman retained ownership of any property she brought into the marriage. Although it was a point of pride to be a "one-man woman" (*univira*) who had married only once, there was little stigma attached neither to divorce, nor to speedy remarriage after the loss of a husband through death or divorce. Under classical Roman law, a husband had no right to abuse his wife physically or compel her to have sex. Wife beating was sufficient grounds for divorce or other legal action against the husband (Gerhard, Ute, 2001).

In South African women - as elsewhere - remain burdened by gender bias, unequal education opportunities and unemployment. As if that's not enough, too many of them are raising children on their own and are over-dependent on the social welfare system. Though gender discrimination was erased from our constitution, it is nevertheless still a stark and ugly reality for the 51.4% of women who make up South Africa's population of 51.8million. Releasing the report "Gender Statistics in South Africa, 2011", Statistics SA's statistician-general, Pali Lehohla, said: "Women experience far higher unemployment, [and] they experience a far lower participation rate [in the economy than men]. (Ratnapala, Suri, 2009).

According to Lehohla's report, 32.4% of South Africans, most of them women subsist under the poverty line of R305 a month. Many women have probably never heard the phrase "the glass ceiling" that is so glibly used in corporate talk. And, even if they have, their chances of joining a JSE-listed company's workforce are slim. That's because the unemployment rate for women is 2.9% higher than the 24.9% national average. Men - black and white - are more likely to be

employed than women. And black women are the least employed people in the country (Colish, Marcia L., 1990).

The figures indicate that 72.6% of white men, 56.1% of white women, 42.8% of black men and 30.8% of black women, are employed. Creating a stable, forward-looking education system and sustained employment are two of the most pressing concerns for South Africa. We can happily refer to the numerous pieces of legislation that have freed women from being second-class citizens. But real emancipation of women can only be achieved when they have the same rights and access to economic freedom as men (Blundell Sue, 1995).

In Uganda, Women face a wide range of challenges including discrimination, low social status, lack of economic self sufficiency, and greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection. In Uganda, as in many African countries, gender discrimination means that women must submit to an overall lower social status than men. For many women, this reduces their power to act independently, become educated, avoid poverty, and/or escape reliance upon abusive men. Many girls and young women become coerced into sex or can be obliged to trade sex for economic survival. It is common for girls to become sexually active at a much younger age than men, causing the rise of HIV/AIDS to become even more pronounced. Older men are breaking long-established social customs and choosing younger and younger girls to become their sexual partner in order to avoid catching HIV. In doing so, these men are in fact infecting them with HIV. In some districts, HIV prevalence among 13–19 year old girls is at least 10 times higher than in males of the same age (Robinson, Eric W., 2004).

Much development work in Uganda is geared towards promoting gender equality and relieving women of the hardships relating to their position in society. Along with these, FSD trains women of all ages in job skills and microenterprise creation and development. Through these programs, women have the opportunity to acquire micro-loans and build their own business ventures, thus allowing for greater economic independence. Your work in supporting any of our empowerment programs will put you in direct contact with the challenging struggle to secure equality and opportunity for women (Gerhard, Ute, 2001).

1.2 Problem Statement

The emancipation movement for women in the world suffered badly owing to their misconceived notions of liberty. They failed to recognize the emotional relationship between a man and a woman. While there has been some progress over the last decade, much more needs to be done. Women continue to face discrimination across economic, social and political spheres and entrenched gender disparities remain a major driver of poverty. There is also danger of a backlash against the advances made thus far. The pursuit of women's empowerment is applicable to all countries. Each woman and girl experiences discrimination differently, but there are also shared realities and barriers. In number of country has gender equality yet been achieved. The majority of the world's poorest people are women and girls. This, in itself, demonstrates the urgent need for a specific focus on women and girls in any new framework. Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters or rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources, education and social networks to support them. Economic crises tend to have a highly gendered impact. Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics and are therefore more likely to lose employment than men when there is a decline in consumption. It in this context that the researcher intends to carry out research on the role of women's empowerment on community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 Main objective of the study

The main objective of the study was to investigate the role of women's empowerment on community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

1.3.2 Specific objectives of the study

To assess the factors that affects women's empowerment towards community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

To identify the strategies that enables effective women's empowerment towards community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

To examine the relationship between gender roles and women's empowerment in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

1.4 Research questions

What are the factors that affect the community development through women's empowerment of in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District?

What are the strategies to enable effective community development through women's empowerment Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District?

What is the relationship between gender roles and women's empowerment Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.. This was because the area was composed of many households with both empowerment and un-empowered women which give diverse response as per their contribution towards the community development.

1.5.2 Context scope

The study investigated the role of women's empowerment on community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District.

1.5.3 Time scope

The study was carried out with in a period of three months from May to July 2014.

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of the study was the provision of knowledge and skills to the researcher and it allowed skills of doing research and came to know the relationship between variables which will be under study

Others researchers and scholars would use the study as literature review to investigate other parameters area of research in the future.

The study helped the general public to know how the organization relates the role of women's empowerment on community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala

District. The study intended to help the organization understudy to improve performance through good employee Retention.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter covered the review of related literature basing on the stated objectives of the study. It reviews what has been in place and compares it with the current trends in the topic researches for the former researchers.

2.1 The factors that affects women's empowerment towards community

2.1.1 Women's access to and control over Productive Resources

As mentioned earlier, women need to address their practical and strategic gender needs. The strategies that are employed demand resources hence access to and control over such resources is very vital if these needs are to be met. Agricultural production is one of the strategies that has been adopted by many countries globally especially in Sub Saharan Africa. Therefore, productive resources that foster social economic status need to be available to women in terms of accessibility and control to address their needs. However, it should be noted that access to resources does not imply control over them (Kabira, 1997) since the one in control might dominate in the decision making.

2.1.2 Access to and Control over Land

In line with women's empowerment in Social Economic development is control over decision making on land use which according to Elmendorf (2007) is the main source of livelihoods as well as power and status. Mutangadura (2004) emphasized the importance of land to women's economic empowerment. This is the case especially in countries that depend on Social Economic development for their livelihood and Sub Saharan African countries are not exceptional, to and control over land continues to be a major setback for women farmers which limit their ability to effectively practice sustainable agricultural development. The increase in value of land which has resulted into market oriented farming has put women at a disadvantage as men challenge women's rights to land even in matrilineal societies (Gray & Kevane, 1999). Women might sometimes lose access even to the land provided to them for food production (Lastarria - Cornhiel, 2006). Men have tended to dominate in making decisions about what to grow since

societies are constructed in such a way that they control economic activities in the household (Squire, 2003).

In line with involvement in decision making over land use is the differences in allocation of land rights. Kabeer (1995) attributed the differences in distribution of resources and responsibilities between men and women to society norms which guide the process. In most cases women might acquire some rights over land but the major challenge is ownership of the land (Gray & Kevane, 1999). However in terms of land ownership, Walker (2002) reported that only a small elite and professional or women with high economic status have secured rights through ownership of land and are able to influence decisions. This notion was supported by Chudgar (2010) stressing that women's education level and income may all be used as measures of bargaining power. Therefore as suggested by Patkar (1995), investing in education for women would change the nature and forces that marginalize women in terms of control over productive resources and services.

In Sub Saharan Africa, as reported by Walker (2002) and Gray & Kevane (1999), women acquire rights to land through their membership in households especially through marriage as kins. This generally means that these rights might be revoked in cases of divorce or sometimes widowhood (Gray & Kevane, 1999) as some relatives resort to grabbing land since the women do not own the land. Ideally in patrilineal societies where women follow and live at the husbands' home are supposed to continue enjoying their rights to land even in the case of their husbands' death unless if they decide to remarry or sever ties with their marital land.

In terms of inheritance, generally most smallholder farmers in the Eastern and Southern Africa have land that is held under customary land tenure which are mostly patrilineal and patriarchal (Seeley, Grellier, & Barnett, 2004). Inheritance of land in most societies is determined by whether they are patrilineal or matrilineal. This system normally gives children heirs to the land from their parents. According to Davision (1993) inheritance in patrilineal societies is through the father's lineage whilst in matrilineal is through the mother's lineage. These systems have tended to give more authority to either men or women which then leave the other gender vulnerable in terms of access and control over land. However, in Malawi, though matrilineal

societies' ownership of land is by the women but authority is vested in the maternal Uncle (Mbaya, 2002). In line with gender needs, ownership of land is both a practical and strategic need since land apart from assisting them undertake their feminine roles, it gives them power in terms of decision making over its use (Taylor, 1999). Moser's framework also recognizes acquisition of legal rights over property where land is part of as meeting women's strategic gender needs (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 1999).

Access to and control over land also faces further challenges in the face of changes in land value. Gray & Kevane (1999) noted that the increase in value of land has led to men challenging women's rights to land even in the matrilineal systems. The trend has resulted into African women advocating for eradication of such customary land practices. In Uganda for instance, as reported by Tripp (2004), women have formed movements advocating for their rights to be able to inherit, purchase and own land in their own name rather than customary land tenure.

2.1.3 Access to and control over Inputs and Credit

Resource utilization is another essential aspect of Social Economic development besides having land rights or ownership. Gender inequalities influence the differences that exist between men and women in accessing inputs for land use despite being a challenge to both.. According to Moser's Framework, addressing the challenge of inputs to women entails meeting their practical needs since it does not challenge their subordinate nature (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 1999).

An opportunity to improve women's access to inputs is through provision of credit to women. Credit gives women the ability to expand their life choices especially where control over it is exercised hence empowering (Mehira, 1997).

However, control over credit is not a guarantee for increased incomes as other factors might also play a role (Mayoux, 2000). Kabeer (1995) noted that though it is essential to support women with credit but formal microfinance institutions have failed to reach these women. She attributes this to the mismatch between the norms and procedures of the bank and on the other hand women's needs and constraints. Furthermore, the complexity of the procedures requires some form of literacy which is lacking in majority of poor women (Milner, 2005).

According to Taylor (1999) loans that are procured by the household only addresses practical gender needs unlike those procured by women which strives to achieve both strategic and practical gender needs. This is so because loans to households especially those headed by men do little to challenge the structures that perpetuate gender inequalities in the household (Kabeer, 2000). Instances where women have registered success with the use of loans they obtain have been as a result of having autonomy or control over the credit and its use (Kabeer, 2000). On the other hand, Garikipati (2007) argued that women who have access to credit might not attain their needs but strengthen their households' ability to cope with vulnerability. This is so since the credit will enable them to address household needs that might not in any way be linked to their practical or strategic gender needs. Littlefield, Murdugh, & Hashemi (2003) noted that in some cases women who have obtained loans have been able to challenge gender inequalities.

The loans have enabled them to be recognized in the process of decision making as they possess power over the loan. Interestingly, these interventions have further marginalized women in some cases especially where men being the head of the house and the decision maker have tended to control the use of the credit obtained by the woman (Kabeer, 2000). In this case the credit is prone to abuse and the women still take the responsibility of repayment and struggle to source funds for credit repayment for fear of reprisals like shame in the community. Therefore as argued by Ashraf, Karlan, & Yin (2009), just increasing income support to women can further marginalize them but giving them control and property rights over the allocated support can contribute towards their empowerment.

2.1.4 Women and Markets

In line with land rights and use which is also crucial across the production chain is women's access and control over agricultural markets. Kabeer (2000) argued that the most effective way of increasing women's control over loans, public presence and self confidence is by enhancing their access to markets. Furthermore, FAO, IFAD, & World Bank (2009) noted that access to agricultural markets is very fundamental as it is source of income, assets and factors of production and consumption which are essential for sustainable livelihoods.

It is significant to recognize as they noted that lucrative markets are mostly accessed by those who have access to and control over capital, mobility and other social cultural freedoms. Efforts have been made to improve women's participation in market oriented farming at all levels. For instance, according to FAO, IFAD, & World Bank (2009), the sustainable livelihoods approach which is being popularized by the DFID promotes participation in lucrative markets by all stakeholders to which women are part of through enhancing access to and control of capital. The approach further addresses mobility and social cultural factors that limit participation of women as stakeholders.

Furthermore, in southern Africa, states in coordination with NGOs have promoted the integration of women into farmer organizations which eases logistical costs incurred when operating as an individual (Charman, 2008). The major challenges with markets as observed by Kabeer (1995) are difficulties in altering the internal dynamics of the market so that they are gender responsive due to rigidity of the market institutions.

2.1.5 Women and access to Extension Services

Effective resource utilization requires proper knowledge and skills amongst the women farmers. Women would be empowered in a dynamic process that involves developing their capacity to ably participate in the economic and non-economic livelihoods (Syed, 2010). Provision of extension services forms part of this process. Despite women contributing more than 50% (FAO, IFAD, & World Bank, 2009) of Social Economic development labour but access to extension services has been difficult in most areas. Several factors limit their participation in extension activities where they can gain knowledge and skills in improving agricultural productivity. Identification of needs or needs assessment to effectively provide these services has been a challenge on the practitioners as they fail to localize the frameworks for gender analysis (Porter & Smyth, 1998). In the event that these frameworks which are implemented in a participatory way are localized, indicators of empowerment can also be agreed locally (Mosedale, 2005). Participatory approaches in identification of needs have been found to counter preconceptions about the poor especially women if they are involved (Kabeer, 1995). Littlefield, Murdoch, & Hashemi (2003) argued that a programme designed appropriately can have a strong positive

effect on women's empowerment hence the need to be keen in identification of needs and indicators.

Another challenge with provision of extension services to women farmers is scheduling of these activities which does not take into account their reproductive roles and eventually affects their participation. (Kabira, 1997). In line with Moser's framework on gender needs, timing of extension meetings is a practical gender need as it helps women to fulfill their society prescribed obligations (Taylor, 1999). Therefore, indirectly men are targeted on the assumption that they will share the knowledge with their wives. This line of thinking was challenged by Basu, Narayan, & Ravallion (2002) that some literate members might deliberately conceal information to block benefits hence it is not obvious that the illiterate members will access the information. Therefore even contribution of other members in decision making pertaining to the subject might be limited due to inadequate information.

Besides timing of activities, Kabeer (1995) observed that most extension services are designed for broad generic categories of people increasing the possibility of ignoring the vulnerability of women. However, labor and time saving technologies have been developed to address the challenges that women face in some areas. Doss (2001) found that where technologies reduces women's challenges and increase their independence, benefits to them are substantial. Nevertheless, Quisumbing & Pandolfelli (2009) noted that women in some cases are reluctant to adopt these labour and time saving technologies even if they increase returns to their labour because they do not control the benefits in the event that women attend such activities, adoption is affected due to low levels of literacy among women hence to internalize the technologies is difficult. However, as argued by FAO, IFAD, & World Bank (2009), adoption of new technologies is also depended on availability of required assets to implement it, information sharing and access to productive resources. Women tend to have limited access and control over these resources hence accessibility to improved technologies is not guaranteed.

2.2 The strategies to enable effective women's empowerment towards community development.

There has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities, accompanied by concerns that the framework will be overloaded with 'special interests' like baubles on a Christmas tree. We argue that gender equality is better seen as a root system, on which the entire tree depends, rather than as a bauble.

Addressing other inequalities within the post 2015 framework, including income inequality, is seen as vital by GADN. However, this should be achieved by building on the work on gender equality rather than replacing the current focus. While it is vital to recognize the intersection between inequalities and the impact each has on the other, the causes and remedies for each will be different. Merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy. Moreover, fitting gender equality and women's empowerment as a target under a broader inequalities goal would be back-tracking on the existing commitment and send a clear but dangerous signal that the issue is no longer accorded as much priority, with a subsequent corresponding lack of resources and political commitment.

There are also proposals to mainstream gender equality across all other areas, without a specific gender goal. Proponents of this approach argue that the inclusion of a separate goal on gender serves to silo the issue. However, in our experience, and as discussed in this section, gender mainstreaming is essential, but not sufficient in this context. The absence of a standalone goal is likely to result in gender equality being treated as secondary to other development goals. Furthermore, promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial, and which fail to address some of the underlying causes of gender inequality that cut across all areas of development. The evidence from the experience of MDG3, outlined in the previous section, further supports this argument for a twin-track approach.

The universal nature of gender inequality adds weight to the argument for a standalone goal. At the Rio+20 Conference, member states agreed that the Sustainable Development Goals should be 'global in nature and universally applicable to all countries.'¹⁰⁶ The United Nations System

Task Team has called for post 2015 goals are: universal; sustainable; address inequality; in line with human rights.¹⁰⁷ Gender equality ticks all the boxes. Inequality between men and women is a problem relevant for every nation and therefore conducive to inclusion in a set of goals for which every government is responsible. Gender is a universal structural inequality which affects all peoples in all countries and is not confined to developing countries alone.¹⁰⁸ It cuts across other inequalities such as race, disability, age and sexuality and is always a key defining feature of economic inequality within countries. Each woman and girl experiences discrimination differently, but there are also shared realities and barriers. In no country has gender equality yet been achieved.

The dynamic development of competencies, with synergies across different domains, and with abilities or vulnerabilities at one point in time influencing children's development in later periods, has been documented in several Young Lives papers. Outes-Leon *et al.* (2010), for example, found that a child's feeling of being respected at the age of 8 years was strongly predictive of higher test scores for mathematics and reading at the age of 12. Similarly, using Young Lives data on Peru from 2002 and 2006, Sanchez (2009) reports a strongly significant impact of early childhood nutrition on later cognitive outcomes; this is, of course, a well-established result in the literature from a variety of contexts.

However, Young Lives research extends our knowledge of these processes, not only by confirming empirical findings of previous studies, but also by documenting them in entirely new contexts; while the link between child nutrition and later cognitive outcomes is now well established, recent work by Dercon and Sanchez (2011) also shows that a similar link exists between child nutrition and later psychosocial (no cognitive) outcomes, such as self-efficacy, self-esteem, and educational aspirations. Similarly, Helmers and Patnam (2011), extending the work of James Heckman and co-authors to developing countries, using Young Lives data from India, show that there is significant evidence of skills acquired at one stage of development influencing later cognitive skills and non-cognitive skill formation.

2.3 The relationship between gender roles and women's empowerment

Women's poverty is, in part, caused by gender inequality. The unequal distribution of income and control over resources (including property, assets and financial capital) between women and men, women's lack of decision-making power, the unequal distribution of household tasks, the care giving role assigned to women and girls, gender-based violence, and the constraints imposed on women's socio-economic mobility due to legal, cultural and labor market barriers, all act as contributory factors which cause and compound women's poverty.

Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters or rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources, education and social networks to support them. Economic crises tend to have a highly gendered impact. Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics and are therefore more likely to lose employment than men when there is a decline in consumption. It is estimated that the global financial crisis resulted in 16 million more unemployed women between 2007 and 2009 and that women were pushed into informal and unsafe jobs at a faster rate than men. Cuts in social spending hit women both as service users and as workers. There is also growing recognition that in times of economic crisis violence against women tends to increase.

Gender inequality also impacts on whether women can benefit from development interventions. A number of reviews of the MDGs over the past five years have noted that women are less likely to benefit from progress on the MDGs than men in some regions. For example, women may lack the resources, time or freedom of movement to travel long distances to access health, legal or social services due to the gendered nature of roles within the household or because they are intentionally restricted by their partners, families or society. Significantly, 64 percent of the MDGs for service-related goals are off track. New employment opportunities may also have little impact for women, as their caring and household responsibilities often limit them to part-time, low-paid and insecure work. Similarly, travel requirements and long working hours may restrict women's involvement in politics, as can violence. In fact, violence against women and girls has been shown to act as a particular barrier to tackling poverty and achieving development goals.

Over the past 15 years, there have been hard won gains on gender equality. Women are living longer and have more choices over how many children they have. Gender gaps in girls' enrolment in primary education have closed in almost all countries. There have also been

increases in women's participation in the labour market in almost every region of the world.⁴³ Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments ⁴⁴ and maternal mortality has more than halved since 1990. However, despite these developments, and as the statistics in subsequent chapters, progress is slow and uneven. Women continue to face discrimination across economic, social and political spheres and entrenched gender disparities remain a major driver of poverty.

In the current debates around the post-2015 framework, there appears to be a growing consensus that gender must be integrated across the any new framework. Broadly, there are two sets of debates: how to frame or organize the post 2015 framework; and what specific issues should be covered. Proposals on framing include the sustainable development goals as outlined in Rio+20, Jeffery Sachs' four big pillars, and proposals to focus more on human rights or equality.

Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes. For example, in July 2012, the UN Secretary-General recommended to the UN General Assembly that the goal of gender equality and the empowerment of women should feature prominently in the post-2015 development framework. This view has also been supported by the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda and the UK Government.

Advocates of a human rights approach also support this importance of women's rights. As a report by Action Aid, advocating a rights-based approach concludes, "Women's rights are central. Failure to address women's human rights will undermine efforts to eradicate poverty for both women and men." The full participation and empowerment of women has also been identified as crucial for the Social Development Goals.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of research design, the population and the sample size, the data collection methods, the research procedures, data analysis and presentation methods. As well as limitations and solutions respectively

3.1 Research Design

The research was a cross sectional survey design that involved quantitative and qualitative methods which was administered using questionnaires. The design was preferred because it was easy for the researcher to draw conclusion and the researcher easily base on the views of respondents to reach at conclusions and make recommendations.

3.2 Study Population

The study targeted Lokopo Sub County from which a sample comprising 20 male and 30 female will be selected so as to get accurate information. Then it was categorized into different sections including Local Council Leaders (30), Women Leaders (10) and others who were selected at random (10).

3.3 Sample size

Out of the total population of the study, the researcher selected a sample of 50 respondents who were got from a sample population of 63 to be got using the Kreng & Morgans 1972 table of determine sample size from a selected sample population. From which information was got.

Table 1: Categorization of the Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Community members	20	40
Politicians	10	20
Administrators	5	10
Religious leaders	5	10
NGOs	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

3.4. Sampling technique

The researcher used stratified sampling technique in which the sample population was divided into different strata (sub-population) such that the elements in each sub-population are of the same composition. Samples were then selected independently from each sub-population. Respondents were identified depending on their will and knowledge to participate in the exercise. This technique is preferred because it is easy to acquire clear and accurate information since the strata were comprise of people with different perceptions.

3.5 Data Source

The study was both primary and secondary data. Primary data collected from the field using questionnaires and interview guides while secondary data was collected from available published records such as textbooks, journals, magazines, manuals and internet.

3.6. Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used; interviews, questionnaires, and observation as methods of data collection in order to get information from respondents

3.6.1 Interviews:

Here the researcher gathered information through verbal interaction with the participants. Carrying out verbal interaction with the respondents would enhance and create conversation between the researcher and the respondent for the purpose of obtaining information. This method was further creating an explanatory atmosphere to obtain information.

3.6.2 Questionnaires

A written set of questions was given to respondents to record their answers as far as the topic is concerned. Questionnaires were paramount because the respondents were in position to answer according to what they think about that particular issue of concern. These questionnaires were used in order to gain more creative ideas as far as the research was concerned.

3.6.3 Observation

In this method, the researcher took initiative to observe what was really happening on the scene. In this method, direct information was obtained and the researcher took kin observation of what took place and draw clear recommendations. This method was helpful in a way that “what you saw is what you got”. In this case it was easy to come up with a conclusion.

3.7 Validity of Research Instruments

Validity measures whether the research truly measures that was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are. (Joppe, 2000). The validity of the study was tested as per the pilot study discussed below. The pre-testing of the both self administered questionnaires and face-to-face interview questionnaires were conducted at two guest houses randomly selected within Lira area.

3.8 Reliability of research Instruments

Joppe (2000) defines reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable.

3.9 Data processing and analysis

After data collection was done, the researcher analyzed the collected data and as well presented it using the frequency tables and percentages. This is because, these methods clearly illustrates the difference between responses.

3.10 Ethical consideration

After the proposal was approved by the supervisor, an introductory letter from the college principal was obtained. Permission was sought from relevant authorities such in the division and the relevant data departments. Utmost confidentiality and anonymity was ensured from the collected data since the data was strictly for academic purpose only.

3.11 Limitations of the study and solution

The main limitation to this study is time frame; the researcher faced a problem with time as the time table was not given enough time to do the research. However this was overcome by developing a personal time plan to follow in order to be in time with the school program

It was limited by funds as the researcher had no clear source of funds to do the research. However this was overcome by mobilizing funds from family members, relatives and friends

It was limited by transport to the study area of research. The place was very far and yet the researcher stays far so the researcher met other extra costs; however this was solved by hiring a motor cycle during changing of the vehicles on the way to place of study

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher presents the findings of the study, which were analyzed from the data obtained from the field as regards the effectiveness. The study was basically guided by three objectives and they are as follows;-

4.0.1 Respondents Rate

The study was comprised of 50 respondents who were selected from different levels basing on the grouping of the researcher. However from the research questionnaires distributive, 50 questionnaires were returned and out of these, All the 50 were filled. With this therefore the researcher used the 50 questionnaires to carry out the analysis of the findings.

4.1 The demographic characteristic of the respondents

4.1.1 Distribution of respondents by Gender

The researcher was interested in determining the gender of the respondents in order to examine the extent to which male and female got involved in the study. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below;-

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	23	46
Female	27	54
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in table 2 above showed that majority of the respondents were male indicated by 54 % out of the total number of respondents. The minority however were female because they were the minority of the workers interviewed. This was indicated by 46 % out of the total number of respondents. In advance the results showed that the research was dominated by female than male.

4.1.2 Distribution of respondents by age

Here the researcher wanted to determine the age of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given in advance. In this case therefore, the findings obtained were as demonstrated in the table below;-

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	13	26
31-40	25	50
45-60	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

From the findings in table 3 above, the dominant respondents were from age category 31-40. This was indicated by 50% of the total number of respondents followed by respondents from age category 20-30 with 26 % out of the total number of the respondents. The minority of the respondents however, were from age 45-60 with 24% out of the total number of respondents.

4.1.3 Distribution of the respondents by Level of education

The researcher was interested in determining the level of education of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by Level of education

Education level	Frequency	Percentages
Primary	05	10
Secondary	10	20
Bachelors	30	60
Masters	05	10
others	00	00
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that respondents with bachelors were the dominant respondents with 60% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents with master taking 20% followed by respondents with secondary level education with 20% and the minority on the other hand ha primary level of education with 10%. This showed a great extent to which the respondents were educated. In this matter therefore, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could read and interpret questionnaires as they were distributed.

4.1.4 Distribution of the respondents by work experience

The researcher was interested in determining the work experience of the respondents in order to identify the validity of the responses given. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by work experience

Work experience	Frequency	Percentages
Less than 1 year	08	16
1 -5 years	20	40
5-10 years	12	24
More than 10 years	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings from the research as represented in the table above indicated that majority of the respondents had at least spent 1-5 years working with the organization. This was indicated by 40% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents who had at least worked for 5 -10 years indicated by 24 % out of the total number of respondents. 16% has worked for less than 1 year while 20% respectively had also worked for 10 and above years. This showed that the responses were dominated by respondents who had work for 1-5 years.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by marital status

Education level	Frequency	Percentages
Single	07	14
Married	23	46
Divorced	09	18
Widow	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that respondents who were single were 14% out of the total number of respondents. Those who were married were 46% followed by respondents with secondary who were widows with 22% and the minority on the other had divorced with 18 %. This showed a great extent that respondents were educated. In this matter therefore, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could read and interpret questionnaires and other questions as asked and interviewed.

4.2 The factors that affects women empowerment towards community development in lira

The first objective was to establish the factors that affect women emancipation towards social economic development in lira. The information obtained was indicated as below;-

4.2.1 Enabling Women involve in community development activities

Here the respondents were asked to whether women empowerment means involving women in community development activities. The information obtained was indicated as below;-

Table 7: Enabling Women involve in community development activities

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	20
Agree	15	30
Not Sure	20	40
Disagree	05	10
Strongly Disagree	00	00
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in table 7 above indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure to whether empowerment enables women to get involved in community development activities. This was indicated by 40 % out of the total number of respondents this research sampled. These were followed respondents who agreed with 30 % followed by strongly agreed with 20 %. However, minority of the respondents disagreed with statements and totaled 10 % out of the total number of the respondents.

4.2.2 Enabling Women get access to Extension Services

Here the researcher wanted to determine whether women empowerment contributes to women get access to extension services. The findings were revealed as in table below;-

Table 8: Enabling Women get access to Extension Services

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	08	16
Agree	25	50
Not Sure	10	20
Disagree	05	10
Strongly Disagree	02	04
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table 8 above indicates that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that women empowerment enables women to gain and get access to extension services that provided by different service providers. This was indicated by 50% well an average out of the total number of the respondents followed by respondents who were not sure of the whether women can have positive outcomes if properly given access to such important services with 20%. 10% disagreed with the statement while 16% and 04% respectively strongly agreed and strongly disagreed with the statement.

4.2.3 Women access to and control over farm implements (Inputs) and Credit services

Here the respondents were asked whether women empowerment allows women to get access to and control over Inputs and Credit as in the table below;-

Table 9: Enabling women access to and control over Inputs and Credit

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	00	00
Agree	05	10
Not Sure	05	10
Disagree	20	40
Strongly Disagree	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

From the table above findings indicate that 40 % strongly disagreed, 40 disagreed, and 10% were not sure while 10% agreed. This showed that the responses were dominated by the respondents who gave their views those women emancipation Enables women to get access to and control over Inputs and Credit.

4.2.4 Women access to and Control over resources e.g. Land

Respondents were asked whether, women have access to and control over resources such as land as represented in the table below.

Table 10: Women get access to and Control over Land

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	20
Agree	20	40
Not Sure	07	14
Disagree	10	20
Strongly Disagree	03	06
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

From the findings, the results showed that 40% agreed with the statement that women have access to and control over resources such as land. 40% strongly agreed, 14% were not sure, 06% disagreed while 20 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who disagreed with the statement.

4.2.5: Getting access to resources needed to foster community development

Here the researcher asked a question about whether Getting access to resources needed to foster economic development. The findings were presented as in the table below:-

Table 11: Getting access to resources needed to foster economic development

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	05	10
Agree	05	10
Not Sure	16	32
Disagree	14	28
Strongly Disagree	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

The findings from the table 11 above indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure. This was indicated by 32% out of the total number of the respondents. 10% strongly agreed, 10% agreed, while 28% disagreed. This showed that, the responses were dominated by respondents who were not sure with the statement as it was stated by the respondents that getting access to resources needed to foster economic development

4.2.6 Women involvement in most community critical decision making

The intention of the researcher was to find out whether women empowerment allows women get involved in decision making.

Table 12: Women involvement in most community critical decision making

Response	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	22	44
Agree	15	30
Not Sure	10	20
Disagree	03	06
Strongly Disagree	00	00
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

From the findings it was indicated that majority, of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that women emancipation let women get involved in decision making. This was indicated by 44% out of the total number of the respondents. 30% agreed with the statement, 6% disagreed, while 20% were not sure. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who strongly agreed with the statement.

4.3. The strategies to enable effective women emancipation towards social economic development

The second objective was to establish the strategies to enable effective women emancipation towards social economic development. The findings from the study were as indicated as in the tables that follow.

4.3.1 There has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities

Here the researcher was interested in determining whether there has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities. The information got was presented as in the table below;-

Table 13: There has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	26.7
Agree	16	53.3
Not Sure	1	3.3
Disagree	3	10.0
Strongly Disagree	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data, July, 2017

Findings in table 13 above indicated that majority of the respondents that is 53.3 % out of the total number of respondents agreed with the statement that there has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities, 26.7% strongly agreed, minority that is 3.3% were not sure, while 10.0% disagreed with the statement. In this case therefore that research was dominated by the respondents who strongly agreed with the statement.

4.3.2 Merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy

The respondents were asked whether merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy. The findings obtained were indicated as in the table below:-

Table 14: Merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	11	36.7
Agree	9	30.0
Not Sure	5	16.7
Disagree	4	13.3
Strongly Disagree	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that, majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. This was indicated by 36.7 % out of the total number of respondents followed by 30% who also agreed with the statement. 16.7% out of the total number of the respondents were not sure while 13.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. On the other hand however 3.3% who were the minority of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy

4.3.3 Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.

With the statement above, the researcher wanted to find out whether Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.. Findings obtained were as indicated in the table below.

Table 15: Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	33.3
Agree	8	26.7
Not Sure	5	16.7
Disagree	6	20.0
Strongly Disagree	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that 33.3 % out of the total number of respondents agreed, 26.7 % agreed, 20 % disagreed, 16.7% were not sure while 3.3 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the research was dominated by respondents who strongly agreed with the statement that Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.

4.3.4 Development of competencies with synergies across different domains

Here the researcher was to determine the whether Development of competencies with synergies across different domains. The information obtained was indicated as in the table below;-

Table 16: Development of competencies with synergies across different domains

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	10.0
Agree	5	16.7
Not Sure	13	43.3
Disagree	6	20.0
Strongly Disagree	3	10.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table 16 above indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure whether Development of competencies with synergies across different domains. This was indicated by 43.3% obtained out of the total number of respondents, followed by respondents who disagreed with the statement with 20 % out of the total number of respondents. On the other hand however 10% strongly agreed, 16.7 agreed, and 10 % strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the respondents were not aware whether Development of competencies with synergies across different domains

4.3.5 New employment opportunities have impact for women

With the statement above, the researcher wanted to determine the extent to which new employment opportunities have impact for women. The information obtained was indicated as in table below;-

4.4 The Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation

The third objective was to determine the Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation. The information obtained is included as below;-

4.4.1 Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters

Here the researcher was interested in finding out whether Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters. The information obtained was in indicated in the table Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters.

Table 17 Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1	3.3
Agree	0	0.0
Not Sure	0	0.0
Disagree	14	46.7
Strongly Disagree	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that, majority of the respondents strong disagreed with the statement that Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters. This was indicated by 50% out of the total number of respondents, 46.7 % disagreed while minority of the respondents strongly agreed with only 3.3 % out of the total number of the respondents.

4.4.2 Rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources

Here the researcher determined whether HRIS has provided increased levels of useful information. The information obtained here was indicated as in the table below;-

Table 18: Rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	53.3
Agree	7	23.3
Not Sure	0	0.0
Disagree	5	16.7
Strongly Disagree	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources. This was indicated by 53.3 %

out of the total number of the respondents. These were followed by 23.3 % who agreed, then 16.7 disagreed and 6.7 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the respondents knew about the fact that rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources.

4.4.3 Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics

Respondents were asked whether Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics. The results obtained were as indicated below;-

Table 19: Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	5	16.7
Agree	17	56.7
Not Sure	6	20.0
Disagree	1	3.3
Strongly Disagree	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary Data, July, 2017

Findings in the table above indicated that 56.7 % agreed that they readily accept more work, 20% were not sure, 16.7% strongly agreed, while 3.3% and 3.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who agreed with the statement that Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics.

4.4.4 Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes.

Respondents were asked whether importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes. The results obtained were as indicated below;-

Table 19: Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	14	46.7
Agree	12	40.0
Not Sure	2	6.7
Disagree	2	6.7
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Total	30	100.0

Source: Primary data, July, 2017

From the findings, 46.7 % strongly agreed with the statement that Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes, 40% agreed 6.7% were not sure while 6.7 % respectively disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who agreed with the statement.

4.4.6 Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments

Here the researchers wanted to establish whether Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments. The information obtained was presented as in the table below

Table 20: Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	10.0
Agree	10	33.3
Not Sure	5	16.7
Disagree	3	10.0
Strongly Disagree	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0

Source Primary Data, July, 2017

From the findings in table 20 above, 10% strongly agreed with the statement that Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments, 33.3% agreed, 16.7 %were not sure, 10 %

disagreed while 30% strongly disagreed. This indicated that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher presents the findings of the study, which were analyzed from the data obtained from the field as regards the effectiveness. The study was basically guided by three objectives and they are as follows;-The study was comprised of 50 respondents who were selected from different levels basing on the grouping of the researcher. However from the research questionnaires distributive, 46 questionnaires were returned and out of these, 30 were filled and 16 were not filled. With this therefore the researcher used the 30 questionnaires to carry out the analysis of the findings.

5.1 Summary of the findings

5.1.1 The demographic characteristic of the respondents

The researcher was interested in determining the gender of the respondents in order to examine the extent to which male and female got involved in the study.

Findings in table 1 above showed that majority of the respondents were male indicated by 76.7 % out of the total number of respondents. The minority however were female because they were the minority of the workers interviewed. This was indicated by 23.3 % out of the total number of respondents. In advance the results showed that the research was dominated by male than female.

From the findings, the dominant respondents were from age category 31-40. This was indicated by 50% of the total number of respondents followed by respondents from age category 20-30 with 43.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. The minority of the respondents however, were from age 45-60 with 6.7% out of the total number of respondents.

Findings indicated that respondents with bachelors were the dominant respondents with 43.3% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents with master taking 33.3% followed by respondents with secondary level education with 20% and the minority on the other hand had primary level of education with 3.3 %. This showed a great extent to which the

respondents were educated. In this matter therefore, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could read and interpret questionnaires as they were distributed.

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents had at least spent 1-5 years working with the organization. This was indicated by 40% out of the total number of respondents'. These were followed by respondents who had at least worked for 5 -10 years indicated by 26.7 % out of the total number of respondents. 16.7 % has worked for less than 1 year while 16.7 % respectively had also worked for 10 and above years. This showed that the responses were dominated by respondents who had work for 1 – 5 years.

Findings indicated that respondents who were single were the dominant respondents with 43.3% out of the total number of respondents. These were followed by respondents who were married with 33.3% followed by respondents with secondary who were widows with 20% and the minority on the other had divorced with 3.3 %. This showed a great extent that respondents were educated. In this matter therefore, the responses were taken to be valid because the respondents could read and interpret questionnaires and other questions as asked and interviewed.

5.1.2 The factors that affect women emancipation towards social economic development in the sub county

The first objective was to establish the factors that affect women emancipation towards social economic development in lira. Findings it was indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure to whether emancipation enable Women to get involved in Markets. This was indicated by 40 % out of the total number of respondents. These were followed respondents who agreed with 26.7 % followed by strongly agreed with 23.3 %. However, minority of the respondents disagreed with statements and took 10 % out of the total number of the respondents.

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that women emancipation enable Women get access to Extension Services. This was indicated by 36% out of the total number of the respondents followed by respondents who were not sure of the weather Conflict can have positive outcomes if properly managed. 16.7% disagreed with the statement while 6.7 % and 6.7 % respectively strongly agreed and strongly disagreed with the statement.

Findings also indicated that 36.7 % strongly disagreed, 36.7 disagreed, and 23.3 % were not sure while 3.3 % agreed. This indicated that the responses were dominated by the respondents who gave their views those women emancipation Enables women to get access to and control over Inputs and Credit.

From the findings, the results showed that 33.3 % agreed with the statements that as Women get access to and Control over Land. 3.3% strongly agreed, 10% were not sure 33.3 % disagreed while 20 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who disagreed with the statement.

The findings also indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure. This was indicated by 56.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. 16.7 % strongly agreed, 16.7% agreed, while 13.3 % disagreed. This in advance showed that, the responses were dominated by respondents who were not sure with the statement as it was stated by the respondents that getting access to resources needed to foster economic development

From the findings it was indicated that majority, of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that women emancipation let women get involved in decision making. This was indicated by 73.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. 16.7 % agreed with the statement, 6.7 disagreed, while 3.3 were not sure. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who strongly agreed with the statement.

Findings indicated majority of the respondents disagreed with the statement that Provision of extension services. This was indicated by 36.7% out of the total number of the respondents. This was followed by respondents who were not sure about the statement indicated by 16.7 % strongly, 13.3 % agreed with the statement that women emancipation leads to provision of extension services

From the findings it was indicated that, majority of them were not sure over the statement that women emancipation enables building on the work on gender equality rather than replacing the current focus. This was indicated by 23.3% out of the total number of the respondents, 23.3 % respectively strongly agreed, 20 % disagreed, while 16.7 and 16.7 % respectively agreed and strongly disagreed.

From the findings, it was indicated that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that at the access to inputs is through provision of credit to women. This was indicated by 33.3 % out of the total number of respondents. In advance however, 20% were not sure, 20 % strongly disagreed, and 16.7 disagreed while 10 strongly agreed with the statement. This showed that the responses were dominated by the respondents who agreed with the statement.

Reference to the findings in the table above, Majority of the respondents, strongly agreed with the statement that the ability to create, apply and extend knowledge at our Organization has promoted the success of the organization. This was indicated by 60% out of the total number of respondents, 13.3 % agreed, 10 % were not sure while 3.3 % strongly disagreed with the statement.

5.1.3. The strategies to enable effective women emancipation towards social economic development

The second objective was to establish the strategies to enable effective women emancipation towards social economic development.

Findings in table 16 above indicated that majority of the respondents that is 53.3 % out of the total number of respondents agreed with the statement that there has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities, 26.7% strongly agreed, minority that is 3.3% were not sure, while 10.0% disagreed with the statement. In this case therefore that research was dominated by the respondents who strongly agreed with the statement.

Findings in the table above indicated that, majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. This was indicated by 36.7 % out of the total number of respondents followed by 30% who also agreed with the statement. 16.7% out of the total number of the respondents were not sure while 13.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. On the other hand however 3.3% who were the minority of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy

Findings indicated that 33.3 % out of the total number of respondents agreed, 26.7 % agreed, 20 % disagreed, 16.7% were not sure while 3.3 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the

research was dominated by respondents who strongly agreed with the statement that Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents were not sure whether Development of competencies with synergies across different domains. This was indicated by 43.3% obtained out of the total number of respondents, followed by respondents who disagreed with the statement with 20 % out of the total number of respondents. On the other hand however 10% strongly agreed, 16.7 agreed, and 10 % strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the respondents were not aware whether Development of competencies with synergies across different domains

5.1.4 The Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation

The third objective was to determine the Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation. From the Findings it was indicated that, majority of the respondents strong disagreed with the statement that Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters. This was indicated by 50% out of the total number of respondents, 46.7 % disagreed while minority of the respondents strongly agreed with only 3.3 % out of the total number of the respondents.

Findings indicated that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources. This was indicated by 53.3 % out of the total number of the respondents. These were followed by 23.3 % who agreed, then 16.7 disagreed and 6.7 % strongly disagreed. This indicated that the respondents knew about the fact that rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources.

Findings in indicated that 56.7 % agreed that they readily accept more work, 20% were not sure, 16.7% strongly agreed, while 3.3% and 3.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who agreed with the statement that Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics.

From the findings, 46.7 % strongly agreed with the statement that Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes, 40% agreed 6.7% were not sure while 6.7 % respectively disagreed with the statement. This indicated that the responses were dominated by respondents who agreed with the statement.

From the findings, it was stated that, majority of the respondents, strongly agreed with the statement, indicated by 70% out of the total number of the respondents, 20 % agreed, while 3.3 were not sure, 3.3 Disagreed, and 3.3 respectively strongly disagreed with the statement. This indicate that here the findings were dominated by respondents who agreed with the statement that Women's rights are now central.

From the findings in table 34 above, 10% strongly agreed with the statement that Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments, 33.3% agreed, 16.7 %were not sure, 10 % disagreed while 30% strongly disagreed. This indicated that majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments.

5.2 Conclusions

- Productive resources that foster social economic status need to be available to women in terms of accessibility and control to address their needs. However, it should be noted that access to resources does not imply control over them since the one in control might dominate in the decision making.
- Investing in education for women would change the nature and forces that marginalize women in terms of control over productive resources and services. In line with involvement in decision making over land use is the differences in allocation of land rights. The differences in distribution of resources and responsibilities between men and women to society norms which guide the process.
- Control over credit is not a guarantee for increased incomes as other factors might also play a role noted that though it is essential to support women with credit but formal microfinance institutions have failed to reach these women. She attributes this to the

mismatch between the norms and procedures of the bank and on the other hand women's needs and constraints. Furthermore, the complexity of the procedures requires some form of literacy which is lacking in majority of poor women.

5.3 Recommendations

- Addressing other inequalities within the post 2015 framework, including income inequality, however, this should be achieved by building on the work on gender equality rather than replacing the current focus. While it is vital to recognize the intersection between inequalities and the impact each has on the other, the causes and remedies for each will be different.
- Merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy. Moreover, fitting gender equality and women's empowerment as a target under a broader inequalities goal would be back-tracking on the existing commitment and send a clear but dangerous signal that the issue is no longer accorded as much priority, with a subsequent corresponding lack of resources and political commitment.
- There are also proposals to mainstream gender equality across all other areas, without a specific gender goal. Proponents of this approach argue that the inclusion of a separate goal on gender serves to silo the issue. However, in our experience, and as discussed in this section, gender mainstreaming is essential, but not sufficient in this context.
- The absence of a standalone goal is likely to result in gender equality being treated as secondary to other development goals. Furthermore, promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial, and which fail to address some of the underlying causes of gender inequality that cut across all areas of development. The evidence from the experience of MDG3, outlined in the previous section, further supports this argument for a twin-track approach.

- The dynamic development of competencies, with synergies across different domains, and with abilities or vulnerabilities at one point in time influencing children's development in later periods, has been documented in several Young Lives papers.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX I QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear Respondent,

Am a student at Kampala International university currently undertaking a research on the role of women's participation on the community development in Ndemba Parish, Rubaga Division, Kampala District. The study is in partial fulfillment of the academic requirements for Award of degree of Bachelor of social work and social administration. The questionnaire is purely for Academic purpose and the information provided shall be treated with utmost confidentiality. I kindly request you to spare a few minutes and fill this questionnaire as genuinely as possible.

Thank you.

GENERAL INFORMATION

(Please ticks in the appropriate box or space that best represents your opinion)

1. What is your Gender?

Male

Female

1 What is your age Group

Below 20

20-30 years

31-40 years

above 50 years

3 What is your level of Education?

O level

A level

Degree

Diploma

Masters

Others specify.....

4 How long have you worked with the organization?

Less than 1 year

1-2 years

3-4 years

above 5 years

5 What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Divorced

Widowed

Section B: the factors that affects women’s emancipation towards social economic development in lira

For each of the following from a to i, state whether you, Agree, “A”, Strongly Agree, “SA”, Not Sure, “NS”, Disagree, “DA”, Strongly Disagree, “SD”.

No	Factors that affects women’s emancipation towards social economic development.	A	SA	NS	DA	SDA
a.	Enabling Women involve in Markets					
b.	Enabling Women get access to Extension Services					
c.	Enabling women access to and control over Inputs and Credit					
d.	Women get access to and Control over Land					
e.	Getting access to resources needed to foster economic development					
f.	Let women get involved in decision making					
g.	Provision of extension services					
h.	Building on the work on gender equality rather than replacing the current focus.					
i.	Access to inputs is through provision of credit to women					

Section c: The strategies to enable effective women’s emancipation towards social economic development.

For each of the following from a to e, state whether you, Agree, “A”, Strongly Agree, “SA”, Not Sure, “NS”, Disagree, “DA”, Strongly Disagree, “SD”.

No	Strategies to Enable Effective Women Emancipation	A	SA	NS	DA	SDA
a	There has been some discussion as to whether gender should come within a single goal on inequalities					
b	Merging gender equality under a broader inequality goal will reduce focus and efficacy					
c	Promoting gender equality through mainstreaming alone may result in initiatives which are fragmented and partial.					
d	Development of competencies with synergies across different domains					
e	New employment opportunities have impact for women					

Section D: The Relationship between gender equality and women’s emancipation

For each of the following from a to f, state whether you, Agree, “A”, Strongly Agree, “SA”, Not Sure, “NS”, Disagree, “DA”, Strongly Disagree, “SD”.

No	Relationship between gender equality and women emancipation	A	SA	NS	DA	SDA
a	Women also remain more vulnerable to external shocks such as environmental disasters					
b	Rising food and fuel prices with fewer assets such as financial resources					
c	Women dominate sectors such as garments, Social Economic development and electronics					
d	Importantly, there is increasing recognition that gender equality is as important to this debate on how to structure the framework as it is to the identification of themes.					
e	Women’s rights are now central					
f	Women also continue to gain representation in parliaments					

**WORK PLAN
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE**

NO.	Task	DURATION		
		May 2017	June 2017	July 2017
1.	Selecting and approval of the topic			
2.	Proposal			
3.	Approval and confirmation			
4.	Study findings			
5.	Data analysis and presentation			
6.	Coding and editing			
7.	Report submission			

BUDGET (THE PROPOSED BUDGET)

NO.	DETAILS	AMOUNT (Ugx)
1.	Stationery	46.000
2.	Flash disk	25.000
3.	Library and internet	34.000
4.	Transport	40.000
5.	Typing and printing	85.000
6.	Binding	15.000
7.	Airtime	20.000
8.	Meals	60.000
9.	Miscellaneous	75.000
	GRAND TOTAL	400.000