

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF
NABOA SUB-COUNTY BUDAKA DISTRICT,
EASTERN UGANDA.**

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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
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DECLARATION

I, Namugema Diana Joyce do hereby declare that the research titled "*An assessment of the factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development: a case study of Naboa sub-county Budaka district, eastern Uganda.*" is entirely my own original work, except where acknowledged, and that it has not been submitted before to any other university or institution of higher learning for the award of a degree

Signature


Date



11th/05/2014

APROVAL

This research has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university supervisor.

Signed: -----

Mr. Achoda Dennis

Date : 11/8/14

DEDICATION

I dedicate my report to my parents father Mr. Gabona Michael and Mum Mrs. Kayango Justine for their utmost effort towards my academic life.

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I extend my special thanks to the almighty God for his wonderful blessing and guidance. Without God's intervention I would not have reached this far.

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CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter explored the background of the study, the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, the objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study and operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Rural women world over are an integral and vital force in the development processes that are the key to socio-economic progress. Rural women include farmers, wage workers, petty traders, artisans, industrial home workers, micro-producers and domestic servants. They form the backbone of the agricultural labour force across much of the developing world and produce 35%-45% of Gross Domestic Product and well over 50% of the developing world's food. Yet, over half a billion rural women are poor and lack access to resources and markets. Johnson, D. (2003).

Since the First World Conference on Women in Mexico in 1975, significant advancements have been made in awareness of and attention to gender equality issues, women's rights and the empowerment of women at global, regional and national levels, with more and more explicit attention being paid to the situation of rural women. Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) calls on States parties to eliminate discrimination against rural women. Khan (1999) provided that The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995 highlighted the need for policies and strategies to improve the situation of women producers in rural areas, increase their incomes and provide household food security. In 2000, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly drew attention to the large number of rural women working in the informal economy with low levels of income, little job and social security, and few or none land or inheritance rights.

Marlin, Amanda (2013) construed that the realities of the women in sub Saharan Africa is that they remain a vulnerable marginalized group that is yet to enjoy equality in status and access to services and resources with their counterparts. Women are found at the "bottom rung of poverty,

of illiteracy, of landlessness” and are concentrated in rural areas where facilities and services are scarce. Women are the most affected by negative impacts of economic adjustment program. Cuts in social expenditure such as in health and education mostly affect women and girls who are victims of the worst forms of violence. The customary laws have given men more power and control over resources and decision-making processes, hence making the system both patriarchal and undemocratic. This has led to widely differing access to resources and decision-making processes, which is partly the reason why women’s socio-economic and political status remain low.

Although women turn up in large numbers in every political election whereby they constitute more than half of the population in many countries, yet they are visibly absent in positions in the Government, parastatal organizations and private companies. Women remain concentrated in the so-called “female professions” and at the very best in the middle management positions, and hence miss the decision-making processes at higher levels. Thus, women are grossly underrepresented wherever decisions are made, regardless of the level or the institution involved. This is especially true within government machinery despite the fact Tanzania is signatory to many UN conventions and resolutions on gender equality. Women provide major labour input to many economic activities, varying from informal employment to self-employment. Opportunities for women in the formal sector are very limited due to historical, social, cultural and political factors.

Community development generally is concerned with the enhancement of individuals’ ability to shape their lives (Sen, 1999). According to Stiglitz (1999), development can be regarded as a transformation of society, a movement from traditional ways of thinking and traditional methods of production to more modern ways. In other words, development must improve all aspects of peoples’ lives. This is what Servaes (1999) calls multi-dimensional development.

Following the multidimensional nature of development, the South African Rural Development Frame (Minhas (2009) describes rural development as a means of helping rural people set the priorities in their own communities through effective and democratic bodies. These bodies provide local capacity, invest in basic infrastructure and social services, deal with past injustices,

and ensure the safety and security of the rural population, particularly that of women. Madu (2003b) characterizes the essence of rural development as the improvement of the spatial and socioeconomic environment of rural space, which leads to the enhancement of the individual's ability to care for and sustain his or her well-being.

In Uganda, despite the fact that women play a pivotal role in maintaining rural communities. As well as their economic activities, they make major contributions to the maintenance of family and community life. Yet, most rural development strategies to their detriment do not fully recognize women's contribution and roles. Successful rural development depends on harnessing the skills and resources of all citizens and on delivering benefits which meet their different needs. Two principles are therefore essential for effective development: the integration of equality between women and men in rural development strategies and active participation by all in their implementation. It is currently popular to talk of the need to recognize women as a "vital human resource" and, as a consequence, to encourage them to become "more economically active". Mitton, & Harcus (2007)

Rural-Urban and male-female dichotomies are not new in development agenda. The latter, in particular, has occupied the attention of many educationists and development experts for decades now. In response several theories have been advanced in attempt to explain this phenomenon. Radical feminist theory argues that women are victims of patriarchal practices which perpetuates male domination over women. Conservative theorists view gender differences as a natural necessity which should be maintained for the good of the society on the basis of complimentary roles (Open university, 1989). The Marxist feminists blame capitalism as the cause of social differences between men and women. Subordination of women is, therefore, a product of capitalism which is characterized by class conflict and oppression (Fagerlind and Saha, 1989). Other scholars blame exotic technology and formal education for the current state of women. For example, Omoruyi (1999) argue that policy makers have not done enough to integrate modern technology and the needs of women. There is further evidence that formal education has promoted alien behaviors which are incompatible with traditional values and therefore discourage girls and women from participating in modern education or development activities Lusindilo (2007) further). These theories imply that traditional practices and negative

impact of modern developments have both contributed to the marginalization of women in rural areas.

1.2 Problem statement

Up to 90% of rural women in developing countries rely on the land for their livelihood. They are the main providers of water and fuel wood and are responsible for the health of their families. Rural women are vulnerable to environmental degradation and the diminution of natural resources, and they cannot always rely on the sustained use of resources when these are under pressure. The women's contributory role to development in Uganda is mostly constrained by the social setup of society and the conflicting role of women due to women empowerment. Furthermore, recognizing that rural women are central to sustaining the resource base and that they are often at the forefront of popular movements to attain community development interventions must draw upon their traditional knowledge and experience to influence society. It is based on this assessment that the researcher set mechanisms for conducting a study on women and their contribution to community development in Naboa sub-county, Budaka district.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study intended to conduct an assessment of the factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development: a case study of Naboa sub-county, Budaka district, eastern Uganda.

1.4 Objectives of the study

To explore the respondents profile in regard to gender, educational level, and age.

To evaluate the contributions of rural women participation in community development.

To determine the factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development.

To explore the approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women participation in community development.

1.5 Research Questions

What are the contributions of rural women participation in community development?

Which factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development?

To explore the approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women participation in community development?

1.6.0 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Subject scope

The research was based on assessing the factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development. The research was based on the objectives of the study so the study was based on contributions of rural women participation in community development. Factors hindering women from contributing to community development and the approaches to enhancing women participation in development.

1.6.2 Time cope

The research was carried out for a period of one month that is to say (March to April 2014). The time was chosen because it enables the collection and processing of data into meaningful information suitable for the study.

1.6.3 Geographical scope

The research was conducted from Naboia sub-county located in Budaka district in eastern Uganda.

1.7 Significance of the study

The local community in particular may use the findings of the study which highlighted all the contemporary issues with regards to constitutional right of women to provide a ground supporting women in their development agenda

The study was justified by the university policy that requires students pursuing academic completion to conduct field research. Therefore the study is a fulfillment of academic requirement of Kampala international university.

The study adds on already existing literature on gender and the need for women recognition in society.

The study provided operational approaches in the recommendations that were used by women organizations, government and relevant stakeholders in improving women participation in rural activities for development.

1.8 Operational definitions of key terms

Rural women

This refers to the female gender that is located in the village or non urban places in a given community. The aspirations of the people differ from day to day depending on the state of the social undertaking Omoruyi (1999).

Community development

Community development refers to the practices and academic disciplines of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of local communities. Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities, Behning (2001)

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter present secondary data and find a comprehensive review of the issues and factors that have been explored in various previous studies in the empirical and theoretical existing literature. It focuses on what others Scholars have talked about rural women and their participation in contribution to development.

2.1 Contributions of rural women participation in community development

Ahmad, S. (2009) Contend that there is a bidirectional relationship between community development and women's empowerment defined as improving the ability of women to access the constituents of development in particular health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. In one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, continuing discrimination against women. Empowerment can, in other words, accelerate development.

Ahmad, S. (2009) further asserts that Women living in rural areas play an essential role to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change and ensure more sustainable rural development. Rural women often depend on access to natural resources for food and fuel, and they are often more aware of the urgency to manage resources in a sustainable manner and to preserve biological diversity.³³ Yet, insufficient attention has been paid to the gender equality dimensions of climate change, natural resource degradation and the impact of natural disasters

Pomfret, R. (2004) argues that women, especially those in the low-income strata, traditionally have contributed to productive activities such as agriculture (mostly small-scale), agro-processing crafts and home industries, trade and commerce, but there has been a tendency to underestimate their economic roles and to undercount their participation due to inadequate data, prevailing definitions of economic activity and current sampling and interviewing procedures employed in obtaining national statistics. More attention has been focused, especially in national plans and programs, on their reproductive and child-nurturing roles.

Gesler & Powers (2005) stress that women have benefitted increasingly from programs in the social sector, as evidenced by the large increases in school enrollment of the female population at all levels of education and a rise in life expectancy. However, severe health, nutritional and educational problems still remain to be resolved, especially in the case of women in rural areas and low-income women in the urban centers.

Rural women contribute to community development: women are currently worse-off than men, and this inequality between genders is repulsive in its own right. For example, in the United Nation's 2005 report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Kofi Annan, the Secretary General of the United Nations, writes: "The full participation of women to all levels of decision-making is a basic human right." The second, a central argument in the discourse of policymakers, is that women play a fundamental role in development. The gender gap in education, political participation, and employment opportunities should therefore be reduced not only because it is equitable to do so, but also because it will have beneficial consequences on many other society-wide outcomes. It should be done, in other words, to increase efficiency. Au-osunde and Omoruyi (1999)

The stance that women empowerment is desirable for efficiency shapes both the policy debate and the resultant economic policies the world over. Micro-credit schemes, for example, have been directed almost exclusively at women, because, it is argued, women invest the money in goods and services that improve the well-being of families, in goods that are conducive to development. Similarly, most conditional cash transfer benefit programs in developing countries, such as in Mexico, direct the transfer to women, not men. Transfers conditioned on school enrollment are often higher for girls or even positive only for girls Barmes, Lizzie with Sue Ashtiany (2003)

2.2 Factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development

Barnes, Nancy & Bern-Kluf (2010) argued that rural women also face more difficulty than men in accessing public services, social protection, employment and markets, due to cultural norms, security issues and lack of identification documents. For instance, recent UN Women research shows that the proportion of women without identification cards is as high as 80 percent in some

villages in rural Egypt, which hampers their access to health, education, pensions, application for property title or deed, and other social services in addition to their ability to vote.

In addition, although there has been progress in women's participation in decision-making globally, the under-representation of women from rural areas in political and public life remains high in most societies. In some areas, discriminatory attitudes and practices at the local level limit the space for women's political expression within their communities. Rural institutions, such as agricultural producer and rural worker associations, rural credit unions, women's associations, water users' groups and self-help groups, can play a critical role in contributing to rural women's economic empowerment and public representation Barry, Ursula (2004).

While modernization has opened up economic opportunities in some areas, on the other hand it has led to a decline in traditional sources of income for many women, e.g., those engaged in the production of handmade and homemade items. In the agricultural sector the introduction of mechanization and new technologies generally has displaced small producers and disrupted traditional systems of production and complementarities between the roles of the two sexes in the smallholder family.

Behning and Amparo (2001) presents the Lack of income-generating opportunities and of social services in rural areas has caused both men and women to emigrate to the cities. These migratory flows have deeply affected women's roles in two ways. In the urban centers there has been a rapid entry of migrant women into the work force, with females being concentrated in low-level or unskilled jobs and services. Women are involved in the urban informal sector, largely in retail trade and in small scale enterprises. In the rural areas, wherever male outmigration has been strong, women who remain had to increase their workload and to assume full responsibility of carrying out both agricultural and household duties.

Cutbacks in social services have seriously affected women's level of health, nutrition and education, important determinants for their productivity and effective participation in the economy and society as a whole. The interaction of these factors creates a vicious circle in which low-income women in particular are caught. The mounting economic responsibilities of these women thus make combating their poverty a crucial development goal. Benhabib, Seyla (1999)

High rates of unemployment are due to a range of phenomena, including: traditional attitudes about the respective roles of women and men; a severe shortage of suitable paid jobs for women in rural areas; and certain obstacles in particular the absence of transport and of care services - restricting women's access to the labour market. Current trends aggravate the already difficult situation of rural women. The cutbacks in public services and in public sector employment and further centralization of the location of both public and private services affect rural women doubly, making it both more difficult to obtain jobs and to access the services they need for themselves and their families Berkovitch, Nitza (1999)

Rural women are resourceful economic agents who contribute to the income of families and the growth of communities in a multitude of ways. They work as entrepreneurs, as farm and non-farm labourers, in family businesses, for others and as self-employed; while they take on a disproportionate share of unpaid work at home. However, their contribution is limited by unequal access to resources as well as persistent discrimination and gender norms which need to be addresses to allow the realization of their full potential.

Gender norms dictate the role of women and men and also their opportunities regarding type of work, both in urban and rural areas. In some societies these norms restricts women's mobility and engagement in productive work outside their homes. For example women's entrepreneurship is not broadly accepted in many societies and women face attitudinal obstacles in starting, consolidating and developing a sustainable business. In addition, rural women are often thwarted by discriminatory property, family and inheritance laws and practices Daneman & Redelmeier (2010).

2.3 Approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women participation in community development.

In order to achieve measurable progress in the economic advancement of rural women and improve the welfare of rural families around the world, with particular focus on the poorest, we define and recommend the following strategies, recognizing that full political commitment is a precondition for their successful implementation (Jin & Johnson, 2003).

New legislation and institutional procedures should be introduced and/or the existing ones reformed in order to ensure that rural women have equitable and sustainable access to productive resources. Similar measures should be taken to ensure that women have equity in inheritance, marriage, and divorce and child custody. Also, legal and administrative measures with due regard for different legal systems should be taken to protect rural women from exploitation in the labour, capital and product markets. They must be assured of equal pay for equal work.

Lusindilo E. (2007) contend that mechanisms must be established, with adequate resource support, to provide gender-analysis training to policy-makers, development practitioners and field workers and to collect and analyze local, national, and regional data. These will assist policy-makers and project designers in assessing the socio-economic condition of rural women so that they can target development interventions at the disadvantaged groups and design indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of projects. Lusindilo (2007) further stress that this action is recommended in view of the fact that data reflecting the economic and social significance of rural women's work, disaggregated by gender and income levels, are scarce. Even where they exist, they rarely appear in the government statistics used to formulate policies and develop programs, largely because the economic value of much of women's work is not properly measured.

Similar mechanisms should be in place to make information available to rural women on a wide range of subjects relevant to their needs and constraints. All rural women must have secure access to information in areas that they consider of most importance, and they should be made aware of their rights as well as of the resources, technology, production, social services, market opportunities and credit available to them. Women should also be given access to training in communication techniques so that they can produce and circulate their own information materials as needed. The mass media such as newspapers, radio, television and films should have special space and time allocated for programs for rural women in which they would not only be the focus but could also express their views.

Mitton & Marcus (2007) argued that existing land legislation should be reviewed so that rural women are not discriminated against in gaining access to land. Institutions should be set up to promote a more equitable distribution of land, and to ensure the security of women's access to

land of good quality. Women should be considered as direct beneficiaries of agrarian reform or settlement programs and land property titles should be registered under the name of women tenants as well as men. Mukangara (1997) adds that Mechanisms should also be in place to reduce women's vulnerability to loss of land in cases of divorce, separation and widowhood. Support should be mobilized to protect individual and communal landholdings, and natural resources from environmental damage.

Policy and resource support should be provided to strengthen programs and projects which raise rural women's non-agricultural self-employment and improve their access to micro-enterprises. Marcus (2007) argues that a network of rural women's enterprises should be established to facilitate entry into large-scale outlets and marketing organizations. Rural women's access to credit and financial services should be improved, on the basis of gender equality, by encouraging financial institutions to create new procedures for reaching rural beneficiaries and promoting community groups that will provide a local structure for improving rural women's access to information, training and guarantees, so that credit can be readily made available to them Mukangara (1997)

National, regional and international research institutions should reorient their programs to address the problems of rural women, particularly in areas of technology for alternative energy sources and improved productivity and time-saving for women, keeping in view the requirements of health and safety. Rural women should also have full access to modern institutions and technology. Priority should be given to infrastructure development to improve women's access to water, fuel, and health, education and extension services.

Rural women have extensive knowledge of indigenous food crops, plants, animals, farming methods and ecosystems. Therefore, they should be involved in the discussions about what technologies and other resources they need National extension systems should be reoriented in order to disseminate appropriate technologies for women. Marcus (2007) to make extension services more effective, the curriculum for extension workers should include gender sensitization. The number of women extension workers should be increased and local women trained as extension workers. The language of extension should be accessible to rural women. Strong links should be established between researchers, women farmers and extension workers.

ET-Lucas (1999) contends that facilities for women's education and functional literacy should be strengthened, and access to these made easier for rural women. They should be included in training programs, in the use of appropriate agricultural techniques and in natural resource management. Women should get priority in the training of trainers. Conditions should be created to ensure that rural girls and young women receive at least primary and secondary education, health and vocational training and support to enhance the quality of their lives.

Parents and community leaders should be sensitized and child marriages discouraged, so that boys and girls are given equal opportunity in education and training. Adequate resources should be allocated to maintain and improve social services in the areas of education, health, family planning, nutrition and recreation. These are essential to the well-being of rural families and complementary to rural men's and women's productive capacity. Kalischuk, A. (2010).

Mene (2010). Development agencies can, however, do much more than promote projects by and for women in order to ensure that women's needs and interests are better met. Bringing women into rural development also means ensuring participation in planning and decision-making, concerning development objectives, strategies and projects. Providing information to women about rural development and demonstrating that it is open to their ideas and their participation can be an important step. Khan, A (1999) contend that organized participative meetings with women at which the women explored their problems and identified possible solutions. In such meetings rural women can develop solidarity through the sharing of problems, and create the motivation to take solutions forward.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodological aspects. It describes the research design sampling design, study area and sample size, research procedure, data collection instruments, data analysis and limitations of the study.

3.1 Study design

The researcher used survey design. This was necessitated by the fact that the researcher conducted an assessment of the factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development: a case study of Naboa sub-county Budaka district, eastern Uganda that requires data collection. In order to carry out this investigation, therefore, a survey design is found to be a suitable design to be used to collect data.

3.2 Study population

A study population is the aggregate or totality of objects or individual, persons having one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. For the purpose of this study the study population will include people chosen from Naboa sub-county especially those within the neighborhood of the Sub County and the officials of the sub-county; this total population is estimated at 2000 females who will be the rural women. The population of sub-county officials is estimated to be 10 people.

3.2.1 Sampling techniques

The researchers sub-divided the population into three categories that is to say local population (females) 40, sub-county officials 6 and political leaders 4. The researcher employed both probability and non probability sampling techniques. That included stratified sampling, simple random and purposive techniques.

3.2.2 Sample population

A sample is a portion of the population got from the research population for providing data where generalization can be made to the study population. This occurs because of resource

constraints and time, an estimated number of 50 respondents including 40 who were selected local women from Naboa sub-county and 10 sub-county officials who included administrators and political leaders. The sample population of 50 people was engaged through interview and questionnaire.

3.2.3 Sampling procedure

Sampling refers to selection of elements from a population in such a way that the sample elements selected represents the entire study population. The researcher used probability sampling method and in particular stratified sampling and simple random sampling. Stratified sampling was used when the parent population or sampling frame is made up of sub-sets or strata of known size. These sub-sets make up different proportions of the total and therefore stratified sampling ensured that results are proportional and representative of the whole. This was used to give equal chance to the respondents. In stratified sampling the researcher divided the population into sub populations that is to say sub-county officials and rural women. Then she selected simple random sample independently from each Sub population. Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the administrators, these is because this were perceived to have more suitable information so purposive sampling enabled in the choice of officials with key knowledge on rural women contribution to community development.

3.3 Data collection instruments

The research used questionnaires to collect the required data. The questionnaires contained questions on personal information, knowledge and understanding of rural women and community development.

3.3.1 Questionnaires

A well typed question with brief introduction which familiarizes the respondent to fill the questions posed by the researcher will be designed and given to relevant people with request to answer the questions.

3.3.2 Interview

Respondents, who cannot be able to interpret questionnaires, interviewed by face to face contact. Using a list of short but clear questions designed based on research objectives.

3.4 Sources of data

In this research two types of data was used by the researcher, in this study the secondary and primary data will be used.

3.4.1 Primary Data

This information that was collected by researcher herself from the field. Primary data was acquired from the respondents through using the questionnaire and interview guide.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

This was data collected by other people, it is known as second hand information; secondary data includes both raw data and published data. The secondary data was obtained through notes, reports on women activities at Naboia sub-county and minutes of meetings. In this study the researcher used documents and other records that are already published at the sub-county if any concerning the informal sector and or the development.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the study

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher administered questionnaires and interviews to respondents. Choosing a clear sample population that gives a representation of the study population plus seeking for consultation on how to attain reliable information

After data collection the researcher conducted a check of the information by subjecting secondary questionnaire guides in form of pre- examination using interview guides so as to identify the correlation in the information given and then data was collected, analyzed and fed in tables and charts.

3.6 Data analysis

After data collection from the field, the researcher analyzed, and interpreted it in relation to the objectives of the study. The researcher presented the findings in form of tables, graphs and pie charts. Data from field was tabulated to show the frequency of responses to the questionnaires and these were used to compute percentages in different attributes under the study.

3.7 Ethical considerations

Maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents that is to say keep their personal issues private and non disclosure of response from particular respondents to maintain integrity and also protect them from potential victimization.

The questionnaires did not include the names of the respondents for issue of privacy and confidentiality of information attained.

Information was attained on free will without compulsion of respondents.

After the collection of data, questionnaires were destroyed so that data collected is not leaked.

3.8 Limitations

Sensitive information: Some aspects of the study could be too sensitive and some respondents may not be willing to disclose all the information that is there. Such information accessed will be kept confidential.

Limited access to information: The researcher used structured questionnaire to enable the respondents fill with ease. This saved on the limited time.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the findings that were gathered by the researcher from the respondents on the "Factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development: a case study of Naboa sub-county budaka district, eastern Uganda. The data is presented and interpreted in view of the objectives mentioned in chapter one of this research. The interpretation also seeks to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one.

Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods for example the use of tables, graphs, percentages and personal analysis and interpretation presented in essay form. Questionnaires were provided to 50 respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Table 1: Showing Gender respondents

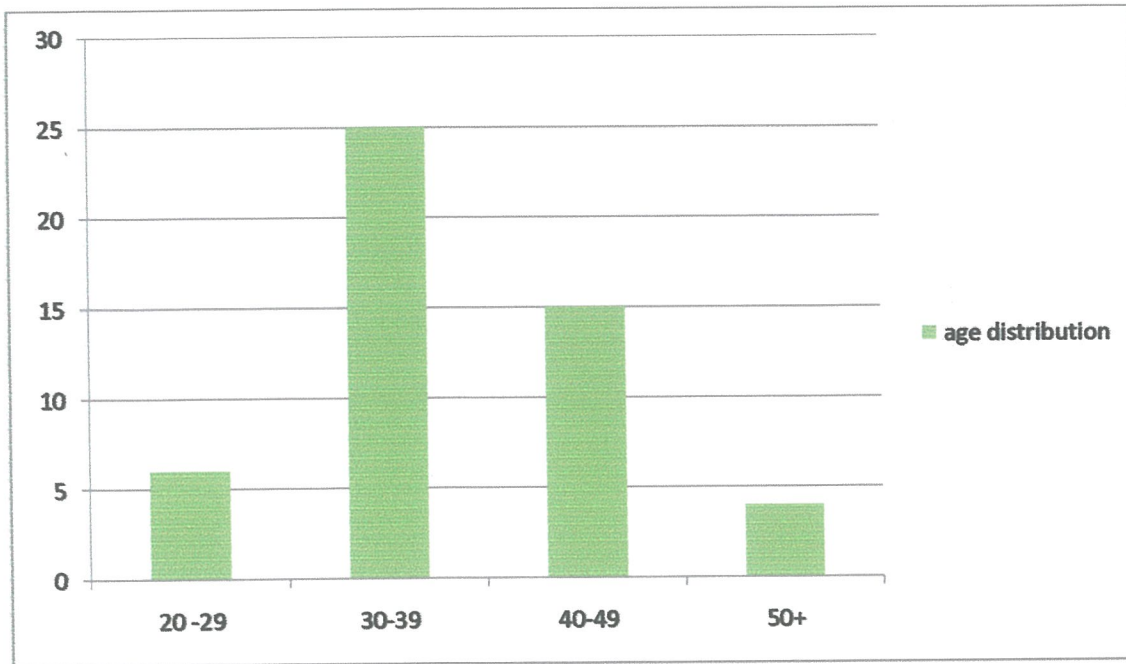
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	10	20
Female	40	80
Total	50	100

Source: primary Data, June, 2014

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are female that is 40 respondents representing 80% Of the total respondents and 15 respondents are female representing 36% of the respondents. The presentation indicates that the researcher took into consideration gender grounds when conducting a study. It therefore implies that men were also involved in the study; hence the research can be relied upon on gender grounds.

4.1.2 Age distribution of respondents

Figure i: The bar graph showing age distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

From the figure above, it can be seen that the majority of the respondents are aged between 30 - 39 years representing 50%, followed by 40-49 years representing 30%, 20-29 represented by 12% and above 50+ represented by 8%. From the above analysis, it can be construed that the majority of the respondents were mature and therefore they have an active memory hence the information obtained from them can be trusted and looked at as true and good representation of the information the researcher was looking for.

4.1.3 Academic qualifications

Table 2: Showing academic qualifications of the respondents

Academic qualifications	frequency	Percentage
O Level	8	16
A Level	10	20
Diploma	15	30
Degree	5	10
Others	1	2
No education	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

From the above table it is seen that that the majority of the respondents were diploma holders representing 30% followed by others holders at 2% followed by A level leavers representing 20% followed by O level holders representing 16%, degree holders at 10 percent and no education at had 22%. Though the presentation indicates a low level of education for respondents. there is no doubt that the study is considered both uneducated and educated women.

4.1.4 Marital status of the respondents

Table 3: Showing the marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentages
Single	14	28
Married	30	60
Divorced	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Following the above information in the table, it was found out that majority of the respondents were married 30(60%) 28% of the respondents were single, and 12% separated. This was a clear indication that most of the respondents are married and therefore their contribution to the community can influence household development.

4.2 Contributions of rural women in community development

The first objective of the study based on the researcher's intension was to assess the contributions of rural women in the development of Naboa sub-county, Budaka district. The findings were gathered and presented as follows.

4.2.1 Whether women in Naboa sub-county contribute to community development

Table 4 Showing responses to whether women in Naboa contribute to development

Response	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	29	58
No	21	42
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

From table 4 above, the a small majority of respondents 29(58%) agreed that women contribute to the development of Naboa sub-county, the large minority of 21(42%) disagreed. Whereas the majority agreed with the women contributory role to development of Naboa sub-county, the minority agreement indicate that the contribution is so minimal and this could be attributed to the challenges women face in their endeavors.

4.2.2 How rural women participate in community development

Table 5: Showing responses to the how rural women participate in community development.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Involvement in leadership	21	42
Shaping families	15	30
Institute morals	10	20
Religious involvement	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

The presentation from table 5 presents ways through which rural women contribute to development of Naboa community. The respondents asked presented mechanisms such as involvement in leadership positions with a majority response of 42%, shaping families had 15(30%), instituting morals in families had 10(20% response and finally involvement in religious activities with (4) 8%. The responses therefore indicate that the ways through which women involve in community development, therefore the study can't be doubted as preliminarily there a mechanisms of involvement.

4.2.3 Contributions women made in the development of Naboa community

Table 6: Showing responses to the contributions women made in the development of Naboa community

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
House hold incomes	9	18
Contribution to health	7	14
Improving sanitation	10	20
Participation in Agriculture	12	24
Contribution to education	5	10
Fighting domestic violence	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 6 present information regarding the contributions of women towards the development of Naboa community. Majority response were found on the contribution to agricultural development as some argued that most men in the place took more of their time in taking alcohol, this had 12(24% of the total number of respondents, improving sanitation was next with 10(20%) response. provision of house hold incomes followed with 9(18%), contributing to health and fighting domestic violence had 7(14%) respectively and then finally participation in education with 5(10%) especially the widowed mentioned that they involve in sponsoring their

children at school. The presentation present avenues through which men contribute to development of their community, from the responses, it is prudent to suppose that women are essential in community. Other mechanisms that would hinder their none much prevalence are therefore subject to investigation.

4.2.4 Factors which have favored the women participation in community development.

Table 7: Showing responses to the factors which have favoured the women participation in community development.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Women emancipation	12	24
Support of families	10	20
Education	11	22
Women organizations	8	16
Government	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

The table 7 depicts and presents data on information regarding factors which have favored women prevalence in Naboa sub-county. The responses in this regard were that women emancipation had 12(24%) was the majority support, education was reported for 11 (22%), support of families was registered at 10(20%), government came next as it had 9(18%) and finally women organizations with 8(16%).The presentations indicate a prevalence of the supporting environment in the activities of women despite the problems if any. It is an indication therefore that the prevalence of the supporting environment be streamlined for efficiency.

4.3 Factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development in Naboia sub-county.

Table 8: Showing responses to whether there are factors hindering women from participating in development.

Response	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	32	64
No	16	32
Not sure	02	04
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

The responses in table 8 above present a majority 64% of the respondents who agreed with the prevalence of constraints to women's contribution to development of Nabo sub-county, 32% disagreed and 4% were not sure. The presentation indicate that women are faced with challenges in their operation, it further depicts a society of male domination hence the need to explore the constraints are done in the proceeding sub-chapters.

4.3.2 Factors hindering rural women from participating in community development.

Table 9: Showing responses to the factors hindering women from participating in development

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male dominated society	9	18
Domestic violence	10	20
Low levels of education	8	16
Lack of seed capital	8	16
Society norms	6	12
Limited women awareness on their role	5	10
High marital responsibility	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 9 present information regarding the factors hindering women contribution to development, reveal that domestic violence was number one, majority response with 10(20%) responses, male dominated society was recorded with 9(18%) of the respondents, low levels of education and lack of seed capital for women investment had each 8(16% responses) respectively followed by societal norms with 6(12% responses), Limited women awareness on their role has 5(10%) and then finally high marital responsibility with 4(8%) of the respondents.

The researcher therefore denotes that the reasons for limited contribution towards development in Naboa sub-county are enormous; all the factors raised almost carry the same weight. Therefore responses to the mentioned changes need be advanced almost in the same weight.

4.3.2 Extent to which family background account to women's failure towards contributing to development.

Table 10: showing the extent to which family background account to women's failure towards contributing to development.

Response	Respondents	Percentages
To a large extent	28	56
To a small extent	12	24
Not responsible at all	10	20
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 10 present responses on the extent to which family background account to women's failure towards development. Majority response were that 28 (56%) agreed that to a large extent family background account for women's failure towards development contribution, the small extent recorded 12 (24%) of responses and finally not at all had 10(20%) responses. The presentation therefore does not only confirm the factors hindering the prevalence of women in Naboia but also confirms societal domination with men hence the need for redress.

4.4 Approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women Participation in community development.

4.4.1 Prevalence of attempt to improve the participation of women in community development

Table 11: Showing response to whether there has been an attempt to improve the participation of women in community development

Response	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	15	30
No	30	60
Not sure	5	10
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 11 present the respondent's argument on the prevalence of attempts to improve women's participation in development of Naboia. The majority 30 (60%) disagreed with presence of attempts to improve women participation, 15(30%) agreed and 5(10%) were not sure. This implies that there has been less effort in streamlining women role in community development.

4.4.2 Measures that have been put in place to improve rural women participation in community development.

Table 12: Showing responses what has been put in place to improve participation in development.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sensitization on women emancipation	12	24
Established saacos for women	10	20
Improved women access health services	8	16
Fought domestic violence	9	18
Enhanced participation in politics	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 12 present data regarding what is on ground to facilitate the women groups on Naboia. The majority responses were 12(24%) on Sensitization of women emancipation, Enhanced participation in politics was recorded with 11(22%) Established saacos for women 10 (20%) Fought domestic violence had 9(18%) and finally Improved women access health services 8(16%). The presentation indicates that there are measures in places; responses however imply that these measures are on a limited range hence the need for redress.

4.2.3 Whether the measures appropriate in shaping the women participation in community development

Table 13: Showing response to whether the measures established are appropriate in shaping women endeavors for development

Response	Respondents	Percentages
Yes	17	34
No	29	58
Not sure	4	8
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Majority respondents argued that 29(58%) respondents disagreed with the appropriateness of the measures. 17(34%) agreed and 4(8) were not sure. The data presented depict the inappropriateness of the measures taken by the authorities to improve women prevalence in development.

Table 14: Showing responses to what need be done to improve women's participation to community development of Naboa sub-county

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Establishing a women fund	12	24
Strengthening laws on domestic violence	10	20
Improving access to girl child education	10	20
Sensitize society on norms	8	16
Sensitize women on their roles	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, June, 2014

Table 14 presents responses by respondents on what need to be done to increase women access to development of Naboa sub-county. The responses were establishing a women fund 12(24%),

Strengthening laws on domestic violence, Improving access to girl child education, Sensitize women on their roles had 10 (20%) for each and finally Sensitize society on norms with 8(16%). The whole sum presentation indicates that establishing the proposed measures will enhance women's contributory role to development.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND
AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY

5.0 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to conduct an inquiry into the factors affecting participation of rural women in community development with special focus on Naboa sub-county Budaka district, eastern Uganda. This chapter is concerned with summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions in form of areas of further study about the findings that were gathered from the case study.

5.1 Summary of the findings

The a small majority of respondents 29(58%) agreed that women contribute to the development of Naboa sub-county, the large minority of 21(42%) disagreed

Rural women contribute to development of Naboa community through involvement in leadership positions with a majority response of shaping families had, instituting morals in families had response and finally involvement in religious activities.

Majority response were found on the contribution to agricultural development as some argued that most men in the place took more of their time in taking alcohol, this had 12(24% of the total number of respondents, improving sanitation was next with 10(20%) response, provision of house hold incomes , contributing to health and fighting domestic violence had 7(14%) respectively and then finally participation in education.

Factors which have favored women prevalence in Naboa sub-county included women emancipation had 12(24%) was the majority support. education was reported for 11 (22%). support of families, government and finally women organizations.

Majority 64% of the respondents agreed with the prevalence of constraints to women's contribution to development of Naboa sub-county, 32% disagreed and 4% were not sure.

Factors hindering women contribution to development, reveal that domestic violence was number one, majority response with 10(20%) responses, male dominated society was recorded with 9(18%), low levels of education and lack of seed capital for women investment, societal norms, Limited women awareness on their role and finally high marital responsibility.

Majority response were that 28 (56%) agreed that to a large extent family background account for women's failure towards development contribution, the small extent and finally not at all had 10(20%).

The majority 30 (60%) disagreed with presence of attempts to improve women participation, 15(30%) agreed and 5(10%) were not sure.

The grounds which facilitate the women groups on Naboa. The majority responses were 12(24%) on Sensitization of women emancipation, Enhanced participation in politics, established Saacos for women, fought domestic violence and finally Improved women access health services.

The respondents suggested measures such as establishing a women fund 12(24%), Strengthening laws on domestic violence, Improving access to girl child education, Sensitize women on their roles had 10 (20%) for each and finally Sensitize society on norms.

5.2 Conclusion

This study was based on the examining the factors which affect the contributions of rural women towards development of Naboa sub-county, Budaka district. It was based on objectives which included assessing the contributions of rural women participation in community development, factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development and finally approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women participation in community development. The findings were that to a small majority of respondents agreed that women contribute to the development through major involvements such as leadership positions with a majority response of shaping families, instituting morals in families and finally involvement in religious activities. The contributions to agricultural development, improving sanitation was next with, provision of house hold incomes, contributing to health and fighting domestic violence had

and then finally participation in education. It was finally agreed that women emancipation the majority support, education, support of families, government and finally women organizations.

The researcher further found majority respondents agreed that there are factors hindering women contribution to development. reveal that domestic violence, male dominated society, low levels of education and lack of seed capital for women investment, societal norms, Limited women awareness on their role and finally high marital responsibility and majority ascribing the family background to women challenges.

The majority respondents disagreed with the presence of attempts to improve women participation, on grounds that Sensitization of women emancipation, Enhanced participation in politics, established Saacos for women, domestic violence laws and improved women access health services are all poor.

Establishing a women fund, strengthening laws on domestic violence, improving access to girl child education, Sensitize women on their roles and Sensitizing society on norms.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings, the researcher makes the following recommendations.

The prevalence of constraints to women such as education and health services requires that implementation of the social systems by communities intended to help the community.

Because of limited involvement of women in community development activities, responsible authorities should seek the inputs and views of women as well as men about decisions that will affect the way they live. There are often significant differences between women and men on priorities. This is not to say that one priority should be privileged over another, but the women have put more emphasis on sustaining the development agenda.

Responsible authorities need to secure greater livelihood security, access to productive. Assets and economic opportunities for women as well as men. Improved access to financial services for women. improved access for women to affordable energy, water and sanitation, and transport services Reforms to land and inheritance laws, improved information flows, particularly for women farmers and entrepreneurs.

Because of societal dominated men and norms which work against women, there is need to influence the larger systems and structures to respond to the need for social, cultural and legal changes by creating sufficient force and momentum from the grass root levels. The campaign at the grass root creates momentum which can influence the higher structures of the society. There can be number of ways in which the grass root campaign can be initiated to involve or bring more women on board.

Ensure that progress is made in upholding the rights of girls within the framework of Convention on the Rights of the girl Child. Improved data, research and statistics on child labour, particularly of girls. This should include investigation of the potentially positive impact of women's income levels in freeing their children on child labour and/or potentially negative impacts of both parents working in the absence of adequate childcare facilities.

Streamlining gender equality campaigns should also address changes that are required to lessen the burden of women. For example finding solutions to issues related to combining the child-bearing, breastfeeding, child rearing needs of women along with their participation in the workforce can make the life of women less harsh. Here men should be encouraged to shoulder the responsibilities of raising a family and they should take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behavior, their social and family roles

5.4 Areas of further study

Because of time and resources, the researcher argues that research be conducted on these topics to supplement the study.

- The role of government in ensuring community development by women
- The role of local leaders in empowering women movements
- The role of community in preserving women rights in Uganda

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APPENDIX A: Questionnaire for political, administrative and educated rural women

Dear Respondents

I am Namugema Diana Joyce conducting a study on “assessment of the factors affecting the participation of rural women in community development: a case study of Naboa sub-county Budaka district, eastern Uganda. I’m a student at Kampala International University offering Bachelor of social work and social administration. I am privileged to have you as my respondent and the information given to me is purely academic and will be treated with confidentiality.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Gender

- a) Male
- b) Female

2. Education background

- a) 0 level
- b) A level
- c) Diploma
- d) Degree
- e) Others

3. Age

- 20 – 29
- 30 – 39
- 40 - 49
- 50+

4. Marital status
- a) Single
 - b) Married
 - c) Divorced

Section B: Contributions of rural women in community development.

5. Does women in Naboia sub-county contribute to community development
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Not sure

6. If yes, how does rural women participate in community development

.....

.....

.....

7. Which contributions have women made in the development of Naboia community

.....

.....

.....

8. Which factors have favored the women participation in community development?

.....

.....

Section C: Factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development

9. Are there factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Not sure

10. If yes which factors have hindered rural women from participating in community development?

.....
.....
.....

11. To what extent does family background account for women's failure to contribute towards development?

a) To a large extent

b) To a small extent

c) Not responsible at all

SECTION D: Approaches that can be adopted to improve the rural women participation in community development.

12. Has there been attempts to improve the participation of women in community development

a) yes

b) no

c) Not sure

13. If yes mention the measures that have been put in place to improve rural women participation in community development?

.....
.....
.....

14. Are the measures appropriate in shaping the women participation in community development

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not sure

15. What do you think need to be done to encourage women participation in community development?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix B: Interview Guide for local rural Women

1. Do women contribute to the development of your community?
2. Do rural women participate in community development
3. Which contributions have women made in the development of Naboia community
4. Which factors have favored the women participation in community development?
5. Are there factors which hinder rural women from participating in community development?
6. Which factors have hindered rural women from participating in community development?
7. To what extent does family background account for women's failure to contribute towards development?
8. Has there been an attempt to improve the participation of women in community development?
9. If yes mention the measures that have been put in place to improve rural women participation in community development?
10. Are there measures appropriate in shaping the women participation in community development?
11. What do you think need to be done to encourage women participation in community development?

Appendix C: Research Time frame

ACTIVITIES	TIME (Weeks)			
	1 st Week March 2014	2 nd Week March 2014	3 rd Week March 2014	4 th week of March 2014
Study analysis				
Proposal development				
Submission of Proposal				
Data collection				
Data processing and analysis				
Report writing Final submission				

Appendix D: Research Budget

No	Item	Qty	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Study analysis	5 times	20,000	100,000
2	Tying	80 pages	500	40,000
3	Printing	500 pages	200	100,000
4	Binding	4 copies	15,000	60,000
5	Data collection			130,000
6	Meals	10	5,000	50,000
7	Miscellaneous			80,000
	Grand total			560,000