

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
NANTAMBULIRWA SUB-COUNTY
MUKONO DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Babyesiza Joyce**, registration number BDS/36406/113/DU, Declare that this work presented in this dissertation is my original work and has never been presented to any institution/ University for any academic award.

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APPROVAL

I confirm that the work in this Research Report was done by the candidate under my supervision as the university supervisor.

Signed.......... Date 25th / 07 / 2014

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this piece of work to my beloved parents Mr. Birakurataki Lawrence and Ms. NsungwaGatrude plus my dear Uncle Rustico Tinkasimiire and my brothers and sisters NamakulaResty , Fau, Immaculate, Nicholas, Grace, Bosco ,Gorreti, Harriet, Sylvia, Margie, Joel, Honest, will, Richard ,Nabbi ,Abooki for their support.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW:	Convention On the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
FAO :	Food and Agriculture Organization
NAADS:	National Agriculture Advisory Services
UPE :	Universal Primary Education
PEAP :	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA :	Plan for Modernization Agriculture
NRM :	National Resistance Movement
UIA :	Uganda Investment Authority.
URDT :	Uganda rural development training programs
DP :	Democratic Party
IWY :	International Women's Year
LDC :	Low Developed Countries

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ABSTRACT

The research report covered the women empowerment and social economic development. The case study was Nantambulirwa Sub-County in Mukono District. The study objectives were to establish the economic status of women in Nantambulirwa Sub-County. To establish the social status of women in Nantambulirwa Sub-County. And to establish the level women's participation in politics in Nantambulirwa Sub-County. The researcher used the sample size of 70 out of the total population of 85 target population and the researcher used Morgan table or formulae to determine the sample size. The findings of the study were that women have contributed much in social economic development of Nantambulirwa Sub-County in particular Mukono District and Uganda at large; women have headed most of the organisation, constructed houses, educating their children and relatives.

The researcher's recommendations were; the government should extend infrastructures in rural areas like Nantambulirwa Sub-County so as to improve on the market access of women. In this way, women will be in position to sell their produce to earn an income and will be economically empowered. The government should also give soft loans to women in rural areas and charge them interest rates according to the work done. The government should also train officials to sensitize rural people about the usefulness of education in the person's and country's development. In this way, the number of girls who drop out of school will reduce, women enrollment in higher institutions will increase and the economic empowerment of women will increase. They should take into consideration women's economic activity schedule and time them rightfully. In this way women won't be able to miss their seminars and workshops. They should also fulfill to women what they promise them. They shouldn't incite people when they are not in position to fulfill their promises. People should take into consideration the usefulness of gender division of labor in their homes in this way; women will have enough time to participate in seminars and workshops of organizations which empower them. People should take their children to school especially the girl child. This will improve on the levels of their economic empowerment

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and scope of the study and the significance of the study as stated:

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, in accordance with the proclamation of the United Nations General Assembly, 1975 was designated as International Women's Year (IWY), when the first intergovernmental Conference on Women was convened in Mexico City with the themes of Equality, Development and Peace. The Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace and the World Plan of Action for the implementation of the objectives of International Women's Year were the major outcomes of the Conference. Since the 1970s, all United Nations agencies have been mandated by their governing bodies to incorporate a gender perspective and gender responsible policies and plans as a priority area in their programmes. The United Nations declared 1976-1985 as a Decade for Women to be devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international action to implement the World Plan of Action and related resolutions. In 1979, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In July 1980, the second World Conference on Women was convened in Copenhagen to assess the progress made since the first World Conference and to outline actions to be taken during the second half of the Decade for Women. Three sub-themes were added to the theme of equality, development and peace, namely education, employment and health. To mark the end of the Women's Decade, the United Nations convened the third World Conference on Women in Nairobi in July 1985. The Nairobi Conference adopted the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women up to the year 2000.

Since the adoption of Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1985, major political, economic, social and cultural changes have taken place. These have had

both positive and negative effects on women and it is against the backdrop of the impact of these global changes on the African region that this Platform for Action has been formulated.

The gender perspective and its incorporation in all policy decisions is of paramount importance in engendering equality, development and peace. Overall, many Governments have globally adopted strategies for the enhancement of women's status and skills, their mainstreaming and their involvement in key decision-making. However, what is still lacking in most countries, is the total political commitment and the necessary resource allocation without which the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies will remain unfulfilled aspirations. The expectations for greater global security and a just, equitable and non-discriminatory international economic order have not been realized. In addition, international financial institutions and new world trade arrangements and agreements have assumed larger roles in global affairs and have failed to halt the economic decline in many African countries. There has been a reduction in external assistance flow and the depressed demands for African primary commodities have significantly reduced export earnings. In addition, the heavy debt burden has exacerbated the already depressed economic situation. Regrettably, the interdependent world economy continues to be marked by uncertainty, imbalance, and recessions and eventually this has led to the continuing marginalization of developing countries. Numerous interrelated global factors therefore impinge on the lives of women in Africa, affecting both their productive and reproductive roles. The emergence of the political democratization process has ushered in competitive multi-party system whose positive impact on women is yet to be felt.

In African, the first Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in 1977 to review progress made by African member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations operating in Africa in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action adopted at the World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975. The second Regional Conference for the Integration of Women in Development was held in Lusaka, Zambia in 1979 to review the progress made for the Integration of Women in Development and to prepare for the second World Conference on Women in Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 1980. The third Regional Conference on Women was held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in 1984 to review and appraise progress achieved and obstacles encountered in attaining the goals for women; to adopt forward-looking strategies

for the advancement of women in Africa to the year 2000; and to arrive at a common African position for the forthcoming Nairobi World Conference on Women.

The fourth Regional Conference on Women was held in Abuja, Nigeria, in November 1989 to provide a forum for a thorough review and assessment of the extent of implementation of the Arusha Strategies by Governments, United Nations bodies, NGOs, etc.; consider emerging socio-economic problems that are affecting the lives of African women, and to reassess the priorities stated in the Arusha Strategies and make appropriate recommendations for the future. It adopted the Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s whose objectives aimed at defined targets to be achieved in various sectors by the year 2000 in the areas of education, science and technology, agriculture and food production, environment, decision-making and mainstreaming, population issues, women and culture, etc.

Other regional milestones that have impacted upon the political, socio-economic and cultural status of women in Africa have included, inter alia: The Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos (1980); The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population and Self-Reliant Development (1984); The African Charter on Popular Participation and Transformation,(1990);The Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (1991);The Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992);The Ouagadougou Declaration on the Education of Girls (1993);The Regional Conference on Women and Peace, and the Kampala Action Plan on Women and Peace (1993) which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixtieth session held in Tunis in June 1994; Resolution CM/Res. 1550 (LX) on the preparation of the fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its sixtieth session held in Tunis in June 1994; Resolution CM/Res. 1551 (LX) on population and development adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU in July 1994.

In most African countries, technological backwardness, natural disasters especially drought, disruptions from civil wars and political conflicts have contributed to the depressed economic activity and growth resulting in low per capita incomes. As a result, more countries have been pushed into the least developed country (LDC) category with extremely low income levels. Economic growth has also been constrained by external debt which at the end of 1993 stood at

US\$ 285.4 billion, with interest on arrears representing nearly 40 per cent. The debt structure has hardly changed over the last five years. The impact on economic growth has been mixed due to the inadequacy of external support and internal conflicts which have derailed the attainment of these objectives, resulting in their failure to reflect long-term development goals and the neglect of regional planning. This has adversely affected income levels and distribution and the capacity to deliver basic services.

These recurrent crises have affected the tempo and level of all economic development of Africa. Women more than men tend to bear the disproportionate burden of such crises, and they become greatly disadvantaged in participating effectively in any development ventures because of some negative practices emanating from traditional, cultural, religious and attitudinal constraints. Women, who make up more than 50 per cent of the populations affected by these crises, must contribute effectively to solving the numerous problems posed by these adverse conditions.

In Uganda, the last 20 years have shown progress in improving the status of women empowerment. The 1995 constitution of Uganda secures in Article 21,26 and 30 the equality of all persons before and under the law, the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of sex or disability in all spheres of life, the right to education and the rights to own property. Under the constitution, the state has an obligation to provide a number of facilities and the necessary opportunities to enhance women's capacity to realize their full potential and advancement s provided in article 33 of the constitution. (Ministry of gender, Labour and social development).The Government of Uganda has also signed for other commitments at the international level that support women's economic empowerment under the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). State parties are obligated and committed under the Beijing gender platform for action to take a range of measures to guarantee women's rights and access to economic resources that are critically necessary for building capacities to generate wealth. (Ministry of Gender, Labour and social development, 2007). Universal Primary Education programme has increased over all enrollment from 2.7 million in 1995 to 5.3 million in 1997 and to 7.3 million in 2002 with girls constituting 49.6% (3.6million) and 2006 it stood at 50% (3.65 million). Affirmative action in public Universities (Makerere University) increased enrollment of girls/ females from 23.9% in the

academic year 1989/90 to 29.2% in 1990/91 when it was introduced and to 49.5% in 2004/04 and presently 45.2% in 2005/06 (Ministry of Gender, Labour and social development).

Despite arrangements to economic empowerment of people, there are still bottlenecks towards achieving the goals especially in rural areas. This is because of the exclusion of many women and girls from education levels, from the full benefits of health and social services and from full labour force and market participation which combine to severely limit their ability to develop skills desperately needed in our economy. (Ministry of Gender, Labour and social development, 2007) . Lack of land ownership, lack of decision making the power to air out their views and limited time to engage in income earning activities shouldn't be forgotten. (Kathleen Van den Broeck, 2007). However, though women and men suffer constraints of not being economically empowered, women as a class are disproportionately affected because they are less or not educated at all in relation to their male counterparts.

According to the Human Development Report 2006, a time survey was made and it was found out that rural women are working more hours but much lower shares of their working time available for market activities. It's noted that they spend 65% of their time on non market activities while men spend only 30% (Human Development Report, 2006) . When it comes to accessibility, inheritance laws-and customary laws often disfavor women. Even though statutory maynot be discriminatory, implementation and interpretation at local level may be different. Especially in rural areas, the relative importance of customary laws may be high. Joint property rights may still be defacto husband property and to the rural men, ownership does not always mean effective control. (Kathleen Van den Broeck, 2007) .Therefore this study was set out to enable the researcher explore, understand and explain the factors affecting women empowerment in the rural area of Nantabulirwa Sub-County.

1.2 Problem Statement

To date, a lot has been done on social, economic and political empowerment to improve the social, economic and political status of both men and women in Uganda. Many initiatives have been put forward including extension of credit facilities and prosperity for all programmes, projects, workshops and seminars on social and political empowerment. Despite the availability of all these programmes, women as a group remain marginalized and the majority poor compared to men in Uganda. This could be due to continued undermining of women's rights,

traditional practices and marginalization of women in the society. Little has been done to enable women benefit much from such initiatives in order to empower them and change their lives socially, economically and politically. There also is inadequate information and literature providing evidence about women's status, socially, economically and politically in comparison to the men. Therefore this study will establish the social, economic and political status of women in Nantamburirwa Sub-County, Mukono District in as far as women empowerment is concerned.

1.3 General objective

To establish how women empowerment affects the social, and economic development in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

1. To establish the economic status of women in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District.
2. To establish the social status of women in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District.
3. To establish the level women's participation in politics in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District.

1.4 Research Questions

The research was guided by the following questions

1. What is the economic status of women in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District?.
2. What is the social status of women in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District?
3. What is the level of women's participation in politics in Nantamburirwa Sub-County Mukono District?

1.5 Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content scope

The study was limited to the impact of women empowerment on social economic development.

1.5.2 Geographical scope.

The study was conducted in Nantaburirwa Sub-County Mukono district which is located 10 miles from Mukono town, along Kampala Jinja highway and 3 Kilometers off the main Road.

Data was collected using informal interviews and questionnaires were administered to households from the community; 10 married women, 4 married men, 5 Single women, 10, Women headed households and the local women representatives.

1.5.3 Time scope

The study was covered in the period of three months that was; from April to June 2014.

1. 6. Significance of the study

This study will be important to the academicians and researchers who will be able use it as a springboard for other researchers/studies.

Furthermore the information will be useful to policy makers especially the district councils, town councils and ministry of gender, labour and social development who utilized it to promote policies and bye- laws that enabled more people to access resources and benefit from it as much as possible.

The women in Nantabulirwa Sub-County will be able to know their roles in the society basing on the social economic aspects which are being dominated by their men hence bring the development of the community since all of them share the responsibilities.

1.7. The conceptual framework

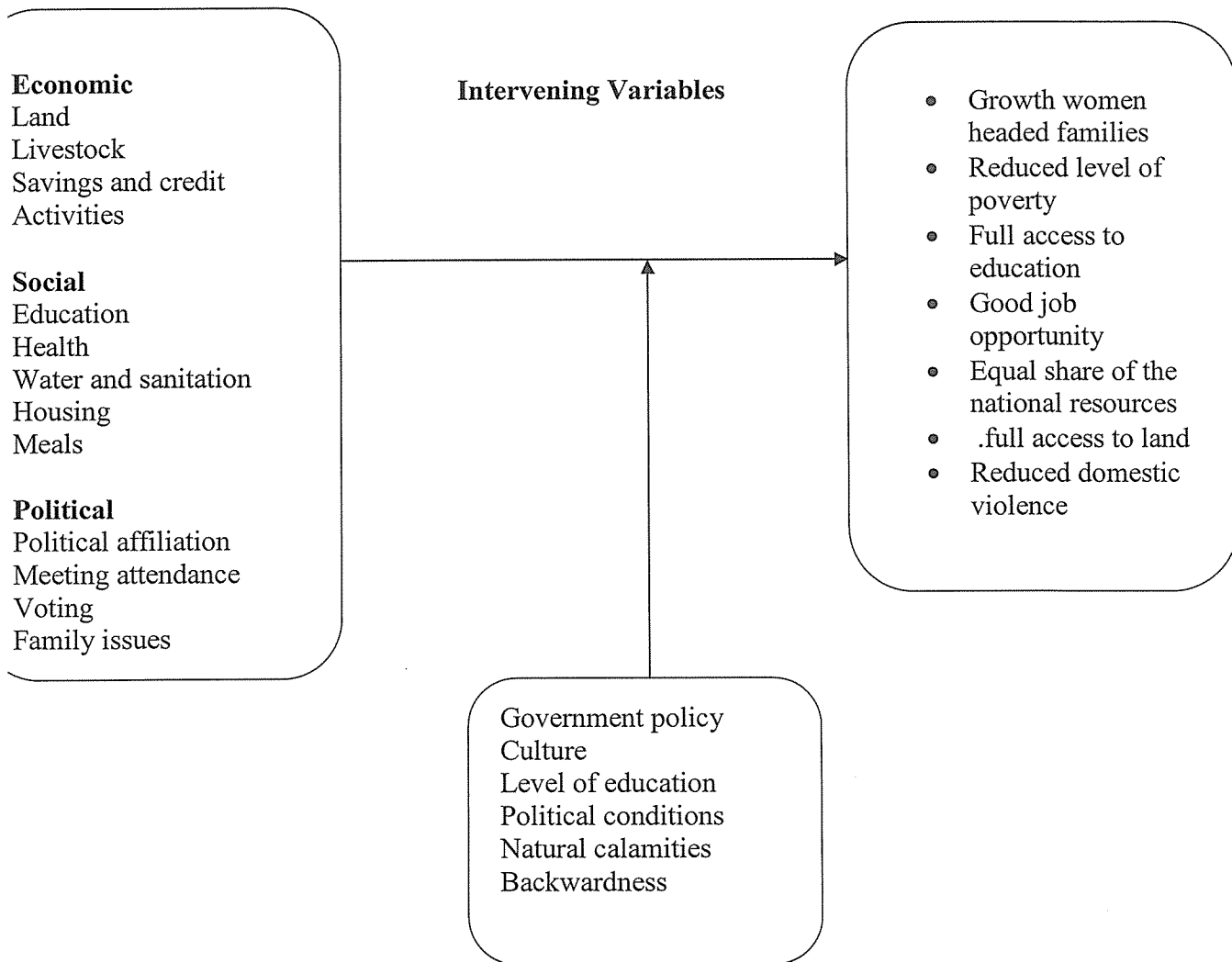
Figure 1: showing the conceptual framework

Independent variables (IV)

Dependent variables (DV)

(Women empowerment)

(Socio-economic development)



Definition of key terms

Women empowerment: Is the process of enhancing women's capacity to take charge of their development, the process enabling women to make their own choices, have a say in decisions that affect their ability to initiate actions for development change in attitudes and increased consciousness of equal access to and control of resources and services in order to take charge of their opportunities.

Affirmative: Positive discrimination.

Gender relations: Dimensions of social relations that create a difference in the positioning of men and women in society.

Access: Ability to make use of something.

Control: Ability to own something.

Gender roles: Particular roles for men and women ascribed to them through socialization.

Farming: Growing of crops and rearing of animals and birds for domestic consumption and scale.

Gender stereotypes: Assumptions in society of how males and female should behave.

Gender equality: Same treatment to men and women, girls and boys.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed literature related to economic, social status of women as well as women participation in politics.

2.1 Concept of empowerment

Empowerment is a construct shared by many disciplines and arenas: community development, psychology, education, economics, studies of social movements and organizations. Recent literature reviews of articles indicating a focus on empowerment, across several scholarly and practical disciplines, has demonstrated that there is no clear definition of the concept. Zimmerman (1984) has stated that asserting a single definition of empowerment may make attempts to achieve it formulaic or prescription-like, contradicting the very concept of empowerment. However, for health promotion practitioners, making empowerment operational in health promotion contexts is a crucial issue.

Empowerment, in its most general sense, refers to the ability of people to gain understanding and control over personal, social, economic and political forces in order to take action to improve their life situations (Israel et al., 1994). It is the process by which individuals and communities are enabled to take power and act effectively in gaining greater control, efficacy, and social justice in changing their lives and their environment (Solomon, 1976; Rappaport, 1981, 1985; Minkler, 1992; Fawcett et al., 1994; Israel et al., 1994). Central to empowerment process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets.

Concept of Socio-economic development

This term has been synonymously used with the words social and economic development. In Uganda, according to Burkey (1993:36) rural development workers define economic development as a process by which people through their own individual and or joint efforts boost production for direct consumption and have a surplus to sell for cash. The development workers also define social development as a process of gradual change in which people increase their

awareness of their own capabilities and common interests and use this knowledge to analyze their needs, decide on solutions, organise themselves for cooperative efforts and mobilise their own human, financial, and natural resources to improve, establish and maintain their own social services and institutions within the context of their own culture and their own political system (Burkey 1993:39).

According to the Wikipedia online encyclopaedia, socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society and it is measured with indicators like GDP, life expectancy, literacy, levels of employment, personal dignity, freedom of association and the extent of participation in civil society (wikipedia.2010:1). The researcher used the term 'socio-economic development' to refer to improvements in the sources of income, standards of living and confidence and participation in leadership.

2.2. Women's Empowerment:

Different writers have described women's empowerment in various ways but all point towards one direction which is the assumption of power or ability by women to address their needs. For instance, Longwe & Clark (1994) perceives it as a means to overcome barriers to women's equality with men especially in patriarchal societies. For instance, Safilios-Rothschild (1985) attributed women's invisibility in agriculture to patriarchal values that rigidly sustains powerful male supremacy. According to Mayoux (2000) women assuming the ability to identify their aspirations and strategies for change besides gaining skills and resources to achieve these aspirations constitutes their empowerment. In addition, women's empowerment is viewed as a process that increases women's choices or ability to make choices about their life and the environment they live in (Allendorf, 2007; Mehira, 1997; Kabeer, 1999). Aspirations or needs that women strive to achieve have been classified into two categories by Moser who developed a framework for analysing these needs. The categories are practical and strategic gender needs which arise from inequalities that exist between men and women. Societies prescribe gender roles based on sex hence the condition of the people arising from the gender division of labour result into practical gender needs (Taylor, 1999).

According to March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay (1999), Moser argued that women and men differ in terms of their needs as two different gender groups due to the subordinate position of

women. The subordinate position of women limits their ability to effectively indulge in socioeconomic activities. These limitations are what Moser terms strategic gender needs.

Importantly, as Percy (1999) argued, differences also exist within women themselves since they are not a heterogenous social group. These differences need to be taken into account when identifying or analysing gender needs in designing women's empowerment programmes (Mosedale, 2005). The need to address both practical and strategic gender needs have been recognised but the challenge still remains minimal efforts to translate paperwork into practice in terms of intergrating women's issues into the mainstream of agricultural development (Razavi & Miller, 1995). Longwe's Women's Empowerment Framework illustrates Moser's perspective of gender needs. For instance, the framework recognizes that women's strategic gender need entails assuming control over decision making on certain productive resources. Attainment of strategic gender needs is the highest level of empowerment on the framework (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 1999). To achieve this level, women's subordinate position in the society has to be challenged so that they are recognized as development stakeholders. Mosedale (2005) argued that third parties cannot be given the responsibility to empower women but they themselves should claim it. Similarly, Sharp et al (2003) noted the importance of women themselves perceiving that they can ably assume roles ascribed to men rather than depending on development agents to address their strategic needs.

They further noted that these agents can only succeed in addressing the practical gender needs. The strategic gender needs could face resistance as they challenge the social structures and their involvement could be viewed as an outside interference. The major challenge to Sharp et al's notion as argued by Taylor (1999), women spend much of their time and energy in trying to address their practical gender needs at the expense of mobilizing themselves for change on strategic gender needs. Mehira (1997) agrees with this notion that instead of aiming to be independent economic actors women put much emphasis on their reproductive roles.

2.3 Review of related literature

2.3.1 Economic empowerment through credit programmes

Microcredit programmes, many targeting women and claiming to empower them, have become extremely popular among donors and NGOs in recent years. The change in development policies from the focus on women's active role in production as a means to more efficient development,

to the approach of women's empowerment through women organising for greater self-reliance, has also meant a change in policies for the enhancement of women's economic role. The focus has changed from providing grants to financial assistance to women through the establishment of special credit schemes. Credit schemes are seen as having the potential to link women with the formal banking sector and thereby integrating women in mainstream development (Von Bülow et al, 1995). Many credit schemes aimed at women attempt to follow the model of well-known micro-credit providers such as the Grameen Bank. The problems of high administration costs and lack of collateral of small-scale women borrowers are overcome by establishing borrower solidarity groups based on joint liability.

The ability of credit schemes to promote women's empowerment has come under close scrutiny. Research on credit programmes has shown that apparently successful credit programmes targeting credit to women cannot be taken at face value without a more careful examination of the social context in which women live. Even where women do maintain control over their loans, to what extent can they be said to have been empowered? The emphasis on informal sector economic enhancement, it has been argued, overlooks the structural factors that maintain the economic marginalisation of the poor. Women's experience of participation in rural development programmes can even be negative, because demands on women's labour may be intensified without finding substitutes for women's reproductive work at home (Goetz and Gupta, 1996). Women's potential for acquiring skills, experiencing the public world, joining job-based associations and gaining formal sector employment are all limited by programmes which encourage home-based income generating activities. Credit and income-generation programmes tend to focus on input delivery, measuring success in terms of how much credit is delivered to women, and by taking high repayment rates a proxy indicator of the success of these loans (ibid.). More attention needs to be paid to the quality of activities financed by loans, to ascertain if they are really empowering to women.

The example of a credit programme in Tanzania illustrates how translating empowerment goals into practice requires thinking through all aspects of programme implementation. Many microcredit/microenterprise initiatives can be viewed as promoting a narrowly individualistic definition of empowerment, and as ignoring the collective dimension of empowerment. By offering women credit, their lack of access to capital is treated as a technical problem which

outsiders can identify and tackle without actually committing to deeper structural transformations (Von Bülow et al, 1995).

For credit and income generation programmes to have a positive impact on women's empowerment, they need to move away from a framework where women are the passive recipients of a service. Using borrower groups as the basis of social development activities can broaden the scope of credit programmes from a narrow focus on individual economic self-reliance. For example, BRAC offers paralegal training, health and family planning facilities, and non-formal primary education to its members. Women's NGOs may offer training which is better tailored to overcome gender-specific constraints to assertiveness, confidence and power within households and the local community, and make consciousness-raising a central programme component. Thangemara Mahila Sebuji Sengastha (TMSS) a women's NGO in Bangladesh, pursues cases through the local courts of illegal divorce, deprivation of inheritance rights, default on maintenance payments and rape (Goetz and Gupta, 1996).

Ironically, the very success of credit programmes such as the Grameen Bank, may lead to a reduction in the practice of including social development and institution building components. Goetz and Sen Gupta argue that donors' interests in seeing the development of financially self-sustaining credit programmes has led to quantitative goals for credit delivery and recovery supplanting more qualitative and elusive social change objectives (Goetz and Gupta, 1996).

Greater emphasis on savings programmes (where women build up their own resources) linked to credit provision and strategies for ensuring that women can access mainstream financial institutions are also important if credit programmes are to be empowering. This involves institutional changes in the financial sector to reduce transactions costs, as well as delivery of small scale credit (Baden, 1997).

2.3.2 Social Empowerment

The health sector provides an interesting case of how empowerment can operate on both an individual and collective level. Traditionally health programmes have focused on a top-down approach of service delivery. An empowerment approach to women's health emphasizes women's individual sense of self-worth connecting to the value they attach to their own health (linked to power within.), women's individual decision-making over access to health care (power to.) and women's collective empowerment through organizing to make health services

more accountable and to increase women's choice, decision-making and control over their bodies (.power with.).

Links between empowerment and health in general and specifically for women are receiving growing recognition. Research has highlighted the relationship between powerlessness and susceptibility to ill-health, and the health-enhancing capability of empowerment, defined as .control over destiny,. at both individual and community levels (Wallerstein, 1993). These links are also gaining recognition in international development agencies. For example, a WHO position paper on health education links community participation to empowerment as a means of promoting healthier individuals and environments (WHO, 1991). The WHO position paper on women's health produced for the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing states:

The empowerment of women is a fundamental prerequisite for their health.

This means promoting increased access for women to resources, education and employment and the protection and promotion of their human rights and fundamental freedoms so that they are enabled to make choices free from coercion or discrimination. (WHO, 1995: 8)

The international women's health movement stresses women's health and empowerment as goals in their own right and not as a means to reduce fertility. For example, the Women's Declaration on Population Policies, and DAWN's Population Policies and Reproductive Rights Project, emphasise the empowerment of women, as well as gender equality, including men's responsibility for their own sexual behavior and fertility (Garcia Moreno and Claro, 1994). The large number and diversity of organisations covering women's health themselves represent the process of women's empowerment. In many, places women have moved from being a critical voice on the margin to being influential participants in programme and policy debates at both national and international levels.

The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEPDA) stresses the links between health and empowerment (see Box 7). CEDPA's approach emphasises both .power to. and .power with. aspects of empowerment although it is not clear how many of their activities in practice are able to move to levels which go beyond individual decision-making. It is not clear also how the link specified between access to family planning services and increased participation in other household decisions is made.

2.3.3 Political empowerment

One important approach to supporting women's empowerment is the promotion of the participation of women in formal politics, alongside support to broad programmes of democratization and good governance with a strong focus on developing civil society.

This includes promoting women in government and national and local party politics as well as supporting women's involvement in NGOs and women's movements. In 1994, only 5.7 per cent of the world's cabinet ministers were women (UN, 1995b: 151). In government, women in decision-making positions tend to be concentrated in social, law and justice ministries. Less women are to be found in chief executive and economic areas. This poor representation is in spite of the fact that women are found in large numbers in lower-level positions in public administration, political parties, trade unions and business, who could potentially serve as representatives at higher levels (Karl, 1995).

There are a range of possible mechanisms to increase women's participation in political life which have had varying degrees of success including: reform of political parties; quotas and other forms of affirmative action; training to develop women's skills and gender sensitivity; work with women's sections of political parties; and the development of women's political organisations.

Quotas have been used to increase women's participation in the leadership of political parties and in party lists for elections. They may be one of the only ways to ensure some representation of women in countries where this is very low, and they can be effective where women already have some degree of political power, such as in the Nordic countries or South Africa. For example the Norwegian Labour Party stipulates that at least 40 per cent of candidates for election must be women. In Norway, quotas proved an effective way of increasing the number of women in parliament. In order that women's perspectives are placed on the political agenda a critical mass of women is required, with 30 per cent often cited as a figure above which women begin to make an impact on political life.

However, quotas for women in elections have proved a very controversial measure meeting much resistance and requiring a good deal of political will. They are a mechanism more frequently used by political parties than by governments. A number of parliaments have operated a mechanism of reserved seats for women, e.g. in Bangladesh, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan and Tanzania. The drawbacks of this system are that token women may be appointed who in actual

fact have little power and lack appropriate skills, and that reserved seats may be interpreted as a ceiling for the number of women in parliament (Karl, 1995).

The transfer of power to local government of decentralisation strategies which form part of democratisation and governance agendas, has the potential to create spaces at the local level for women as political actors. However, efforts to increase women's representation in local politics through affirmative action or reserved seats in India and Bangladesh have shown that female councillors elected under this system may have little impact, tending not to speak in meetings, and lacking knowledge about the problems faced by women in their constituencies.

Measures to increase the quality of women's political participation include awareness raising, training programmes for female candidates, the cultivation of links and networks between women in local government and women in NGOs, and timing of meetings and provision of childcare to fit with women's domestic responsibilities (Byrne et al, 1996). Leadership training can enable women to develop skills useful not only in party politics, but also in negotiations with development agencies and in promoting the formation of independent organisations. It can help women to monitor the implementation of laws, to identify allies, share information, and research new ways of promoting political participation (Reardon, 1995).

Increased political participation for women is not just about increasing the numbers of women in formal politics. Women in politics may be elites, in positions due to their personal connections with male politicians and be unable or unwilling to represent grassroots women's interests. Morena Herrera, of Mujeres por la Dignidad y la Vida, El Salvador, argues that it is important to feminise the power spaces, so that there are increasing numbers of women in the spaces where decisions are taken nationally and internationally, but that it is also necessary to simultaneously strengthen the women's movement as a political lobbying force that can establish dialogue with those very power structures (Herrera, quoted in Reardon, 1995).

NGOs can provide the opportunity for the articulation of women's interests independently of party politics and government. The UN Decade for Women encouraged the growth of a wide range of women's organisations and their ability to network at international levels. Perhaps the most important legacy of the Women's

Decade has been the creation of an important political space for the proliferation of both informal and formal lobbies, grassroots associations and nation-wide movements for women

(Kabeer, 1994). These movements have managed to forge world-wide networks and have acquired skills, self confidence and the capacity to organise for change (Sen and Grown, 1985). Increasing the numbers of women in decision-making positions in formal political power does not in itself translate in to greater empowerment for women. Quantitative measures of women's participation in politics are inadequate as measures of women's empowerment. Measures to increase the quantity of women representatives need to be accompanied by measures to improve the quality of participation, in order to support women's empowerment and more attention is needed to ways of assessing qualitatively women's empowerment through political systems.

2.4 Review of related studies

Different writers have described women's empowerment in various ways but all point towards one direction which is the assumption of power or ability by women to address their needs. For instance, Longwe & Clark (1994) perceives it as a means to overcome barriers to women's equality with men especially in patriarchal societies. For instance, Safilios-Rothschild (1985) attributed women's invisibility in agriculture to patriarchal values that rigidly sustains powerful male supremacy. According to Mayoux (2000) women assuming the ability to identify their aspirations and strategies for change besides gaining skills and resources to achieve these aspirations constitutes their empowerment. In addition, women's empowerment is viewed as a process that increases women's choices or ability to makes choices about their life and the environment they live in (Allendorf, 2007; Mehira, 1997; Kabeer, 1999).

Aspirations or needs that women strive to achieve have been classified into two categories by Moser who developed a framework for analysing these needs. The categories are practical and strategic gender needs which arise from inequalities that exist between men and women.

Societies prescribe gender roles based on sex hence the condition of the people arising from the gender division of labour result into practical gender needs (Taylor, 1999).

According to March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay (1999), Moser argued that women and men differ in terms of their needs as two different gender groups due to the subordinate position of women. The subordinate position of women limits their ability to effectively indulge in socioeconomic activities. These limitations are what Moser terms strategic gender needs.

Importantly, as Percy (1999) argued, differences also exist within women themselves since they are not a heterogeneous social group. These differences need to be taken into account when identifying or analysing gender needs in designing women's empowerment programmes (Moşedale, 2005). The need to address both practical and strategic gender needs have been recognised but the challenge still remains minimal efforts to translate paperwork into practice in terms of integrating women's issues into the mainstream of agricultural development (Razavi & Miller, 1995).

Longwe's Women's Empowerment Framework illustrates Moser's perspective of gender needs. For instance, the framework recognises that women's strategic gender need entails assuming control over decision making on certain productive resources. Attainment of strategic gender needs is the highest level of empowerment on the framework (March, Smyth, & Mukhopadhyay, 1999). To achieve this level, women's subordinate position in the society has to be challenged so that they are recognised as development stakeholders. Moşedale (2005) argued that third parties cannot be given the responsibility to empower women but they themselves should claim it. Similarly, Sharp et al (2003) noted the importance of women themselves perceiving that they can ably assume roles ascribed to men rather than depending on development agents to address their strategic needs.

They further noted that these agents can only succeed in addressing the practical gender needs. The strategic gender needs could face resistance as they challenge the social structures and their involvement could be viewed as an outside interference. The major challenge to Sharp et al's notion as argued by Taylor (1999), women spend much of their time and energy in trying to address their practical gender needs at the expense of mobilising themselves for change on strategic gender needs. Mehira (1997) agrees with this notion that instead of aiming to be independent economic actors women put much emphasis on their reproductive roles.

Stine and Karina (2003) explain the term 'empowerment' as a process by which the disempowered individuals and groups gain the power to control their lives and the ability to make strategic life choices. The researchers also emphasise that the economic elements of empowerment refer mainly to the capability of earning a living. The study finds that one of the important determinants of the low average income of women is their intermittent labour force participation, which is a consequence of their time spent on unpaid work such as childcare, housework and food production. Mahendra (2004) has studied the female work participation using occupational data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data set, and compared the same with the 2001 Census and the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) data. The

study finds that: (a) larger the family size the lesser is the chance for female work participation; (b) education has a positive relation with urban female work participation. The study by Kishore et al. (2004) shows the status of women's empowerment as a whole and in each of the Indian states in particular, with the help of NFHS-25 data sources. The sample of the study includes married women in the age group 15-49 from these states. The study divides the indicators of empowerment process into three sub-divisions: (a) the indicators of evidence of empowerment (through educational attainment); (b) the indicators of access to potential sources for empowerment which measures women's access to education and media exposure; and (c) the indicators of the setting for empowerment, which focuses on the circumstances of the women's lives and reflects the opportunities available to them. Tamil Nadu ranks eleventh in the level of empowerment among the 26 states, thereby indicating further scope for improvement.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This section gave an overview of the methodology used to conducting research. It covered, research design, study population, Sample size and sampling procedures, methods of data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Study Design

This research used both quantitative and qualitative study designs. The designs used a combination of different data collection techniques and were based on qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.1.1 Quantitative research

In this study, the researcher used a sample from a wider study population that was used to generate data that could be generalized to a larger community and the data was presented in numerical figures and tables. This approach is recommended by York (1998:1), who explains that quantitative research is about prediction, generalizing a sample to a larger group of subjects and using numbers to prove or disprove objectives. According to Bowling (2002:194), quantitative research deals with quantities and relationships between attributes; it involves the collection and analysis of highly structured data in the positivist tradition. Furthermore, quantitative research is appropriate in situations in which there is pre existing knowledge, which permitted the use of standardized data collection methods (e.g. the survey questionnaire) and in which it is aimed to document prevalence or test hypotheses (Bowling (2002:194).

The researcher used the questionnaires to collect the data from the respondents. The questionnaires were administered to the beneficiaries of the women empowerment services. The use of the questionnaire was emphasized by the researcher who revealed that, the traditional empirical quantitative technique was the survey questionnaire, administered to a stratified or random sample of a population, enabling us to draw inferences about the behaviour of a whole population from a smaller (and less expensive) number. The emphasis was on breadth and representativeness, confidence levels and significant tests and all that and algorithms to decide

the size of the sample you need to survey to achieve a certain level of confidence in the representativeness of the conclusions.

3.1.2 Qualitative research

The researcher employed this method of research because there was a need to interact with the women empowerment beneficiaries as well as to ensure that specific information was obtained from particular respondents. The use of interviews was relied on to collect the qualitative data. The interviews were used to collect data from the key informants in the study.

This approach was supported by Weinreich (2006:2), who pointed out that those qualitative research methodologies were designed to provide the researcher with the perspective of target audience members through immersion in a culture or situation and direct interaction with the people under study. Weinreich (2006:2), elaborates that qualitative methods were used include observations, in-depth interviews and focus groups and these methods were designed to help researchers understand the meanings people assign to social phenomena and to elucidate the mental processes underlying behaviours. Further support for the qualitative method is from Straus & Corbin (1998:17), who explain that qualitative research represents a kind of investigation whose findings will be arrived at without statistical procedures or other means of quantification. According to Casebeer and Verhoef (1997:2), qualitative research was the non-numerical examination and interpretation of observations, for the purpose of discovering underlying meanings and patterns of relationships. Meanwhile other researchers like Smith (2008:1), mention that qualitative methods include the researcher's experience through techniques such as focus groups, case studies, interviews and personal observation.

3.2. Study Area

The Study area was conducted in Nantambulirwa Sub-County, Mukono District. Nantambulirwa Sub-County was located 10 miles from Kampala town along Jinja high way. The Sub-County was bordering Namanve forest, Old Jinja road and Seeta town.

3.3. Study population.

Population was a set of phenomenon that had a common characteristic. In this study therefore the population was the people who were selected to participate in the study.

They included those who were interviewed, observed and those who answered the questionnaires. They include the following the local councils, civil servants, women leaders, the employed people in the Sub-County and all mature people with knowledge of empowerment with the total population of 70 respondents were selected.

3.4. Sample procedure

The sampling techniques were systematic random sampling where respondents were chosen by virtue of their status in selecting and choosing households to participate in research and be included in answering the questionnaires.

3.5. Sample size

It is from the large group of people who constituted the study population that a sample of 70 out of the total population of 85 target population people selected to comprise the respondents for the study. This particular sample size was selected because it made it easy to manage and it was enough to generate findings as well as to generalize the findings to a bigger population. The sample was determined by Morgan formulae in the table shown below.

Table 1 Morgan table of determining the sample size

N (population size)	S (sample size)
65	56
70	59
75	63
80	66
85	70

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

3.6. Methods of data collection

The researcher used qualitative and quantitative as such several methods were used to ask respondents about their opinions and views about women's empowerment as seen below.

3.6.1. Interview schedule

This was the main method of data collection. Interview included one on one interview with the respondents because some of them could not read or write. These were basically females and

males whose views were collected and used in understanding the factors affecting women's empowerment.

3.6.2. Questionnaires

The questionnaires were 70 in number and they sought information on background of respondents, nature of work done, the way they currently lived, constraints faced in the empowerment of women and suggestions for economically empowering women. Questionnaires were designed in relation to the research questions and objectives of the study. They were addressed and distributed to local residents who participated by answering them and interpreted for respondents who couldn't read and write. Hence data from this method complemented the one from interviews for a wider information base.

3.7. Quality controls/quality assurance

The researcher employed some measures to control the quality of the data. These included the following:

3.7.1. Piloting

This was where the data collection materials were tested and/or piloted and refined. This took into consideration the language spoken and understood by the respondents.

3.7.2. Training

The researcher carried out the research with the assistance of two research assistants/data collectors that were trained to assist the researcher with the collection of data especially using the questionnaires. They were trained on how to administer the interview guide and the questionnaire and how to record any other useful information they come across in the field. Each of the research assistants was able to administer both the interview guide and the questionnaire to the respondents under the direct supervision and monitoring of the researcher.

The field notes were made and edited immediately after data collection on a daily basis.

3.7.3 Editing questionnaires

The questionnaires were edited on receipt from the research assistants and any missing information was rectified immediately. The data from the key informants were recorded immediately during the interviews.

3.8 Data analysis

After gathering information a variety of tools were used to analyze it in order to capture the relevant findings and also present it in a manner that was understood by fellow researchers and other research users. These tools are discussed below.

3.8.1. Editing

Editing was done in order to discard unwanted and irrelevant information, verify the data and check for consistency.

3.8.2. Coding

This involved grouping answers of a similar nature or with similar meaning into one set of answers and giving them a particular number called a code. This means that for example answers with “yes” in a given questionnaire would be coded as number one and answers with “no” would be coded as number two for each questionnaire. The coding assisted the researcher to get the total number of responses for each of the questions. This also helped to tabulate the data using the figures and numbers obtained.

3.8.3. Tabulation

Tabulation involved representing the information obtained in figures and tables. This was later be used to establish comparisons as well as conclusions for the study.

3.8.4. Establishing themes

The data was analyzed using specific themes that were in turn used to establish systematic linkages and conclusions for the study. The main themes that were established include; type and nature of women empowerment, social economic development, recommendations for women empowerment, and recommendations for further research.

3.8.5. Report writing

The research report was written based on the themes and conclusions drawn from the findings as presented in the research report that comprise this document.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

It was important that this research gives consideration to issues of power and confidentiality

Ethical issues cannot be avoided during the research process and even when the research is completed. Issues like privacy informed consent, anonymity and secrecy to mention some can really affect the research, thus before engaging in this research, permission was sought from the university where a transmittal letter was got from the school of economics and management sciences. Individual respondents were assured that their responses were strictly confidential and their participation in the research processes were purely voluntary however, if they did not feel like participating in the study activity they had the autonomy to terminate the process at any time they needed doing so.

3.10. Anticipated problems

As expected of any project work, the studies were confronted with problems as shown below. The respondents were not always easy to access, to administer both questionnaires and interviews to gather the necessary data. However, the researcher tried making prior appointments and where possible left questionnaires to be filled by the respondents and picked them later. The researcher also targeted respondents on Sundays and during peak hours when majority of respondents were at their residents.

Some respondents were not willing to offer information because most of them wanted money in exchange of information well knowing that this research was less academic and more of money making. However the researcher with an introduction letter from the Women and gender department was able to evidently explain to respondents the main purpose of the study so as to overcome this problem.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses the factors affecting rural women and ascertains ways of empowering them. Data obtained is divided into age of respondents, marital status, education, productive roles, reproductive and community roles, constraints affecting women's empowerment in rural areas and how they cope with them and suggesting possible solutions to women's economic empowerment.

4.1 Socio-Demographic characteristics of Respondents

The demographic characteristics included age, marital, and education of respondents which were considered important in giving the researcher a basic view about the nature of the respondents selected for the study. Table 1, 2 and 3 below summarize the socio- demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 2 .Age of respondents

Age group	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)		(N)	%	(N)	%
Between 18 – 29 yrs	2	40	5	17	7	20
30-39 Years	1	20	13	43	14.4	40
Over 40 years	2	40	12	40	14.4	40
Total	5	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0

Source: Field Results 2014

Table 1 reveals that most males were above 40 years and females above 30 years. According to the informant, most people in the Sub-County settle for various economic activities at 30 years of age and above. By critically analyzing her statement, it means that all people men and women are economically empowered because they have an economic activity to earn a living from

Table 3: Marital Status of Respondents

	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
Marital status	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Married	5	62.5	25	92.6	30.	8.6
Divorce	1	12.5	-	-	1	3
Separated	-	-	-	-	0	0
Widowed	2	25	2	7.4	4	11
Total	8	100.0	27	100.0	35	22.6

Source: Field results 2014

Table 3 shows that there are more married women 92.6% as compared to males (62.5%). This explains that when two people are married then marital property is also shared. According to the respondents, married people possess a lot of property but both men and women do not have equal shares. This is mainly attributed to the unequal gender relations in married homes which involves decision making power. Respondents revealed that in some instances, it's a man who determined what to do in a home and what shouldn't be done, what to use and shouldn't be used. For example, one of the female's respondents talked about a panga which belonged to them as a married couple but in case one wanted to use it, he or she had to ask permission from the husband before using it and if he denied access to it no one would use it.

According to the women councilor from Nantamburirwa Sub-County, some worried couples are economically empowered because they share work at home, in business and even proceeds. Therefore, the couple (men and women) is central to the economic development of a home. To her married couples are economically empowered as compared to the single and divorced. The key informant also added that widows were economically empowered because most NGOs regarded them as a centre of attention and she gave an example of send a cow organization which has given some organization cows. These cows are important because they generate income from them especially when they sell the milk and cow dung from them.

Though the respondents talked about decisions concerning marital property as a factor hindering women’s empowerment, the key informant did not agree with that especially when she brought about the issue of equality in married homes and widows are more empowered. Therefore, though it is believed that married women are not economically empowered, not all of them are economically disempowered because according to the survey, some of them had equal decision making power with their husbands.

Table 4: Level of education.

	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
Education history	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Never went to school	1	4.2	2	15.4	3	8.6
Primary level	9	41	6	46.2	15	42.8
Secondary level	10	45.5	4	30.7	14	40
Higher	2	9.0	1	7.7	3	8.6
Total	22	100.0	13	100.0	35	100.0

Source: Field results 2014

Table 4 shows that more females did not go to school as compared to males. Respondents revealed that young girls often remain home to help the elderly with domestic chores and the boys go to school because there is less work for them to do. This means that gender roles bring about women’s economic disempowerment for some women in the Sub-County.

However, there were some women who went to school and the table shows that most of them reached primary level. Since most of them reached a level where they could read and write, then it’s clear that women were empowered.

According to the respondents most women reached primary school but few of them reached secondary and higher education. One of the respondents argued that most women dropped out of school at primary level not because of their own making but because of their parents. She argued that some parents in the Sub-County prefer their children to first go to the garden, fetch water and then school. She added that by the time they reach school most girls are so tired to understand what their teachers teach them. In this way they end up failing; repeating classes and others lose interest in studies. For example, a respondent in her words argued that;” I will be forced to leave school in primary four because my aunt ordered me to take care of my siblings, go to the garden with her, fetch water and attend the market with her”.

By analyzing her argument, some girls drop out of school in order to take of domestic chores while the boys got to school. Whereas the boys are becoming literate and sensitized in schools, girls remain illiterate.

According to the key informant who will be the women counselor for Nantambulirwa Sub-County, she said that though some parents toil to take their children in schools. At tertiary or University level most of them fail to sponsor them. To her it's attributed to the expensive fees charges at higher levels of learning. Some parents take their children for short courses while for others in business. To her, University education favours the girls more than boys. As a mother of two boys, she commented that 1.5 points (affirmative action's) given to girls in institutions like Makerere is discriminatory. She also said that most sponsors in higher institutions prefer females to males. In summary she believes women are more empowered than men in education.

4.2 Women's status in productive roles

Productive activities are those which one can do to generate an income. They are activities which are found in the public sphere. They are divided into farming activities non farming activities, savings and credit and how these influence women's economic empowerment.

4.2.1 Farming Activities

Table 5: Farming activities

Activities	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Crop production	10	76.9	17	77.3	27	77.2
Live stock	1	7.7	3	13.6	4	11.4
Poultry	2	15.4	2	9.1	4	11.4
Total	13	100.0	22	100.0	35	100.0.

Source Field results 2014.

According to the field survey, farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals and birds for both domestic consumption and sale. As indicated in table 5, most men and women engage in crop production. Respondents revealed that crop production will be cheap to start whereby less or no capital will be required. Land will be available especially the free big chunks of land owned by the Kabaka and Namanve forest land. This enabled both men and women to carry out crop production to sustain their lives, and sale others in order to earn an income.

However, through interviews with other respondents, some revealed that much as women work more in crop production, they do not benefit more as men do. This will be common among the married women who commented that though they dig equally with their husbands, they do not have equal shares in production. This is because married women have a low status compared to that of their husbands which affects their productivity and economic empowerment.

Table 6 showing the economic activities

Activities	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Crop production	10	77	17	77	27	77
Livestock	1	8	3	14	4	11.4
Poultry	2	15	2	9	4	11.4
Total	13	100	22	100	35	100

Source: primary data 2014

According to the field survey, farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals and birds for both domestic consumption and sale. As indicated in table 4, most men and women engage in crop production. Respondents revealed that crop production was cheap to start whereby less or no capital was required. Land was available especially the free big chunks of land owned by the Kabaka and Namanve forest land. This enabled both men and women to carryout crop production to sustain their lives, and sale others in order to earn an income.

However, through interviews with other respondents, some revealed that much as women work more in crop production, they do not benefit more as men do. This was common among the married women who commented that though they dig equally with their husbands, they do not have equal shares in i5roduction. This is because married women have a low status compared to that of their husbands which affects their productivity and economic empowerment. A Respondent by names of Mrs. Kimuli Rovinsa argued that;

"I dig from 7:00 am to midday every day, get a lunch break and then resume at 2:00pm, to 5:00 pm, I usually harvest 3 sacks of beans, 2 sacks of groundnuts, and a variety of I only got 20, 000/= out of approximately 180, 000/= from my own products.

By critically analyzing her statement, it explains that women put more efforts in crop production but due to their inferior status, they do not get equal proceeds or profits like the males

In livestock production, more women than males engaged in the practice. Respondents argued that most women rear pigs and it is, because piglets are affordable for them to purchase; that is to

say, one month old local breed piglet approximately costs 10,000/= . Women can afford to buy piglets which they rear for a short period of time approximately 8 months to one year after which the pig are sold for an income. One respondent explained;

In 2004, I bought 2 female piglets at 10, 000/= each and I reared them for a year after which they both gave me 15 piglets (i.e. one 6 piglets and another 9 piglets) I sold 10 of the piglets each at 10, 000/= and reared the remaining 5 (2 females, 1 male and castrated 2 of them,). I used the 100,000/= from the 10 piglets to buy uniforms and scholastic requirements for my three children in primary schools. I paid no fees because the school offers UPE. After 10 months, the castrated pigs were big enough and I sold them in December at 200, 000/= each. At the same time the 2 female pigs gave me 18 piglets and I sold all at a total. of200, 000/= hence I got 600, 000/= which I used to construct that two roomed brick house you see their hence saving me from the mud and wattle grass thatched house in which my late husband left me. Ever since then, I maintain pig keeping as my economic activity for survival and education of my children.

Respondents further revealed that for households which kept cattle, those cattle belonged to the household head (husband) though the wife and children practically rear the animals. The household gets milk from the animals which is sold at 3001= per half liter mug and also retain some for house hold consumption. Therefore, in such circumstances, women's status is low because they only to access cattle products but do not own the animals. Rabbits and goats are also among the animals reared though not on a large scale as pigs and cattle.

Poultry keeping is mostly engaged in by middle income households. This is because poultry keeping requires constant expenditure in terms of feeds, veterinary costs, charcoal and paraffin for warming the birds and its also labour intensive which makes it hard for poor women who have to tend the field, from morning up to almost midday for subsistence food production.

Therefore in farming activities, women's status is comparative to that of men because they too can participate fairly in crop production like the men. In livestock production, many women's living standards has improved and in poultry some women have achieved their desired needs.

4.2.2 Non farming activities

Table 7 farming activities

Activities	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Baking	2	40	12	40	14	40
Beer brewing	1	20	5	17	6	12
Brick making	1	20	7	23	8	23
Road side stalls	1	20	6	20	7	20
Total	5	100	30	100	35	100

Source: primary data 2014

Nantabulirwa Sub-County is occupied by a big range of non farming activities but those which are mostly engaged in by people are in table 6 above.

Baking in the Sub-County is equally done by men and women (40%). people bake things like pancakes, chapattis, Mandazi, half cakes among others. Respondents argued that the reason as to why both men and women are increasingly joining the baking sector is that it earns them daily incomes and therefore, sustains their living. According to the women counselor for Nantabulirwa Sub-County, she argued that people in the Sub-County engage in baking because the land which they were using for crop production was taken by the government (Namanve Forest land) and the Kabaka too, stopped people from using his land. She argued that the seàtor has helped both men and women to earn income and also reduced on the poverty levels. Therefore, by analyzing the arguments made by the respondents and key informant, in non farming activities like baking, women and men's status is equivalent.

In Beer Brewing, men occupied the activity than women. According to the respondents, men had the energy to carry out the process of brewing, had enough time to look for bananas in the Sub-County and could easily undertake the risks involved.

To them, beer brewing a business which earns people a good income but most women who would carry it out was unable to run it because most customers were not willing to pay them and in case she asked for her money, a woman could experience physical violence. Most of the clients resorted to beating up women in case they asked for money, some of them were being insulted by their drunken customers through abuses and other sexually harassed. This made some women leave this business leaving it to be dominated by men. Thus, women's low status in society does not only stop in the family but also in economic activities. This creates inferiority complex among women and even affects their economic empowerment.

Contrary to the respondents, the key informant argued that both men and women engage in the beer brewing but some women live it to their husbands to sell in the evening as they diversity in other activities. To her as far as she knew beer brewing is an activity pre-occupied by males and females; in other words both of them are key players in the process. Therefore women's status in this sector wasn't low to her as argued by the respondents. Though some poor men and women engage in local beer brewing and baking as their source of livelihood, the key informant argued that the rich and middle income earners engaged in Brick making. She revealed that men give their wives money to engineer the activity and with the supervision of the wife the youths are employed to make the bricks and they are paid after selling. She also argued that, though some families do it jointly, the business is mostly engaged in by richwomen who employ young people to carry it out and pay them. She said that most of these women's lives have transformed through this business and they are determined to carry it out the more.

4.2.3 Savings and Credit

Savings is one of the engineers of economic empowerment. However, it's important to note that Nantabulirwa Sub-County's saving scheme is poor in that they do not own any saving and credit institutions. So if anyone needed to save he or she had to go to the nearby town 5miles away in order to access a microfinance institution.

Table 8: influence of savings and credit women's economic empowerment

Activities	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Banks	10	50	15	33.3	15	43
Micro finance	5	25	3	33.3	10	29
Roscas	5	25	5	33.3		
Total	20	100	15	35	35	100

Source: primary data 2014

As revealed in table 7, more men save in banks than women. Respondents argued that, it was because some men had jobs in nearby towns and Kampala whereby they could not risk moving long journeys with their money and they had no option, thus savings in banks. More still, since they were business runners, banks can easily offer them loans to improve their business. Unlike women who were pre-occupied with informal economic activities, they earn less daily, have much to spend on thus lowering their percentage in the banking sector.

According to the key informant most women weren't in banks or microfinance institutions because these institutions did not treat them as equal to men. She cited a scenario of security in banks in case a woman wanted a loan. To her, there's no way a landless local beer brewer could afford bank services like loans. It was also revealed that microfinance institutions came in the name of helping women, but when the issue of loans was tackled, most of them were advised to take group loans and for some people who did not pay due to un avoidable circumstances, no grace period was offered. This made many people in property especially for women to be grabbed. This has made many women have fear of joining saving and credit institutions.

By critically analyzing the women counselor arguments and respondents, women's status in savings and credit is low and this affects their empowerment as well.

The key informant revealed that, since the' savings and credit institution weren't friendly; some women have started Roscas as well as some poor men. Respondents argued that, in Roscas, no property is grabbed, no interest rates and no grace period is required. However, though Roscas

have remained as the last resort for the women to improve their livelihood, the women counselor argued that; they bring about slow growth and that not all people are trustworthy. She gave an example of Salamu club which was a Roscas club where people run off with other people's money.

In summary, women status in savings and credit institutions is not good and less comparable to that of men.

4.3 Women's status in reproductive roles

Reproductive roles included regular food consumption and house construction.

4.3.1 Regular food consumption

The researcher found out that more women headed households consume a lot of food as compared to male headed households. According to the respondents, the consumption of large sums of food by women headed is that such families comprise of many dependants that's to say the children, the old, and orphans who altogether eat a lot of food. On the other hand, they added that whereas farming was carried out for domestic consumption in some male headed households, in women headed holds, it went beyond that to selling so as to sustain their living.

The key informant explained that men headed households did not consume a lot of food because to her, most men prefer small families and do not entertain relatives plus; they even have other income generating activities other than farming. Whereas women dig and diversify it with baking and other informal economic activities to feed the huge family, men have other sources of income. In this way the food consumed regularly by women headed households is much more than that consumed by men. Therefore, the reproductive status of women is low in food consumption as compared that of men who in turn have more sources of income to diversify their food consumption.

The key informant added that, due to their big numbers women headed households sometimes eat poorly and lack a balanced diet. For those households belonging to rich women, the consumption of food is not bad but to her it's not the best especially when most dependants are looking forward to one head to feed them. To sum it all, the reproductive status of women in food consumption is poor which is evident to feeding large families and with poor feeding habits. Thus this feeding decreases their productivity which affects their economic empowerment.

4.3.2 House Construction

House structures in a certain place determine one's status and empowerment level at large. Nantabulirwa Sub-County house structures comprise of grass thatched houses, roofed but with mud and elephant grass walls, flats and bungalows as well.

According to the respondents, men and women owned houses but the structures differed depending on one's economic activity, family background and education levels, they revealed that most better houses like bungalows belonged to construction companies like Akright projects which rented them to rich people and others belonged to businessmen.

They argued that, most residents of those houses were mainly business people who could afford the rent and some few rich men but it was hard to find women renting those houses though there were exceptional cases.

Respondents also revealed that other good houses belong to people whose great parents were rich. They pointed out the issue of inheritance as being a male and that in case his father died the house was lost in his hands. Some women too were left houses by their parents, though they were few.

Among poor houses like grass thatched and mud and elephant grass walled houses, these were occupied by the landless who had no choice but to build on the king's land (Kabaka's land) with no permanent structure. These include pastoralists, women headed households, and few children headed households.

The key informant; the women counselor for Nantabulirwa Sub-County explained that, most of the people with poor house structures were residents of the Sub-County though some others had good houses. She pointed out the issue of some women who separate from their husbands and have no where to stay thus ending up on the Kabaka's land with temporary houses as they earn a living to vacate the land. She added that, Akright project has the best houses in the place and these were owned and rented by rich people including men and women though the number of women to that of men who owned and rented the houses differed. About inheritance, the key informant argued that it was not easy to find women who were being left houses by their parents. Though a few had a privilege of inheriting houses from their parents, she said that these houses were mostly inherited by men.

By critically analyzing the key informants arguments and respondents, it is therefore true to conclude that in house construction and ownership, women had a low status compared to that of men. Because, both sources revealed that most women owned poor house structures due to the businesses they do, separation from husbands, inheritance rights and lack of land ownership.

4.4 Women's Status in Community Roles.

These are roles performed in a community for society's well being. They include water source clearing and maintenance and social ceremonies.

4.4.1 Source of Water for Respondents.

Table 9 source of water for respondents

Activities	Sex of respondents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%
Pipe to house	5	24	2	14	7	20
Stand pipe	14	67	2	14	16	48
Stream or lake	2	10	10	71	12	34.3
Total	21	100	14	100	35	100

Source: primary data 2014

Table 10 reveals that women use natural water sources like streams or lakes than men. Respondents revealed that, it is because some women are poor and they can't afford water bills thus resorting to wells. They also argued that, the numbers of people who use the wells are the people who are responsible for the clearing and management of those wells. To them, since some men use more of piped water, they always exclude themselves from the management of the community wells.

According to the key informant, Naitabulirwa has more wells than piped water sources which are more useful to people's well being. To her both men and women fetch water daily from those wells but when she calls upon community meetings for water source or well cleaning and management, the number of females who turn up is more to that of men. She argued that even if

she informs people in time about water source clearing and management days, on the actual date of cleaning its mostly women and children who turn up with a few men.

She explains that, if men are asked why they don't turn up, some of them argue that they are busy and other arrogantly argue that they don't use the wells. Thus to her it is the women who participate more in water source management than men.

By critically analyzing the respondents and the key informant's arguments, women's status in reproductive roles like water source cleaning and management is superior to that of men. While all (respondents and key informant) came to a conclusion that men and women use wells, the number of women who participate in that role out competes that of men.

4.5 Social Ceremonies

In Nantabulirwa Sub-County social ceremonies included circumcision (Imbalu), political associations, and parties like Democratic Party among other and church based ceremonies.

However, respondents revealed that in ceremonies like Imbalu, women and men of the Bagishu tribe performed equally. They argued that when the period of that ceremony comes, women and men of different ages, colours, and clans so long as they are Bagishu equally participate. They also revealed that though both men and women participate, men take on the important roles of the ceremonies like the cutting process and the organization process. Therefore, though men and women equally participate in the circumcision ceremony, men perform the crucial functions of the ceremony; not women. This is true to say that women's status in social ceremonies like circumcision is low as compared to that of men. To the key informant, she also accepted the fact that it's the men who take the lead in circumcision processes and women are the participants.

In church based organizations, women and men participate in the organization. Respondents revealed that most churches had both women and men's organizations like in church of Uganda, they have mother's union as well as father's union, among the Adventist there was Adventist women ministries and men ministries among others. To the respondents, all these organizations had ceremonies and if it was a women's day in a particular church, women would take the lead and if it was a men's day, they would do the same.

According to the key informant who was the, women counselor for Nantabulirwa Sub-County, she argued that churches like church of Uganda and the seventh day church do not put a line between women and men. As an Adventist, she gave good examples in her church Nantabulirwa Seventh day Adventist Church where they have get male and female elders, Deacons and Deaconesses and pastors. And on social ceremonies all these people participated in similar tasks but not different ones. Thus according to the respondent and key informant, women's status in social groups and ceremonies like churches is similar to the men.

In political groups and ceremonies, political parties like Democratic Party and Movement had more populations in the Sub-County. When asked about the participation of men and women, Respondents revealed that these parties had special seats for women; they argued that a party like D.P even had representatives born from their Sub-County and they were women. A good example given was that of Betty Nambooze. In D.P Nantabulirwa equity was encouraged according to them.

To the key informant, she added that parties always targeted women as means to an end but not an end in themselves. She argued that when Museveni was coming to power in 2006, he came to Nantabulirwa Sub-County with a mission of targeting women. He promised them things like iron sheets and to empower them through NAADS. When he had just left, NAADS came to teach people, promised to come back and to date, it has never come back. She argued that many political parties come to the Sub-County to incite people in order to get votes but not to empower them. In other words, in political, social groups and ceremonies, women occupied on inferior position as compared to men.

As revealed by respondents that women participate in political ceremonies, to the key informant, this participation was to use women as a means to an end not an end in themselves. Thus the status of women in social groups like political parties is inferior to that of men hence affecting their economic empowerment as well.

4.5 Political women empowerment

4.5.1 The findings on the political roles of women in political empowerment.

Table10: vote response

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	85.7
No	10	14.3
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2014

In the table above 85.7% of the respondents were participating in voting as one way of empowering women in the community, this can be true because most ladies today are voted as woman member of parliament, councilors, mayors , district chairpersons, Local councilors ,presidents in different associations and 14.3% were NO but with the least percentage. This implies that women are participating today much in voting.

4.6.2 Response on member of any political affiliation

Table11: member of any political affiliation

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	71.4
No	20	28.6
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2014

In the table above it show the response on member of any political affiliation in Mukono district in Nantabuliriwa sub county 71.4% were saying yes , that the belong to the politica parties like Conservative Party, led by Ken Lukyamuzi, Democratic Party, led by Norbert Mao, Forum for Democratic Change, led by Mugisha Muntu, Justice Forum, led by Muhammad Kibirige Mayanja, Federal Democratic Party, Led by Simon Peter Kabala-Kasirye Lives in Canada, Kabaka Yekka (defunct), National Democrats Forum, led by Karuhanga Chapaa, National Resistance Movement, led by Yoweri Museveni, Uganda Patriotic Movement (defunct), Uganda

People's Congress, led by Olara Otunnu, Uganda Green Party, People's Progressive Party, led by Jaberu Bidandi Ssali, Uganda Federal Alliance, led by Beti Olive Kanya-Turwomwe, Wahb Yeka Party, led by wahb and many others. 28.6 % were saying No meaning that this were kind of people who were still having the backward idea of African traditional society.

4.6.3 Response on attend council meetings

Table12: showing women attendance to council meetings

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	14.3
No	60	85.7
Total	70	100

Source: primary data 2014.

In table above it shows the response on attendance of women in council meetings in the sub-county. 85.7% say no this is because most of them are affected by low number of councilor in the sub-county, inferiority complex, culture, high levels of illiteracy, lack of access to information about the meetings, and so forth, whereas 14.3 % say yes. This implies that there few women attending council meetings in the sub-county as seen above.

4.6.4 The response of general contribution of women in the sub county

Women are highly committed to promoting national and local policies that address the socio-economic and political challenges facing women, children and disadvantaged groups.

Women are particularly effective in promoting honest government. Countries where women are supported as leaders and at the ballot box have a correspondingly low level of corruption.

Women are strongly committed to peace building, as they often disproportionately suffer the consequences of armed conflict. Reconstruction and reconciliation efforts take root more quickly and are more sustainable when women are involved. By helping women become participating members of a democracy, one can look to mitigate conflicts or stop conflicts before they begin.

Women are strongly linked to positive developments in education, infrastructure and health standards at the local level. Where rates of gender development and empowerment are higher, human rates of development and standards of living are also higher.

4.7 Constraints affecting women empowerment in rural areas and how they cope with the constraints. -

Lack of decision making power among some married couples is one of the constraints affecting women's empowerment in rural areas like Nantabulirwa Sub-County. It was revealed that some married women had no decisions pertaining marital property like land which was so important to carryout productive activities like farming, Building among others. Without having decisions of whether or not to use a particular resource some women end up disempowered. They cope up with this by engaging in informal economic activities like cooking food for sale, roadside stalls among others.

More to that, women in rural areas face a problem of market inaccessibility. For some women who owned land in the Sub-County, they had many farming products for sale but they simply lacked market. According to the key informant, some traders who come to buy farming products from the rural women often charge less fees for a great deal of crops. This makes it had to set aside money for other activities thus affecting their economic empowerment. These women cope up with this by engaging in other income generating activities like looking for jobs in nearby towns like Seeta in order to supplement their income.

Illiteracy is another constraint affecting women's empowerment in rural areas. As indicated in table 3, most women in the Sub-County dropped out of school at primary level. Therefore it's hard to employ such women in big organizations in order for them to earn an income. This is simply because, such women have no skills. Thus with illiteracy and no skills, women in rural areas cope up with this constraint by engaging in inferior jobs like cooks in schools in nearby towns, telephone booth attenders and others baking.

Poverty is another constraint affecting the empowerment of women in rural areas. According to the women counselor for Nantabulirwa Sub-County, some women are not economically empowered simply because they are poor. She described poverty as being landless, lack of capital to start income generating activities, poor housing and sanitation. To her, with such levels

of poverty, some women are going to become disempowered. She argued that poor women cope up with this by doing petty jobs for the rich like house girls, washing their clothes among others.

Time is also a constraint affecting the empowerment of women in rural areas. According to the respondents, most organizations like NAADS and Send a cow used to come to sensitize people in morning hours where most women were busy digging in their gardens and some of them doing domestic chores. But this wasn't taken into consideration by these organizations. So few women benefited from such organizations and these were the rich and others who had small families. With poor timing by organizations, many women are economically disempowered in rural area. The only way to cope up with poor timing was to request their friends who attended to teach them and others to continue practicing their poor farming methods.

4.8 Possible Solutions to Women's Economic Empowerment.

Men should be sensitized about gender equality and encouraged to practice it in their homes. Though practicing it, permission on whether a wife should use a husband's property or not in marital homes will be discouraged. This will also improve on the decision making power of women in homes, and if men and women share views pertaining their economic life, economic empowerment will be achieved.

The government should ensure that infrastructural development is extended in rural areas like Nantabulirwa Sub-County. According to the women counselor, if the roads in the Sub-County were good, people wouldn't be selling their products at fewer charges. Therefore in order to bring about farming productivity to empower women in rural areas, roads should be thought of by the government. With roads in good shape, women's products will easily get market.

Parents should be sensitized about the usefulness of educating the girl child so as to reduce on the levels of the girl child school dropouts and illiteracy among women. Most people in Nantabulirwa Sub-County believe that education is Eurocentric and others marry off their girls at a tender age. Therefore in order to reduce illiteracy among women, parents should be encouraged to take their daughters to school.

In order to eradicate poverty among the rural women so as to empower them, saving and credit institutions should be encouraged to relocate in rural areas, offer credit to women without asking

for securities like land and the government should make sure that the PEAP practically addresses the issues of women thus empowering them.

In order to empower rural women, government and NOOs should first take into consideration of their economic activities and the time they engage in them. Wrong timing is one of the constraints which affect the economic, empowerment of women. Therefore if organisations are willing to empower women, they should rightfully time them to sensitize them.

Rural people should also be sensitized about the usefulness of voting both men and women to positions of power. In this way, both men and women's views will be taken into consideration including issues of empowerment, development and equality. By including women in positions of power, empowering rural women will be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, economic disempowerment of women in Nantabulirwa Sub-County was brought about by a number of factors including marriage whereby respondents revealed that some married women don't have a say pertaining marital property like land which is so important for carrying out crop production. Education was also another factor which affected women's economic empowerment whereby it was revealed that many

Girl children drop out of school due to gender roles like taking care of domestic chores and the elderly. Thus due to lack of education, many women have ended up being economically disempowered in Nantabulirwa Sub-County.

In productive, reproductive and community roles, Women's status was responsible for both their economic empowerment and disempowerment. In productive roles like crop production, women's status was relevant to that of men. It was revealed that men as well as women participated in crop production and this was attributed to land availability especially the kabaka's land and Narnanve forest land; where by both men and women could cultivate crops for sale and domestic consumption thus being economically empowered.

In livestock production, it was revealed that more women than men engaged in the practice and many women's standards of living had advanced through selling livestock products to earn an income. However it was found out that few women owned livestock like cattle and goats simply because such animals were expensive for them to purchase. Therefore women dominated piggery and some of them just had control over animals but did not own them. Therefore due to access and control over resources, women have become economically disempowered.

In non farming activities, women's status was relative to that of men. Activities like beer brewing, brick making and roadside stalls were taken on by both men and women. While in the field the researcher found out that many poor peoples lives transformed; for example they could sponsor their children in schools, could save and their poverty levels also reduced thus increasing on their economic empowerment.

In savings and credit, women's status was low as compared to that of men. Respondents revealed that many men had jobs in the nearby towns like Seeta and Kampala city whereby they could not risk moving long journeys with money but to save in banks. It was also found out that banks themselves weren't user-friendly to poor women who couldn't afford securities in case they needed loans. Therefore in case a poor woman needed a loan to improve her small scale business, she wasn't offered it simply because she lacked security. Therefore due to the inferior status in savings and credit institutions, women end up economically disempowered.

In reproductive roles, activities like water source clearing and social ceremonies were taken into consideration by the researcher. Iii water source clearing, respondents and the key informant revealed that women and men used natural water sources like wells but when it was time for cleaning the wells, few men turned up with a number of women and children. Therefore in water source clearing, women's status was superior to that of men thus increasing on the economic empowerment.

In social ceremonies like political associations, church based organizations and cultural like circumcision, women's and men's status greatly varied. Respondents revealed that in ceremonies like imbalu, women and men equally participated but when it came to important roles of the ceremony that's to say the organization and cutting process, men took on the lead. Therefore, women's status in social ceremonies like imbalu was inferior to that of men. However, in church based organizations and ceremonies, churches like the Adventist church and church of Uganda were sighted as those which did not discriminate between women and men. In church of Uganda they had mothers and fathers union as well and in the Adventists they had Adventist men and women ministries.

On the contrary, among parties, NRM and DP were the Sub-Countys' favourite. It was found out that parties like NRM targeted women as a means to an end but not an end in them. The key informant argued that such parties come to incite people in order to get votes but after elections they don't come back. Thus, according to the researcher, women were used as puppets which explains their status as low thus affecting their economic empowerment.

Among the constraints affecting women's empowerment in rural areas, the researcher found out decision making among some married couples as a reason for their disempowerment. A good

example given was that of marital land where by decisions to use it was a husbands concern; yet such land was important for activities like fanning among others which could easily empower women. It was found out that such women cope up with this by engaging in informal economic activities like cooking food for sale arid roadside stalls.

Market inaccessibility for those who owned land and engaged In crop production was seen as a constraint. This was attributed to the poor infrastructure in Nantabulirwa which made buyers who could reach women to charge them less fees for their products. due to market inaccessibility, women became economically disempowered and they coped up by engaging in jobs in the nearby towns like Seeta in order to supplement their income.

Illiteracy also affected women's empowerment in rural areas where by it was found out that many girls drop out of school in lower primary and lacked skills to be employed in big organizations. Therefore due to lack of skills in conjunction with illiteracy, women cope up by engaging in inferior jobs like cooks in schools around nearby towns, telephone booth attenders which all do not require skills.

Due to poverty, some women revealed that they were poor simply because they are landless, lacked capital and better housings. This made many of them engage in doing petty jobs for the rich as house girls.

Time also affected women's economic empowerment in that, many organizations like NAADS and send a cow targeted people in ong hours were most of them were busy in domestic chores or carrying out business transactions. Thus many ended up missing important information which would have helped them advance economically.

Among the solutions to women's empowerment; men's sensitization about gender equality was encouraged that it will reduce on the issue arising due to marital property and on the decision making power of men and women in the homes, governments extension of infrastructures like roads in 'rural areas was also put into consideration because it was through good roads that women could easily transport their products and access markets.

Parent's sensitization about the usefulness of educating the girl child so as to reduce on school dropouts (girls) and illiteracy among women was also encouraged. In order to empower rural

women, government and NGOS should take into consideration of economic activities women engage in and time them rightfully.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Government

1. I recommend government to extend infrastructures in rural areas like Nantabulirwa Sub-County so as to improve on the market access of women. In this way, women will be in position to sell their produce to earn an income and will be economically empowered.

2. The government should also give soft loans to women in rural areas and charge them interest rates according to the work done.

3. The government should also train officials to sensitize rural people about the usefulness of education in the person's and country's development. In this way, the number of girls who drop out of school will reduce, women enrollment in higher institutions will increase and the economic empowerment of women will increase.

5.2.2 NGOS

1. They should take into consideration women's economic activity schedule and time them rightfully. In this way women won't be able to miss their seminars and workshops.

2. They should also fulfill to women what they promise them. They shouldn't incite people when they are not in position to fulfill their promises.

5.2.3 Individuals.

1. People should take into consideration the usefulness of gender division of labor in their homes in this way; women will have enough time to participate in seminars and workshops of organizations which empower them.

2. People should take their children to school especially the girl child. This will improve on the levels of their economic empowerment

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Appendices

Appendix I QUESTIONNAIRE:

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PEOPLE NANTAMBULIRWA SUB-COUNTY MUKONO DISTRICT.

Dear respondent.

The questionnaire below has been designed by a student of Kampala International University for her research on the above topic. The information you are going to give is purely for academic purposes and will be treated and regarded as confidential. Therefore, you are kindly requested to give positive responses to the questions asked below so as to assist the researcher accomplish his task. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

SECTION I: BIODATA

1. What is your gender?

- a) Male b) Female

2. What age bracket do you belong to?

- a) 21-30 b) 31-40 c) 41-50 d) 51and above

3. State the highest educational level attained.

- a) Diploma b) Bachelor's degree c) Master's degree
d) PHD

4. Marital status?

- a) single b) married c) Divorced d) Widowed

5. For how long have you worked in this company?

- a) Less than a year b) 1-5 years
c) 5-10 years d) above 10 years

SECTION II: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

What main activities do members of this household gain a living from?

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

Has this pattern of activity changed over the past 4 years?

Yes No

If yes, then what were the main activities for gaining a living 4 years ago?

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

Does the house hold have farm activities (ie different crops or animal types) than 4 years ago?

More Less Same

Why?

.....
.....

Land

Do you own land?

Yes No

What is the current price of land in this area?

Rent in land (amount paid).....

Rent out land (amount received).....

Has the household stated new farming activities in the past 4 years

Yes No

Why

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

Would the household like to engage in any specific new activity or expand any existing activity?

Yes No

If yes specify? What is preventing this from happening?

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

Livestock

What types of livestock do you own

Livestock	Number now	Number a year ago	Number born	Number bought	Number sold	Number eaten	Current price
Cattle							
Goats							
Sheep							
Pigs							
Chicken							
Turkeys							
others							

Own land (money paid).....

Savings and credit

Does anyone in this household belong to a credit group or scheme?

Yes

No

If yes, what are the names and types of schemes?

What is the last amount borrowed and purpose of the loan?

Last current borrowed

Purpose loan

Interest rate

Loan repayment period Grace period

SECTION III: SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Education

What is education level have you reached

Non P4 P7 S4 S6 Higher

Health

Do people in your area access health services

Yes No

How are the living conditions in your area?

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

Water and sanitation

Do people have access to safe drinking water in this area?

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

Are water sources protected?

.....
.....

Housing

Which kind of housing do you have in this area?

Permanent Grass hatched houses Temporary

Meals

How many times do you have a meal each day?

Once Two Three

Section III: political empowerment

Do you vote?

Yes No

Are you a member of any political affiliation?

Yes No

Do you attend council meetings?

Yes No

Do women also involved in solving family issues?

Yes No

Do you vote independently?

Yes No

Appendix II: Budget for the research study

ITEM	EXPENDITURE
Interview	20,000
Questionnaire	30,000
Transport costs	100,000
Pen and ream of paper	20,000
Compiling	10,000
Typing	30,000
Lunch	50,000
Printing	20,000
Binding	40,000
Total	320,000

Appendix III: Time frame or work plan

Activity	DURATION					
	MAY	MAY	JUNE	JUNE	JULY	JULY
Topic search and approval						
Proposal Writing						
Data collection						
Data analysis and report submission						