

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT

CASE STUDY

MAWOKOTA COUNTY, MPIGI DISTRICT

BY

NAKIBUNGO JANE

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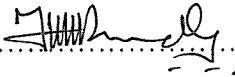
A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE  
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation by NAKIBUNGO JANE has been organized under my supervision and is now ready for submission.

Name: DR. ALOYSIUS TUMUKUNDE

Signed:  .....

SUPERVISOR

Date: 20/05/2017

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report to my dear parents Mr. Sserubbo Ismail, Mrs. Nambusi Swaburah and the entire family members for their support towards this achievement.

I dedicate this report to my supervisor Dr. Aloysius Tumukunde, for his invaluable assistance in this study and by making his time and other resources available for me.

I dedicate the report to the entire lecturers of College of Humanities and Social Science for their support towards achieving my career.

May the almighty bless them all.

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May the almighty God reward you all!

## ACRONYMS

CBOS	Community Based Organizations
CD	Community Development
DEPT	Department
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DS	Development Studies
DV	Domestic Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
WID	Women in Development

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## ABSTRACT

The topic of the study was about **Domestic Violence and Women Participation in Community Development case study: Mawokota County, Mpigi District**. General objective was to investigate the factors affecting participation of women in community development projects.

To achieve the general objective, the researcher used specific objectives which are, to identify socio-cultural barriers to men participation in community development projects, to assess the infrastructure and their impact in community development projects, to determine economic challenges of women participation in community development projects.

The researcher used the following methods to collect data, Administered questionnaire, and interview guide. Data was analyzed using data processing, data recording, summarizing, interpreting and converting it into useful information.

The study found out those women at many times were left other public life and economic activities like only 43% were vying for elective positions and 56.1% were not vying.

The study also found out lack of access to roads for example 01% is very good, 36.1% is good and 62.9 is poor. Inadequate health facilities where 36.6% has health centres and 63.4% no health centres.

The community should be taught the importance of having culture and women should be encouraged to engage in community leadership to provide their input in development.

In conclusion, research findings concluded that social culture factors, economic challenges and infrastructure contribute to low participation of women in community development projects.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 General Introduction**

This chapter contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, the significance and conceptual framework of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. Based on report done, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Thus, more women are poor, illiterate, do not enjoy proper healthcare, are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, discriminated against and suffer other forms of inequality as though their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's. The reality is that there is an obvious disparity between men and women in the aspects of education, health, employment, legal matters, leadership, acquiring power and ownership of resources. Women in this country are lucky as their position and status have improved over time as a result of the national development policy that has brought blessings to all citizens regardless of sex. Nevertheless, there are still a lot more initiatives that need to be taken to ensure that women are placed in their rightful position, and strategies that need to be formulated to ensure that women are able to contribute fully to the development process (Bachman, 2003).

Colonization and commercialization had a rapid and irreversible impact on pastoralists' societies. Agricultural expansion, environmental conservation, bio-fuel production, population pressure, climate change and conflict have all contributed to the increasing exclusion and vulnerability of women in Eastern Africa. But this process has not been experienced evenly throughout the society and it is often women who have suffered the greatest losses (Hodgson, 2000). Women endure harmful customs such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and continue to have less access to public services in areas that already lag far behind the provisions available in other parts of their countries. Few options are available to control productive assets, as livestock, land and women are often unable to inherit property. They are excluded implicitly or explicitly from

community decision making which is firmly in the hands of the male elders. This study therefore, was to identify the factors influencing the level of participation of women in community development projects (Bachman,1994).

Participation refers to the engagement of individuals with the various structures and institutions of democracy. Key to public participation is the relationship between individuals and the state

for example Political, civic or vertical participation, Participatory governance, Public engagement, Voting in local or national elections, Being a councilor, Taking part in government consultations. The associations people form between and for themselves are at the heart of social participation. The individual choices and actions that people make as part of their daily life and that are statements of the kind of society they want to live in, for example participation in Everyday politics Buying fair-trade goods, Boycotting specific products (Chalk *et al*, 1998).

In the world, Women in government in the modern era were under-represented in most countries worldwide, in contrast to men. However, women were increasingly being politically elected to be heads of state and government. In 2016, the global participation rates of women in national-level parliaments in many countries were exploring measures that may increase women's participation in development. Women have the right to participate in political processes that affect them, their families, and their societies. Countries with increased women's participation and leadership in civil society and political parties tend to be more inclusive, responsive, egalitarian, and democratic. When women meaningfully participate in peace processes, they can help to expand the scope of agreements and improve the prospects for durable peace. Women around the world were still largely absent from national and local decision-making bodies; struggle to have a voice in peace building transitions; and are excluded from political processes. Despite representing half the global population, women comprise less than 20 percent of the world's legislators. From discrimination and violence to a lack of support and resources, women faced countless challenges to participate in the civic and political life of their countries (García, 2013).

In Africa, One of the most fascinating developments in African has been the increase in women's political participation since the mid-1990s. Women were becoming more engaged in a variety of institutions from local government, to legislatures, and even the executive. Today, Africa is a leaders in women's parliamentary representation globally. African countries have some of the

world's highest rates of representation: Rwanda claimed the world's highest ratio of women in parliament in 2003 and today Rwandan women hold 64% of the country's legislative seats. In Senegal, Seychelles and South Africa, more than 40% of parliamentary seats are held by women, while in Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda over 35% of seats are occupied by women (Boserup *et al*, 2013).

In East Africa, over the past 10 years, a number of countries in East Africa and the Great Lakes Region have undergone a process of political transition following a period of conflict. In countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), there has been a significant improvement in women's participation in decision making following the period of conflict. However, a number of challenges exist that need to be addressed. These include: translation of the political gains into changes in women's status at all levels of society; the issue of quantitative versus qualitative representation that clearly addresses the needs of women; legislative and policy reforms that support and promote women's advancement; maintaining the gains; role and position of women in multiparty politics; establishing effective links between women politicians and the women's movement and the contribution of women's political participation to peace building processes in the region (Shipway, 2004).

In Uganda the government had adopted a friendly legislative framework that provides for affirmative action in the Uganda Constitution of 1995 but also allows women to contest for leadership positions outside affirmative action seats. Despite the controversies surrounding affirmative action, it has increased the numbers of women in leadership in countries that have adopted it and also created an environment that is more accepting of women in leadership. The laws and policies in Uganda have provided more opportunities for women to run for elective office. More mentors for women aspiring for leadership e.g. H.E. Eileen Johnson –President of Liberia, Hon. Rebecca Kadaga female Speaker in Uganda, Hon. Martha Karua MP in Kenya are playing a role in encouraging more women to run for elective office. There are more women in leadership. This is important for women aspiring for leadership because they already have those whom they can look up to, for guidance as they aspire for elective office and when they get elected e.g. Uganda's 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament is comprised of 35% women. Gender policies (Uganda Gender Policy, 2007) that promote gender mainstreaming in all government ministries and districts local governments are making it mandatory to have women in positions of leadership.

More gender sensitive population that is beginning to appreciate the positive roles that women are playing in leadership. This has been enhanced by good female role models in leadership e.g. the Speaker of Uganda's 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament (Bachman, 1994).

At the local level in the district women's equal participation in local governments and decision-making processes is critical for creating gender sensitive policies and for promoting sustainable development. Unfortunately, women are not well represented in local governments around the world and they face a number of barriers that range from cultural exclusion to the resistance of key political institutions and machineries to creating gender balanced local administrations. For instance, in communities where women's roles as politicians and decision-makers are not well accepted, women face strong cultural barriers entering local governments (Dotremon, 2003).

In Mawokota County, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District women participate in various activities such as making decision at the local council levels, they as well represent there people in local government, and also take part in leadership (Belknap, 1996).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Women play a pivotal role in the men's way of life, assuming diverse responsibilities with regard to the livestock, the land and the household support. In the course of their daily tasks, they have developed an intimate knowledge of natural resource management, which they put into practice for the benefit of both their communities and their environment. In time of scarcity of natural resources, while stress and hardship rise for everyone, it is women who are most burdened with the increased workload as they struggle to compensate. The problem was exacerbated by the migration of men to urban areas to look for paid work in large industrialized firms. Women remain in the village, taking over the main responsibilities within their family as well as cultivating the land. They, nevertheless, occupy a weak social and economic position in traditional societies (Boserup *et al*, 2013). However, despite this accumulated knowledge and capabilities they have not been fully recognized and they are often excluded from the decision making process not only at homes but also within the general community projects. Therefore, there is knowledge gap in the management of community development project because the decision making is left to men who do not have vast knowledge on the community needs. The

exclusion of women may lead to compromised quality of the project, or biased objective of the project due to lack of practical knowhow. This study therefore was set to identify the factors influencing the level of participation of women in community development projects Belknap,(2000).

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The purpose of the study was to present exploratory factors that influence the level of participation of women in community development projects in Mawokota County, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To investigate socio-cultural factors influencing women participation in community development projects in Mawokota Sub County Mpigi District.
- ii. To investigate how economic factors influence women participation in community development project, in Mawokota Sub County, Mpigi District.
- iii. To establish how infrastructural factors influence women participation in community development projects in Mawokota Sub County, Mpigi District.

### **1.4 Research questions**

- i. To what extent do socio-cultural factors influence women participation in community development projects?
- ii. How does an economic factor hinder women's participation in community development projects?
- iii. How does the infrastructure affect women's participation in community development projects?

### **1.5 Justification of the study**

Traditionally, domestic violence is mostly associated with physical violence. Terms such as wife abuse, wife beating, and battering were used, but have declined in popularity due to efforts to

include unmarried partners, abuse other than physical, female perpetrators, and same-sex relationships (Roberts, 2007).

The project is to help people talk to their faith leaders about domestic violence. Discuss ways in which their faith community can promote healthy relationships, provide support to victims and their women, and send clear messages that domestic violence is not acceptable. The project is to help people to have the courage to look inward (McQuigg *et al*, (2011).

The project is to Foster collaboration among community groups working on violence prevention. Help make the connections between youth violence, bullying, child abuse and domestic violence so that knowledge and strategies are shared. The project is to help people to be an ally to men and women who are working to end all forms of gender violence. Support events and raise money for community-based domestic violence and sexual assault programs (Radford *et al*, 2006).

The project is to help the community Respect and promote respect for all people, regardless of race, gender, religious affiliation, or sexual orientation. Do not tolerate discrimination, violence, or degrading behaviors against anyone you perceive to be different from yourself. The project is to help the community Model non-violent, respectful behavior in your family (Karmen, *et al* 2010).

## **1.6 The scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Geographical Scope**

The project was confined to Mawokota North sub county, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District.

### **1.6.2 Time Scope**

The study will cover a period of three years from Jan 2014 to December 2016.

### **1.6.3 Content Scope**

The study was based on domestic violence and women participation in community development



## 1.7 Significance of the study

The study helps the government to reduce on its total expenditure on women as vulnerable. This is because women involvement in social development enables them to solve their problems among others (Janet Saltzman *et al*, 1972).

The study makes married people aware of the importance of women participation in development and how women can help their husbands in solving some problems , for example basic needs at home.

Full participation of women in the development process gives women the right and opportunity to make the decisions which determine their lives and to influence and have an impact upon their surrounding environment.

Women involvement in developing process boosts their growth and their self-dignity and esteem (Chafetz *et al*, 1972).

The study helped the researcher to learn how to collect data using different methods like questionnaires and interview guide and analyse it.

## 1.8 Operational Definitions of key terms

**Domestic Violence** - abuse by one person to another in marriage.

**Women participation** - is the involvement of women in decision making in the community activities or programmes.

**Community Development** - is the process by which community members come together to take collective action or generate a solution to a common problems.

**Socio-cultural factors** – they are strong forces that are linked to culture and society that affects ones behavior and way of thinking.

**Economic factors** - they are fundamental factors that affect livelihood in a society both negatively and positively in terms of earning money.

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**Capacity building** - focuses on appreciating the impediments that reside in people and providing positive solutions by strengthening skills and competences, to handle the obstacles.

**Infrastructure** – they are physical structures that facilitate day to day activities (for instant roads, hospitals, schools, housing).

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction to Literature**

This chapter contains literature review related to the study. It incorporates literature on social cultural, economic, infrastructural factors and capacity building. In addition, this chapter contains the conceptual framework of Mawokota North, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District.

### **2.2 Level of women participation in community development projects**

Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations Organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. Based on report done, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Thus, more women are poor, illiterate, do not enjoy proper healthcare, are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, discriminated against and suffer other forms of inequality as though their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's (Roberts, 2007).

However Bachman, (1994) ideas on the disparity between men and women in the aspects of education, health, employment, legal matters, leadership, acquiring power and ownership of resources agrees with the ideas of Browne, (2013).

Women, who have been elected, reveal individual determination and innovation. They also show that structural causes of women's marginalization have yet to be addressed. Although multi-party democracy has provided an arena for pastoralists to represent themselves in political arena, as well as an opportunity to be consulted over the planning and implementation of development projects, women are almost entirely absent from decision making process, meaning the effectiveness of women parliamentarians in general is far from clear (Frances, 1999). Currently, the development of women production in Uganda and Eastern Africa faces many challenges. One of the major challenges is the rapid growth of populations, exacerbated by the loss of prime grazing land and other land uses, cultivation, wildlife parks and reserves among others. Among other factors, over population and encroachment of non-pastoralists on range lands have caused overgrazing, which has, in turn, brought degradation (Garner *et al*, 1995).

### **2.3 Socio cultural factors influencing women participation**

Many times women were left to play secondary supportive roles in livestock production and hold subordinate roles to fathers, husbands and sons. They were always excluded from public life and other economic activities while their identities as house wives gender relations as well as the dynamism within the societies are limited (Hodgson, 2000).

Women and girls became much more susceptible to gender discrimination. Their health and social status was affected as well as their ability to participate fully in their community development. Limited access to health care education, high mobility rates, low life expectancies and lack of knowledge about family planning and reproductive health all indicate that women continue to be disproportionately excluded from the public services, which are already extremely limited. Social norms enforced by male and female community elders continue to be observed irrespective of the growing body of legislation enacted to protect and promote women's rights (Connell, 2001).

However, it should be noted that women and girls in Eastern Africa are oriented early to accept their role as helpers to their mothers, who are subordinate to their husbands. As the girls grow older and enter marriage, they too occupy the same position as their mothers in a household that their husband heads.

### **2.4 Economic factors influencing women participation in community development**

Without sufficient social capital, women find it difficult to build an independent economic status and hence have limited development projects. Although ownership and access to livestock is complex, women are generally not able to benefit from the principal output from the economy, despite playing varied and often unacknowledged roles in agricultural production. The commercialization of livestock products land and agriculture has also occurred at the expense of women, who have been marginalized from the domains of power they were previously associated with (Browne, 2013).

However the ideas of Browne, (2013) are good but ignored to put into consideration the idea of Male inheritance which remains a norm despite national legislation enforcing equitable inheritance of property as pointed out by (Bachman, 1994).

The two authors talked about different issues Browne and Christine, (2013) talked about social capital, ownership to property while Bachman, (1994) talked about inheritance as the main norm in societies, in my own view Female-headed households have become entirely dependent on activities such as firewood and grass collection in order to subsistence living standards.

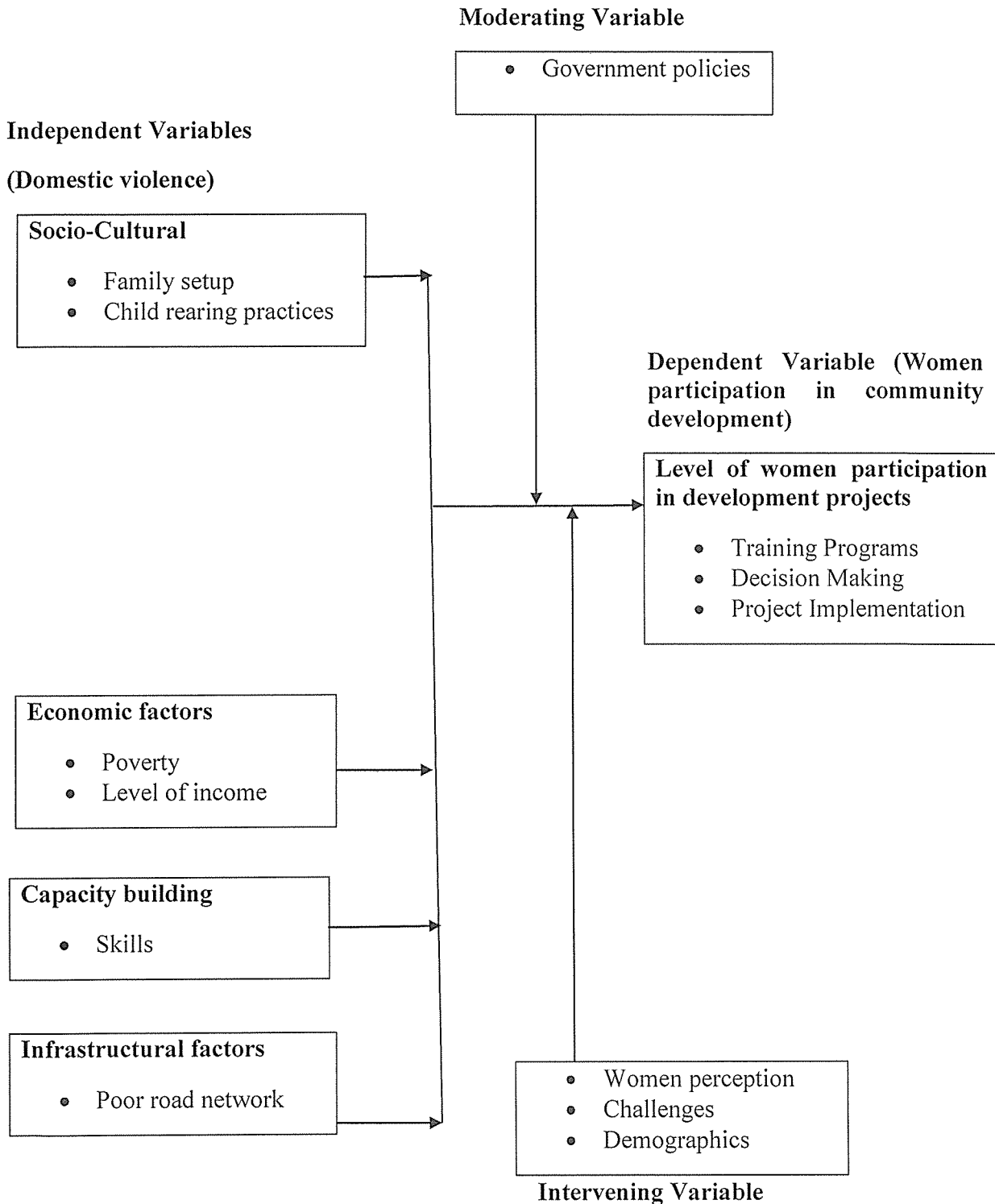
## **2.5 How infrastructural factors affect women participation in community development**

Mawokota County, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District lacks access roads, adequate health facilities, water and communication systems among other infrastructures. Women had continued to suffer due to poor infrastructure particularly rural women and development workers in Uganda. There is a challenge of reducing time and effort women spend on domestic transport tasks so as to reallocate their time to more remunerative activities (Dotremon, 2003).

Very few vehicles operate in the interior and the cost of hiring such vehicles is expansive. Using bicycles, in 1994, a collaborative study was carried out to assess the transport problem. The study was carried out using rural appraisal techniques and the study revealed that pastoralists travel long distances and lack adequate transport services to reach health centers, grinding mills and markets (Marufu *et al*, 2008).

In line with the idea of the two authors, Dotremon, (2003) talked about lack of road and lack of health facility while Marufu, (2008) talked about few means of transport and advised people to use bicycles; both authors disagreed on the transport and health facility status in the community. This is because Dotremon said there are totally no means of transport while Richard, (2008) said that there are some means of transport where he advised people to use bicycles.

## 2.6 Conceptual Framework



Source: adopted from Swanepoel, (2006), but improved by the researcher .

## **2.7 Gaps identified from literature**

The authors of the literature reviewed left out the effect of capacity building in women participation in community development projects; this is because capacity building is one of the most challenging functions of development project. Capacity building is relevant to the highest level of government as well as to the most humble village. Individual organizations such as local community groups are crucial providers of capacity building programs whilst themselves often lacking capacity to sustain their mission.

The authors left out the idea of male inheritance which remains a norm despite national legislation enforcing equitable inheritance of property.

## **CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The chapter described the research design, the targeted population, sampling design, data collection instruments and procedures, and the techniques on how the data will be analyzed.

### **3.2 Research Design**

The research design in this study was a descriptive survey method. This method was suitable for the study because the aims are descriptive in nature. The design was found to be appropriate as it aims at gathering large populations currently present in the area at the particular time. The survey was cheap to use and gather large information within a specific time frame. In addition the study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Qualitative Research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative Research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques.

Some common methods include focus groups (group discussions), individual interviews, and participation/observations. The sample size is typically small, and respondents are selected to fulfill a given quota.

Quantitative Research is used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into useable statistics. It is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables – and generalize results from a larger sample population. Quantitative Research uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research. Quantitative data collection methods are much more structured than Qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative data collection methods include various forms of surveys



### **3.3 Area of the study**

The study was carried out in Mpami village, Bikondo Village, Mawokota North, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District

### **3.4 Population of the study**

The target populations were the women of Mawokota North, Bikondo Parish, and Mpigi District who were able to give reliable and accurate information about the stated area of research and problem identification. The target population was 181 people.

### **3.5 Sample Size**

The study used a sample size of 181 respondents and this was determined by Krejcie and Morgan table for determining the sample size for research activities.

The study considered community leaders such as 5 L.C I chairpersons, 8 Police officers, 5 Local defences, 5 Secretaries, 1 Probation officer, 2 lawyers, 4 counselors, 86 women and 65 men in the community, adding up to 181 respondents.

### **3.6 Data Collection Methods**

The methods in which the research was carried out include; Self-Administered, Questionnaires, interviews and focus groups, Depending on the nature of the information gathered, different instruments were used to collect the data, forms for gathering data from official sources such as library, surveys/interviews to gather information from the respondents. For purpose of the data collection process, the following are details of the instruments used to collect data.

Purposive sampling method was also used to select key respondents like local leaders like LC I chairpersons, counselors, probation officer among others.

#### **Advantage of purposive sampling**

It helps to know the major problems affecting people in the society and how the law has helped people to overcome them.

### **3.6.1 Self- Administered Surveys**

Self- administered surveys had special strength and weaknesses. They are useful in describing the characteristics of a large population and make large samples feasible. In one sense, these surveys are flexible, making it possible to ask many questions on a given topic.

#### **Advantages of self- administered surveys include**

Reduction in biasing error: The questionnaire reduces the bias that might result from personal characteristics of interviewers and their interview skills.

#### **Disadvantage of the self- administered surveys**

Requires simple questions, the questions must be straight forward to be comprehended solely on the basis of printed instructions and definitions.

The only way to overcome this is to draft many questions that are direct to the topic so that you can get different views

### **3.6.2 Personal Interviews**

The interviews were an alternative method of collecting survey data. Rather than asking respondents to fill out surveys, interviewers ask questions orally and records respondents' answers. These types of survey generally decrease the number of responses, compared with self-administered surveys. Interviewers also provided a guard against confusing items. If a respondent has misunderstood a question, the interviewer can clarify, thereby obtaining relevant responses.

#### **Advantages of the personal interviews**

Flexible: Allowed flexibility in the questioning and allows the interviewer to clarify terms that are unclear.

Control of the interview situation: Can ensure that the interview is conducted in private, and respondents do not have the opportunity to consult one another before giving their answers.

### **Disadvantages of the personal interviews**

High costs: costs were involved in selecting, training and supervising interviewers; perhaps in paying them; and in the travel and time required to conduct interviews.

Interviewer bias: the advantage of flexibility leaves room for the interviewers' personal influence and bias, making an interview subject to interviewer bias.

### **3.6.3 Focus Groups**

Another method of data collection was the focus group. Focus groups are useful on obtaining a particular kind of information that would be difficult to obtain using other methodologies. A focus group typically can be defined as a group of people who possess certain characteristics and provide information of a qualitative nature in a focus discussion. Focus groups generally are composed of six to twelve people.

#### **Advantage of focus groups**

Flexibility allows the moderator to probe for more in-depth analysis and ask participants to elaborate on their responses and Outcomes are quickly known.

#### **Limitation of the focus groups**

A skilled moderator were essential in groups which may be difficult to get

### **Limitations and Delimitations of the study**

#### **Limitations**

A number of limitations were encountered during the study and these include the following;

- Language barrier- there was language problem and this was expected to affect the result of the research, I tried to use other methods like observation.
- Weather- the research was affected by extreme weather conditions such as rain and hot sunshine, however the researcher moved well equipped with rain jackets and umbrella
- Transport costs- the researcher was affected by the huge cost incurred in transport moving from one place to another, I tried to cover as many people as I can to reduce on the cost.

## **Delimitations**

- The language barrier was addressed by using the different data collection tools such as observation
- The researcher addressed transport costs by planning in advance and also allocating enough fund for transport.
- The researcher was well equipped with weather protection gargets such as umbrella, and rain coat.

## **3.7 Data Analysis**

Data Analysis involve data processing, data recording, summarizing , interpreting and converting it into useful information, this is done by editing the data and separating he information gathered into their respective categories thereby enable easy interpretation and understating of the research finding.

The qualitative data was collected using interview guide and the responses were analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Similarly quantitative data was analyzed in Micro-soft Excel to generate results that were presented inform of tables.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data presentation, analysis, findings and discussion of the study in line with the research objective. The general objective of the study was to investigate the factors affecting participation of women in community development projects. To achieve the general objective of the study, the researcher used a number of specific objectives are: to identify socio-cultural barriers to women participation in community development projects, to determine the economic challenges of women' participation in community development projects, to assess the infrastructure and their impact in community development projects at Mawokota County, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District.

### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the respondent firms

#### 4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

Gender was a very important factor to be considered in this study, this is because the researcher was mainly interested in women and men. Findings were analyzed and presented in table 1 below:

**Table 1: Shows gender of the respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	98	54
Male	83	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Data presented in table 1 above show gender of the respondents, it was established that 46.0 % of the total respondents were males and 54.0% were females which represents almost equal proportion.

#### 4.1.2 Marital status of the respondents

Respondents were asked question related to their marriage and the results are shown in the table below:

**Table 2: Shows Marital status of the respondents**

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	138	76
Single	43	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Table 2 above show that 24% of the respondents were still single, while 76% of the respondents were married.

#### 4.1.3 Family set-up

The study sought to find out the family setup of the respondents.

**Table 3: Shows family set-up**

Family	Frequency	Percentage
Polygamy	117	64
Monogamy	64	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Results in table 3: indicates that 64% of the families were polygamous and 36% were monogamous families.

#### 4.1.4 Age Bracket (years) of the respondents

Respondents were asked questions related to their age and the results are shown in the table below

**Table 4: Shows distribution of Respondents by Age**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	26	14.6
26-30	64	35.5
Over 30	91	49.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The findings presented in table: 4 show that, 49.9% of the respondents were over 30 years old, 35.5% were of age 26-30 years and 14.6% were 20-25 years. On average the majority of the respondents were above 30 years of age.

#### 4.1.5 Level of education attained by the respondents

Respondents were asked questions related to their level of educational status and their responses are presented in the table below;

**Table 5: Shows level of education**

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
None	18	9.9
Primary	51	28.3
Secondary	36	20.1
College	56	31.1
University	19	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Study findings on highest level of education attained by category presented in table 5 shows that 31.1% of respondents participating in the study had attained college level as their highest level of education while 28.3% had attained only the primary education as their highest education level, 20.1% had attained secondary level, 10.6% had attained university degree as their highest level of education and a small proportion of 9.9% had no basic education at all.

#### **4.1.6 Income levels**

The study sought to find out the income level of the respondents, the findings are presented in table 6

**Table 6: Shows income level**

Income levels (UShs)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 50,000	22	12
50,000-75,000	54	30
76,000-125,000	71	39
126,00-250,000	24	13
Above 250,000	11	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)



The study revealed that 12% get below 50,000/=, 30% earn between 50,000-75,000/=, 39% get between 76,000-125,000/=, 13% earn between 126,000-250,000/= and 6% get above 250,000/= as their monthly income.

#### 4.1.7 Socio-cultural

These are factors are influences personal behavior derived from the customs, traditions, perceptions and beliefs of an individual's culture can be a key determinant in whether or not a person even agrees to the changing times that we are in.

**Table 7: Show whether some people still practice traditional cultures**

<b>Traditional Culture</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Practice of traditional culture	128	70.7
No practice of traditional culture	53	29.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The response on whether the respondents still practice traditional culture varied from: 70.7% who said that they still practice the culture and 29.3% who said they do not practice.

#### 4.1.8 Women in community development projects that stand for elective positions

The respondents were asked whether women stand in for elective positions in the community.

**Table 8: Show women in community development projects that stand for elective positions**

<b>Women in community positions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Women vying for elective position	79	43.9
Women not vying for elective position	102	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

As indicated on table 8 on whether there are women in the community development projects that stand for elective positions, 56.1% of the respondents said there are none while 43.9% said there were those who stand.

#### 4.1.9 How to identify community development project leaders

Respondents were asked on the methods used to identify community development projects as shown in table 9 below.

**Table 9: Show how to identify community development project leaders Frequency Percent**

Methods of identification	Frequency	Percentage
Appointment	53	29.3
Consensus	66	36.6
Competitive election	62	34.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Majority of the respondents (36.6%) said the identification of community development projects leaders was done through consensus, 34.1% said it was done through competitive election while 29.3% said it was through appointment.

#### 4.1.10 Women are allowed to take up positions of leadership in community

Respondents were asked whether women were allowed to take up positions of leadership in community.

**Table 10 : Show whether women are allowed to take up positions of leadership in community**

Position of leadership	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Respondents
Women are allowed to take up positions of leadership in your community	25	24	9	60	63	181

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

According to the findings, 25% of the respondents strongly agree, 24% agree, 9% were neutral, 60% disagree, and 63% of respondents strongly disagree.

#### 4.1.11 Running business of their choice

Respondents were asked questions relate to running business of their choice as shown in table 11.

**Table 11: Show running business of their choice**

Running business	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	79	43.9
No	102	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The study revealed that 56.1% of the respondents said they do not run any business apart from the ones they are involved in as a community member and the remaining 43.9% said they run a business.

#### 4.1.12 Women involved in the running of projects

Respondents were asked women's involvement in running of projects as shown in table 12.

**Table 12: Show how women are involved in the running of projects**

<b>Running business</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Women are in management	84	46.3
No women in management	97	53.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

Regarding the management of the projects 53.7% of respondents said that women were not involved in the running of projects while 46.3% of the respondents said they were involved in the running of projects.

#### 4.1.13 Level of Training in management and financial skills

The respondents were asked the level of training of women in management and financial skills in table 13.

**Table 13: Show women trained for management and financial skills**

<b>Women trained in management and financial skills</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Trained	141	78
Not trained	40	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

As indicated in table 13 whether the community has been trained on management and financial skills, 78.0% of the respondents said they have been trained while 22.0% said they have not been trained.

#### 4.1.14 Means of transport

Table 14 shows the response from respondents on the means of transport used

**Table 14 : Means of transport**

Means of transport used	Frequency	Percentage
Vehicles	57	31.8
Bicycles	9	4.9
Motorbikes	31	17.1
Others	84	46.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The most used mode of transport by the community members was other means which included walking with 46.2% followed by use of vehicles with 31.8% while motorbikes were used by 17.1% and a small proportion of 4.9% used bicycles.

#### 4.1.15 Situation of roads for transporting community products

The respondents were asked the question on the situation of the roads use in transporting community products in table 15.

**Table 15: Shows situation of roads for transporting goods**

Means of transport	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	2	1
Good	65	36.1
Poor	114	62.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The study shows that the distance covered by the residents to the main road on average is between 1 to 5 kilometers; however the road network in the district was in a poor state as represented by 62.9% while 36.1% said it was in good state and 1% said they are very good.

#### **4.1.16 Distance of nearest water source (Kilometers)**

Respondents were asked question on the distance of water sources in kilometers as shown in the table below

**Table 16 : Distance of nearest water source (Kilometers)**

Distance in of water source kilometers	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 Km	16	9
1-5 Km	74	41
6-10 Km	71	39.3
More than 10 Km	19	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The findings shows that 9% of the respondent access water from their homestead or less than a kilometer, 41.0% of the respondent access water point within a radius of 1-5 kilometers, 39.3%

said they could get water between 6-10 kilometers while 10.7% said they access water in over 10 kilometers.

#### 4.1.17 Existence of community health centre in the village

Responses on the existence of community health centers in the villages as shown in the table below.

**Table 17 : Existence of community health centre in the village**

Community health centers	Frequency	Percentage
Health centre in the village	115	63.4
No Health centre in the village	66	36.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The study revealed that 63.4% of the respondents said that there is no health centre in the village where respondents come from while 36.6% said they have a health centre in their village.

#### 4.1.18 Whether Schools are well equipped

Respondent were asked questions related to whether schools are well equipped as shown in the table below.

**Table 18: Shows whether schools are well equipped or not**

Equipment of schools	Frequency	Percentage
Schools well equipped	49	26.8
Schools not well equipped	132	73.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The number of schools varied from one village to another, however majority of the schools 73.2% were not well equipped while 26.8% were well equipped.

#### 4.1.19 Enrolment of girls in schools

The table below shows responses from respondents on the enrolment of girls in schools

**Table 19: Shows enrolment of girls in schools**

Enrolment of girls in schools	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	18	10
Good	57	31.5
Poor	66	36.5
Very poor	40	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The study shows that the enrolment of girls in schools was demoralizing at this age where there should be equal opportunity for both boys and girls. 36.5% poor and 22.0% very poor) indicates that there was low enrolment rate of girls and this may be attributed to the traditions which treat girls as house helpers to their mothers, married off at early age to old men at tender age and not deserving to go to school. 31.5% of the enrolment rate was good and 10.0% was very good.

#### 4.1.20 Infrastructural rating

Respondents were asked questions related to their infrastructural rating as shown in the table below.



**Table 20: Shows infrastructural rating**

<b>Infrastructural Rating</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
Road network is in good condition in our district	0	12	16	72	81	181
There are enough health centre's in our district	0	19	13	81	68	181
There are enough schools in our district	0	34	7	76	64	181

**Source:** Primary data (2016)

The respondent in the rating of roads, health centers' and schools agree with 12%, 19% and 34%, other respondents were neutral with 16%, 13%, 7%, other respondents disagrees with 72%, 81%, 76%, and the rest of the respondents strongly disagreed with 81%, 68% 64% respectively.

#### **4.2 Discussion of the research findings**

The discussion of the research findings was done in line with the set objectives and research questionnaires and it is as follows:

The study found out that women at many times were left to play supportive roles in livestock production and hold subordinate roles to father, husband and sons. They were always excluded from other public life and economic activities (Hodgson, 2000).

*According to chairman LCII, of Bikondo village, Mawokota County, Mpigi District, women are more poor. Illiterate and do not enjoy healthcare, they are generally unable to fully participate in the development process.*

This is in line with the literature review whereby Connell, (2001) pointed out that women and girls became more susceptible to gender discrimination, their health and social status was affected as well as their ability to participate in their community development.

However the findings of the study disagree with the findings of Browne and Christene (2013) who stated that without sufficient social capital, women find it difficult to build an independent economic status and hence have limited development projects.

*It was further established that women are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, discriminated against and suffer other forms of inequality as though their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's, as indicated by one of the District Police Officer of Mpigi District.*

Brown, (2006) stated that male inheritance remains a norm despite national legislation enforcing equitable inheritance of property, in addition, conflict and environmental degradation has eroded the economy this is because of the marginal status of women.

However, the finding of the study agree with the ideas of Browne and Christine (2013) who stated that ownership of property and inheritance remains a cultural norm in the society and female headed families depend entirely on activities such as firewood and grass collection of a living.

The reality is that there is an obvious disparity between men and women in the aspects of education, health, employment, legal matters, leadership, acquiring power and ownership of resources. For Example the Secretary said that:

*"...Women are almost entirely absent from decision making process."*

The study also found out that there is lack of access roads, inadequate health facilities, and water and communication system among other infrastructure. Women had continued to suffer due to poor infrastructure particularly rural women.

*"Women own no livestock and the value of their work is not appreciated. Even to sell a cow, permission has to be sought in fact even to sell a bag of maize that they have planted themselves, I have to do it secretly"* says one of the women lawyer from Mpami Parish, Bikondo Village, Mawokota County, Mpigi District.

**CHAPTER FIVE:  
SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCLUSION AND  
AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

**5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the findings and also gives conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the objectives of the study. This chapter also presents discussions of the key findings, conclusions drawn based on such findings and recommendations on what can be done on women participation on community development project.

**5.1 Summary**

The objectives of this study were to investigate the factors influencing the level of participation of women in community development projects. To achieve the general objective the research used a number of specific objectives as follows: to identify socio-cultural factors affecting women participation in management of community development projects, to determine the economic factors affecting women participation in management of community development projects, to assess how infrastructure factors impact in community development projects at Mawokota County, Mpigi District.

**Socio-cultural factors affecting women participation in community development projects**

The respondents (70.7%) agreed that they still practice traditional culture, their culture prevent majority of the respondents from playing active role in community development projects (58.5%), there were no women participating in community development project who vied for elective positions in the area (56.1%), development project leaders were identified through consensus, women were not allowed to take leadership positions and women recognition by men was rated as poor (43.9%)

**Economic factors (challenges) affecting women participation in community development projects**

These factors include; the respondents running any business which majority does not run which was represented by (56.1%) and women not involved in the running of community projects at 53.7% confirms that women were still marginalized by the community.

## **Infrastructure factors affecting women participation in community development projects**

Infrastructure enables the movement of goods and services to be delivered from one place to another. It is for these that good infrastructure will open up a remote area to become a hub of business activity. The following factors affects infrastructure; the main mode of transport was others which included walking at 46.2%, the road network in the area was poor at 63.9% and thus the reason they preferred other modes of transport, majority of the respondents could access water point within a radius of 5-10 kilometers, health care does not exist within many villages, schools were not well equipped, girls enrolment in schools was poor and women do not own community business premises.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The recommendations are given according to objectives.

### **Socio-cultural factors**

The community should be taught the importance of having the culture and at the same time giving everyone equal opportunity to participate in community development without affecting the men supremacy as the head of the family. Women should be encouraged to vie for community development leadership to provide their input and not being fence sitters and blame men for wrong decision making. The community development leadership should be conducted through competitive election so that they can be accountable to those who elected them and not serving the masters if other methods were used. The men perception towards women that they are inferior should be changed since the world has allowed for equal opportunities and they should not be left behind.

### **Economic factors**

There should be another source of income to the community so that they can diversify their sources thus improving on the living standards. The community projects should be increased in the area so that they can enable the community to pull their resources together and also involve women in the running of these projects so that all voices can be heard and blame game will not arise. It is also recommended that the community be taught on the benefits of management and financial skills.

### **Infrastructural factors**

The community infrastructure needs a major facelift since the world has changed and old means of transport should be replaced with the fast and modern. The water points should also be constructed within the reach of many residents to avoid scenarios of women walking for almost a day in search of water thus impacting negatively on their participation in community development. From the study, it has been indicated that there is no health centre in the village, schools are not equipped and poor enrolment of girls in schools, it is therefore very crucial that the County government should petition the relevant ministries and area member of parliament to consider building a health centre to serve a village and also equipping the school to enable the children to compete with those who have access to the facilities. The community should then play its role in enrolling their girls to school to have an equal chance like their counterparts.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

From the research Findings and the answers to the research questions, some conclusions can be made about the study. The general objective of the study was to establish factors affecting participation of women in community development projects in Mawokota County, Mpigi district. From the study it can be concluded that socio cultural factors, economic challenges, infrastructure do contribute to low participation by women in community development projects.

#### **Socio-cultural factors affecting women participation in community development projects**

Socio- cultural activities are vital for any community to prosper. The study however showed that the community still practices its culture which prohibits women from playing an active role in community development projects and vie for elective posts which affects the development agenda of the community as the women interest are not taken into consideration due to lack of representation. It is therefore time for the government and the well-wishers to join hands in opening up the community to the rest of the world that a woman can do certain tasks which were meant for men without eroding their culture.

#### **Economic factors**

Challenges leads to the community lagging behind in development issues as they will not be able to run any development project to uplift their living standards. The community should be empowered economically by increasing community projects in the area so that they can have

some source of income, involving women in these community projects so that there can be a change of management and building markets near the residents so that they do not have to walk long distances to sell or buy goods. Training of the locals also on financial management will enable them to have the knowledge that savings can be made and can be used for future emergencies.

### **Infrastructural factors**

There are certain infrastructure factors that are very crucial for any community to be developed. For instance aspects such as means of transport should be one which allows for easy access of the whole village with ease. The water point also determines the duration it takes for the residents to get the water for their domestic use and livestock. The watering points and health centers if far from the village will lead to time wastage as the residents have to travel long distance in search for water and health care at the expense of doing other chores like participating in community development projects. The number of schools also determines the number of children attending schools since if far away from the homes the young children will not be able to go to school and come back thus making only the older children to attend school which impacts on the children education.

### **5.4 Areas for Further Research**

The research sought to investigate the factors affecting participation of women in community development projects in Mawokota County, Bikondo Parish, Mpigi District. The study was narrowed down to factors such as socio cultural factors, economic challenges, infrastructure and how they contribute to low participation by women in community development projects.

However, there could be other factors that influence or affect low participation of women in development projects. As a result, therefore, the researcher would suggest that further research should be done about such areas:

Future research could repeat this study in different ethnic groups and areas. This study provides a benchmark on how to improve women participation. However, there is a scope for more research on this topic. Although it appears in this research that poor people were not involved in many project activities, future research should investigate on whether development projects actually

help the poor, especially poor women. This information would help development partners and poor people to design their programs better.

This study looked at how women roles influence the community and women participation. This would be very helpful if the future research could look at good role models or successful stories about women in Mawokota County, Mpigi District, so that development projects can use them to improve women participation and self-esteem.

This study identified problems in the resettled village. Further study should be conducted in the resettlement areas or communities experiencing migrations to examine how resettlement may provide opportunities to transform cultural norms on gender, and empower women, and how resettlements should be facilitated by good supportive policies, for example developing health infrastructure.

This study looked at the informal women leaders. It would be very useful for future researchers to investigate about such leaders and involve them in development projects such as micro-enterprise development (small shops).



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**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I:**

**QUESTIONNAIRES FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (MEN AND WOMEN)**

**Dear Sir/Madam,**

Am a student of Kampala International University, Perusing a Bachelor's Degree in Developmental Studies. Am carrying out a research on domestic violence and women participation in development in community, as part of the requirement for the award of a degree, it is purely for academic purposes and the information will be treated with absolute confidentiality.

Please answer all the questions by filling in the space provided and/or by ticking the appropriate answer that best suits your opinion for each question.

**PART I: - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS:**

1. . Marital status. ((Please tick as applicable) Married  Single
2. What is your family setup? (Please tick as applicable) Monogamy  Polygamy
3. Your age bracket (Please tick as applicable) 50 (20 – 25 years)  (26 – 30 years)   
Over 30 years
4. Education Level: Primary( ) Secondary( ) College ( )University( )
5. What is your income bracket? (Please tick as applicable) Below UShs. 2000  200-5000  
 500-10,000  Above 10,000
6. What is your current occupation?  
.....

**PART II: SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:**

**A. Socio - cultural**

1. Do you practice your traditional culture? (Tick as applicable) Yes  No.  If yes please Tick as applicable a) Monogamy  [ ] b) Polygamy  c) Female Genital Mutilation  d) Male circumcision  e) Early marriage  f) Cattle herding for younger boys.

2. To what extent do you agree with the following statement, 'My culture prevents me from playing active role in my community development projects? (Tick as applicable) Strongly agree [ ] Agree [ ] moderately agree [ ] Disagree [ ] strongly disagree [ ]

3. Do you belong to any community development project? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No. [ ]  
Give the reason for your answer .....

4. Do you have women in community development projects that vie for elective positions in your area? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No. [ ] Please state, the positions they have tried:

.....

5. How do you identify your community development project leaders? (Tick as applicable)  
Appointment [ ] Consensus [ ] Competitive election [ ]

### **B. Economic challenges**

1. Do you run any business? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ] If yes, which type of business?

.....

2. Are there community projects in your area (e.g. dairy, water project, tailoring etc)? (Tick as applicable) 53 Yes [ ] No [ ]

3. Who runs these community projects?

.....

4. Name the three economic activities in your village?

.....

5. Are women involved in the running of these projects? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ]

Explain your answer.

.....

6. What is your main income generating activity?

.....

7. Have you been trained for management and financial skills? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ]

8. Who are your customers?

.....

9. How far is the market place from your village?

.....

### C. Infrastructure

1. What is your means of transport? (Tick as applicable) Vehicles [ ] Bicycles [ ] Motorbikes [ ]  
other specify..... Please, explain why such means of transport is preferred:

.....

2. How long is the distance from your home to the main road? (Tick as applicable) Below 1km  
[ ] 1-5km [ ] 5-10km [ ] Over 10km [ ]

3. What is the situation of your roads? (Tick as applicable) Very Good [ ] Good [ ] Poor [ ]

4. How long is your nearest water source? (Tick as applicable) Within homestead [ ] 1-5km [ ]  
5-10km [ ] Over 10 km [ ]

5. Who manages these water sources?

.....

6. Do you have a health center in your village? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ] Please explain

.....

7. How many schools do you have in your village?

.....

8. Are these schools well equipped? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain?

.....  
.....

9. What is the enrolment of girls in these schools? (Tick as applicable) Very good [ ] Good [ ] 56  
Poor [ ] Very poor [ ] If very poor explain why?

.....

10. Name any four critical infrastructures missing in your area?

i. ....

ii. ....

iii. ....

iv. ....

11. Do you have community business premises? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain.

.....

12. Do women own these premises? (Tick as applicable) Yes [ ] No [ ] Explain

.....

13. Is there anything else you would want to tell me a part from what I have asked you above?

Yes ( )

No ( )

If yes what is it?

.....

**Thank you very much.**

**APPENDIX II:**

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE LEADERS (CHAIRMAN L.C 1, POLICE OFFICERS,  
DEFENSES, SECRETARIES, PROBATION OFFICER, COUNCILORS AND  
LAWYERS.**

**Dear Sir/Madam,**

Am a student of Kampala International University, perusing a Bachelor's degree in developmental studies. Am carrying out a research on a topic titled "Domestic violence and women participation in development", as part of the requirement for the award of a degree, it is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with absolute confidentiality.

1. What is your level of education?
2. What are the laws that help to fight domestic violence?
3. What type of people do you mainly handle?
4. What are the main types of domestic violence do you handle?
5. What are the causes of domestic violence among people you serve?
6. What are the types of injuries resulting from domestic violence?
7. What are the solutions to this domestic violence?
8. What is your role in community development?
9. Is there anything else you would want to tell me a part from what I have asked you above?

Yes ( )

No ( )

If yes what is it? .....

**Thank you very much**

**APPENDIX III:  
WORK PLAN**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>MONTHS</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>	<b>WORK PLAN</b>
01	JUNE 2016	WEEK ONE	TOPIC SELECTION
02	JUNE 2016	WEEK FOUR	TOPIC APPROVAL
03	JULY 2016	WEEK ONE	PROPOSAL WRITING
04	AUGUST 2016	WEEK THREE	PROPOSAL WRITING
05	SEPTEMBER 2016	WEEK ONE	PROPOSAL APPROVAL
06	OCTOBER 2016	WEEK TWO	DATA COLLECTION
07	NOVEMBER 2016	WEEK THREE	DATA COLLECTION
08	JANUARY 2017	WEEK FOUR	DATA ANALYSIS
09	FEBRUARY 2017	WEEK TWO	DATA ANALYSIS
10	APRIL 2017	WEEK ONE	REPORT WRITING
11	APRIL 2017	WEEK THREE	REPORT WRITING
12	MAY 2017	WEEK THREE	SUBMISSION OF THE DISSERTATION FOR EXAMINATION



**APPENDIX IV:  
BUDGET**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
01	AIRTIME	50,000/=
02	TRANSPORT	200,000/=
03	STATIONARY	100,000/=
04	INTERNET	50,000/=
05	PRINTING	50,000/=
06	BINDING	30,000/=
07	MISCELLANEOUS	150,000/=
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>630,000/=</b>