

**TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEMS THAT HINDER COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT; CASE STUDY OSUKURU SUB COUNTY, TORORO  
DISTRICT**

**BY**

**NALUMANSI HALIMAH**

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## DECLARATION

I here by declare that this dissertation is my own work and has not been submitted for a  
any degree in any other university.

Signature.....*Nalumansi*.....

**NALUMANSI HALIMAH**

Date.....*12<sup>th</sup> / September / 2007*.....

## APPROVAL

This research project has been submitted with the approval of the supervisor

Signature.....Otanga Rusoke.....

Dr Otanga Rusoke

Supervisor

Date.....14/09/2007.....

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It would be unfair for the current researcher to consider the completion of this study solely to her individual efforts. The completion of this study depended on the efforts of many people.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my father Dr Walusimbi Tigawalana Isa, my mother Hajat Kauma Fatma, my best friend Mr. Senteza Eddie, and all other family members.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS -	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDO -	Community Development Officer
FAO -	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ILO -	International labour Organisation
LC -	Local Council
NRM -	National Resistance Movement
PHC -	Primary Health Care
PMA -	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
RUWASA -	Rural Water and Sanitation
UBOS -	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPE -	Universal Primary Education



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## ABSTRACT

A lot of problems hinder community development in different areas and in this particular study Osukuru sub county in Tororo district used as the case study. A lot of efforts have been put in by the community workers for example schools constructed and teachers employed, roads have been constructed, easy access to market areas but the people have few income generating activities and some of them can not afford to maintain their children in school even after the introduction of UPE. The AIDS virus and urbanization have eliminated the youths who are energetic from villages leaving the old behind wit orphans to be taken care of.

This study was mainly descriptive and it involved the questionnaire method, where the questionnaires were distributed to 60 heads of house holds, 15 community workers, 4 LCs, and 1 community development officer, all together 80 respondents were selected. Simple random sampling was used on the heads of house holds during the research to reduce biases. Purposive sampling was used on community workers, LCs, and the CDO, because the technique helps to increase utility of findings.

The recommendations to the problems of the study included, the government should intensify adult literacy programs in communities to fight ignorance. Community sensitization against preventable diseases should be intensified, the funding by government should increase to facilitate community providers, intensify community mobilization and sensitization towards government programs and also amendment of policies to suit prevailing circumstances.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

When the NRM government came to power in 1986, it found Uganda's economy and infrastructure completely shattered by the former governments. The government therefore embarked on rebuilding this country.

A lot of funding has since been sunk in implementing structural adjustments programs geared towards improving the economy.

Among the crucial programs government has implemented include:

Universal primary education (UPE), this has enabled all school going age children of 1-12 years attend free primary education and 90% are enjoying this service.

Primary health care (PHC), which has ensured that people access free treatment within 5 kilometers of walking distance.

Provision of safe water under RUWASA project, bore holes were dug in rural communities to improve on safe water provision and sanitation, 70% is enjoying this service.

Feeder roads, the government have empowered districts with road construction equipment to be able to build their own road network.

Program for modernization of agriculture (PMA), this is aimed at improving house hold production to improve house hold income.

Decentralization, the districts and lower councils were empowered to manage their own affairs and resources at respective levels ranging from local council 1 to five.

Gender main streaming, women and youths have been included in political arena at all local councils.

Access to loans, the economy was liberalized with a network of banks and micro finance institutions to offer loans in rural areas.

However, despite all that has been done, there has been slow, social/ economic development with some communities still living below the poverty line.

## **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

In Osukuru Sub County, a good number of house holds still live in absolute poverty, despite the efforts that have been put in by community workers to develop the community.

Schools have been constructed, health centers have been put up, the road is well constructed, there is easy access to market areas, but the people have few income generating activities, some of them can not afford their children in school even after the introduction of UPE.

A good number of them can not still afford health services even after the reduction in costs, the development activities are not being sustained by the people due to lack of skills.

There is an increase in the number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS epidemic, and the youths are still unemployed.

Therefore all these problems prompted the current researcher to undertake a research study to find out how the people in this community live.

## **1.2 General Objective**

1. The main purpose was to examine the major problems that hinder community development in Osukuru sub county.

## **1.3 Specific Objectives**

1. To find out the major causes that slow community development in Osukuru sub county.
2. To review the activities of community workers in relation to community development in Osukuru sub county.
3. To find out the solutions and recommendations of slow development in Osukuru sub county.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What are the community responses towards development in Osukuru Sub County?
2. What activities are community workers doing towards development in Osukuru Sub County?
3. What are the constraints towards development in Osukuru Sub County?
4. What are the solutions to the constraints that slow community development in Osukuru Sub County?

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The end users of the research results will include the government and the policy makers and some other funders.

They will benefit in a way that the resources will begin to serve the right purpose and will not be wasted because they have found out why the resources were not reaching the people and in that way would find a solution to the identified constraints.

The research would also be useful to the community members in a way that development will improve and the standards of living will rise since the constraints to development is identified and corrected in the long run.

The researcher will also benefit in a way that the findings will be of use in future when they are employed in different fields of occupation.

The research results are also part of the course schedule, which helps in giving grades to the researcher.

It would be of utility to the individual researcher because in the process of the research, the researcher will learn a lot and will be acquiring experience from the study.

Issues that were currently experienced that made the researcher believe that the problem should be explored include:

Poverty levels are high and the gap between the rich and the poor is big.

There is regional imbalance in aspects of development mainly in rural areas.

Very many communities like Osukuru Sub County are still in absolute poverty due to lack of sustainability of development activities provided by the government.

By addressing the identified constraints to development, the results will contribute to general knowledge and its impact on development towards a better life.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Concepts**

Most of the concepts used in the study were clarified whenever they appeared.

However, a few technical concepts need clarification to accord maximum convenience to the reader. Every definition was given in light of this study.

**A Community:** Can be defined as a group of people living together and sharing common norms and values.

**Development:** In this study, the researcher defines development in terms of socio-economic perspectives.

Socially, the way the community members interact freely with one another to acquire particular goals.

Economically, the rate at which the society is able to exploit the available resources to improve on the standard of living.

**Performance:** In this particular study, performance refers to the rate at which community workers fulfill their roles and expectations.

**Community worker:** In this study a community worker refers to a trained service provider in respect of all the different sectors of development.

## 1.7 Conceptual Frame Work

Development package

Factors that decelerate  
development

1. Education	Low levels of literacy
2. Health service	Lack of skilled man power
3. Water supply	Lack of required experience
4. Road construction	Lack of participation induced by poverty
5. Trade	Small trading companies
6. Banking	Absence of large trading corporations

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **Introduction**

This chapter presents a review of relevant literature to the study. It is presented according to the themes of the study.

Many people have carried out studies on the level of development and poverty in rural areas.

According to UBOS (1990), surveys carried out show that urban areas have seen faster growth than rural areas. The central and western areas of the country have seen more growth rapidly than north and east.

A number of factors may explain these variations in growth and poverty reduction of Uganda's growth.

In the intervening period, disastrous economic policies, invasion and civil wars had undermined the formal economy and caused "a retreat to subsistence"

This hit urban more than rural areas hence when a stable economic policy framework and security were restored, there was more scope for the formal economy to "bounce back" and hence economic opportunities improved more in urban than rural areas.

A related second is that the restoration of the security has been uneven. The slow growth of northern to some extent eastern rural areas not only reflects its distance from cities but the fact that security there improved much less than elsewhere in the country.

The third factor is the localized impact of the coffee boom in 1994/1995 when unit value for the Uganda coffee export rose as compared to 1992/1993.

Coffee growing only accounts for a sizeable shared income in western and central regions. It is not grown at all in the north.



## **2.1 The Nature of the Rural Economy**

Most rural areas in Uganda are inadequately provided with social services such as schools and hospitals, the infrastructure provided such as roads and communication facilities are in poor state and they are unevenly distributed and poorly maintained.

The nature of rural Uganda is almost unevenly distributed in the levels of infrastructure development, availability of social services, state of human development and aspirations, living conditions of the people, and the level of rural productivity. About 67% of Uganda's population live in rural areas and constitute the bulk of 61% of the population who live below the poverty line, Uganda Population and Housing Census Main Report (2002) our development efforts must urgently address, these needs if rapid and equitable rural development is to be realized.

## **2.2 Summary Attributes of Rural Uganda**

Rural life is the dominant culture in Uganda, and much of the national attributes are derived from the rural characteristics. To clearly bring to focus the challenges or rural transportation, key attributes of rural Uganda may be indicted below:-

- ❖ Agriculture as the primary economic activity is grossly undeveloped and unproductive, with highly fragmented land holdings and reliance on traditional production technology, the hand hoe and unimproved seeds.
- ❖ Populations are largely illiterate or lowly qualified, with few technical skills.
- ❖ Inadequate nutrition, and prevalence of poor hygiene related and easily preventable diseases that undermine resource use and productivity.
- ❖ Homesteads are characterized by poor planning and maintenance, inadequate and poorly constructed houses, lack of safe toilets, bath and sanitary facilities.
- ❖ Gross underdevelopment, with poor physical, economic and social service infrastructure and low food security levels.
- ❖ Excessive dependence on trees for housing construction and a source of energy (cooking). And drawing of water from unprotected sources.

- ❖ Incomes are very low, mainly due to the subsistence economy which offers primary agricultural and other low paying non skilled labor.
- ❖ People have limited aspirations, usually not focused beyond subsistence, with the consequences that are not driven by long term action plans, do not save and invest to any significant levels and inefficient users of resources with excessive indulgence in wasteful assumption, Uganda participatory poverty Assessment project Report (2001)

### **2.3 Social Aspects of the Rural**

Rural life is characterized by high levels of individual action and poor infrastructure development, poor standards of technology and poor standards of living. As a consequence, there is no harmony in the pace and nature of development, UBOS (2004)

Typically location, sizes and shapes of crop fields, and positions and structures of homesteads rarely reflect common aspirations and a desire to act in consent. In trading centers, sizes, positions and design of buildings are extremely variable and development takes place with no long term direction. Because of lack of a strong desire for change, rural life is focused on acquisition of very basic provisions for minimal survival requirements.

### **Housing**

Most of the houses in rural areas are single roomed. Over 83% of households dwell in the main houses and 12.03% dwell in rooms. In Hoima district, most houses in rural areas are constructed with walls of poles and mud (82.73%) or bricks (13.19%). In most cases the bricks are not burnt. The houses are either roofed with iron sheets (32.09%) or with grass (59.07%) and over 90% are floored with rammed earth, Population and Housing Census, households and housing characteristics (2002)

## **Energy**

The major energy source for cooking in the rural areas is firewood covering over 94.6% supplemented by charcoal 2.27% well as paraffin is the main fuel used for lighting 85.7%. A very large number still depends on firewood and grass for lighting. In contrast with urban areas that cook using charcoal 60.7%, firewood, 29.78% or electricity and gas 6.5% and light their houses using paraffin 65.26% and electricity 33.9%, Appleton S (2001).

## **Water and Sanitation**

The main sources of water for rural households are boreholes, protected and gravity flow (54.1%), unprotected source (22.4%), lakes, rivers, streams, pond or dam (16.7%). Less than 1% has piped water in their compounds and (44%) have access to piped water outside the compound. In some communities, women travel over 5km to collect water from wells and they readily collect water from roadside puddles after the rains and use it for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing, Uganda Bureau of statistics (2004).

## **Education**

The comparative rate of human development in rural areas is certainly low, given the poor education indices. Nearly a quarter of rural female and one third of rural males had not been to school, general enrollment in school was also generally lower for rural population, however with the introduction of UPE program there has been an increase at the lower level.

However at secondary level the enrollment ratio deteriorates in rural areas which hinders substantial development.

Because of the very low enrollment of rural people in higher institutions of learning and the poor performance in most rural institutions, the qualifications attained by individuals of 12 years and above in rural areas are highly skewed towards the very basic and therefore the rural person is indeed very poorly qualified with limited productive skills.

## **Population**

The bulk of Ugandan population lives in rural areas. This population is largely made up of illiterate peasants, small scale traders, farmers, low qualified teachers and medical superintendents. The comparative rate of human development in rural Uganda is certainly low due to the poor education indices, main report Uganda population and Housing Census.

### **2.4 The Sources of Livelihood of the Rural**

Available statistics state that most rural populations are agricultural workers(76.7%) and the rest are engaged in elementary occupation (9.54), in the service sectors (6.55%),mainly as low earnings, direct employment in these sectors are usually insufficient to meet primary needs of rural households.

The main source of household livelihood in rural areas is subsistence farming on which 77.32% of the rural population depends and only 2.38% of rural households derive their livelihood from commercial farming .Beyond agriculture, rural households depend on employment income (8.12%), remittances from working relatives (6.73%) and petty trade (2.98%) to meet their needs, UBOS (2002).

Most rural households depend on agriculture for their livelihood, their low income levels is a direct reflection of the undeveloped nature and low productivity of the agriculture sector. The sector, as earlier noted is characterized by crop husbandry which is poor and yields have remained very low, family labor is predominant, with women contributing 75% of the labor force. Hand hoe technology is the norm and recommended inputs. (Improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc) are rarely used as farmers are either not aware of them or can not access them.

The problem of low yield is compounded by very high pre and post harvest losses by the farmers. Among the food crops, yield losses are in excess of 20%. Very high losses are due to drying problems, microbial growth, pests and poor storage conditions, Granaries, uncemented houses etc. food security survey (1998) and NARO estimates (1997).

For the food crops grown in the country, farm level units have remained substantially lower than the yield potentials derived from research station experiments. Recent studies have suggested lower yield levels because of the existence of various plant diseases. For example viruses on cassava, banana and potatoes, pests, banana weevils, and cassava wilt.

Uganda's farmers hardly use other key inputs, namely seeds of improved varieties, pesticides (Fungicides and insecticides) and fertilizer in their crop production.

In respect of seeds, only improved upland rice seeds are planted by a large proportion of rice farmers (71%), probably because of the exotic nature of the crop.

Even with commercially important food crops, such as beans and maize, the use of improved seeds is only at the levels of 15% and 9% respectively. zUtilisation of the other basic inputs of fertilizers and pesticides is even less pronounced among farmers and is largely restricted to commercial estates.

It is well recognized that the low levels of agricultural production and productivity in Uganda are due to low rates of land use, the critical factor being dependence on rudimentary technology, particularly the land hoe, PMA (2004/2005)

The low level of technology use is attributed to the poverty status of farmers and therefore their inability to afford modern inputs, their low education levels and poor training and the insecurity that has prevailed in the country for a long time which led to loss of cattle normally used for ox cultivation, decline of agricultural infrastructure, poor human development status of rural communities, their low productivity and production, the rate of capital formation, food security and the overall state of rural life, MAAIF and MFPED (2002) .

## **2.5 Household Assets and Activities in Rural Uganda**

Asset ownership is one of the proxy indicators for welfare measurement.

The participatory poverty assessment studies have shown that land is regarded as one of the most important factors for welfare ranking. The asset status of households was captured by both wealth ranking exercises and by household data. From the wealth rankings, the well off in Uganda village society are distinguished by having land holdings above two hectares, having more than 10 heads of cattle, five or more goats and educating their children, owning bicycles, having salaried jobs such as teachers and owning non farm service sector business, UBOS(2002).

The middle wealth categories have corresponding less than 1 of all these assets and can be found selling rather than buying seasonal labor.

For this category, non farm activities would tend to be in small scale trading. The poor possess little or no land, no cattle and sell labor to others. Their families are illiterate and they have few non farm self employment options that require little capital to start up, FAO(1995). A policy implication is that efforts to raise agriculture productivity will have much direct effect on the poor.

## **2.6 Need for Rural Transformation**

Due to the great underdevelopment in rural Uganda, there is need for its transformation; the possible desired goal is for modernity characterized by the following;

- ❖ Homesteads that are well planned, have adequate facilities and resources, are in harmony with each other and are healthy.
- ❖ Individuals that are literate, skilled, productive, earn meaningful incomes, save and invest, enjoy socio- economic security and have a reasonable standard of living.
- ❖ Communities that are progressive, well planned, have broad economic bases, well developed infrastructure (roads, telecommunication and utilities) and have access to high quality social infrastructure and services as education and health.

## 2.7 Strategies for Rural Development

Uganda is undertaking its development under an extremely difficult situation with limited resources. Policy formulation, choice of system goals and allocation of resources to appropriate priority areas should therefore aim at maximizing the impact of government development strategy on the livelihoods of Ugandans in both urban and rural areas.

Rural transformation, is achieved if various key areas are addressed.

- ❖ Rapid modernization of agriculture.
- ❖ Attitude transformation and creation of initiatives.
- ❖ Exploitation of local political structures for development.
- ❖ Development of legal framework for change.
- ❖ Innovation in the resource mobilization and development finance.

It is believed that if the government can achieve the key areas mentioned above, then rapid agricultural transformation and modernization can be achieved there by encouraging rural economic development.

Uganda's economy greatly depends on the Agricultural sector and it contributes 80% of the employment and most industries and services in the country are dependent on this sector, Statistical abstract, September (2005)

Therefore there is a need to focus on agriculture to steer national development.

Here are well organized comparative advantages and benefits in Uganda

Investing in agriculture as a means to bring in about rapid economic growth, national development and rural transformation. Major attributes include the following;

- ❖ Investing in agricultural transformation will greatly empower women in development, FAO (1995) given that women in Uganda provide about 75% of total agricultural labor force, are responsible for 70-80% of all food crops and 50% of cash crops production, and virtually all food processing ,statistical abstract( 2004)

- ❖ Promote industrialization by providing raw materials for agro processing industries, generating income and expanding market for manufacturers and suppliers, improving labor costs and industrial competitiveness through reduced cost of food which reduces per capita expenditure on food and increasing savings, investment and purchasing power of workers.

It is these concerns that have provided the basis for Uganda's agricultural diversification and modernization.

Many rural people are highly disorganized and prone to individual decisions and actions that have little bearing on their own long term good or the social good. Effective legislative framework, coupled with the other efforts will serve as strong disincentives and create opportunity for positive change.

Government should formulate appropriate legal framework that sets standards and conditions for enforcement. This should cover savings, production practices and home environment. For example, if an agricultural by law requires that maize in the country can only be grown in rows, the effort and resources put in extension drives will be available to address other needs, and maize will be grown in rows.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter examines the major methodological aspect of the study. These include area of the study, survey population; techniques of sampling and data collection employed and study design.

It examines the problems experienced during the execution of the research and the various measures that were taken to cope with them.

The study was mainly descriptive in nature. It intended to report the particular characteristic of a particular social group.

#### **3.1 Area of the Study**

The study was carried out in Osukuru Sub County; Tororo district .It is situated south of Tororo district with a total population of 3500 habitants sharing borders with the republic of Kenya to the south.

The study was focused on the general community of Osukuru Sub County and the information about aspects of development was obtained from the community development officer, LCs and community workers and the heads of households.

However, the Osukuru community represents a range of tribes, age, sex, and different kinds of people with different economic status and they are faced with different economic experiences.

The three different groups were chosen by judgmental method because not all the people in Osukuru community can provide adequate information for the study.

This method was recommended by Sarankatos (1998). Sarankatos discussed that a researcher used his own judgmental sampling to choose and pick only those individuals who best met the purpose of the study.

The current researcher used her research skills and prior knowledge to choose the respondents.

### 3.2 Study Design

The study was mainly descriptive and it involved the questionnaire method where by they are written down items to which the respondents individually responded in writing.

The current researcher also visited the targeted sample before distributing the questionnaires in order to build a good report.

The questionnaires were distributed to 60 heads of households where 24 were female and 36 were male, 4 LCs, and 15 community workers and 1 to the Community Development Officer.

**Table 1: Illustrating the number of respondents that were selected.**

GROUP	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.	FEMALE	MALE
Community development officers.	1	NIL	1
LCs	4	1	3
Community Workers.	15	6	9
Heads of households.	60	24	36

**Source: Field data.**

According to table 3 above, a total of 80 respondents were selected for the research questions. These answered questions using mainly the questionnaire method and each of them was issued with a questionnaire, which some of them answered accurately.

### **3.3 Population Sample**

The study specifically focused on heads of households because many of them handle economic and social issues in their respective homes and families and they have a lot of experience in development matters, they are also mature enough to know how the community is standing in all its aspects. And more so the biggest number of 60 respondents of heads of households was chosen because they are the service recipients among the four groups of the sample population.

The community workers and LCs were chosen because they are the service providers in the community.

The community development officer is the focal person for development issues and therefore he had to be considered too.

Out of the 60 heads of households interviewed, 54 were considered because the 6 did not return the questionnaires.

Out of the 15 community workers, 12 were considered, the 3 were not around during the time when the questionnaires were collected by the researcher.

All the 4 LCs were considered and the community development officer was also considered because they all gave back their questionnaires to the researcher.

Therefore all together 71 questionnaires were considered by the researcher and she used the information to put together the study findings.

### **3.4 Sampling Techniques**

A simple random sampling was used on heads of house holds during the research to reduce biases or prejudices in selecting samples.

Purposive sampling was used on community workers, LCs, and the community development officer because the technique helps to increase utility of findings.

The research composed 80 respondents, 60 heads of households, 15 community workers, 4 LCs and 1 community development officer.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Collection**

The researcher used formal interviews basing on the idea of sarankatos (1998), who pointed out that questionnaires are standardized, easy to aggregate and to process data.

The questionnaire method was used for interview to help in understanding the way the respondents feel towards development in their area.

The interviewing schedule was recommended by Peil (1998) because it is good at collecting personal preference, social attitudes and behavioral patterns of respondents.

The open ended questions were free and spontaneous, expressions are not limited.

This helped the researcher to explore more about the new experiences from the respondents.

The researcher also observed the area of the study by seeing, smelling things and hearing.

This helped the researcher to prove some of the things that were written in the questionnaires.

### **3.6 Data Processing**

Data processing involved the process of editing, further coding and frequency tabulation. Editing was done by the researcher after all data was collected. Editing was necessary in the field because at times need would arise to identify a particular respondent interviewed earlier on for purposes of data contradictory since questionnaires did not call the names of respondents. It would there fore create a problem in trying to identify a particular respondent interviewed earlier on for purposes of references in order to correct mistakes made. To over come this problem, the researcher employed field editing or in some circumstances respondents' particulars could be noted down for purposes of reference where need arose. The data was scrutinized thoroughly for purposes of improving its quality for further coding. Further coding was carried out only on questions that were open ended in nature.

### **3.7 Data Presentation**

In this endeavour, the researcher employed tables, Peil (1998) asserts that the use of tables enables the researcher to gain an overall view of findings, and they identify trends and display relationships between parts of the findings.

### **3.8 Problems Encountered During the Execution of the Survey.**

- ❖ Deliberate provision of unrelated responses, which leads to contradictions in the findings.

The researcher to over come this problem had to cross check in order to relate the answers to the question so as to find out validity of the responses which otherwise was a tiresome process.

- ❖ Some respondents were illiterates and yet the questionnaires were constructed in English. So they found it hard to answer the questions.

The researcher hired interpreters who helped to interpret for the illiterate respondents and they wrote down what they answered.

- ❖ A total of 9 respondents did not return the questionnaires and this some how affected the researcher's action plan.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF STUDY FINDINGS

#### Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presented the findings of the study and their interpretations. The findings are put forth in line with the sole purpose of research and are duly intended to present answers to the research questions which are formulated in relation to the study. It is from these answers that the study will be able to discover the problems that hinder community development in Osukuru sub county despite the efforts put in by the community workers, draw conclusions and make recommendations that might prove useful to the Osukuru community and policy makers in development.

**TABLE 1: Showing the Response to the Issue of Education in Osukuru Sub-County.**

Group	Population of literates in percentage	Population of semi-illiterates in percentage	Population of illiterates in percentage
CDO	36	52	15
Community worker	34	50	15
L.Cs	35	49	14
Heads of house holds	33	48	14
Total	35	50	15

*Source: Field data*

#### 4.1 Education

According to the field data above the percentage of literates in Osukuru sub county is smaller than that of the semi-illiterate this being a problem because these semi-illiterates are the majority and these do not have the required skills to uplift the development in Osukuru sub county.

The few literates who are there are strained by the work they do of providing the services and this makes it hard for them to provide quality services to the community.

The semi-illiterates also find it hard to find good jobs to maintain their families therefore the children drop out of school due to lack of school requirements hence not going far with their education and this in the long run creates the vicious cycle of poverty.

Meanwhile, the illiterates are also there waiting to depend on the few literates and the popular semi-literates and this creates no space for development.

**Table 2: Illustrating the Response to the Issue of Health Care in Osukuru Sub County.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Population of those who can afford health care in percentage</b>	<b>Population of those who can not afford healthcare in percentage</b>	<b>Population of those who do not believe in hospitals in percentage</b>
CDO	40	48	9
Community worker	39	50	8
L.Cs	38	51	10
Heads of H.H	41	53	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9</b>

*Source: Field data*

## **4.2 Health Services**

The field data above shows that the majority of the population in Osukuru sub county can not afford health services even with the provision of quite a good number of health centers in the community.

A good number of the families loose their loved ones due to lack of funds to get good medication and this affects the number of people in the community.

Since their immune systems are not receiving the best care, that means the activities carried out to boost development for example farming will be limited due to lack of man power.

Some health centers employ nurses with poor skills and this affects service provision and in the long run will affect the lives of the people.

Though some of the health services are for free, 9% of the people do not believe in the white man's medicine and they end up losing their lives while using local medicine which they believe will heal them.

Some of the government health centers which appear to be cheaper lack the necessary types of medicine due to the mismanagement of funds provided by the government to the health sector. Hence making it hard for the low income earners who are the majority to access health services.



**Table 3: Illustrating the Response to the Issue of Income Generating Activities in Osukuru Sub-County.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Population of those who got involved in percentage</b>	<b>Population of those who did not get involved in percentage</b>	<b>Population of those who benefited in percentage</b>
CDO	59	42	19
Community worker	57	41	20
L.Cs	55	44	23
Heads of H.H	60	40	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>

*Source: Field data*

### **4.3 Income Generating Activities**

According to the field data above, 58% of the population got involved in income generating activities but 21% benefited from these activities reason being the majority of these who joined were semi-illiterates and the rest were illiterates who lack skills to maintain income generating projects.

Due to poverty in homes, most of the people ended up using the funds provided for the projects for their personal problems.

And those who had projects with birds and animals were faced with the problem of diseases and lack of food to keep the animals and birds alive and healthy.

In the long run, the project providers expect something in return so those who were involved in the projects and mismanaged them end up in debts and this causes more complications.

**Table 4: Showing the Response to the Issue of Water in Osukuru Sub County**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Population that receives safe water in percentage</b>	<b>Population that does not receive safe water in percentage</b>	<b>Homes with good hygiene in percentage</b>
CDO	63	36	30
Community workers	60	26	32
L.Cs	62	34	33
Heads of H.H	61	37	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>

*Source: Field data*

#### **4.4 Water Provision**

According to the field data above, the biggest percentage receives safe water in Osukuru Sub County as it is seen in the table above; very few homes in the community have what it takes to conclude that the hygiene is good.

Most of the homes do not have pit latrines; the majority uses the bush to relieve themselves.

Homes are surrounded by bushes that are very high and these are breeding ground for mosquitoes and this in the long run causes malaria.

Boreholes have been constructed but the community members do not handle them with respect, they use them like there is no tomorrow.

And when boreholes get mechanical problems, the community does not participate in installing the bore hole so they lack the skills to maintain them.

In this way, they end up not having safe water for some time until the authorities intervene. During that period, the community members will lack means of getting safe

water so they end up using unsafe water which will infect them with diseases like typhoid, diarrhea, bilharzias and many other diseases.

**Table 5: Illustrating the Response to the Issue of Agriculture in Osukuru Sub-County**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Population that can afford modern equipment in percentage</b>	<b>Population that can not afford modern equipment in percentage</b>
CDO	30	68
Community worker	29	69
L.Cs	31	70
Heads of H.H	28	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69</b>

*Source: Field data*

#### **4.5 Agriculture**

As it is seen in the field data above, 69% of the population can not afford the expensive modern farming equipment. They normally practice subsistence farming without any surplus for sale.

Further more, this population sold off all its land to the rich hence the have no land for farming. Their tools are simple hoes and pangas and the soils are not fertile enough to produce a lot of out put. The little they get is used for home consumption. They buy the food from the vendors expensively leaving them with less income for other developmental projects.

This population also suffers from the problem of nutrition since they can not afford different types of food for them and their children, so they lack a balanced diet.

A good number of their children suffer from a lot of diseases such as kwashiorkor, and many others due to poor feeding.

#### **4.6 House Hold Assets and the Distribution of Osukuru Household and Population**

According to the field data from the four groups, asset ownership is one of the indicators for welfare measurement. Land is the most important factor for welfare ranking and the field data shows that 37% of Osukuru's population has above two hectares and these are known to be the well off in the community. The above also have more than ten heads of cattle, five or more goats, educate their children and they have salaried jobs such as teaching.

The middle wealth categories have correspondingly less than one of these assets and can be found selling rather than buying seasonal labour and these are the majority with a population of 50%. This very category above is living in detached houses, constructed with poles, u n burnt bricks and roofed with iron sheets and the floor normally has no cement.

Also a good number of the population lives under huts which are constructed by poles and mud and roofed with grass. The floor is rammed earth and they are around 29% house holds. As it is seen in the field data above, the levels of development in Osukuru Sub County are still very low.

#### **4.7 Constraints to Development in Osukuru Sub County**

Many of the people in the community are illiterates, so this makes it hard for the community workers to train them for in project management mainly the income generating activities projects. Example

This has made it hard for them to fully acquire the skills and after some time the projects end up collapsing.

This is already a very big constraint to development and so the people continue living in a cycle of poverty.

Child hood diseases which encroach on house hold incomes there by leading to economic loss and time wastage.

Most of the time the parents are at home taking care of their sick children instead of doing something constructive to develop their homes, so this keeps them poor most of the time because child hood diseases are repetitive if the child was not immunized against some of them.

Early marriages, both girls and boys take up responsibilities when they are still young. This is very risky because they lack a sense of maturity to solve certain problems mainly the problem of poverty. Most of the time they have been depending on their parents so they lack the skills to provide for their families hence giving their parents more burden to care for their grand children of which those very parents were expecting a lot from them as their children so the cycle of poverty takes its course.

Inadequate facilitation by the government; this is one of the major constraints because the people expect a lot from the government which it does not provide. The government promises a lot to communities which it does not provide, most of these promises end on paper so people end up living in poor conditions and the community workers also have no other alternative other than to keep on waiting for the funds to support some of the projects for community development.

Corruptions by the community workers where by resources do not serve the rightful purpose.

Some of the funds are distributed among the community workers before serving the purpose they were supposed to.

This has caused the community to lag behind because it does not receive some of the development services that are handed over to the local government by the funders.

Poor community participation towards government programmes. Not all the community members respond to development programmes so as a result they have lagged behind hence kept the community poorly developed.

Taboos, social norms and values, for example there are some people in this community who do not believe in certain programs for example getting treatment from health centers, interacting with other members of the community, there are those who prefer living in their grass thatched houses other than modern houses with iron sheets and many other categories of people. Such people have been serious constraints to development.

Poor government policies for example UPE has caused poor grades in this community because the program is not efficient and most of its products are of poor quality hence being a constraint to development.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

A good number of the children are attending school due to easy access to education as a result of UPE. But before the introduction of UPE programme, the percentage of the school going was low. So a good number of youths and semi adults are either semi-illiterates or illiterates because they missed out the opportunity of UPE programme.

The health sector lacks experienced workers and the rate at which the community responds to the services offered is low due to lack of money to pay for the services offered, so the population ends up not receiving quality health services.

The little out put from agriculture is used for home consumption; there is no surplus for sale to get any daily income due to lack of modern tools for carrying out productive agriculture.

The people lack skills to care for the income generating projects while others divert the funds to their personal use.

Diseases have also greatly affected the projects mainly those that involve animals, crops and poultry. These end up collapsing yet they are offered with high interest rates, rendering the borrower unable to service the loans.

Some of the community members do not respond positively to community development projects, the community continues to lag behind and those who respond are not given chance to participate.

Those who do not respond normally do not want to contradict with their cultures; others lack the confidence to participate.

Due to corruption, some times the funds from the government and non-government, organisations are mismanaged so they end up not serving the right purpose.

A good number of Osukuru populations live in detached houses due to lack of funds to raise standard and shelter, some times it is because it's the culture for the rural to live in detached houses.

Huts are common due to the availability of the grass used for thatching the houses.

The well off have bought land from the poor, leaving them landless and end up renting on rich men's land, giving them more profits.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

In conclusion therefore, even with the improvement in the development services, there is still a weakness among the people themselves. For example in the education sector, the researcher concludes that it will take some time for the community to be able to get a bigger percentage of literates because not many of the people can afford to maintain their children in school up to the maximum level required due to high poverty levels.

With the health sector, a lot of efforts have to be made to ensure that the biggest percentage of the population gets quality health services with or without money and this will probably take some time because the government has to get more funds to implement the policy.

Even with the provision of safe water to all, very little development will occur because the sanitation in Osukuru sub-county is not appealing.

Diseases will still exist in the community for example cholera, Diarrhea, malaria and many others as a result of an unclean environment.

Agriculture requires a lot because the people lack the funds to purchase modern tools and machines plus other modern materials to be used for Agriculture.



These are very expensive for them to purchase. Not until these machines will become cheaper that the community can purchase them, Agricultural out put will remain little in the community.

Since the community members do not participate in some of the developmental projects, it will take some time for the community to acquire development because the members lack the experience to maintain the developmental projects.

If efforts are not added in training the community members to run their income generating projects, the cycle of poverty will widen because they will work on loses and be surrounded by debts.

The researcher finally concludes that Osukuru sub-county still has a long way to go in order to acquire the actual development required by the policy makers.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The government should intensify adult literacy programs in communities to fight ignorance. This is very vital in a community because it reduces on the chances of people suffering ignorantly without knowing which steps to take when they are faced with a problem. This way the problem will be solved before it reaches it late stage where complications may occur and sometimes a lot will be spent compared to what would have been spent if the people were not ignorant.

Community sensitization against preventable diseases should be intensified to minimize childhood illnesses. In this case parents should know that children have to be immunized against certain diseases like measles, polio and many others, and also children and pregnant mothers should not forget to sleep under mosquito nets, including the rest of the family though the first two are more vulnerable. This helps to keep the population healthy and energetic therefore constructive and promotes development.

Enforce legislation against early marriages; this will be important because the victims are normally the girls and these need an education before they get married because they are

the mothers of the nation. This way they will have got some knowledge on how development takes place.

Increased funding by government to facilitate community development providers, the funds provided by the government to accomplish certain tasks are sometimes very low so the government should increase on the funding to improve on development in certain areas. And also balanced development should be encouraged because a lot of efforts are being made to develop towns leaving behind villages to lag behind.

Zero tolerance to corruption by all, this has been one of the biggest problems, so the government should ensure that corruption is eliminated, this is because all the funds meant to carry out certain tasks end up in the official's pockets and personal interests, this retards development.

Intensify community mobilization, empowerment, involvement and sensitization towards government programs to promote sustainability of the available projects. This is very important because the community members have to participate so that they learn how things are done so that next time there is a problem they can solve it themselves. It also helps to leave the community members with some skills for their own personal and community development at large.

Community sensitization against poor beliefs; In this case people end up losing their lives due to savage beliefs by avoiding hospitals for treatment, so all these must be sensitized to avoid loss of lives and minimal development.

Amendment of policies to suit prevailing circumstances: this is also important because development can only take place if the prevailing circumstances are put into consideration before development policies are made.

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## APPENDIX 1

Dear respondent,

This is an interview schedule for the district community development officer regarding the community responses towards community development issues in Osukuru sub county, Tororo district.

You are therefore requested to fill this questionnaire precisely and honestly because, the information given will be used to improve on the standards of living in Osukuru sub county.

Your response will be treated confidentially

Tick the appropriate box or write in the space provided for each question

1. What are the main activities that the community workers are supposed to carryout to boost development in Osukuru Sub County?

.....  
.....

2. How do you implement the major activities/ objectives?

.....  
.....

3. How was the state of development in Osukuru Sub County by the time you established this office and how is it now?

.....  
.....

4. How has the government helped you in boosting development?

.....  
.....

5. What has the office achieved after carrying out development in Osukuru Sub County?

.....

.....

6. What are the constraints towards development in Osukuru Sub County?

.....

.....

7. What problems do community workers face when providing community development service.....

.....

8. What is the way forward?

.....

.....

## APPENDIX 2

Dear respondent,

This is an interview schedule to LCs and community workers regarding the community response towards community development issues in Osukuru Sub County.

You are therefore requested to fill this questionnaire precisely and honestly because the information given will be used to improve on the standards of living in Osukuru sub county.

Your response will be treated confidentially

Do not write your name unless you wish to do so

Tick the appropriate box alright in the space provided for each question.

1. Title of the worker

.....

2. The type of activity he/ she does

.....

.....

3. Do Community members respond positively to the services offered?

.....

.....

4. Are they willing to participate in community activities?

.....

.....



5. Do you think you are receiving enough funds for development?

.....

.....

6. Do you think the resources are serving the right purpose?

.....

.....

7. What do you think are the constraints to development in Osukuru Sub County?

.....

.....

8. What challenges do you face when offering services to the community members?

.....

.....

9. Do you think development is taking its course in Osukuru Sub County?

.....

.....

10. What do you think can be the solutions to the constraints that slow community development in Osukuru Sub County?

.....

.....

### APPENDIX 3

Dear respondent,

This is an interview schedule for heads of house holds

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information regarding the community responses towards community development issues in Osukuru sub county Tororo district.

You are therefore requested to fill this questionnaire precisely and honestly because the information given will be used to improve on the standards of living in your community.

Your response will be treated confidentially

Do not write your name unless you wish to do so

Tick in the appropriate box or write in the space provided for each question

1. Age.....

2. Sex (a) Male ..... (b) Female .....

3. Religion (a) Catholic..... (b) Protestant.....(C) Moslem..... (d)  
Others Specify.....

4. Level of education (a) Never went to school.....  
(b) Secondary level.....  
(c) Post Secondary Level.....  
(d) Others Specify.....

5. Marital status (a) single..... (b) Married ..... (c) Widow/  
widower.....  
(d) Others specify.....

6. Occupation (a) Farmer..... (b) Business..... (c) Professional..... (d) Technical..... (e) Others specify.....

7. Do you have children and/or dependants (a) yes ..... (b)No.....

8. If yes how many are; (a) Below 18 years..... (b)Above 18 years.....

9. How many of your children are attending school in;(a)Primary level.....(b)secondary level.....(c)Post secondary level.....

10. In case some of your children or dependants of school going age are not attending school ,what are the reasons for not attending school?

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

11. Where do you get treatment when you are sick?.....

.....

12. How do you earn your living?

.....  
.....

13. Do you have any income generating activities in your community?

.....  
.....

14. Mention the basic necessities you consider in your house hold?

.....

.....

15. Do you get these basic necessities?

.....  
.....

16. Have you ever attended a seminar or workshop about income generating activities or any other workshop with aims of developing your community?

(a) Yes..... (b)No.....

17. What is your opinion about development in your community?

(a) ..... positive.....(b)Negative.....(c)Others specify.....

(b) Give reasons for your answer above.....

.....

.....18. Do you think community workers are doing a good job to help develop your community?

(a) Yes ..... (b).....(c) others specify.....

(b)Give reasons for your answer

.....  
.....

19. What activities are being carried out in your community by the community workers?

.....

20. How often do you participate in community work?

.....  
.....

21. Which type of community activity have you ever participated in?

.....  
.....

22. What do you think should be done to boost the development of your community?

.....  
.....