

**AN INQUIRY INTO LOW PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMS IN WAKISO DISTRICT**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I **Akimpaire Bronia** declare that this research dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.

Signature of Candidate...  ..... Date... 04/08/015 .....

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## APPROVAL

"I confirm that the work in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

Signature OTanga Rusoke Date 4<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2015.

**DR. OTANGA RUSOKE**

(Supervisor)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my Aunt Harriet Tungotyo for her endless contribution and support towards my studies and his entire family not forgetting my friends who have helped me during this study. I also dedicate it to my dear parents Mr. Mutabarura Edson and entire family for the great assistance they have given me during my study.

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My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. OTANGA RUSOKE for ~~her~~ guidance, ultimate commitment and technical advice during the study without her this study would not be a success.

Special applaud to my friends, and my family members especial Mr. Mwesigye Fred who whole heartedly gave me unequivocal moral and materialistic support.

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to determine an inquiry into low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. Thus, to achieve the purpose of the study, research objectives were formulated and these included: to establish the level at which political factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Sub-County; to determine the level at which social factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Sub-County; and to ascertain the level at which economic factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Sub-County.

In the literature review, different opinions and ideas of scholars and authors were internalized so as to clearly bring out a clear understanding of research variables. This was by done objective by objective. The literature reviewed reveals that political, social and political factors all contribute to low participation of women in development programs.

In the research methods, the study employed the descriptive correlative design involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Sample size of 120 was determined from population of 393 and sample procedures used included sample random and purposive samplings techniques. The data collection tools used included self-administered questionnaires and validity and reliability of the instruments was determined through pre-testing and Content Validity Index. Data was analyzed qualitative and quantitatively using statistical techniques such as frequencies, percentages and mean values.

Findings of the study indicated that political factors, social factors and economic factors all highly and significantly contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Sub-County and this was supported by the overall average mean values of 2.49; 2.46 and 2.44 respectively.

It was therefore concluded that political factors, social factors and economic factors all significantly contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. It also recommended that different stakeholders such as central government, local government, women leaders, international bodies and local community leaders should work together in providing a base field for women such that their participation in social and economic fields can be improved.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
DRB	Domestic Relations Bill
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
NRM	National Resistance Movement
UGP	Uganda Gender Profile
UN	United Nations
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organizations

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **THE PROBLEMS AND ITS SCOPE**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives the background of the study of an inquiry into low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, purpose of research objectives, scope and the significances of the study

#### **1.1 Background Information**

Throughout the world, women's participation in the development process has been the focus of intensive debates by most international forums in the past years. Among forums that have recognized the plight of Third World's women's participation in the development process are the 1995 Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women held in Kenya, the 1995, The Beijing Declaration, and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (2000). According to the philosophy of these forums, each member state should promote women's economic independence, which includes the creation of employment, access to resources and credit, the eradication of the persistent and increasing burden of poverty, malnutrition, poor health and illiteracy on women.

Although such declarations have been able to increase an awareness and understanding of the problems facing women and their needs, as such they have not yet resulted in significant development priorities for women (UNIFEM, 2000). The impact of development on women in many African countries or developing world is quite different for both urban and rural women. In fact, there is substantial evidence that women are mostly neglected, and consistently have lost in this process (Meer, 1998). There is also overwhelming evidence of development policies and projects being formulated without proper consultation and consideration feminine agenda in most African countries (Hunger Project, 2000).

increase the access of women in political, social and economic affairs. Lagos Plan of Action for Economic Development of Africa, among other African organizations is one of the organizations that have been established. This body advocates for the needs, rights and concerns of all women be fully integrated into individual country's development planning to benefit all sections of the population (Amartya, 2003).

As clearly stated development is not an isolated activity (Olopoenia, 1983; Pradip, 1984), for it implies a progress from a lower state to a higher and preferred one. Development is a process by which people are awakened to opportunities within their reach. Development, therefore, starts with people and progresses through them (Seer, 1981; Gwanya, 1989). This is the reason, according to these authors, why women should be fully involved in ongoing development initiatives. Information on ground indicates that women are the most marginalized group in terms of their needs, while being the people who produce almost 80% of the food consumed in most of Africa's rural areas (Hunger Project, 1999).

Uganda like other African and developing countries has also shown higher interests in incorporation of women in the development process. Uganda first showed its interest in involving women in development process by being signatory to most International Human Rights and Women's rights Conventions including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) commonly known as Maputo Protocol. Uganda's Constitution (1995) is also said to be one of the most gender sensitive Constitutions in the world. And Uganda has a Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and National Plan for the Empowerment of Women, Gender Policy among other interventions (Uganda Gender Profile, 2008). In the same report by Uganda Gender Profile, it was also indicated that there was a significant improvement in the level of participation of women in formal development program from 18percent in 1980's to 42 percent in 2007.

The recent report by Goetz (2012) also shows that there are more women in politics in Uganda and South Africa today than in many more developed democracies. This significant achievement owes to explicit affirmative action interventions in political institutions and processes to favour

women's participation. In spite of obstacles, women in power in Uganda and South Africa have taken significant steps to articulate women's interests in politics, with a particular focus on problems of violence against women.

Since the country came under the leadership of National Resistance Movement led by President Yoweri Museveni, the country has taken seriously issues concerning involvement of women in development. In other terms, it can be said that the country has stepped up its efforts and commitment to fully involve women in formal development projects. As a result, there are now several women in higher political positions in the countries. This is to give them the chance and opportunities to participate in policy making and guidelines that favor the participation of women both in rural and urban areas (Kibuka, 1990). In 2013, the national theme for Women's Day celebrations was "*The Gender Agenda: Connecting Grassroots Women to Development*" which will go a long to revitalize both government and stakeholder programs to include the grassroots women in their development activities.

Much as the government of Uganda has tried hard to put women in the front line of development, studies by Tripp (2000) also indicated that the participation in social, political and economic participation in Uganda is still down or low. This suggests that a lot is still needed to improve the participation of women in social, political and economic development process in the country.

In Wakiso District, the participation of women in social and economic development is still low despite all the efforts being put in place by the government of Uganda and the Local Government officials. It is estimated that over 70 percent of women in the Sub County do not own land and cannot even inherit it from their parents; many are not allowed by their husbands to do particular kinds of jobs and this limits their employment opportunities; about 40 percent of the girls do not have the access to education as their male counterparts (Wakiso District Council, 2009). In the Sub County itself, there are few women in the Sub County positions. It is therefore this study that investigated the factors responsible for low participation of women in development program while taking Wakiso District as a case study.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

While the World Bank (2005) affirms Uganda women's fundamental contributions in their households, food production systems and national economies; women in Uganda still continue to face enormous obstacles in their struggle to fully participate in development processes.

In Wakiso District, the growing recognition of women's contributions has not been translated into significantly improved access to resources or increased decision-making powers.

Furthermore, their participation in many social and economic development programs in the Sub County has remained low (Wakiso District Council Report, 2009). Could this be due to the laxity of the policies put in place? Could it be due to some social, cultural and traditional beliefs, or could it be due to some economic factors? Who knows!! It is therefore within this study background that the researcher intends to discover it in Wakiso District investigated the factors responsible for low participation of women in Wakiso District.

Another gap is that several studies on the factors that influencing low participation of women in development programs failed to show the level or extent to which each factor affects participation of women in development programs. It was therefore the duty of this study to show the extent or the level at which each factor is responsible for low participation of women in development programs in the case of Wakiso District.

## **1.3 General Objective**

The general objective of this research was to investigate an inquiry into low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District and the level or extent at which each factor is responsible for low participation of women in Wakiso District.

## **1.4 Specific Objectives**

- (i) To establish the level at which political factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District.
- (ii) To determine the social factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District.

- (iii) To ascertain the level at which economic factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- (i) At what level do political factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District
- (ii) What social factors influence the low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District?
- (iii) At what level do economic factors influence the low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District?

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

Geographically, this study was carried out in Wakiso District. According to the Health Service Strategic Plan (2010) the projection of the total population of the Wakiso District in 2010 was 408,102. The majority of the people in the Sub County were agriculturalists and many others were involved in trading activities. The Sub County has six Parishes and these include Kyaliwajjala, Kireka, Byeyogerere, Kira, Khimwanyi and Kirinya. Thus, sampling was done in all the four Parishes such that detailed information can be gathered.

In regard to content scope, the study investigated the level at which social factors, economic factors and political factors in their entity influence the low level of women participation in development programs in Wakiso District.

The research was carried within the first seven months of 2015. In the same month, some necessary corrections were done to ensure that a better work is produced for academic purposes. The final work was presented in late June, 2015.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The study findings can give useful information to the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development in Uganda that makes policies in different women development agenda and their

empowerment programs. This may therefore enable them to focus on some of the issues addressed in this research and sensitize the local people about them and gear some of their policies towards addressing obstacles affecting women in development arena so as to improve their participation in formal development programs in academic performance in Wakiso District and Uganda as a whole.

This research report could also be useful to the Local Government hence making them responsible in creating different ways of promoting women's interests of equal opportunities and rights in development and fully involve and implement women empowerment agenda in their development related projects so as to promote better development in the district chosen for this study.

The information regarding factors affecting low participation of women can also be useful to the cultural and religious leaders who in most cases take women to be subordinates. This will therefore enable them to change some of their perceptions and attitudes that have all along bowed down women's participation in development.

The study findings and recommendations can also be helpful to women leaders among others and hence since it will awaken them and enlighten them more hence starting to agitate for their rights to fully participate in development projects as regards to policy designs and implementation in relation to decision making, resource ownership among others. This can be helpful in sense that they will start having equal accesses to valuable resources as men do and fully engage themselves in development programs.

The outcome of this study can be significant to other future researchers in that it will provides additional empirical data for a better understanding of some of the factors that account for low participation of women in development programs in the case of Wakiso District hence acting as literature.

The study is also significant in that it is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of social work and social administration of Kampala International University.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presets related literature with regard to scholars' views and opinions based on the variables under scrutiny in the study and establishes the theoretical perspective of the study for deeper understanding of the topic. The chapter is based on the study objectives to give meaning and better understanding to the topic under study.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Perspective**

This study is based on the social work theoretical perspective developed by Seer David (1981). The theory emphasized that an individual – whether male or female, is the primary concern of society. There is interdependence between individuals and society, and individuals have a social responsibility for one another. Thus, social work recognizes the fact that there are human needs (desires) in each person, yet each person is essentially unique and different from others (Seer, 1981). Functioning at the platform of bio-psycho-social perspective, the fundamental role of social work is to act to prevent and eliminate domination of, exploitation of, and discrimination of any person, group, or class on the basis of race, ethnicity, color or sex. Improving the welfare of people should be a priority in policy design and formulation.

This study uses this theory as a principle guide for this study because it clearly indicates the importance of fully involving women in formal development programs as basis for sustainable development. Since this study investigates the factors responsible for low participation of women in development, it is therefore appropriate theory for this study.

#### **2.2 Political Factors and Low Participation of Women in Development Programs**

Some studies carried out on factors responsible for low participation of women in development programs seem to suggest that political factors to some extent play a significant role in determining the level of participation of women in development projects. Studies by Meer (1998) for example indicate that there has been insufficient political will and sustained commitment to

meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the local authorities and governments. While many African countries have ratified the UN agreements on this issue, there seems to be no subsequent informed policy decisions. Most governments' macroeconomic policies do not incorporate gender perspectives in their design in order to enforce its application and implementation. As well, they often ignore the structure of households in Africa and the social relations that influence women's roles in production (Hunger Project, 2000).

Due to reluctance of many governments in the developing world to enforce women's development projects, studies by Mazuri (1990) noted that the United Nations was forced to establish the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The UNIFEM therefore acts as a catalyst within the UN system, to support efforts that link the needs and concerns of women to all critical issues on the national, regional and global agenda. It works to ensure the participation of women at all levels of development planning and practice. It plays a strong advocacy role, and concentrates on fostering a multilateral policy dialogue on women's empowerment (UNIFEM, 2000).

The report by John and Martin (2002) on political will to speed up the process of women participation in development program is similar to that of Mazuri (1990). The scholars believe that many developing countries have still done very little in arousing and fostering an interest in participation in political decision-making. In giving an example with a number of local governments, the authors contented that for instance, the view is now being clearly expressed that the consultation process should not be seen as a one-off exercise, but should be conducted on a regular basis.

This short assessment of participation in socio-economic development in Uganda shows that enhancing full participation of women in development is yet to become an institutional culture especially in the rural areas. In the study carried out by Rena et al. (2007), the scholars state that much as the government has somehow strengthened its work on participation of women in development processes, it also has failed to provide the need for deepening participatory practices in all areas of development.

Several sections of the Ugandan stakeholders do recognize the need to deepen women's participation in development activities. However, Popkin (1983) noted that this is still an ambitious task especially because there is even no agreement on how government and stakeholders should implement women participation. The study also indicated that less attention has been paid to how to strengthen the accountability and responsiveness of these institutions and policies through changes in institutional design, and a focus on the enabling structures for good governance.

Uganda is a signatory to most International Human Rights and Women's rights conventions including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) commonly known as Maputo Protocol. Additionally, the country is also said to have the most gender sensitive Constitution in the world over; besides having a Ministry of Gender with a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and National Plan for the Empowerment of Women, among other interventions. However, the country's efforts towards its commitments to these international instruments and many of these reforms have not been translated into the increased participation of women in governance. This suggests that the participation of women participation in development programs is still low due to political will to embrace it. Thus, having women in governance can greatly enable them to advocate for their interests as well as exerting considerable influence when it comes to policy designing and implementation.

A number of civil society organizations have responded to the issue of the lack of women's participation in governance by organizing campaigns for the recognition of women rights but with little success. The lack of success has mainly been attributed to resistance from many religious groups and some culture proponents as well as failure of government's effort to recognize and put in place some of these issues affecting women in development programs. The campaign for the Domestic Relations Bill (DRB) is one of the campaigns that have been carried out to deal with the practice that prohibits women to own customary land, with little success (Abu-Ghaida and Klassen, 2002). Much as the bill was well drafted, it has not yet been all that receptive by different institutions.

However, the government has not done much to push through the Marriage and Divorce Bill 2009. Much as this bill is long overdue and could act as one of the most important instruments or tools to push women's rights in relationships and rights to social and economic issues in their families, it has been unanimously challenged on no good reasons. As Nsanja (2013) suggested, the Marriage Bill should also not be looked at as a way of empowering women to steal family property as an excuse for its inadequacy. According to Nsanja, marriage should have been looked at as a way of forming a family that is a very important unit of a country's development. For instance women contribute 88% of agricultural labour force, an activity that contributes 76% of the national economy. Nsanja also argued that women also contribute to the family's day to day welfare only that their input can not be measured in monetary terms. They bear children, fetch water, collect firewood, provide food for the family and thus should be entitled to a portion of the joint effort cum the time for Divorce or death. This would also create harmony in families reducing the struggle for property and promoting fairness especially on the side of the vulnerable party; the women.

From what scholars have said about political factors and low participation of women in development programs, there seems to be a link between the two variables. However, this was still determined in the case of Wakiso District.

### **2.3 Social Factors and Low Participation of Women in Development Programs**

In establishing the relationship between social factors and low participation of women in development programs, a report by the Hunger Project (2000) reveals that when women are included in official planning, they are often treated as powerless individuals who should be given assistance. In the foreword to the alternative framework for structural adjustment programmes for socio-economic recovery and transformation, it is recognized that women play a crucial role as producers and agents of change in rural transformation, and that the negative effect on rural development is brought about by their marginalization.

Ntomb'futhiZondo (1995) advocates that our very tradition regards women as inferior to men. The situation in rural areas is such that if you are female, you do not play any role in the societal debates. Even the 1994 African Common Position on Human and Social Development Forum

describes women as part of the marginalized, vulnerable sections of the population and they are grouped with children, youth, elderly and the disabled. No matter which rural government option is chosen, it seems that women in rural areas will always remain where they are, and ultimately will end up in a worse position (Hunger Project, 2000).

In many instances, it has been stated that traditionally and culturally, women have been considered as inferior to men; hence their contribution to participate in development has always been minimized. The author therefore recommended that a situation of past practices of relegating women to an inferior position in a society cannot be allowed to continue if effective development is to be achieved. To do otherwise will be a negation of our commitment to social justice and equality as well as sustainable development (Mwamwenda 1994).

The most fundamental reason for the existence of an educational system is that education plays a significant role in the economy of any society. In view of this, it is essential that the education provided meets the economic needs of that society, thus enhancing efficiency in the use of social and economic resources, ultimately leading to improved economic growth and social well-being (Mugisha et al, 1991; Mwamwenda, 1994). Ideally, education should contribute to economic development, equalize opportunities between social classes, reduce disparities in the distribution of income and prepare the labour force for a modern economy (Kriefer, 1985). It is because of this that International Organizations such as the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Bank and the Third World Countries are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of women in national development, and the fact that education can contribute to their playing a much more meaningful role in development (Kelly, 1987a; Browne and Barrett, 1991).

In a similar way, education for women has been seen as a fundamental and important aspect to development. Browne and Barrett, (1991) have shown that there is a strong association between women's education and better life, nutrition, improved hygiene, low mortality and fertility rates, and economic development. Education for women in Sub-Saharan Africa has been noted to have a powerful developmental effect in light of their cardinal role of nurturing, upbringing, socialization and education of children. Women are well known for being active economically, as both producers and consumers of goods. Their capacity to serve actively in these areas can be

enhanced if they are provided with adequate levels of education (Browne and Barrett, 1991). A lack of education on the part of women deprives them of their productivity levels in the rural areas, because they will remain ignorant of ways and means of producing more on the farm (Kelly, 1987a). Cultural values, as well as economic realities of limited family resources and employment opportunities for women have detrimentally affected them hence limiting their participation in development projects.

Rena et al (2007) asserts that in many African countries, parents still prefer to send boys to school, seeing little need for education for girls. In addition, factors such as adolescent pregnancy, early marriage and girls' greater burden of household labour act as obstacles to their schooling. While most girls do not go beyond primary education, school curricula have not been guided by this reality and their content is not geared to helping girls acquire basic life skills. The curriculum also is suffused with gender biases and leads girls into stereotypical feminine jobs in teaching, nursing and clerical work. Few women are found in scientific or technical education where they could develop better skills to secure better paying jobs.

#### **2.4 Economic Factors and Low Participation of Women in Development Programs**

Economic factors have also been linked to low participation of women in development programs. In establishing intergenerational gender gap for example, ILO Report (2004) emphasizes the differences in the work patterns of men and women, and the invisibility of work that is not included in national accounts, lead to lower entitlements to women than to men. Women's lower access to resources and the lack of attention to gender in macroeconomic policy adds to the inequity, which, in turn, perpetuates gender gaps which lower their participation in development programs. In giving an example, the author noted that when girls reach adolescence they are typically expected to spend more time in household activities, while boys spend more time on farming or wage work. By the time girls and boys become adults; females generally work longer hours than males, have less experience in the labor force, earn less income and have less leisure, recreation or rest time. This has implications for women's investments in the next generation.

According to report by FAO (2004), agricultural intensification, population growth and economic change, across Africa, have led to substantive shifts from common property systems of

tenure towards more centralized resource control. In the process, women and poorer people generally have lost out. Women rarely own land and even when they own, their holdings tend to be smaller and less fertile than those of men. Where land reform schemes have been introduced in many countries, they often have displaced complex systems of land use and tenure in which women had certain rights in common law and local practice, if not in legislation. New land titles usually have been registered in the name of a male household head regardless of women's economic contribution to the household and their customary rights or the increasing number of female-headed households. It is therefore within this reason that they are left behind when it comes to their participation in development.

Basing on the new land bill, it can also be seen that the bill does not specifically outline women's interest in land. The newly passed land bill focuses on as tenants or *bibanja* holders as general yet many women have constantly been victimized. Further still, Clause 32B of the Land Amendment Bill No. 27 provides protection to persons claiming interest in land under customary tenure yet in most of the cultures in Uganda, women have no power over the customary land (See Land Amendment Bill No. 27 of 2007). This somewhat suggests that even at institutional level, women are not still considered as their counterparts thus making them lag behind in formal development programs.

Uganda Gender Profile [UGP] (2008) also states that there are wide gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets. Women own only 16% of registered land in Uganda, yet they are responsible for 70-80% of agriculture production. Most women access land for agricultural use through their relationship to men as wives, sisters, daughters or mothers. Women's limited control and ownership of land is mainly due to discriminatory practices of traditional land inheritance that favor males over females. Women's limited control and ownership of land has far reaching implications; it limits agricultural production, affects the benefits women draw from agricultural production such as access and control over incomes and food security and access to loans/credit hence affecting their involvement in development.

Additional studies also cite that women in most African rural areas are the ones who run the families, while their husbands are working in the cities. Traditionally, women in rural areas have been regarded as people who belong at home, expected to minister to their husbands and

children, but when it comes to making decisions on economic and political issues, men take the lead (Ntomb'futhiZondo, 1995). This in one way or another affects their independence to fully participate in development process and programs.

However, in Uganda, the UGP (2008) emphasizes that due to the unequal gender division of labour, women are over-burdened with work especially reproductive work and agricultural activities because of lack of appropriate technology. Most women especially the poor work between 12-18 hours per day, with an average of 15 hours compared with an average of 9 hours per day for men. Women's time poverty affects their participation on productive and community work. This further translates into higher levels of income poverty among women since a greater part of their work is unpaid. It is therefore because of this economic reason that their participation in development program is affected.

Women make a major contribution to the economic production of their communities and assume primary responsibility for the health of their families. Their active support is crucial to the utilization of development objectives. There can be no societal transformation without their involvement, support, and leadership (Adams and Kruppenbach, 1987). The author states that addressing the effects of gender discrimination and inequality is a necessary part of the socio-economic project of transformation.

A study to justify the importance of women in development programs indicate that women in Africa have a long tradition of participating in savings, production, marketing and mutual-aid organizations. Many women rely on cooperatives and market groups as a way to pool resources, reduce their workload, and optimize limited income. Microcredit programme results have shown that women tend to be more prompt and reliable in their repayment of loans, and spend their increased earnings on children first, there by improving nutrition, health and educational opportunities (Hunger Project, 2000). This means that if women are given full chance to participate and use their potential in development, a lot can be achieved.

Women also face greater vulnerabilities in the labour market because of their relative lack of education and training. In addition, the tendency to channel women into certain occupations,



continuous heavy burdens of unpaid domestic work and child-bearing and child-care which restrict women their time and energy available for income-earning activities. This to some greater extent limits many of them from participating in development programs (John and Martin, 2002).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter demonstrated the various techniques in which this study was carried out. As such, it presented the methods, techniques and procedures that were used to gather the required data for the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study used a descriptive correlation research designs which was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The case study was used since the study could not be carried out the whole Region due to time and financial constraints. Description correlation design were used to determine the level at which various factors are responsible for low participation of women in development programs by the use of Special Package for Social Scientists with the help of mean and standard deviation.

#### **3.2 Research Population**

The population of 380 was considered for the survey and this consisted of twenty (20) Sub County officials, one hundred (100) Local Councilors, sixty (60) elders and religious leaders, one hundred civil servants (120) in the district, sixty (60) staff members of Non-Governmental Organizations in the District and 20 youth leaders in the District. Both men and women were considered so as to obtain balanced information about the study topic.

#### **3.3 Sample Size**

The sample size of 120 respondents were considered and this consisted of different categories of the research population such as District Official, elders, civil servants, NGO officials, local councilors among others. Both men and women with different age group, education, experience and denomination were selected using purposive and simple random sampling methods.

### **3.4 Sampling procedures**

The study sample was selected using purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Using purposive sampling, the researcher considered the ability of the respondents and their education level. Those who had reached or completed their primary seven were sampled. Since the number of respondents who had reached or completed primary seven many, simple random sampling was used. In this, the researcher wrote the names of potential respondents on pieces of paper in their various categories and put them in a large box. The research was then randomly pick names to meet the required sample size leaving out the rest.

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

The researcher used only questionnaires in this study. This was because questionnaires were easy to administer and saves time and money during data collection process. Only self-administered and closed-ended questionnaires were used to make the whole process simple. Respondents were only requiring strongly agreeing or agreeing or disagreeing or strongly disagreeing.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments**

For any research, it is necessary to control its quality to minimize errors. As regards this research study, the questionnaires were pre-tested before distributing to the final respondents. A pre-test was carried out with some 30 colleagues. Some of the questions that were a bit confusing were adjusted to make sure that they were appropriate.

#### ***Content validity***

Content validity was determined by expert judgment by asking experts in the area covered by the instrument to assess its content validity. The judgment was based on whether all areas were included in the correct proportions and then used judges to establish a validity index for each item. There were two judges used in this case and the inter-judge Coefficient of Validity Index (CVI) was  $CVI = \text{number of items judges declare valid over total number of items that were judged}$ . The details on this were presented in Table 1 on the next page.

**Table 1: Determination of Reliability and Validity of Instrument**

	Relevant items	Not relevant items	Total
Rater 1	24	2	26
Rater 2	23	3	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>

$$\text{CVI} = \frac{\text{Number of items rated as relevant}}{\text{Total number of items in the questionnaire}}$$
$$\text{CVI} = \frac{47}{52} = 0.90$$

As it can be seen, the CVI is 0.90, which was greater than 0.7 (the estimated alpha coefficient), the research instrument was measured valid. Thus the questionnaire was considered valid because the items in the instruments are relevant and sufficient to cover the content validity index valid for the study that adequately sampled the population in question.

### ***Reliability Test***

Ten questionnaires are to be pre-tested by administering to 30 respondents to test their reliability. After 1 week, 15 same questionnaires were administered to 15 other respondents. On checking the responses, the consistence in the first set of questionnaires were compared with that of the second one so as to determine reliability. Some amendments were done to ensure that instrumentation for this study is standardized.

## **3.7 Data Gathering Procedures**

### ***Before the administration of the questionnaires***

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the university authorities for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from District selected for this study.

2. The researcher also sought permission from the District officials after introducing herself to them so that a permission to conduct research could be granted.
3. When approved, the researchers moved to all the institutions targeted for this study and get their names and carry out purposive and simple random sampling. The respondents then explained about the study and requested to complete the questionnaire.
4. The researcher then went ahead to reproduce enough questionnaires for distribution to the respondents. Since good numbers of people were sampled in this study, research assistants were used to assist in the data collection; the researcher was brief and orients them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

#### *During the administration of the questionnaires*

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked to see if all questions were answered.

#### *After the administration of the questionnaires*

1. The data gathered was collected, coded into the computer and statistically be treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

Calculations were done on the quantitative information and percentages made after which it was presented in tables and figures using tally frequencies and mean.

A descriptive analysis of data was also done using the following approaches;

- Content analysis of the information that was obtained from literature review,

- Manual analysis of qualitative data from key informants was systematically analyzed among major variables /concepts/and broad categories were developed to differentiate and described ideas that were expressed from generalizations.
- Qualitative data from questionnaire was coded and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences [SPSS], where frequency tables and figures were generated to illustrate the findings using graphs.

In order to interpret the data that was collected from respondents, the following values, range and interpretation was used for data on independent variable.

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very low
2.51-3.25	Agree	low
1.76-2.50	Disagree	high
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	very high

### 3.9 Ethical Considerations

In the process of conducting the study, some ethical considerations were followed:

The respondents were not in any way coerced into filling questionnaires, but as a result of establishing a technically working relationship between them and the researcher. They were actually motivated to participate in the study.

The respondents were made aware on how and why they were sampled and that filling in the questionnaires were for the purpose of achieving the research aim.

Respondents were also assured of confidentiality. There was no need of names in relation to information provided. They researcher assured them that the information was used only for the purpose of the research and not anything else.

### **3.10 Limitations of the Study to be encountered**

The validity of the findings of this study was affected by the following threats. The researcher met the following limitations.

Some information was not traceable from the respondents, due to the negative attitudes from some respondents towards the researcher and unwillingness to release some relevant information regarding the issue in the stores management.

Lack of enough written records reduced the vital information on total quality management.

Failure to retrieve minimum number of questionnaires

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents research findings, analysis and interpretation. The research findings are derived from the data collected through interview and questionnaires. It starts with profile of respondents, and then established political factors; social factors and economic factors that hinder participation of women in development programs.

#### 4.1 Profile of Respondents

The profile of respondents in this study involved gender, age groups, education level, experience of respondents in the area of study and lastly, respondents' denominations. These are illustrated below:

##### 4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Respondents gender was the first aspect determined under the profile of respondents. The summary regarding the profile of respondents is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Gender of Respondents**

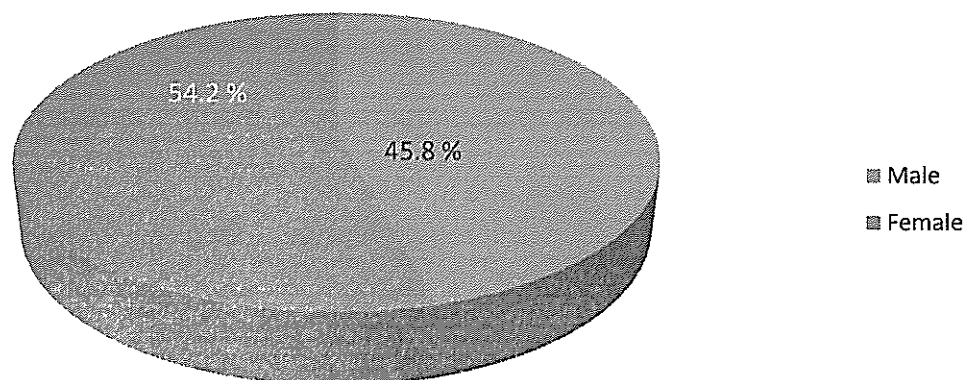
Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	55	45.8
Female	65	54.2
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Primary Data**

The information presented in Table 2 can also be presented as shown in Figure 1 on the next page.



**Figure 1: Gender of Respondents**



**Source: Primary Data**

As it can be seen in Figure 1, majority of the respondents in this study were females (54.2%) while males formed only 45.5 percent. This suggests that majority of the respondents were females. However, the gender gap between the two sexes was not too large to affect the research findings. Thus, information obtained from one sex supplements the one given by the other side sex.

#### **4.1.2 Age Group of Respondents**

Age group of respondents was also determined in this study. Findings regarding this are presented in Table 3

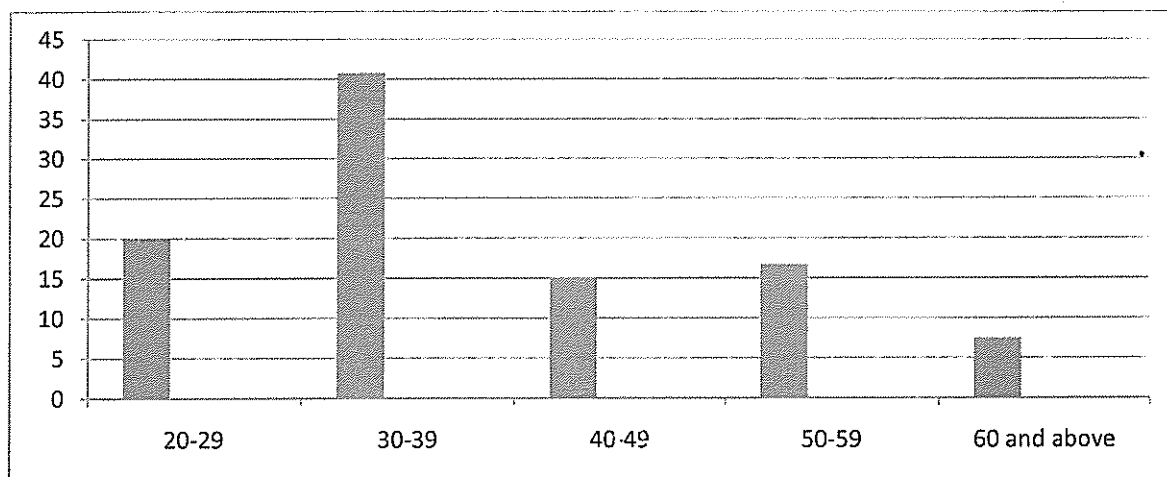
**Table 3: Age Group of Respondents**

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
20-29	24	20.0
30-39	49	40.8
40-49	18	15.0
50-59	20	16.7
60 and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

**Source: Primary Data**

The information about the age group of the respondents is also presented in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Age Group of Respondents**



**Source: Primary Data**

Figure 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents were from the age group of 30-39 (40.8 %); this was followed by those from 20-29 (20 %); next were those from the age group of 50-59 (16.7 %); and then, 40-49 formed (15 %); and the least participants in the study were those from 60 years and above (7.5 %). The impression from this is that diversified information was obtained from people of different age groups, thus the information gathered could be trusted hence rendering the study findings to be fairly accurate.

#### 4.1.3 Education Level of Respondents

Education level of respondents was the third item investigated under the profile of respondents. Table 4 presents summary on respondents' education level.

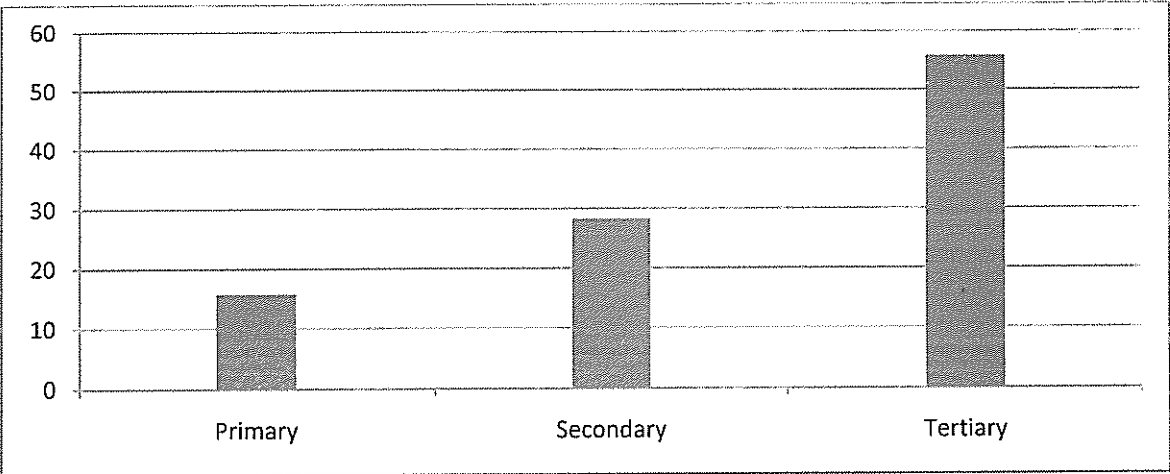
**Table 4: Education Level of Respondents**

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	19	15.8
Secondary	34	28.3
Tertiary	67	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

Data on education level of respondents is also shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Respondents Education Level**



**Source: Primary Data**

The information presented in Figure 3 indicates that the majority of the respondents were those who attended tertiary education level (55.8 %); this was followed those who dropped out of school at secondary school (28.3 %); and lastly, those who dropped out of school at primary were the least participants (15.8 %). The information from Figure 3 also indicates that majority of the respondents were educated to understand the aspects concerning factors affecting women’s participation in development programs hence they gave satisfactorily information regarding the subject matter.

**4.1.4 Experience of Respondents**

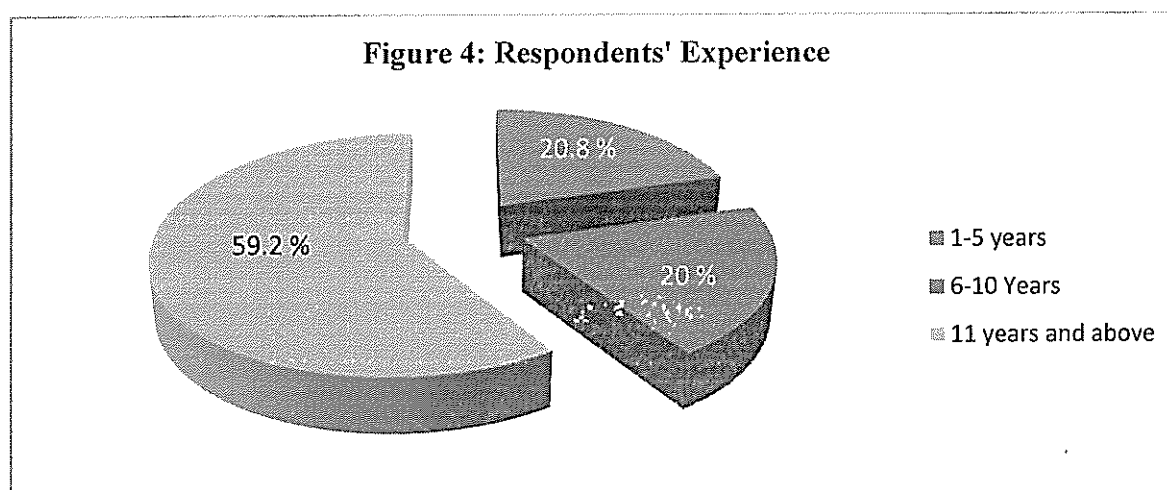
Experience or number of years respondents have spent in Wakiso District was also determined in this study. The findings are summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5: Experience of Respondents**

Number of Years of Experience	Frequency	Percent
1-5 years	25	20.8
6-10 years	24	20.0
11 years and above	71	59.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

The information presented in Table 5 is also summarized in Figure 4.



**Source: Primary Data**

As it can be seen in Figure 4, majority of the respondents (59.2 %) had at least spent from 11 years and above in Wakiso District; these were followed by those who had spent from 1-5 years (20.8 %) in the Sub County; and the least participants (20 %) were those who had spent from 6-10 years in the Sub County. Since the majority of the respondents had spent over 10 years in the Sub County, it can be said that they were knowledgeable about the fate of women in the Sub County as well as factors affecting their participation in development programs. In this regard, information given by them can be relied upon.

#### **4.1.5 Respondents' Denominations**

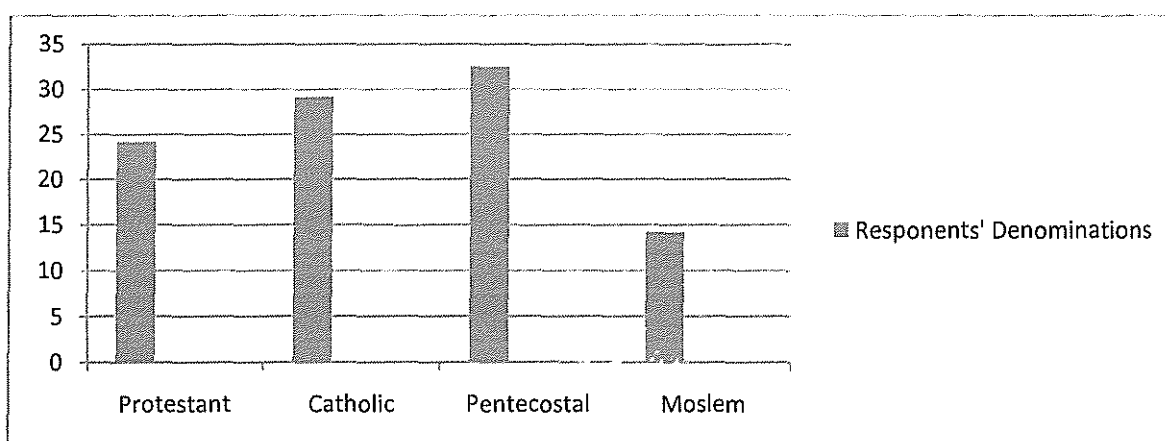
Respondents' denominations were also determined under their profile. This is because women's participation in development programs could also be related to their religious affiliations. The findings regarding these are presented in Table 6.

**Table 6: Respondents Denominations**

Denomination	Frequency	Percent
Protestant	29	24.2
Catholic	35	29.2
Pentecostal	39	32.5
Moslem	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Primary Data

**Figure 5: Respondents' Religious Denominations**



Source: Primary Data

Figure 5 indicates that respondents in this study had different religious backgrounds. However, the majority of them came were Pentecostal (32.5 %); this was followed by the Catholics (29.2 %); next were the Protestants (24.2 %); and the least participants were the Moslems (14.2 %). This suggests that information gathered in this study was from diversified sources and different categories of people were fairly given chance to participate in this study. Since majority of respondents in this study were Christians, it could be said that the religion has not focused much on preaching the equality between men and women, thus men continue to dominate in development programs.

#### **4.2 Influence of Political Factors on Participation of Women in development Programs**

The first research objective in this study was to determine the level at which political factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. To achieve this research objective, ten questions were asked to determine the level at which political factors

influence women's participation in development programs and all the questions were based on four points scale ranging from one to four. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they strongly agree, or agree or disagree or strongly disagree with the statements formulated by indicating one of the items from the four scales. The findings regarding this are presented in Table 7 in the next page.

**Table 7: Influence of political Factors on Women's Participation in Development Programs**

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Interpretation
There are proper policy designs for full involvement of women in formal development programs	120	1.00	4.00	2.78	Agreed
There are many women in the political and civil positions in the District	120	1.00	4.00	2.75	Agreed
The women in Wakiso District have full mandate to participate in development plans of Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.63	Agreed
The government has done a lot to promote women agenda in development especially in Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.58	Agreed
The government has severely criticized discriminative tendencies against women in Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.48	Disagreed
The role of women in development process of Wakiso District has been recognized by government organs in the area	120	1.00	4.00	2.45	Disagreed
The government has established institutional culture for full participation of women in development in Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.44	Disagreed
There is political will and sustained commitment to meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the governments	120	1.00	4.00	2.35	Disagreed
The policy guidelines to fully involve women in development are well implemented especially in Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.18	Disagreed
The government has fully supported women organizations in Wakiso District	120	1.00	4.00	2.14	Disagreed
<b>Overall Average mean</b>				<b>2.49</b>	<b>Disagreed</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

Table 7 shows that respondents disagreed on the most of the items used to determine the level at which political factors influence low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. No item was neither strongly agreed nor strongly disagreed.

Respondents agreed that some political factors have helped to enhance participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. Under these, they agreed that there are proper policy designs for full involvement of women in formal development programs (rated at the mean of 2.78); they also agreed that there are many women in the political and civil positions in the Sub County (rated at the mean of 2.75); they also agreed that women in Wakiso have full mandate to participate in development plans of Wakiso District (rated at the mean of 2.63); and lastly, they agreed that the government has done a lot to promote women agenda in development especially in Wakiso District (rated at the mean of 2.58).

Respondents however disagreed on some items to determine the influence of political factors on women participation in development programs. They disagreed that the government has severely criticized discriminative tendencies against women in Wakiso District (rated at the mean of 2.48); that the role of women in development process of Wakiso District has been recognized by government organs in the area (rated at the mean of 2.45); they further disagreed that the government has established institutional culture for full participation of women in development in Wakiso District (rated at the mean of 2.44); they again disagreed that there is political will and sustained commitment to meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the governments (rated at the mean of 2.35); they further disagreed that the policy guidelines to fully involve women in development are well implemented especially in Wakiso District (rated at the mean of 2.18); and lastly, they disagreed that the government has fully supported women organizations in (rated at the mean of 2.14).

To establish a general picture on the influence of political factors on low participation of women in development programs in wakiso District, the mean values of all the items in Table 7 were added and divided by ten to get the overall average mean. Since the overall average mean obtained was 2.49 and this fell under low (disagreed) in the rating scale, it can be said that political influences have never helped much to promote participation of women development programs in Wakiso District. In this regard, it can be said that political factors have in one way or another contributed to the low participation of women in development programs in the Sub County.

### 4.3 Social Factors and Participation of Women in Development Programs in Sabaddu

The influence of social factors on participation of women in development programs was also determined as the second research objective. Similarly, as a way of achieving this research objective, some questions were asked and respondents were asked to indicate whether they strongly agree, or agree or disagree or strongly disagree with the statements formulated by indicating one of the items from the four scales. The findings regarding this are presented in Table 8 on the next page.

**Table 8: Social Factors and Low Participation of Women in Development Programs**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Interpretation
Parents consider education of their girls the same as of boys	120	1.00	4.00	2.92	Agreed
The culture does not allow mistreatment of women in any form	120	1.00	4.00	2.70	Agreed
Women's ideas are not always minimized in development process	120	1.00	4.00	2.65	Agreed
The culture of communities in Wakiso allows women to do any form of business	120	1.00	4.00	2.54	Agreed
Women are fully respected and their views are shared in the community gathering	120	1.00	4.00	2.51	Agreed
The culture and tradition of people in Wakiso considers equal opportunities for both men and women	120	1.00	4.00	2.30	Disagreed
In the culture of communities in Wakiso, women are often treated as powerful individuals and their contributions are respected in society	120	1.00	4.00	2.29	Disagreed
The tradition of communities in Wakiso does not consider women as inferior to men	120	1.00	4.00	2.25	Disagreed
The culture has allowed women to inherit land and other useful resources	120	1.00	4.00	1.97	Disagreed
<b>Overall Average Mean</b>				<b>2.46</b>	<b>Disagree</b>

Source: Primary Data



The presentation in Table 8 indicate that respondents either disagreed or agreed on items used to determine the influence of social factors on low participation of women in development programs. Respondents neither strongly agreed nor strongly disagreed on any of the items.

As it can be seen in Table8, respondents agreed that parents consider education of their girls is as equally important as that of the boys (rated at the mean of 2.92); respondents also agreed that their culture does not allow mistreatment of women in any form(rated at the mean of 2.70); they further agreed that women's ideas are not always minimized in development process (rated at the mean of 2.65); they again agreed that their culture allows women to do any form of business (rated at the mean of 2.54); and lastly, they agreed that women are fully respected and their views are shared in the cultural gathering (rated at the mean of 2.51).

Respondents however disagreed on some items to determine the influence of social factors on women participation in development programs. They disagreed that their culture and tradition considers equal opportunities for both men and women(rated at the mean of 2.30); they further disagreed that in their culture, women are often treated as powerful individuals and their contributions are respected in society (rated at the mean of 2.29); they further disagreed that their tradition does not consider women as inferior to men(rated at the mean of 2.25); they lastly, disagreed that their culture has allowed women to inherit land and other useful resources (rated at the mean of 1.97).

In finding out the general picture on the contribution of social factors on the low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, the mean values of all the items in Table 8 were added and divided by nine to get the overall average mean. The overall average mean obtained was 2.46 which falls under disagreed in the rating scale. It can therefore be said, that social factors have both directly and indirectly contributed to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District.

#### **4.4 Economic Factors and Participation of Women in development Programs in Wakiso**

The third and last research objective was established to determine the influence of economic factors on low participation of women in development programs. To achieve this research

objective, some questions were also asked and in similar way, respondents were asked to indicate whether they strongly agree, or agree or disagree or strongly disagree with the statements formulated by indicating one of the items from the four scales. The findings regarding this are presented in Table 9.

**Table 9: Contribution of Economic Factors on Participation of Women in Development**

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Interpretation
Most of the women in Wakiso are home care-takers	120	1.00	4.00	2.85	Agreed
Many women have the same experience in labor force as men	120	1.00	4.00	2.80	Agreed
Women in Wakiso are allowed to do any form of work as men do	120	1.00	4.00	2.74	Agreed
Girls in adolescence are not restricted to domestic duties	120	1.00	4.00	2.56	Agreed
Women are paid the same as men in most cases	120	1.00	4.00	2.19	Disagreed
The number of women who own land in Wakiso is the same as that of men	120	1.00	4.00	2.06	Disagreed
There are no gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets in Wakiso	120	1.00	4.00	1.87	Disagreed
<b>Overall Average mean</b>				<b>2.44</b>	<b>Disagreed</b>

**Source: Primary data**

The information presented in Table 9 portrays that respondents either disagreed or agreed on items used to determine the influence of economic factors on low participation of women in development programs. Respondents neither strongly agreed nor strongly disagreed on any of the items.

As being indicated in Table 9, respondents agreed that many women have the same experience in labor force as men (rated at the mean of 2.85); they also agreed that women in Wakiso are allowed to do any form of work as men do (rated at the mean of 2.80); and they finally agreed that girls in adolescence are not restricted to domestic duties (rated at the mean of 2.74).

However, respondents disagreed on some items under economic factors. They disagreed that women are paid the same as men in most cases (rated at the mean of 2.19); they also disagreed

that the number of women who own land in Wakiso is the same as that of men (rated at the mean of 2.06); and they finally disagreed that there are no gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets in Wakiso (rated at the mean of 1.87).

The mean values of all the seven items in Table 9 were added and the sum was divided by seven to draw a clear picture on whether economic factors contribute to low participation of women in Wakiso District or not. The overall average mean obtained was then 2.44 and this falls under disagreed in the rating scale. Thus, it was emphasized that economic factors both directly and indirectly affect low participation of women in different development programs in the District.

Basing on the research findings on the factors determining low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, it can therefore be said that low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso is as a result of several factors and these include political factors, social factors and economic factors. Thus, as a way of promoting participation of women in development, different aspects should be looked.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the major research findings, draws conclusions and forwards some recommendations. Lastly, some topics for further research are established.

#### **5.1 Discussion of Major Findings**

The discussions of the research findings are done objective by objective and in reflection to the works of different authors, scholars and researchers.

##### **5.1.1 Political Factors and Low participation of Women in Development Programs**

Regarding the research finding on whether political factors contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, it was found out that indeed political factors in the case of the Wakiso District significantly contribute to low participation of women in development programs. This finding was supported by the overall average mean of 2.49; meaning that respondents disagreed on most of political factors being helpful in promoting women participation in the development programs.

Some of the major political factors that contributed to low participation of women in development programs included government's failure to criticize discriminative tendencies against women in Wakiso District; failure of government to recognize women's development programs in the Wakiso District; failure of government to establish institutional culture for full participation of women in development of Wakiso District; lack of political will and sustained commitment to meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the governments; lack of implementation of policy guidelines to fully involve women in development programs; and failure of government to fully support women organizations in Wakiso District .

Relating this research finding with those of other scholars or authors, it can be noted this research finding in the case of Wakiso District is in agreement with that of Meer (1998) who

indicated that insufficient political will and sustained commitment to meet economic needs and interests of most women by the local authorities and governments is one of the main reasons for low participation of women in development program. The report by Hunger Project (2000) also indicated that most governments' macroeconomic policies do not incorporate gender perspectives in their design in order to enforce its application and implementation. Mazuri (1990) blamed the reluctance of many governments in the developing world to enforce women's development projects, studies as a reason for low participation of women in development programs. Lastly, John and Martin (2002) noted that many developing countries have still done very little in arousing and fostering an interest in participation in political decision-making.

The findings in the case of Wakiso District could be in agreement with those of other scholars because they might have been all carried out in developing countries where culture gives a lot of mandate and power to men to influence and controls political positions and policy designs and implementations in their favor.

The implication of political factors on low involvement of women in development could be disastrous to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) if nothing is done to fully enable participation of women in both formal and informal development programs.

#### **5.1.2 Social Factors and Low participation of Women in Development Programs**

On whether social factors contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, it was found out that social factors also greatly contribute to low participation of women in development programs. This finding was justified by the overall average mean of 2.46 that means that respondents disagreed on the social factors being supportive to women participation in development programs.

Some of the major social factors contributing to low participation of women in development programs included culture and tradition of the people in Wakiso District not considering equal opportunities for both men and women; tradition of communities in Wakiso District considering women as inferior to men; and the culture of the people disallowing women to inherit land and other useful resources.

Comparing the research findings in the case of Wakiso District with those of other scholars or authors and researchers, it can be noted that this research finding is in line with that of Ntomb’futhi Zondo (1995) who noted that many traditions regard women as inferior to men; that of Mwamwenda (1994) who also stated that traditionally and culturally, women have been considered as inferior to men; hence their contribution to participate in development has always been minimized; and that of Rena et al (2007) who asserted that in many African countries, parents still prefer to send boys to school, seeing little need for education for girls.

The findings on the contribution of social factors on low participation of women in development programs could be in line with those of other authors because they might have all been carried out in rural areas of developing countries like Wakiso District where everything rotates around cultural beliefs and tradition which places women as subordinates of men; thus giving most of the chances to undertake social and economic activities to men at the cost of women.

The implication of social factors on low involvement of women in development programs could also be challenging to development partners since achieving holistic development requires equal participation of both men and women in both formal and informal social and economic development programs. Thus, something has to be done to abandon some of the unjustifiable cultural and traditional aspects that hinder women participation in development programs.

### **5.1.3 Economic Factors and Low participation of Women in Development Programs**

On whether economic factors contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, the research findings revealed that economic factors also highly and significantly contribute to low participation of women in development in the Wakiso District. This finding was supported by overall average mean of 2.44 that means that respondents disagreed on the economic factors being helpful to women participation in development programs.

Some of the key economic factors contributing to low participation of women in development programs included women not being paid the same amount of money as men at job; women not

owning land in Wakiso District in the same way as men; and there being gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets in Wakiso District.

Relating these research findings on contribution of economic factors on low participation of women in development programs with those of other reports, it can be observed that this research finding is in agreement with that of ILO Report (2004) that stated that the differences in the work patterns of men and women, and the invisibility of work that is not included in national accounts, lead to lower entitlements to women than to men; the FAO report (2004) that observed that new land titles usually have been registered in the name of a male household head regardless of women's economic contribution to the household and their customary rights or the increasing number of female-headed households; Uganda Gender Profile [UGP] Report (2008) that also stated that there are wide gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets.

The research finding on contribution of economic factors on low participation of women in development programs could be in agreement with the reports of FAO, ILO and UGP because all of them were carried out in developing countries where most of the economic productive resources and assets are inherited and owned by men.

The implication of neglecting or denying women productive economic resources could be dangerous to achieving MDGS since contribution of women in fighting poverty is very instrumental in achieving the first objective of MDG. Thus, issues regarding inheritance especially in many African countries need to be revised such that women can also have some share from valuable economic assets from their parents.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Basing on the objectives of the study, the following conclusions have been drawn.

1. It can be concluded that political factors significantly contribute to low participation of women in development in Wakiso District. This is because governments still fails to deal with discriminative tendencies against women in Wakiso District; government still fails to

recognize women's development programs in the District; government fails to establish institutional culture for full participation of women in the development of Wakiso District; there is lack of political will and sustained commitment to meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the governments; there is till lack of implementation of policy guidelines to fully involve women in development programs; and government still fails to fully support women organizations in Wakiso District.

2. It has also been noted that social factors highly and significantly contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. The examples of social factors that contribute to low participation of women in development programs in the Sub County include the culture; beliefs and tradition of the people in the area. These do not grant equal opportunities for both men and women especially in development programs. The culture and tradition also considers women as inferior to men and disallows them to inherit land and other useful resources.
3. It has also been noted that economic factors significantly contribute to low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District. This due to the fact that women in the area are not paid the same amount of money as men in many jobs; many of them do not own land as much as men; and there are still gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets in Wakiso District.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Basing on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that in order to improve and increase the participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District, different stakeholders should put emphasis on the following;

#### ***Government***

The government should try to establish girl-child education scheme at all levels of education such that girl-child education can be boosted so as to improve women's participation in social



and economic activities in the Wakiso District. This is because UPE alone may not give women the fully access to participate in development activities.

The government should also be able to establish scheme to boost activities of women groups aiming at changing the perception of women amidst male dominance. This can enable women to compete favorably with men in different social and economic grounds.

The government should also try to establish justice at grassroots level so as to solve cases of domestic violence against women that tend to put them down.

### ***Local Government***

Local government should try to work with the central government to implement government agenda to promote gender equity in rural.

Local government should also be able to spearhead sensitization of women about different social and economic opportunities and women's rights such that they can be able to develop high self-esteem that can enable them work harder.

Local government should also make sure that those who are discouraging women empowerment through bad cultural aspects and beliefs are brought to book. This will discourage those cultural and traditional practices that tend to put women down as they try to work for empowerment.

### ***Women Leaders***

Women leaders should carry the candle and enlighten the entire female gender on their human rights so that they can be able to compete with men and participate in both social and economic activities in their communities.

Women leaders should also try to work together and form women associations that can work to promote economic and social empowerment of women in the area.

However, economic and social empowerment of women can be effectively achieved if different stakeholders try to work and coordinate together in different aspects and activities.

### ***Local Community***

Local community should for its part be cooperative and collaborate with government policies that are aimed at empowering women both socially and economically since contribution from both male and female gender can boost development in their area.

Local community leaders such as local councilors and youth councilors should also help to sensitize their community members about the need and importance of participation of women in development programs. Since they are part of the community, they can use the best approaches such as door to door sensitization approaches to talk to people in Wakiso District and the people can understand them. This will also promote participation of women hence socially and economically empower women.

Local Councilors should be exemplary to community members in that they should make sure that their daughters participate in some social and economic activities. This can enable local community members to learn from them and start allowing their daughters and wives to participate in development programs.

Local community members should also do all that they can to support women activities and women groups in Wakiso District. This can enable women to learn and develop skills that can enable them build confidence in themselves and hence find appropriate ways that can enable them to participate in development programs.

### ***International community***

International communities should also support women's activities education programs for at all stages, that is to say, from primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning. This will help developing countries like Uganda to achieve MDGS that can only be achieved if women are socially and economically empowered.

International communities should also help government in planning better policies that can help to boost women's participation in development programs This is so since they have better expertise in such areas that can help in designing better policy framework for better involvement of women in development programs as well as their efforts to achieve social and economic development.

International communities should also improve their activities and corresponding budget aimed at economic and social empowerment of women in Uganda. Better budgets for women empowerment activities especially in rural areas can help to boost capacity building at grassroots and this enable improvement in women participation in development programs.

### **5.3. Areas for Future Research**

For the sake of future researcher, the following topics are suggested:

- (i) Teenage Pregnancy and Participation of Women in development Programs Girl-Child education and early marriages
- (ii) Early Marriages and Participation of Women in development Programs Girl-Child education and early marriages
- (iii) Domestic Violence and Participation of Women in development Programs Girl-Child education and early marriages

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

Dear Respondent,

The attached questionnaire has been designed purposely for data collection on an inquiry into low participation of women in development programs in Wakiso District.

You have been identified as a potential respondent who can provide useful and reliable information that will help policy makers and implementers to improve on the women's participation in development in the District.

The information being gathered is for academic research which will be submitted to Kampala International University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelors Degree in social work and social administration.

You are kindly requested to contribute towards this research through answering the questionnaire. I will be very grateful for your honest opinions presented. The responses shall be treated with at most confidentiality.

Thanks in advance for sparing time to respond to this questionnaire. I expect to receive feed back within one week's time from the date of receipt.

Thank you,

**Yours faith fully**

**AKIMPAIRE BRONIA**

## SECTION A. Respondents' Demographic Information

Kindly answer all questions. Put a tick ( ✓ ) where appropriate.

### A. Age

20-29 ☐      30-39 ☐      40-49 ☐      50-59 ☐      60 and above ☐

### B. Gender

Male ☐      Female ☐

### C. Experience or Numbers of year spent in the area

1-5 ☐      6-10 ☐      11 and above ☐

### D. Education Level

Primary ☐      Secondary ☐      Tertiary ☐

### E. Denomination

Protestant ☐      Catholic ☐      Pentecostal ☐      Moslem ☐

Other (Please Specify): .....



## SECTION B. Independent Variables

In this section, you are required to show your level of agreement by ticking or circling one of the five statements in the boxes. Tick (✓) where appropriately. The responses are represented by the following.

### SCALE

Strongly agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)
4	3	2	1

Political Factors and Participation of Women in Development	SA	A	D	SD
1. There are proper policy designs for full involvement of women in formal development programs				
2. The policy guidelines to fully involve women in development are well implemented especially in Wakiso District				
3. There are many women in the political and civil positions in the Sub County.				
4. The government has done a lot to promote women agenda in development especially in Wakiso District				
5. The women in Wakiso have full mandate to participate in development plans of Wakiso District				
6. The government has fully supported women organizations in Wakiso District				
7. The government has severely criticized discriminative tendencies against women in Wakiso District				
8. The role of women in development process of Wakiso District has been recognized by government organs in the area.				
9. There is political will and sustained commitment to meeting economic needs and interests of most women by the governments				
10. The government has established institutional culture for full participation of women in development in Wakiso District				

<b>Social Factors and Participation of Women in Development</b>				
11. In the culture of communities in Wakiso, women are often treated as powerful individuals and their contributions are respected in society				
12. The tradition of communities in Wakiso does not consider women as inferior to men.				
13. The culture has allowed women to inherit land and other useful resources				
14. Women's ideas are not always minimized in development process	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
15. The culture and tradition of people in Wakiso considers equal opportunities for both men and women				
16. Parents consider education of their girls as they consider that one of boys				
17. The culture of communities in Wakiso allows women to do any form of business				
18. Women are fully respected and their views are shared in the cultural gathering				
19. The culture does not allow mistreatment of women in any form				
<b>Economic Factors and Participation of Women in Development</b>				
20. Women in Wakiso are allowed to do any form of work as men do				
21. Women are paid the same as men are paid in most cases				
22. Girls in adolescence are restricted to domestic duties				
23. Many women have the same experience in labor force as men				
24. The number of women who own land in Wakiso is the same as that of men				
25. There are no gender inequalities in the control and ownership of productive resources/assets in Wakiso				
26. Most of the women in Wakiso are home care-takers				