

EFFECT OF COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON HOUSEHOLD
INCOME. A CASE STUDY OF BUGULUMBYA SUB COUNTY,
KAMULI DISTRICT, UGANDA

BY

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DECLARATION

I kabali Ronald declare that this is my original work written and compiled as result of my personal efforts and it has never been submitted to any university before for any academic reward, I personally take full responsibility of the errors ,mistakes, omissions or misinformation that may be in this work

Name. KABALI RONALD

Signature. 

Date. 22 / 8 / 2014

Student

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ABSTRACT

This study on the effect of collective community participation on household income a case study of Bugulumbya sub county ,kamuli , sought to determine whether the introduction of collective community participation in Bugulumbya sub county has influenced any processes of resource mobilization and realization of household income amongst the individual households in Bugulumba sub county in particular.

This study was, therefore, designed to investigate to identify specific activities in Bugulumbya Sub County that is undertaken collectively by households, to identify the factors affecting the incomes of collectively participating household's, to identify the effects of collective participation on the social economic dimension of the respondents.

The general hypothesis tested was that effective community participation has had an impact on the incomes of collectively participating households which has resulted into the betterment of such households in Bugulumbya sub county. A survey questionnaire was administered to 81 respondents randomly sampled from the villages of Bugobi Bukose Katanuni and Butwalo

The major finding is that while effective community participation has had an improvement to the incomes of the households, it has had less impact on the importance of gender sensitivity were the incomes of the females have still remained low compared to the that of the males amongst the I households. The efforts of people to increase and improve their income are also hampered by the price fluctuations which often affect their earnings thus low income.

It is recommended that the government should help in stabilizing prices on agricultural products in order through price legislation and that these project should focus on gender sensitivity and equality while distributing the benefits ,responsibility and authority in order to promote equality and equity.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Back Ground, Problem Statement, the Purpose of the study, the Objectives, Research Questions, Scope, Conceptual Framework and Significance of the study.

1.1 Backgrounds

Community participation is the active involvement of people from communities preparing for, or reacting to, disasters. True participation means the involvement of the people concerned in analysis, decision-making, planning, and programme implementation, as well as in all the activities, from search and rescue to reconstruction, that people affected by disasters undertake spontaneously without the involvement of external agencies. While the opportunities for community participation may vary greatly from place to place and at different points in the disaster-management cycle, a participatory approach to disaster-related activities should be promoted to achieve sustainable development.

The study is found on the need to examine the effect of collective participation on household income based on a case study of Bugulumbya sub county kamuli district Uganda.

Drawing from Pearse and Stiefel (1985), and Rondinelli (1991), Muhangi (2007) notes that the conceptualization of community participation has evolved over time, moving from its narrow definition as the mobilization of people to contribute free labour and materials, to more extensive interpretations as a process of empowering people and giving them authority to control programmes.

World Bank (1994) looks at community participation from development perspective as a process through which beneficiaries influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources that affect their lives. Long (2001) also notes that recognition and support for

greater involvement of local people's perspectives, knowledge, priorities and skills presents an alternative to donor-driven and outsider-led development.

According to African Charter (1990), community participation is in essence, people's effective involvement in creating structures and designing policies and programmes that serve their interests. For popular participation to be realized, people have to be fully involved, committed and seize the initiative. It is essential that they establish independent people's organizations at various levels that are genuinely grass root, voluntary, democratically administered and self-reliant and that are rooted in tradition and culture of society (ibid).

In the changing world development is and has become a necessity especially for the third world economies which are working towards improving the livelihoods of their citizens making their standards of living suitable to their basics, major efforts are now targeting equipping the community with all necessary skill (both technical and practical) in order to improve their welfare and income.

Hickey & Mohan (2004), point out that participation in development theory and practice has taken different dimensions and approaches over time. From 1940s to 50s, the colonial approach was community development and participation was regarded as an obligation of citizenship; citizenship formed in homogenous communities. The locus or level of engagement was a community. From 1960s to 1970s, the post-colonial era approach was community development, political participation and emancipatory participation and participation in form of voting, and campaigning. Political party membership was regarded as a right and obligation of the citizen. Participatory citizenship was also regarded as a means of challenging subordination and marginalization. For this period, the locus or level of engagement were political systems and constituent parts, economic and civic spheres, communities and citizens. The impact of this bring a lot of additions to the income gaining where the individuals make efforts to attain the development out of incomes obtained from participation in the field of the development. Since development leads to better standards, people in the community adopt the saving behaviors which at the end leads to infrastructural enhancement.

According to Hickey & Mohan (2004); since the late 1990s to the present, the approach has been participatory governance and citizenship participation. Participation is regarded as primarily a right of citizenship and its level of engagement is at citizens, civil society, state agencies and institutions. The focus is on convergence of social and political participation, scaling up of participatory methods, state-civic partnership, decentralization, participatory budgeting, citizens' hearings, participatory poverty assessments, poverty reduction strategies programme consultations among others (Hickey & Mohan (2004).

Generally, the concept of participation refers to involvement of people in affairs that affect them especially in decision making process. In most of the literature, there is agreement that participation connotes a process by which community members take part in all stages of a programme right from inception, through planning and design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, to sharing of benefits (Paul (1987); World Bank (1994); Brett (2002). Paul (1987:2) proposes a framework for analyzing community participation in terms of three dimensions, namely its objectives, its intensity, and the instruments used to foster it. Paul states that the objectives of community participation as an active process are (a) empowerment, (b) building beneficiary capacity, (c) increasing project effectiveness, (d) improving project efficiency, and (e) cost sharing.

1.2 Research Problem

The relationship between the collective community participation on house hold income is a bit far from the reviews and perceptions of individuals to believe the concept of the two variables being related.

In most developing countries, many past efforts in development programmes have had limited success because of lack of sufficient participation by community members in the development process (World Bank (1994; 2002); Brett (2002); MAAIF (2000). The core constraint to fostering popular participation especially among the Kamuli people has been over-centralized of decision-making powers and resources thereby creating a communication gap between the beneficiaries / household income earners and the development workers. It is because of this, that today, many programmes and projects have been introduced and developed with participatory

approaches so as to bring the community members gain incomes and stabilize their living on large scale and in the prevailing changes of governance.

Over the years different members of the community have collaborated to overcome shared challenges. Some of these collaborations have been among members of the same family or community.

What is not known however is the effect of collective community participation on the incomes of the individuals that form and undertake collaborative activities in Bugulumbya Sub County, Kamuli district. This is the research problem for which this study seeks to contribute answers.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study will be;

The effect of collective community participation on household income in Bugulumbya sub county
Kamuli district Uganda

1.4 Research objectives

1.4.1 Specific objectives

1. To identify specific activities in Bugulumbya Sub County that is undertaken collectively by households.
2. To identify the factors affecting the incomes of collectively participating household's
3. To identify the effects of collective participation on the social economic dimension of the respondents.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the activities in Bugulumbya Sub County that is undertaken collectively by households?
2. What are the factors affecting the incomes of collectively participating household's?
3. What are the effects of collective participation on the social economic dimension of the respondents?

1.6 Scope

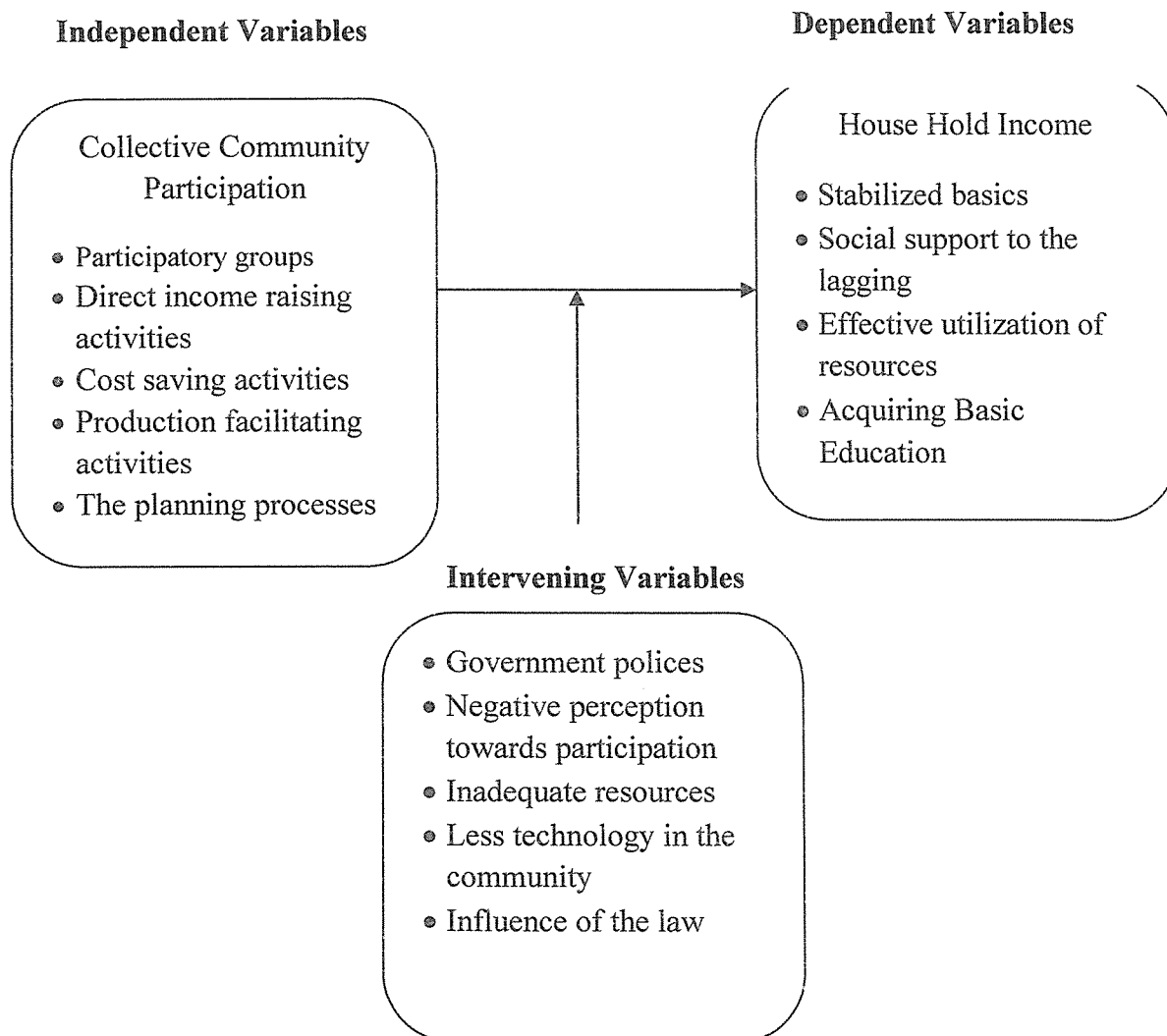
1.6.1 Geographical Scope

This study will be limited in Bugulumbya sub county kamuli district and this was chosen because of the many people who have embraced community participatory approach.

1.6.2 Time scope

This study will be conducted on community participation and household income in the selected community between May and August 2014.

1.7 Conceptual Frame Work



Source: Hlongwana et al, 2009; Ahmed et al, (2009)

Description of the Conceptual frame work

Collectively participating conceptualized as independent variable by individuals have been under estimated by several forces that influence the households' income (being conceptualized as dependent variable) in relation to participation in different activities. Evidence adduced earlier suggests that the decision to participate in a certain activity is triggered by the rewards offered, risks associated with the activity and households' capacity, which is determined by the assets endowment and this explains why not all households have the same opportunities to participate in different activities.

Key definition

Community participation; Members of a community being involved in the actions and decisions which affect their lives and the life of their community.

A 'community' can be those who live in one area, or who have some extremely important life experience in common (for example, Travellers, immigrants to Ireland, people with disability, gay or lesbian people).

1.8 Significance of the Study

The main beneficiaries of the study will be the citizens of the community under study purposely to get solutions to low incomes in the community as shown below.

The study will be useful to the households to help them improve their income and welfare by stipulating activities and strategies that can be used in community participation thus resulting to a better living standard.

The findings in this study will be useful for designing policies, strategies and more programmes for empowering rural communities by both the government and civil society organizations.

The study will also be a good value to future researchers as beginning point of reference for more improved and advanced research in order to further investigate the area of household income, empowerment and government development programmes in Uganda.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical review and review of related literature to this study, concepts, and opinions, ideas from auditors or experts related to this study.

2.1 Community participation

The involvement of the community is essential for reducing vulnerability to disasters, for facilitating recovery after a disaster has struck, and for stimulating community organization that is the basis for sustainable development. Both research and practical experience have shown that people are most committed to implementing programmes that they have helped plan. This is as true of disaster-related programmes as of any others. People should be encouraged to take part in identifying the hazards that they face, in assessing their own vulnerability, and in planning ways to increase their preparedness for a disaster. For example, representatives from a community may be invited by emergency-management planners to inspect the area that they inhabit.

There can be many different kinds of participation. For example, some people may organise activities for the children of their neighbourhood, while others may be really active in lobbying the City Council to improve their neighbourhood; some may be involved in no activities at all relating to their community, while others may be on every committee in their area.

2.2 Activities of Bugulumbya sub county carried out by the community members in order to obtain income

The planning processes in the Bugulumbya sub county programme are expected to be participatory. It is noted that the primary plans were to originate from the Farmer Groups. Plans were expected to be generated through group discussions as well as consensus building and collaborative learning approaches. The aggregation of the plans is expected to be undertaken at the sub-county, district, and national levels. To make the process as transparent as possible, guidelines based on criteria developed from the Bugulumbya sub county principles were to be developed at national level and disseminated to the lower levels.

Collective participation also known as community participation is defined as a process in which people can influence projects and decision making on issues that are relevant to their lives and the environment in which they live by providing the public with necessary information and allowing their voices to be heard in order to influence quality planning emanating from citizens ideas, opinions and knowledge(Sonja Dogg 2012).

Involving the community in projects builds the trust that they have in the power holders and as a result projects are expected to be more transparent this leading to the benefits of increased participation such as an improved project design that provides a solution that people can afford and willing to pay for, income rise and a sustainable standard of living, community participation is 'any activity which involves spending time, unpaid, doing something which aims to benefit someone (individuals or groups) other than close relatives, or to benefit the environment'(Williams 2005)Communities of practice are formed by people who engage in activities through a process of collective learning in a shared domain of human endeavors for example a tribe learning to survive, a band of artists seeking new forms of expression, a group of engineers working on similar problems, a clique of pupils defining their identity in the school, a network of surgeons exploring novel techniques, a gathering of first-time managers helping each other cope. In a nutshell: Communities of practice are groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly. (Wenger circa 2007) In some groups are core members, in others are more at the margins.

Being alive as human beings means that are constantly engaged in the pursuit of enterprises and activities of all kinds, from ensuring our physical survival to seeking the most lofty pleasures. As we define these activities and enterprises and engage in their pursuit together, we interact with each other and with the world and we tune our relations with each other and with the world accordingly. In other words we learn. Over time, this collective learning results in activities that reflect both the pursuit of our enterprises and the attendant social relations. These activities are thus the property of a kind of community created over time by the sustained pursuit of a shared enterprise. It makes sense, therefore to call these kinds of communities , communities of practice. (Wenger 1998) However, members are brought together by joining in common activities and by what they have learned through their mutual engagement in these activities' (Wenger 1998). In this respect, a community of practice is different from a community of

interest or a geographical community in that it involves a shared practice. Relationships over time (Lave and Wenger 1991: 98) and communities develop around things that matter to people (Wenger 1998). The fact that they are organizing around some particular area of knowledge and activity gives members a sense of joint enterprise and identity and the confidence to engage in activities that will affect them. For a community of practice to function it needs to generate and appropriate a shared repertoire of ideas, commitments and memories. It also needs to develop various resources such as tools, documents, routines, vocabulary and symbols that in some way carry the accumulated knowledge of the community. In other words, it involves performance of activities, ways of doing them and approaching things that are shared to some significant extent among members. The interactions involved, and the ability to undertake larger or more complex activities and projects through cooperation, bind people together and help to facilitate relationship and trust. Communities of practice can be seen as self-organizing systems and have many of the benefits and characteristics of associational life such as the generation of what Robert Putnam and others have discussed as social capital. David N Thomas (1993) examines five main strands of activities of collective participation in his study of community work in the early 1980s:

Community Action focuses on the local people of those adversely affected by the decisions, or non-decisions, of public and private bodies and by more general structural characteristics of society. The strategy aims to promote collective action to challenge existing socio-political and economic structures and processes, to explore and explain the power realities of people's situations and, through this twin pronged approach; develop both critical perspectives of the status quo and alternative bases of power and action.

Community Development emphasizes self-help, mutual support, the building up of neighborhood integration, the development of neighborhood capacities for problem-solving and self-representation, and the promotion of collective action to bring a community's preferences to the attention of political decision-makers.

Social Planning is concerned with the assessment of community needs and problems and the systematic planning of strategies for meeting them. Social planning comprises the analysis of social conditions, social policies and agency services; the setting of goals and priorities; the

design of service programmes and the mobilization of appropriate resources; and the implementation and evaluation of services and programmes.

Community Organisation involves the collaboration of separate community or welfare agencies with or without the additional participation of statutory authorities, in the promotion of joint initiatives.

Service Extension is a type of activities which seeks to extend agency operations and services by making them more relevant and accessible. This includes extending services into the community, giving these services and the staff who are responsible for them a physical presence in a neighborhood. (Thomas 1983: 106-139)

Participatory groups are formed around activities that meet the identified priority needs and aspirations of those who wish to become members. The purpose of these activities is primarily economic and developmental: to increase members' production and income, reduce costs, promote financial self-reliance and contribute to community welfare. The nature of group activities will depend on the needs, desires and capabilities of each group, local economic, social and institutional potentials, and the project's design, objectives, staff and resources. Although group activities vary widely, four general types can be distinguished

Direct income raising activities. These are existing or new enterprises, in any economic sector or subsector that produces income. For example, groups may intensify production of food or cash crops, develop small-scale animal husbandry, small-scale aquaculture or agro-processing, and build small scale irrigation, drainage or anti-erosion systems. Other activities include development of low-cost storage, transport and marketing facilities, supply points for inputs or utility stores, and micro-industries such as blacksmithing

Cost saving activities. These are activities that increase net income by reducing costs. They include activities that reduce production costs, such as bulk purchasing of inputs, group transport and marketing of products, and consumer savings through joint purchasing of consumer goods in bulk. Groups might also benefit from social savings - e.g. group agreement to cut spending on alcohol and gambling - and social insurance through group welfare funds or collective insurance arrangements.

Production facilitating activities. These aim at creating favorable conditions for group production. They include consolidating members' holdings for joint production, cleaning irrigation canals, building or repairing roads, and village electrification. At the political level, groups might lobby for enforcement of land reform laws.

Community development activities. Many groups undertake social and cultural activities in the fields of health and sanitation, education, family planning, folk theatre and village beautification. In many areas there is an acute need for group action to promote better nutrition and improved food storage, and install clean water supplies.

2.3 Importance of community participation

We believe that people should play a part in making the decisions which affect them. For an organisation which accepts this principle, increased participation is an end in itself.

Since powerlessness is now commonly seen as one of the defining features of poverty and social exclusion, communities trying to tackle these problems must be particularly concerned with encouraging participation, helping those who have traditionally been excluded from decision-making to gain more power.

If it affiliates to one of the networks, it is making a commitment to the development of the local community, which must include the development of local people's ability to decide and act for themselves.

The best judge of what an individual's needs are, and of whether they are being met or not, is usually that individual. For any activity that is trying to provide services, it should make sense that the more the end-users of services are involved in the planning and evaluation – and often the delivery – of services, then the better those services will be at meeting their needs.

Community activities give teenagers the chance to apply the skills they already have. For example, your child could use the cooking skills he's learned at home at a community sausage sizzle or at a soup kitchen. This kind of experience gives him the chance to see how many skills he has and how valuable they can be.

Voluntary work and community activities are great opportunities to show initiative and develop skills to get a job. Take the sausage sizzle example again – it could be good experience in speaking to customers and handling cash. Volunteering at an aged care facility or working for Meals on Wheels might help your child prepare for getting a part-time job as a waiter. For a child interested in being a vet, helping out at an animal shelter or washing and walking local dogs is a good way to demonstrate commitment and get a reference.

Like any community, the 'north inner city' does not consist of a single group of people who all think the same way and have the same needs and interests. When many community members are involved in any process, there is a greater chance that all of the different views and experiences of the community will be represented.

The more people who are involved deeply in any initiative, the more likely it is to get community support and, therefore, the more likely it is to be successful. On the other hand, when there is no chance to participate, and when individuals.

Citizen participation in community affairs serves to check and balance political activities. Participation allows fuller access to benefits of a democratic society (Wade 1989). Partisan political favors, pork barreling, and nepotism are negative examples of unchecked political behavior. A cross section of citizen participation in the decision-making process reduces the likelihood of community leaders making self-serving decisions.

A former Extension community development agent, tells of an incident that illustrates a reason for citizen participation. Ms. Weber, owner of a local supply store, stood out in front of her establishment every morning, greeting passers-by until she had her first customer. Each morning on the way to the office, the agent was greeted by Ms. Weber. He didn't know Ms. Weber well, as the store owner was not active in community affairs. But, he saw her daily. On the way to work one morning, Ms. Weber approached the agent by asking, "You are associated with the county development committee, aren't you?" The agent answered that he was, and the store owner told of reading about the potential development of recreational facilities and tourist attractions in the county. The store owner was enthusiastic about what ought to be done and wanted the agent to convey her ideas to the committee. However, the agent persuaded her that it

was impossible to reflect her ideas as accurately and with as much conviction as she herself demonstrated. The agent agreed to ask the committee to invite Ms. Weber to their next meeting to explain her ideas.

People are reluctant to participate in community activity when they do not have enough information to act responsibly. Issues such as fluoridation of water supplies or the establishment of nuclear power plants require knowledge that many people do not have. They simply do not know how to act. Thus, they will avoid participation as long as possible or until they have what they believe to be sufficient information. If forced, they will usually act negatively. This participatory action may be generalized as follows: Citizens will voluntarily participate in a community activity when they have better knowledge of an issue or situation.

2.4 Factors that affect the community participation

Communication

If someone is going to be viewed as a legitimate representative by their community, and to have their support, other members of the community will have to be satisfied that they are accountable that community members know what they are doing on their behalf, and can direct them. This can place lots of demands on a representative, in terms of time, effort and skills, and can make their task daunting and stressful. It's especially vital that there is good communication between the representatives and the rest of the community. Among the steps which a community can take to help with this are the following.

A community should agree the best methods for the community representatives to communicate with those they represent

Paid workers could help community representatives to prepare for meetings where they are giving feedback to the community, and could accompany them to those meetings

A Community could prepare a plain language summary of the main points of committee meetings, which community representatives could then discuss with groups and individuals

Community members should try to keep a log of local residents they have spoken to during a given period of time, as a way of feeding in concerns, issues and views to the

other related areas with in same locality.

If challenged by other members of the community, a community representative should be able to invite that person to observe a meeting of the committee, as a way of keeping everything in the open.

2.5 Average income levels of rural households

Uganda as a country has tried to enormously progress in reducing poverty, slashing the countrywide incidence from 56 per cent of the population in 1992 to 24.5 per cent in 2009. The reduction of poverty in urban areas has been especially marked. Notwithstanding these gains, however, the absolute number of poor people in the rural areas has increased due to high population growth rate in these areas. And poverty remains firmly entrenched in rural areas which are homes to around 84% of the citizens in Uganda, about 27 % all rural people that is 8 million men, women and children still live below the national rural poverty line. Uganda's poorest people include hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers living in remote areas scattered throughout the country. Remoteness makes people poor in as much as it prevents them from benefiting from Uganda's steady economic growth and dynamic modernization. In remote rural areas, smallholder farmers do not have access to the vehicles and roads they need to transport their produce, and market linkages are weak or non-existent. These farmers lack inputs and technology to help them increase their production and reduce pests and disease thus poor products lead to low income levels of these people and they also lack access to financial services, which would enable them to boost their incomes both by improving and expanding their production, and by establishing small projects and enterprises, the poorest areas of the country are in the north, where poverty incidence is consistently above 40 % and exceeds 60% in many rural districts and where outbreaks of civil strife have disrupted farmers' lives and agricultural production and community activities. The greatest number of poor people is found in the east, where the population density in poor areas is 8 to 10 times higher than in the north, although poverty incidence is generally lower. at 30-40% thus low income levels, The vast majority of Uganda's poor rural people live in fragile, dry and sub-humid regions where the variability of rainfall and soil fertility means that farming presents a challenge and low collective participation in sustainable projects. Household-level production often falls short of minimum household

needs, rendering families particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. This problem is exacerbated by climate change and a resulting increase in the variability and amount of rainfall, as well as extreme climate events. Uganda is considered one of the world's most vulnerable and least climate-resilient countries. Changing climate patterns, such as increased droughts, floods and variable precipitation cycles, have a serious impact upon water and other natural resources agricultural production and rural livelihoods,

In 2012, Uganda ranked 161st among 187 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index, in the Low Human Development category. Based on an analysis of the 1989/90 Household Budget Survey, the poverty assessment for Uganda drew two poverty lines. The first was set at a level that represented the expenditures necessary for a daily intake of 2,200 calories plus some reasonable non-food expenditures, and Ugandans falling below this line were characterized as the "1 poor". The second line was set at a level of expenditures representing the bare minimum for adequate food intake, and those falling below this line were considered to be the "poorest" or the core poor and these were majorly the people in rural Uganda and as defined by the first line, about 55 percent of Ugandans can be considered to be poor who are urban dwellers majorly, 92% of the poor live in the countryside, although only 89% of the population is classified as rural. The discrepancy between rural and urban levels of poverty is even greater using the lower or "core" poverty line. Not only is poverty more widespread in rural areas, it is also more severe. Rural people also spend about half as much as urban dwellers. Accordingly, poverty-related indicators, such as household size, dependency ratio, and illiteracy, are higher for rural Uganda. In particular, poorer households tend to have older and less educated household heads, and are more likely to be headed by a woman.

Income is one of the monetary dimensions for measuring well-being. The National Development Plan (NDP) stresses the need to uplift the welfare of all Ugandans through the "Prosperity for All" policy that focuses on increasing production and wealth accumulation. According to the Uganda national bureau of statistics through the Uganda national household survey(UNHS 2009/10) collected information on various components of household income including; property income, current transfers and other benefits, income from enterprises, salaries and wages; and income from subsistence activities. For purposes of analysis, household income was defined as the sum of income both in cash and in-kind that accrues from economic activities performed by

household members. The nominal value of income was used implying that it has not been adjusted for inflation.

Average monthly household income findings in Table 1 reveal that, overall; the average monthly income derived from all sources was UGX 303,700 indicating an increase in average earnings compared to UGX 170,800 in 2005/06. At regional level, Kampala stood out with an average monthly income of about UGX 960,000 followed by the Central region (UGX 389,600) while the Northern region representing rural house holds had the least (UGX 141,400), Urban households consistently have higher figures in all the regions compared to the rural far east and far west.

	2005/06			2009/10		
Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	347,900	-	347,900	959,400	-	959,400
Central	320,200	192,600	209,300	603,800	336,800	389,600
Eastern	261,700	144,100	155,500	361,000	151,400	171,500
Northern	209,000	76,200	93,400	361,200	117,200	141,400
Western	313,100	144,200	159,100	479,000	282,300	303,200

2.3 Roles of households under community participation

It is a basic and universal human desire to belong to a social group (Baumeister & Leary 1995). In evolutionary terms this has been beneficial for survival, finding food, caring for children and protection against predators are all best accomplished within a group rather than individually (ibid). Hogg & Vaughan (2011) states that we all belong to groups via a range of non choice factors such as our gender, ethnicity, language spoken, religion or the country we live in. There are of course groups we choose to be part of such as social groups, family groups and task groups. The reasons people of factors including; life stages, cultural background, socio economic factors such as education and income level as well as opportunities to be involved and simply a personal desire to be involved (Low et al 2007). Much of the research in this area has been carried out in the formal volunteering world of social welfare and the public participation fields rather than within community participation (Brodie 1 2009). This makes the concept of community participation appear hierarchical whereas Williams (2005) believes it should be more

of a spectrum of activity. This spectrum of activity should not be seen as linear as people take part in different things at different times of their lives and appear to follow no set pattern of participation (Brodie 2011) one of Defra's (2010)).

Some of these same communities often state that people from certain areas are not engaging in community life but Lichterman (1995) states this is because people from low income groups have a different sense of community which does not involve civic societies that they feel exclude them. Participation is important as communities with high levels of participation have greater trust, lower crime levels, better health and they vote more often (Porritt 2007). It has been suggested that people are choosing to disengage from public participation because they feel there are more effective ways to make a difference in their communities (Ockenden 2007). People participate through a range of avenues but many participate through membership of a group. A group has been defined by Johnson (1987) and cited by Hogg & Vaughan (2011) 'two or more individuals in face to face interaction, each aware of his or her membership to the group, each aware of the others who belong to the group, and each aware of their positive interdependence as they strive to achieve mutual goals'

Rothman, identified three distinct types of community participation and organizing through which households play their roles (1968) as shown below:

Locality development: typifies the methods of work with community groups used by settlement houses and in 'colonial' community development work. A major focus is on the process of community building. Working with a broad, representative cross section of the community, workers attempt to achieve change objectives by enabling the community to establish consensus via the identification of common interests. Leadership development and the education of the participants are important elements in the process. In this approach great store is set by the values of both participation and leadership.

Social action: is employed by groups and organizations which seek to alter institutional policies or to make changes in the distribution of power. Civil rights groups and social movements are examples. Their methods may be, often are, abrasive, and participation is the value most clearly articulated by those who use this approach. Both leadership and expertise may be challenged as the symbolic 'enemies of the people'.

Social planning: is the method of community organization traditional to health and welfare councils although its scope and arena were enlarged in the 1960s to encompass city planners, urban renewal authorities and the large public bureaucracies. Effort is focussed primarily on task goals and issues of resource allocation. Whereas the initial emphasis of this approach was on the co-ordination of social services, its attention has expanded to include programme development and planning in all major social welfare institutions. Heavy reliance is placed on rational problem solving and the use of technical methods such as research and systems analysis.

According to Wikipedia a sustainable livelihood framework a participatory approach suitable in empowering the poor through a participatory process aims at improving the livelihood of the poor, welfare including their household income, this may be done at all levels of society including the meso level which covers a specific local area targeting household individuals, training and equipping them with necessary skills that are very much vital in helping them play a significant role to come out of poverty by enabling them participate in all levels of decision making at all level thus improving their income levels and also involves a step of initiating accessible sources of information in order to inform the people of available opportunities.

2.4 Effect of collective community participation on household income

According to Huggon p(1989) household income is one of the determinants of group membership, and in particular the effect of income inequality on individual incentives to join economic groups. Drawing on a simple model, show that an increase in inequality has an ambiguous effect and that the type of access rule (open versus restricted access) is key in determining what income categories are represented in the group. Furthermore, the shape of the income distribution can be crucial to determine whether increased inequality leads to more or less group participation. Using survey data from rural Tanzania find that inequality at the village level has a negative impact on the likelihood that the respondents are members of any group.

This effect is particularly significant for relatively wealthier people, both when relative wealth is "objectively" measured, and when it is "subjectively" defined. However, when we disaggregate groups by type of access rule, we find that inequality decreases participation in open access groups when there are wide disparities at the bottom of the distribution, while it increases

participation in restricted access groups when the disparities are around the middle and top part of the distribution.

Finally we assess the impact of inequality on various dimensions of group functioning. According to Parten H.T(1998), the development of community is a dynamic process involving all segments of the locality, including the often-overlooked sections of the population. The key component to this process is found in the creation and maintenance of channels of interaction and communication among diverse local groups that are otherwise directed toward their more individual interests. By facilitating interaction and developing relationships, these diverse individuals interact and begin to mutually understand common needs.

When relationships, consistent interaction, and channels of communication can be established and maintained, increases in local adaptive capacities materialize and community can emerge. During the process of residents and groups interacting, the capacity for local action emerges (Wilkinson, 1991; Luloff & Bridger, 2003). This capacity is often referred to as "community agency." Agency is therefore reflected in the capacity of people to manage, utilize, and enhance those resources available to them in addressing local issues (Wilkinson, 1991; Luloff & Swanson, 1995; Luloff & Bridger, 2003; Brennan, 2005). Community exists in the collective actions of its members. These collective actions allow residents of all ages and backgrounds to participate in the creation, articulation, and implementation of efforts to support local change. Through this process of interaction, the collection of individuals creates an entity whose whole is greater than the sum of its parts, Collective participation services that are delivered by the extension workers play a significant role in improving household income for example through agriculture. From the studies conducted by Ban and Hawkins (1998) increased production for example returns on investments in agricultural research and extensions have been studied and most studies report between 30% and 60 %t in both industrialized and less industrialized countries. Research findings have stimulated the World Bank to give large loans to many governments for expansion and improvement community organization programmes especially through agriculture which has greatly had an impact on income levels of such rural communities in these countries. According to the ministry of fiancé and economic planning(2011),the Bugulumbyo sub-county program in Uganda which targets the economically-active poor -those

with limited physical and financial assets, skills and knowledge, rather than destitute or large-scale farmers-through farmers' forums, organizations based on specific profitable enterprises.

Access. Women need access to and control over productive assets and services including land, water, tools, inputs and both financial and extension services. Productivity. Women need the opportunity, knowledge and skills required to enhance the productivity of their land through sustainable agriculture. Household Influence. Women farmers need enhanced influence over household decision making, particularly decisions related to the household division of labor, the use of household income and decisions affecting the food women and their families prepare and consume. Enabling Environment. Both formal policies and informal cultural norms and expectations have significant impact on women's potential. Both must be acknowledge and affected to achieve household resilience and women's empowerment.

2.5 Factors affecting rural household income

Capacity, Women need the knowledge, skills, self-confidence and conviction required to succeed in agriculture, business and their roles as individuals and members of their households and communities. Access, Women need access to and control over productive assets and services including land, water, tools, inputs and both financial and extension services. Productivity. Women need the opportunity, knowledge and skills required to enhance the productivity of their land through sustainable agriculture. Household Influence. Women farmers need enhanced influence over household decision making, particularly decisions related to the household division of labor, the use of household income and decisions affecting the food women and their families prepare and consume. Enabling Environment. Both formal policies and informal cultural norms and expectations have significant impact on women's potential. Both must be acknowledge and affected to achieve household resilience and women's empowerment.

Fear of exclusion Being excluded lowers your sense of identity and belongingness as well as reducing your self esteem and for some people reduces their sense of meaningful existence (Nezlek l 2012). Many people fear that they will not be accepted by a group and this fear of real or perceived exclusion can stop them from participating in the first place (ibid). This fear can also lead people, who disagree with the group decision, to conform for fear of being disapproved of and alienated by the group and thus their participation is not inclusive (Hogg &

Vaughan2011).and this has an impact on their income and the entire households in which they belong

Disability Disability impacts in a range of ways including access to venues, being hidden in the community, activity is not appropriate for those with learning difficulties or other participant's uncomfortableness with mental health issues (Verdonschot et al 2009). Staff working in residential accommodation can operate as gatekeepers to participation as their support and interest is vital to the individual's ability to participate (IBID). This can also apply to family members who are carers.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives details about the research methodology. It presents the research design, study population, sampling format, data collection, analysis, and presentation techniques

3.1 Design

This study will be carried out using the descriptive survey design using the quantitative paradigm which will be determined number of respondents.

3.2 Population

The target population of this study will be 104 of Bugulumbya sub county kamuli district Uganda involved in participatory projects.

3.3 Sample Size.

In this research study the number of respondents were 81 respondents;

Number of respondents = **81 Respondents**

3.4 Sampling Strategies/ Techniques

In this study, systematic random sampling techniques will be used in this research project where participants will be selected from whom data will be collected.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity

Content validity will be used to ensure validity of the instrument. This will be determined through supervision by the; lecturers or supervisors.

The questionnaire will then be given to two experts to verify on the relevance of questions. And for this research, content validity index will be used with the formula:

Reliability

Reliability of an instrument will be ensured through the test re-test method that involves administering the same instrument twice to the same group or subject.

In this method of test re-test, there is always a time lapse between the first test and second test.

3.7 Data Collection Techniques.

3.7.1 Data Quality

The researcher was required to use quality checks such as the use of Mythological triangulation.

Is the use of several research mythologies in the research?

The researcher also tested the research instrument such as the questionnaire before actually taking the questionnaires to the field. This was to Make sure that the quality of data collected by the questionnaires is of great quality.

The researcher was to ensure that the respondents fully participate in this research and dropout rates was to be fully minimized. The researcher was to ensure that there a good presentation across age, gender and other variability which should be put into consideration in choosing the sample population.

3.7.2 Reliability of the instruments

The questionnaires were administered to six people in one week and after two weeks; it was re-administered to the same. The person correlation co-efficient (r) was used to correlate results of two tests. Then the minimum re-value of 0.745 was used to declare the instrument reliable.

3.8 Data gathering (Collection) Procedures

The researcher prepared a proposal with detail and steps that was to be followed; the researcher obtained an introduction letter from Kampala International University College of Humanities and social science. To access the research area before designing the research instruments. The researcher embarked on data collection process. The researcher also made the required copies of questionnaires and selected research assistants to assist in the distribution, administration and collection of the questionnaire. After all questionnaires are back, the researcher organized the

work by summarizing all responses and compute statistics such as mode, median and mean ,the frequencies and percentage distribution. After computation, the researcher prepared the final reports for submission in the faculty of business and Management under the College of Economics and Management Sciences in Kampala International University. Interview guide was also used by asking or interviewing respondents directly and get answers.

3.9 Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics; qualitative data was analyzed using master sheet. Quantitative data was analyzed from tables, charts and graphs by relating the dependents and independent variables in order to get answers for research questions fully to establish cause effects relationship of the study. Data was supplied, edited and analysis was done by the researcher and cross checked, referencing and as well as data comparison information was collected, sorted and organized using computer packages like Microsoft Word and printed out.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the most likely limitation will be;

Respondents' failure to bring back the questionnaires given to them for filling in since theyb tend to be reluctant in answering the questions if too much time is given to them to stay with the questionnaire in that this may lead to. inadequacy in data as they tend to turn the questionnaire for other purpose this will be solved by ensuring close supervision and kindly asking the respondents to fill the questionnaires in the range of 10-15 minutes

Annoyance and biases to the selected respondents in answering questions as this may end into delivery of unreliable data or mis information; this will be solved through asking the respondents to be genuine in their delivery of information and also issuing the questionnaires in the times when the respondents are free

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study was concerned a case study of Effect of Collective Community Participation on Household Income. It included the analysis of the respondents including heads of departments

Data was collected and received from 81 respondents from Bugulumbya sub county representing 78% of the sample size with more than 50% of the responses received from Bugobi Bukose, 18% from katanuni and 10% received from Butwalo respectively, it was also important that we know the marital status, level of education, and age of the respondents since they might have a direct or indirect influence on the level of household income

As the Study was carried out in an extensively agricultural area, 85% of the respondents were peasants who engage in agricultural activities, 14% civil servants and only 6% were engaged in business activities,

The majority obtained primary education with 60.4%, 28.4% attended secondary and 10% attended tertiary or university institutions(.,43% of the respondents ranged between 26-40 years with males representing 60% and females 40% of the total respondents

The distribution of the marital status, age, level of education and gender is shown in tables and figures below where only 40% of the respondents were married, 59% single or unmarried

4.1 Presentation of demographic information

This section shows the demographic characteristics of the respondent in terms of age, gender, educational level and marital status

4.1.1 Respondents age groups.

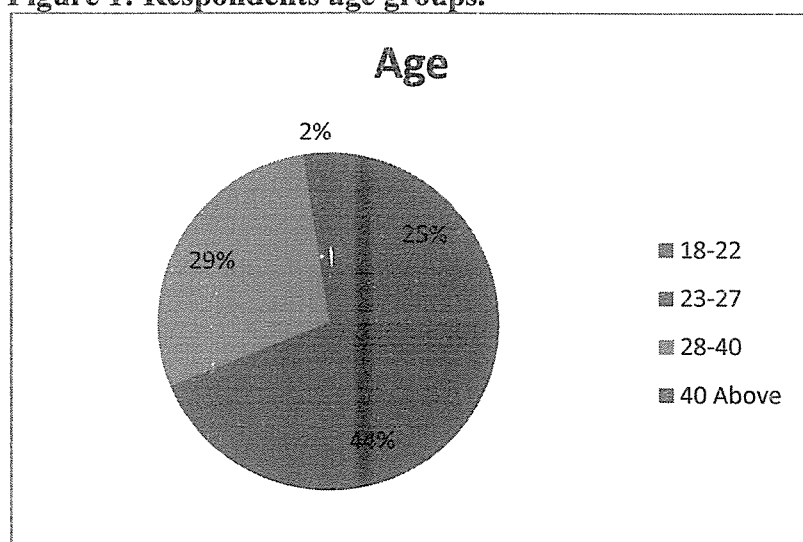
In response to knowing their age groups, the respondents gave results as illustrated in tables 2 below.

Table 1: Respondents age groups.

Age	Audience (response)	Percentage (%)
18-22	20	24.6
23-27	35	43.2
28-40	23	28.3
Above 40	2	2.4
Total	81	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 1: Respondents age groups.



Source: Primary Data

The table and figure above shows that those who responded most to the questions and questionnaires were between the age of 23-27. The shown age group was most interested in most of the programmes and activities provided by the projects.

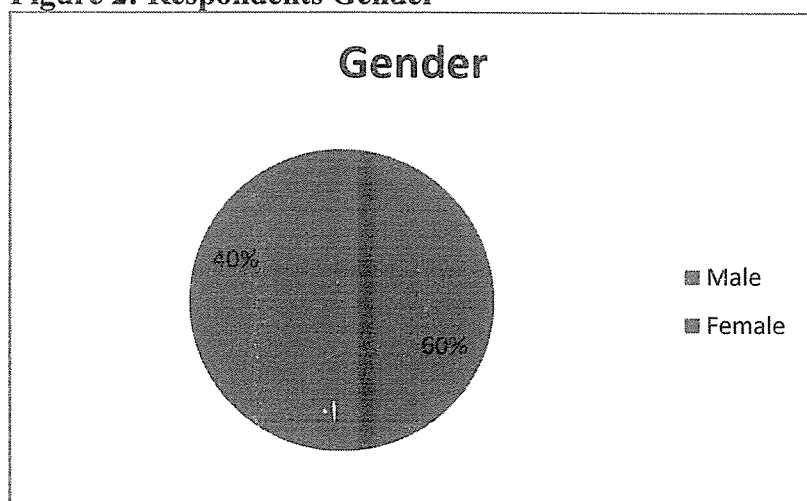
4.1.2 Respondents gender

Table 2: Respondents gender

Gender	Audience/population Response	Percentage(%)
Male	48	60
Female	33	40
Total	81	100

Source primary data.

Figure 2: Respondents Gender



Source: Primary Data

The above table and figure shows the sex of the respondents. Different numbers of respondents are shown in the column according to their sexes.

Analysis of the results of this table shows that 40% of the respondents were females and 60% were males. This means that rather than their male counterparts, women participated less in this exercise and since males are the heads of the households the impact of their participation on household income cannot be denied but rather a must to improve the social well being of these households’.

4.1.3 The respondents education level

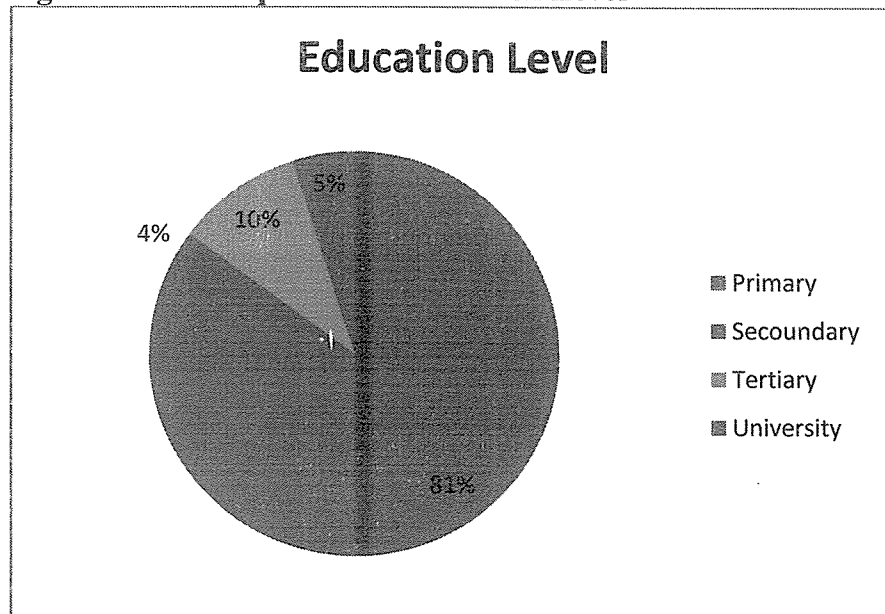
Competence and capability in innovation, decision making, skill can only be attained through Education, it was relevant that respondents be interviewed in order to know their copying abilities

Table 3: The Respondent's Education Level

Education level	Audience population (response)	Percentage (%)
Primary	49	60.4
Secondary	23	28.4
Tertiary	6	7.4
University	3	3.7
Total	81	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 3: The Respondent's Education Level



Source: Primary Data

The above table and figure shows whether the level of education affects the response to the questionnaires given to the respondents and it was found out that respondents with the lowest level of education that is; primary, responded more with 60% that is they were able to at least

read and write thus their ability to respond positively with no bias. this has also a direct influence on the type of activities that the projects provide that suit their qualification, this was found to be one of the reasons as to why Bugulumbya is a predominantly agricultural community

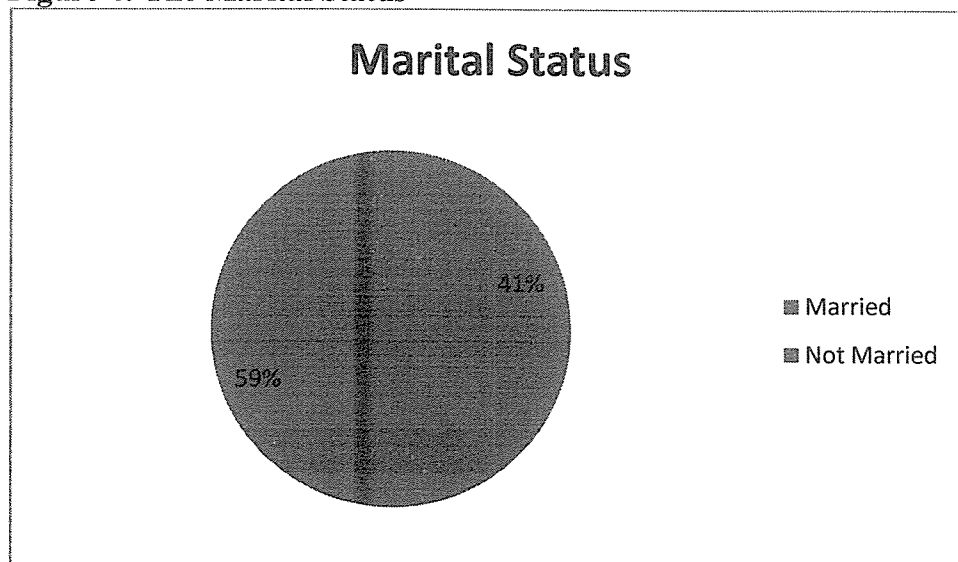
4.1.4 The marital status

Table 4: The marital status

Marital status	Audience population	Percentage (%)
Married	33	40.7
Not married	48	59.2
Total	81	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4: The Marital Status



Source: Primary Data

From the table and figure above, we can see that the non married respondents participated more in the exercise by 59% than their married counterparts who were represented by 40%.

This means that respondents who are not married take more active participation in most of the project in Bugulumbya majorly ranging between 23-27. These are youths that means there is

dependable and active labor force that contributes towards the success of these projects which in turn affects their income levels and this further improves their welfare and standard of living.

4.2 Specific activities in Bugulumbya Sub County that is undertaken collectively by households

The project success depends on how the organization, group or community lay up its programmes in such a way that defines their aim, goal and missions this is so and only possible through a series of activities that such projects offer, respondents interviewed in this study are predominantly agriculturalists since 85% of them recorded agriculture as the major activity, the table below shows the distribution by type of activity

4.2.1 Distribution by the type of project and activity done by the respondents

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Agricultural	43	90	26	79	69	85
Voluntary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economical	3	6	2	6	5	6
Social	2	4	5	15	7	9

85% of the respondents engage in agricultural activities and predominantly in agricultural projects, no members were found to engage in any voluntary project. 6% in projects that offer engage in economic activities and 9% in social activities table above shows that 85% of the respondents are peasants who engage in agriculture this meaning that the people in Bugulumbya sub county are predominantly farmers, 14%) are civil servants who are involved in social activity oriented projects and with 6% business men and women engaging in economic activities specifically self help projects, this may be due to the education levels of the people in the sub county table 4.1 shows that 71% of the respondents only attended primary education with few attending both secondary or tertiary/university education thus engaging in agricultural activities with much ease and also due to the availability of enough land.

4.3 Contribution of collective participation towards the needs and interests of the participatory households

The sole aim of collective participation projects is to fulfill the interests and the demands of the people or their members in order to enable them reach their aspirations and targets in life thus improving their welfare and standard of living, while conducting this study respondents were interviewed to find out how much their demands have been met from the time they joined these projects

Table 5: Level of impact in terms of benefits to the respondents

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Very much	20	42	12	36	32	40
Some how	13	27	13	40	26	32
Partially	10	21	5	15	15	18
Not at all	5	10	3	9	8	10-

Table 6: Level of satisfaction in terms of income of the respondents

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Highly satisfied	9	19	5	15	14	17
Satisfied	26	54	2	6	28	35
Average	12	25	23	70	35	43
Not at all	1	2	3	9	4	5

40%,32% and18% of the respondents agree that they have benefited either very much, some how and partially respectively after they joined the project in terms of welfare income standard of living households with more than 1 person in these projects appeared to have benefited more than those with 1 or even none

Most respondents agreed that they are averagely satisfied with their income representing 43% 35% just satisfied and i7% agreed that they have highly benefited from the projects after the joined this means that at different levels of participation household income changes, men appeared to be much more satisfied than women in that only 6% of the women appeared to have been satisfied compared to the 547% men who are satisfied, A key to the success of this community project has been the participation of community members. Residents participate in various ways. Many participate by taking part in various events organized by the participatory groups,. people choose their frequency of participation, the aim of the projects is not to exploit their members, every one entitled to the project benefits as they are evenly distributed

4.4 Effect of community participation on the social economic dimensions

Income affects all aspects of the income I that if people have a higher income then they are able to save and invest in social and economic amenities such a schools hospital ,businesses and above all access the best health facilities, in this study Incomes of the respondents were considered before and after joining in order to determine the impact of their participation on the social economic dimension

Table 7: Average income per month of the respondents before joining projects

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 100000	31	65	26	79	57	70
100000-200000	13	27	6	18	19	24
200000-400000	3	6	1	3	4	5
400000-600000	1	2	0	0	1	1

600000 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
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More than 65% of the respondents were recorded living under shs 100000 before joining the projects, with 24% between 100000-200000, 8% between 200000-400000 and 5% between 400000-600000 no respondents were above 600000 meaning that most of the respondents were living in poverty before joining the projects, the table above shows that women were affected most being affected by a difference of 14% more than the males that means that the income per household in Bugulumbya sub county was extensively low and this means that welfare per household was low in terms of access to good health, education, shelter thus low standards of living.

Table 8: Income of the respondents before joining the projects

Range	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 100000	5	10	13	39	18	22
100000-200000	11	23	17	52	28	35
200000-400000	24	50	3	9	27	33
400000-600000	5	10	0	0	5	6
600000 and above	3	7	0	0	3	4
Response						
Very high	10	21	3	9	13	16
Average higher	30	62	7	21	37	46
Partially	6	13	20	61	26	32
Not at all	2	4	3	9	5	6

22% of the respondents have a monthly saving below 100000 shs, 35% between 100000-200000, 33% within 200000 and 400000, 6% between 400000-600000 and 4% are able to earn beyond 600000 more respondents have their monthly earning between 100000; 200000 that is 29% and 26% between 200000-400000, this means that there has been a change in the earnings

of the respondents after they joined these projects this is seen by the citizens response 46% of them agree that their saving rate has been averagely higher from the time they joined the projects and since most respondents where heads of house holds this means that there is a direct impact on the social welfare of such household and a great impact on their income levels 32% agree that though not very much but at least partially their savings have changed compare to the 6 % who say not at all this corresponding to the 22% who are still below 100000 and this means that there has been a change in the households income in Bugumbya sub county as a result of the citizens participation in the participatory projects thus improving their standards of living and general social economic welfare

4.5 Positive and negative effects of collective participation on the social economic dimensions of participating households

Positive

Most respondents interviewed recoded that having taken a step into these project there has been a positive change in their way of living as recorded, a change in income has enable them access good medical facilities15%, some have taken their children to good quality schools5%, from the income gained some have been able to put up shelter 43%and others recorded that they have been able to fulfill their nutrition demands due to the income gained10%

They also recorded that the projects have helped their unity and copying ability in solving social problems that affect them and above all strengthened their cultural ties, a number of respondents recorded that ever since they joined these projects their level decision making has improved

More males were interviewed compared to the ladies who agreed that their planning and management skill of the scarce resources has also improved ands since they are the managers of the households this indicates that the social well being of their households as also improved that is a total of 73% of the responses where highly positive though also negatives wee recorded as

Negative

Respondents had a common negative effect which recorded 80% of the responses received, According to the respondent collective participate has also affected the social economic dimensions in that there has been destruction of the environment in that they recorded that swamps have been cleared in forests in order to have extensions of these projects which affects the environment, this means that there is no sustainable use of resources in Bugulumbya sub county which may affect the future continuity of these project thus leading to a decline in their future income if strong measures are not taken

4.6 Factors affecting the incomes of collectively participating households

There are many factors that affect the participating households in Bugulumbya sub county that have got a direct influence on their incomes which in turn affects their social standard of living as shown below

Table 9: Findings on the factors affecting the incomes of the collectively participating households

Factor	Freq	%
Poor yields	10	12
Seasonal changes	7	8
Pests and diseases	36	45
Bureaucracy	2	2
Gender	4	4
Unstable income	5	6
Price fluctuation	15	18
Large family size	3	3
Lack of ready market	2	2

Major problems constraining the incomes of the respondents are shown in Table 10 above, Pests and diseases according to the respondents seem to be the major constraining factor in that 45% of the respondents recorded it as a factor that affects the quality of their products leading to poor

yields thus affecting the price of the products at marketing time in turn this affects their incomes thus low incomes and this further leads to a decline in their social and economic welfare, unforeseen seasonal changes and large family size appeared to have less impact on the respondents level of income while gender disparity where men benefit more compared to women, price fluctuation of the products in market appeared to affect them much, Price fluctuation leads to unstable income which affects the incomes of the respondents, lack of available ready market where the product take along time in market thus affecting their incomes

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations as it is stressed from the research report in regards to effect of collective community participation on household income.

5.1 Conclusion

In the context of the experiences of community participation involvement of the members in project activities through better beginnings leads to improved Futures projects, improved social and economic aspects including the health aspects and well-being which ultimately benefit the whole community. Members in these projects feel valued and feel that they have a voice within their community. There is a perception of being part of a more caring community and members have expressed having gained a better understanding not only of their own individual situation but also that of others in the community. It is an inclusive community which now seeks to understand differences rather than feeling the intimidation and exclusion that often results from living in ignorance amongst these same differences. It is also community participation that has learned to put communities from ignorance by helping them to better understanding themselves, learning to work together in both easier and more difficult times and a community who has its members present and actively involved, findings have shown that collective community participation in Bugulumbya sub county has had an impact on the household income in terms of income earnings and income saved per month, This is so because the data was collected majorly from the heads of households that is representative enough individual households in the community

On average the participatory projects are fairly distributed in the three village of the sub county that is Bugobi Bukose Katanuni and Butwalo thus providing a chance at least for every citizen to access and participate irrespective of the person.

The findings indicate that males appear to be more than the women in terms of participation in each of the projects and that males appear to have benefited more than the women in these

projects in terms of income change benefits and income saved, the number of women still below 100000 is more compared to the males thus there has not been a fair distribution in terms of these benefits between males and females, there has been a significant change in earnings of the respondents compared to their incomes before they joined the projects thus a positive impact on household income has been realized amongst the participating households.

Most of the respondents agree that they have averagely benefited from the projects in the community having collectively participated all the activities the projects offer, the number of those that seem to have benefited compared to the non satisfied seems to be more this meaning that to a certain level their incomes have changed thus their welfare and standard of living

From the findings above it is shown that women appear to be a marginalized section in these projects in terms participation towards decision making policy formulation thus creating male dominated participatory projects with less of the benefits to males, women appear to be less contented and satisfied.

5.2 Recommendation

Due to the increasing growing gap between the males and females in terms of income distribution. Benefits, responsibility and power there is need to embark on promotion of gender equality in order to promote equity and also increase the role played by the females in these projects in order thus combating the problem of male domination and influence at the expense of the females

One of the best ways to structure that partnership is through involving members of the community. While all forms participation plays a significant role in the betterment of the communities, income generating collective activities are perhaps the wisest investment of collective participating in an effort to produce long-lasting household gains.

Since the projects are agricultural based majoring in agricultural activities there is need of government support in terms of providing subsidized implements such as improved seed varieties, providing ,pesticides ,machinery in order to improve the quality of their products and also to combat the problem of pests and diseases.

Un stable prices on the products produced by the projects, since the projects produce agriculture products whose prices keep on fluctuating this in turn affects the incomes of the households thus the government should help in determining a maximum and minimum price for the products in order to stabilize the income of the households.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

(a) Questionnaire

Dear respondent(s) I am a student at Kampala International University pursuing a bachelor degree of in Development Studies. I am conducting a research on the “Effects of Collective Community Participation on Household Income”

I kindly request you to answer this questionnaire with maximum honesty. It is meant for academic purpose and all the information will be held confidential by the researcher.

Please respond to the questionnaires by put tick to yes or no, or give more clarification where necessary

Name of the respondent

County

Sub-county

Parish.....

LC 2

LC 1

Date of Interview.....

Interviewer's name.....

A) Questionnaires to respondents

Pick the most appropriate by putting the symbol

1. AGE

- ii. 18-24 ☐
- iii. 25 - 30 ☐
- iv. 31 - 36 ☐
- v. 37 – 42 ☐
- vi. Above 42 ☐

2. Sex

- i. Male ☐
- ii. Female ☐

3) Marital status

- i. Single ☐
- ii. Married ☐
- iii. Divorced ☐

4) Level of education

- Certificate ☐
- Diploma ☐
- Degree ☐
- Phd ☐
- Masters ☐

SECTION A

Is community participation important to you?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Community participation has been helpful to the needs of the public, as seen in its operation, has it been influential to the public demands?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is there a relationship between Community participation and gains of house hold income?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is there any positive effect of Community participation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is there any negative positive effect of Community participation towards individual income?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is there any consequence of house hold income to the living?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the income obtained beneficial to your living?

Yes ☐ No ☐

How? (explain below.....

.....

SECTION B

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES IN BUGULUMBYA SUB-COUNTY

1) Mention the community participation activities found in the Bugulumbya?

.....

.....

2) Explain the trend to which the activities are being used in the community in Bugulumbya.

.....

.....

3) What are the benefits of these activities carried out to your community?

.....

.....

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCOME

Explain the positive factors that influence the level of individual income.

.....

.....

Explain the factors affecting the incomes of individual and the community at large.

.....

.....

EFFECTS OF COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC DIMENSION

What is collective community participation?

.....

.....

What was your average income per month before you joined that project ?

100000-200000	<input type="text"/>
200000-400000	<input type="text"/>
400000-600000	<input type="text"/>
600000and above	<input type="text"/>

5.What is your saving range income now?

100000-200000	<input type="text"/>
200000-400000	<input type="text"/>
400000-600000	<input type="text"/>
600000and above	<input type="text"/>

What are the benefits of collective community participation to the social economic dimension.

.....

.....

Explain the positive and negative effects of collective community participation on social economic dimensions.

.....

.....

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondent(s) I am a student at Kampala International University pursuing a bachelor degree of in Development Studies. I am conducting a research on the “Effects of Collective Community Participation on Household Income”

I kindly request you to answer this questionnaire with maximum honesty. It is meant for academic purpose and all the information will be held confidential by the researcher.

Please respond to the questionnaires by put tick to yes or no, or give more clarification where necessary

1. Define the term community participation?
2. What are the benefits of collective community participation?
3. How have the individual gained from the community participation?
4. Explain the role played by the collective community participation to the social economic dimension.
5. What are the factors the effects the participating house hold incomes?
6. What are the benefits of these activities carried out to your community

APPENDIX III
PROPOSED BUDGET

Item	Particulars	Quantity	Cost / Unit	Amount
Stationary	Duplicating paper	1 ream	15,000	15,000
	Pens	20	1000	20000
	Notepads	5	1000	5000
Field work and data gathering purposes	Transport			20, 000
	Phone calls	2 credit cards	10,000	30,000
	Data entry assistants	2	20000	40,000
Report writing	Typing and printing	500 @	Approx 60	30,000
		3 copies	3	24,000
	Binding costs			
Miscellaneous				50,000
Total				234,000

APPENDIX IV

TIME FRAME

Year (2014)	Activity
Beginning of May 2014	Proposal Writing and Editing
Mid June2014	Gathering information from respondents
End of June 2014	Analyzing and Compiling Data collected
Beginning of July 2014	Typing and Editing Report
End of August 2014	Submitting of the full report