

**NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GENDER
MAINSTREAMING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION.**

**ACASE STUDY OF KASHENSHERO SUBCOUNTY
IN BUSHENYI DISTRICT**

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DECLARATION

I, declare, that this is my original work; it has not been presented to any other university or institution for an academic award and should never be reproduced without my permission

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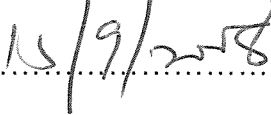

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APPROVAL

This research book is submitted to the faculty of social sciences after being supervised and approved

Supervisor: **Mr. Mulegi Tom**

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DEDICATION

My parents Mr. RUIKE DENIS.....and Mrs. RITAH RUIKE.....

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ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study was to analyse the contribution of Non Governmental Organizations in addressing gender inequality in secondary schools in Bushenyi district.

The specific objectives of the study were; to analyse the forms of gender inequality; causes of gender inequality; and the impact of gender inequality in primary schools and in the community.

The researcher used questionnaires, interviews and observation as the research instruments. The data collection methods comprised both primary and secondary methods.

Majority of the people according to the findings are not aware of gender inequality in primary school education, therefore, female pupils drop out of primary school education.

From the revelations of the study, the researcher recommends that; Parents and primary school teachers should be encouraged to educate girls; and that more relevant courses and practical subjects should be introduced to the curriculum.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Back Ground of the Study

Bushenyi district is one of the rural districts in the Western region of Uganda; this district massively suffered lack of infrastructural set-up including the education sector at all levels. The majority of the people in this area depend on small scale businesses while a few are civil servants. People of this area speak mainly three languages, Runyankore, English and Luganda.

Bushenyi district has over ten functional primary schools which include Bushenyi town school, Bweranyangi primary, Kasozi primary school, St. Kaggwa Primary school, Nganwa Junior primary school, Basajjabalaba primary school while some other primary schools are still in the process of construction. The target is however to have over two primary schools in each sub county.

Furthermore, Bushenyi district has been characterised by a big number of illiterates both female and male in the age group of 15 to 45 years of age. (Women's Health Project New 1995). Mainly due to the poor education policy. The people of this community especially men have gone to school from primary level to secondary school education, while only a few women have gone to school due to the traditional beliefs most of which disfavour the girl child.

"Men own everything because when they were born, they just found it like that"

(TAHEA News letter 1995)

From multiple perspectives female often find themselves in positions subordinate to men. In most societies women are socially, culturally and economically dependant on men.

Also parents of Bushenyi community especially the heads of the families perceive the issue of gender equality in provision of primary school education as a Western imported