

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, IN TINGEY SUBCOUNTY, KAPCHORWA DISTRICT UGANDA

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APPROVAL

DECLARATION

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APPROVAL

This research report is submitted for examination with my approval as a University Supervisor.

SIGN: 

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DATE: 

DECLARATION

This is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in this or any other university no part of this research may be produced without the prior permission of the author or Kampala International University

Signature: M. P. A.

Date: 27/06/2012.

DEDICATION

This work is affectionately dedicated to my beloved parents CHESABIT WILLIAM, BEATRICE CHESABIT my brother`s, Kibet Alfred, Captain Labu Joseph Cherop and my sister Madam Chemtai Judith for their support patience and understanding during this period of study.

ABSRTACT

This research report is about education and poverty alleviating .It was carried out in Tingei sub county Kapchorwa Uganda The objectives of this study are

To indentify the causes of poverty in Tingey Sub county Kapchorwa Uganda

To examine whether education can play role in poverty Alleviation

To determine the repercussions of poverty in Tingey sub-county Kapchorwa Uganda

The study was descriptive it employed qualitative methods since qualitative methods showed the experience necessary in more understanding and all related aspect .The study targeted all the citizens since they were relevant people who could provide the best information needed.

The research finds the cause of the poverty to be lack of education .improper use of resources, corruption and laziness alcohol consumption, Aids, high population and preference of boys to girls.

The research discovered the effects of poverty of the people in the society to be poor standards of living, increase in crime, drug abuse, school dropout, poor health, low level of development, exploitation of the poor and the migration of the people in areas affected.

The solution of poverty according to this research introducing education to all, proper utilization of resources ,doing away with rigid cultures and traditions, promoting gender equality, advocating better farming methods, increase farmers price, coming with anticorruption programmed to fight corruption, encouraging hard work and banning of alcohol, controlling of the population and creating Aids awareness{information}

The research looks at education to be the overall solution to poverty. This is because it is through education that people in various areas can be aware of the causes, effects and the solutions to the problems of poverty and the development of anxiety to alleviate it. Thus through education the problem can be easily curbed education should be design to give the poor the knowledge and skills they need to support themselves after primary education such programme should serve people all ages the government should start offering medical and social benefits to preschool children from low income families.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Overview

This chapter consists the following components; Background of the study, Statement of Problem, Objectives of the study, Significances of the study and Scope of the study. The chapter therefore tries to explain why is to be undertaken

Background of the Study

The study explained how poverty has eaten Nations in Africa because inadequate education It also explains how education brings about development in the society we are living in. According to Ndegwa (1994), for the last two decades, most African states also known as third world countries have been greatly deteriorating in terms of social economic perspectives. Things such as schools, health centers, roads, telecommunication lines, industries and many others are lacking in the countries and these aggravates poverty. In addition majority of these states spend less than a dollar per day c compared to other developed countries /states of West Europe and America, the reason for their development is because of their literate (citrons)and systemized education program characterized by modern technology than the former. Because of poverty, most African countries have low living standards and no access to modern educational facilities like computers. According to world bank statistics by 2000,about 47% of Africa's Population were poor and 31% of sub-Saharan desert African population were absolutely poor than is at or below the level at which decent human existence Is nearly impossible and physical survival is at risk. For sub-Saharan Africa as whole, the population growth rate was 1% higher than that of economic growth during 1980's.In short poverty has been increasing and deepening in Africa. Even more worrying, the outlook is given according to the same statistics. Africa's share of poor

People will rise from 16%in 2000, to 30% in 2020; if there will be pertinent resolution to combat poverty. Therefore its pointed out that the only solution to confront and

alleviating poverty is through developing systems and curriculum in schools and higher educational institutions backed with modern technology, in so doing, all citizens both rural and urban areas will be able to access information easily thus growth and development

Statement of the Problem

The problem of poverty is indeed a challenging many developing countries, this problem can lead to increased crime drug abuse poor standards of living, high level of school dropouts, thus this has led to urgent need for education to intervene in poverty alleviating. Education as unforeseen possibility. It can bring development in undeveloped countries and above all it shows light in darkness. Through giving education to children and training manpower, the problem of poverty can be curbed. However without solving these problems, the development of the country will be standstill and the rate of crime will be high thus poor standards of living of people.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the role of education in alleviating poverty in kapchorwa district.

Specific Objectives:

- i. To identify the causes of poverty in Tingey sub county in kapchorwa district.
- ii. To determine the effects of poverty in Tingey sub county in kapchorwa district.
- iii. To examine whether education plays a role in poverty alleviation.

Research Question

- (i). What are the causes of poverty in Tingey Sub-County in Kapchorwa?
- (ii). What are the effects of poverty in Tingey sub county Kapchorwa?
- (iii). What are the roles of education in poverty alleviation?

Scope of the Study

The study was conducted majorly in rural parts of Tingey sub-county in kapchorwa district. This is because in these rural areas, there were a large percentage of the people leading a poor life due to lack of education. A few villages of Tingey Sub County in kapchorwa district was chosen and statistics carried out. The study concentrated on individuals who are living a poor life because of inadequate education or total lack of education. The study was conducted during the holidays. The subject was concentrated on the role of education in alleviating poverty.

Significances of the Study

The findings assisted the residents of Tingey sub-county in kapchorwa district to realize the cause of poverty, its impacts and how to curb the problems so that they can be aware of it, hence fighting it.

To me the researcher, the findings made me consider education as one of the key figures towards alleviating poverty and also to find ways or possible causes, effects and solutions to poverty eradication in our societies.

To the other researchers, the findings were also to help them provide new knowledge on the existing one so as to make a difference thus giving new gears on tackling poverty.

To the government; the finding was to help the government to adopt the proper educational policy that may results into training job creators rather than job seekers.

To the parents; it was to help the parents to know the consequences of illiteracy in society and its effects hence taking their children to the school to get the knowledge that will help them to know how to fight poverty in the District.

To the teacher's; it was to help the teacher's to improve on the teaching methods which should be both practical's not only theoretical for example in agriculture the teacher taught them how to control soil by showing them practically. To the student's ;my study

was to help the students to know the importance of education in their life, that is to say that it will make them to read harder and work hard .

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Related Literature

Overview

This chapter shows the review of what has been written by other scholars and institutions concerning the role of education for plays in eradicating poverty. Indeed factors to be dealt with are as follows, causes of poverty, effects of poverty and roles of education in poverty alleviating.

Causes of Poverty

One of the causes of poverty is illiteracy. Illiteracy is brought about lack of access to education these results into people not knowing how to read and write hence un able to fit the fast growing advancement. High population also leads to poverty. It leads to unavailability of resources which can accommodate all people in a given geographical area/location .When people become lazy; they reduce the speed and the rate of production thus leading to poverty in their area. In 2005 according to the world bank statistics, Uganda population was 28 million people 51 of the population are female Corruption also leads to poverty this is where by funds and resources circulates in hands of the few people. This result into inequality in standards of living that is the poor remains while the rich remains the richer.HIV aids has made many families poor. The virus disease has weakened and claimed the lives of many, thus in long run leaving the weak people unable to sustain themselves in all spheres of life. According to Obefemi poor farming methods have promoted poverty through production of goods of low quality with low yield which can not satisfy people's needs, others are natural disaster like drought, earthquakes, floods and environmental degradation.

Effects of Poverty

Poverty leads to poor standards of living to the population which does not access adequate resources .The resources they acquire becomes little to even comfort them

Poverty also promotes low level of development. When people do not get the standard required resources they tend to be unproductive thus enhancing low growth and development. People who are poor end up with poor health. Poor health arises from lack of proper feeding and access to the required basic wants and needs. This is because individuals may not be able to get good food or medication hence poor health. The rich people due to their power and influence they exploit the poor people they take the advantage of their inferiority and use them the way they wish for their own gain. People who are poor turn into crime to try to improve their standards of living, they engage in vices such as stealing to get resources that might satisfy their desires. Children from poor families tend to drop out of school. In most cases it's usually intentional. They are forced to drop out of school to acquire wants and needs which can make them improve on their standard of living, others like it leads to bad sanitation, low level of education, easy spread of diseases, unemployment and homelessness.

The Role of Education in Poverty Alleviation

Education is one of the most important instruments to set a fundamental and harmonious development in motion, which is necessary to be able to combat poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and violence. However education alone cannot mass alleviate poverty. The process of reform should be implemented successfully so that beneficiaries can have at their disposal information. Skills, attitude and value by which they can actively participate in directing these process (United Nations Development Report 2000). According to Muscat, Robert.J et al (1994), education in terms of access, sustainability, success and its relevance for personal. Social economic and cultural life is pillar of human development to prevent the gap between the rich and the poor from even growing wider education will have to reach every stratum of population only that there is a quarter chance of increased social equality. In the present, there is globalization where attention is paid to prevent further exclusion of certain groups. Education must be primary focus on those who live in marginal conditions and attempt to incorporate and include them in the national modernizing society. Weinberg (1994), says that training in specific skills must be based on providing insights into the

foundations of science and technology and general natural laws. Training may not be confined to the transfer of knowledge and skills that may soon be over taken by technological progress. It is continuous learning factor for technological development this type of education emphasizes the alternative of teaching and practical work. Investment in education contributes to the accumulation of human capital which is essential for higher incomes and sustains economic growth. For the educational system to truly respond to the needs of poor children and to contribute to wealth creation in the communities and society at large it needs to take the issue of poverty into special consideration in the planning of education service. Essentially it has to stress the preparation of children to achieve at school and empower them by heightening the awareness of their rights and responsibilities, their abilities and enhance their self confidence to enable them improve their rights. The challenge calls for stocktaking of the state of the poor children so that appropriate support can be planned and target to them. Educations systems need to heed the lessons of successful and less successful, initiatives implemented by NGOS, private individuals, religious bodies and governments themselves, and translate these policies in to policies, strategies, specific action that can be taken to scale. The role of Education in poverty alleviating in close co-operate with primary education and adult literacy. The report made by the secretary general of United Nations with the context of decade of eradication of poverty confirms that universal primary education is centered to fight against poverty. Understandably so because of the level of education through which most children pass and within which their achievements should assist them to break the cycle of poverty in fact education is the social institution that reaches the largest segment of the population with the goal of guiding through a systematic learning process. According to Daivann (1999) education plays different role in towards the economy's development thus alleviating poverty. Therefore it does the following; Education raises individual and community welfare people who are well educated had to had better standards of living, better lives than those who are under educated. It increases productivity which is done through skills and better methods of production, that is through science and technology, higher production is realized. For example educated farmers make better farmers because they

are able to adopt modern methods of production. Education also promotes healthy society for example; child health care, reproductive health, nutrition and hygiene are promoted by education. It also lowers the fertility rates. This is because they are able to use family planning methods. In addition also, due to proper nutrition and better health care, people are encouraged to have fewer children as they are sure that their chances of survival are high. Literacy and education are conclusive to better quality life. In Uganda efforts are made to make constitution which provides for the rights of education for every Ugandan, parallel to this efforts are made to enhance primary and secondary education, vocational and tertiary education, as well as finance adult literacy as a means to combat poverty alleviation.

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

Introduction

This study will show the methods that were used in collecting data during the research.

Research Design

The research was descriptive; it employed quantitative methods since quantitative methods shows the experience in a more understanding and analyzing of all related aspects. The study targeted all the citizens since they are the relevant people who are to provide the information needed.

Sample Selection

Four divisions was selected randomly and in each division selected, a maximum of ten people were interviewed to provide the required data.

Instruments

When collecting data, the following methods/tools was employed; observation, interviews and questionnaires. Observation; it is defined as purpose or intentional examination of something particularly gathering data which include. participant observation, non participant and ethnography or is exactly what you see directly Questionnaire's a set of related questions designed to collect information from the respondent which may include, question wording, open and pre-coded questions, its general guide lines to both between the interviewers and the respondent Interviewing; it can be defined as the face to face conversation between an interviewer and the respondent or the purpose of obtaining information. This method will be used because of time management.

Procedure

Permission to conduct the research was obtained from the relevant authorities, which are KIU District officers in charge of the District, Chiefs and some village Elders. Participants in the study will be assured of confidentiality. The purpose of the study shall be explained to the target population.

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics through use of frequencies and percentages to determine the number of sample respondents that were used in the research process and the number that participated positively to the research. It provided easy interpretation of what was found on the field/study. Also information from oral interview will be examined and the most common and applicable factors was considered and recorded

Limitations

The researcher lacked enough time, funds to conduct the study may also be considered which in turn affected the sample size of the study. The researcher also met the problem of some respondents did not participate positively that is to say that others did not answer the questions as required or expected by the researcher. There was also a problem of transport in the time of gathering information in the field. The researcher also faces a problem of language barrier most especially in the village areas.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data presentation and analysis interpretation

Introduction

This chapter presents the causes of poverty in Tingey Sub County in Kapchorwa District. The effects and solutions to poverty analyzed and the role education plays in poverty alleviating interpreted

Poverty in Tingey sub county is primarily rural phenomenon Some division in the District for which urban rural incidence data are available 45% of the total population is classified as poor as which the rural share is 74%. If millennium development goals of having poverty reduced by 2015 are achieved clearly renewed commitment to education is needed, given the predominance of poverty in Kapchorwa land.

Characteristics of Respondents

Most of the respondents encountered were from the rural areas. Most of the were willing to provide the information they had, although others were ignorant but the few intervened had conservative stands since they had not fully been convinced on the importance of the findings.

Gender of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	42	70
Female	18	30
Total	60	100

The respondents were 60 in total whereby 70% were male while 30% were females. These was sample selected in the villages of sub county 42 out of 60 respondents were male and the remaining were females. The male respondents were many because of their availability, literacy and ability to provide information.

Age group of the Respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
19 – 30	34	56.7
31-40	20	33.3
41-50	6	10
Above 50	0	0
Total	60	100

The above table shows that the respondents of this research who actively participated were between 19-30 years actually 56.7% of the total respondents, 31-40 were 33.3% of the total respondents 41-50 age were only 10% while above were none. The targeted age group was between 19-50 years at least each group of age were able to provide information to assist in guidelines to the study case problem.

Causes of Poverty

Putting across the minds /suggestions from the respondents, it's not a big deal to assert that causes of poverty have categories. These are economic factors, social cultural factors, and there are other factors which have their own categories.

The table summarizes the causes of poverty in Kapchorwa District Tingey sub-county as suggested by various respondents

Causes of poverty	Frequency	Percentages
Poor method of farming	4	6.6
Rigid cultures and traditions	5	8.3
Improper use of resources	9	15
Low farmers price	3	5
Lack of market	2	3.3
Corruption	2	3.3
Laziness	6	10
Alcohol brewing and consumption and waragii	5	8.3
Illiteracy	12	20
Aids	3	5
High population	8	13.3
Total	60	100

In the table above 15% of the people agreed that improper use of resource is the cause of poverty, 8.3% suggested culture and traditions, 6.6% agreed with poor methods of farming, 5% supported the low farm price 3.3% suggested lack of markets and the same percentage also agreed with corruption as a cause of poverty. 10% of the

respondents said it is due to laziness, 8.3% were for school. 20% of the respondents were for illiteracy to be the cause of poverty. Another 5% said Aids also causes poverty while another 13.3% supported high population.

Economic Factors

Out of the interviewed and response from questionnaires, 6.6% agreed that poor methods of farming cause poverty. Most farmers used outdated methods of farming that end up not giving them the desire outcome, for example they fail to use preferred seeds or manure when planting. This in greater extent leads to production of low yield crops hence unable to fit in high yield production lineage. 3.3% of the respondents had the view that lack of market for the ready product is another cause of poverty. It's whereby farmers neither get good market nor sell their produce leading to financial and commodity loss.

5% of the total respondents suggested that low farm produce prices bring down all the efforts of farmers to a standstill. The lower the price of farm produce, the higher the loss is incurred. Although the resources to be shared in the designated population are few 15% of the respondents suggested that selfish individuals decide to misappropriate the resources. This follows the few who manage to access the available resources end up crossing the poverty bridge while remaining down in poverty.

Social Cultural Factors

Culture in broad is a streamlined way of life. Some cultures and traditions are considered to be outdated and highly discouraged in the most sophisticated societies of today. Cultures such as, not paying attention to education ignoring technological invention that is to say that the use of the present machineries that speed up the rate of production. 8.3% of the respondents claim that rigid cultures and traditions lower the rate of development hence promotes poverty.

In addition, 8.3% of the respondents have it that alcohol brewing and consumption of waragi leads to poverty. This is whereby the affected population involves in more

drinking and neglecting responsibilities that may reduce poverty in the society. According to the respondents, young and old men are once who indulge in the over consumption of alcohol 1.7%, suggested that the society preferred boys to girls. Boys are highly considered when it comes to open privileges and girls are marginalized which is against the idea of Plato who believes that if human beings are given equal opportunities, they can perform at equal rates regardless of their gender.

Effects of Poverty on the Population of Tingey Sub-county in Kapchorwa District

Poverty is the world's current and greatest threat to peace and stability more than terrorism and other highly publicized. According to 2005, more than eight million people around the world die each year because they are too poor to stay alive. Their blight is hardly articulated because the public hardly comment about it. The poorest of the poor currently stand at about one sixth of humanity.

Profile showing effects of poverty

Effects	Frequency	Percentages
School dropout	14	23.3
Poor standards of living	13	21.7
Increase in crime	6	10
Drug abuse	6	10
Poor health	3	5
Low levels of development	7	11.7
Exploitation of the poor	2	3.3
Migrations	3	5

Total	60	100
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The above shows the effects of poverty

The effects that were given by the respondents were presented by the following percentages, 21.7% of the respondents were poor standards of living, 23.3% agreed with school dropouts to be the effects of poverty, 20% suggested increase in crimes as a result of poverty, and 10% of the respondents supported drug abuse, poor health was suggested by 5% of the respondents. 11.7% suggested low levels of development, 3.3% agreed that it can lead to the exploitation of the poor while another 5 were for migration as a result. The majority of the respondents in the sub county was of school dropout 23.3% followed by the poor living standards and then increase in crime and low level of development. Exploitation of the poor was represented by the smallest percentage of 3.3%

As a result of the poverty in the sub county 23.3% of the total respondents exhibited increase in school dropout as one of the effects. Children from unable families are the most affected. They drop of school in order to enjoy or look for something to sustain their thirsty poverty for example in tinge three villages had the 80% who had dropout of the school. Its therefore evidenced that the respondents suggested that a good number of schools going children dropout of school as a result of ignorance. They underestimate the value of education. 27% of the respondents suggested that the poor standard of living is cause of poverty. When a particular population is poor, then it follows that their standard of living will be pathetic, people in Kapchorwa district have poor standards of living for example they lack good shelters, affording to maintain meals is like mining gold, clothing's to some of them is a myth and they also don't get good health care poor living standards have made these people look like early man. Due to unstable conditions of living 11.7% of the respondents agreed that low level of development was inevitable. This is because these have no option but bear with prevailing circumstances and inquire Gods intervention. Poverty also leads to migration. This is the movement of the people and their belongings from one environmental

destination to another 5% of the respondents had mind that people in the sub county migrate in order to make their future admirable. Therefore they do neighbor districts to look for jobs that can sustain them. Poverty has also increased crime in the sub county. This is because of the anxiousness of the poor to live a good and comfortable life. Poverty leads to idleness and population which is idle can engage into irresponsible behavior. 10% of the respondents agreed that poverty in the sub county leads to drug abuse so as to avoid and run away from realities. Poverty in the sub county has led to exploitation of the poor by the rich but to a smaller extent. The rich take the advantage of the weakness of the poor and use them as they wish for their own gain for example diseases, in the sub county, infectious diseases causes untold suffering and claim hundreds of lives each year. They include malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhea diseases and Bilhazarzia. Malarial alone claims about five hundred (500) lives a year; more include still births and abortion due to the diseases. Poverty also dehumanizes in parable of Lazarus and the rich man, the poor is not better than the dogs with whom he shares crumbs from the rich man`s table.

Table showing the categories of people who are most affected with poverty.

Category	Respondents agreed	Percentages(%)
Men	2	3.3
Women	48	80
Children	10	16.7
Total	60	100

In the table above, it shows that 3.3% of the respondents agreed that men are the most affected people with poverty, 80% agreed that women are the most affected with the poverty while 16.7% agreed that the most affected people are children

This exhibits that the total respondents' in regards to those affected with the poverty in the district. The respondents sample was men, women and children. Their total was 60, whereby 48 were women, 2 were men and 10 were children.

80% of the women agreed that women are the most affected gender with poverty. This is due to men neglecting their responsibilities' leaving women as sole bread winners. 16.7% agreed that children are affected by poverty. This is because their dependent nature that is to say that they are only there to be helped or to be taken care off. 3.3% of the respondent agreed that men are less affected by poverty. This is because they are skilled in running away from realities.

Solutions to Poverty According to the Respondents in Tingey Sub County an Kapchorwa District

Although poverty has claimed to be the root cause of poor living, researchers have come with solutions of alleviating it. The solutions in to poverty are interrelated in that one leads to another. The following therefore are some of the solutions indicated in the table below

Solutions to poverty	Frequency	Percentage
Education	14	23.3
Proper utilization of resources	9	15
Doing away with cultures and tradition	5	8.3
Gender equality	1	1.7
Use of better methods of farming	4	6.6
Increase farmer price	3	5
Development of infrastructure	3	5
Anti corruption programmers'	2	3.3
Hardworking	6	10
Burning of alcohol	3	5
Control of population	8	13.3
Aids awareness (information	3	5

TOTAL	60	100
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The table above shows the solutions to poverty as they were suggested by the respondents, 15% of the respondents agreed with proper utilization of resources to be a solution of poverty, 8.3% also were agreeing with doing away with cultures and traditions, also 6.6% of the respondents agreed with the use of better methods of farming in the area, 5% were for increase in farmer price while the same percentage 5% also with the banning of alcohol and creating aids awareness to the people. Also 5% were for the idea of developing infrastructures in the area, 3.3% were supporting anti corruption population.10% were for hardworking and education supported by 23.3% of the total respondents. 23.3% of the respondents support education to be a primary factor in eliminating poverty.

For the education system to truly respond to the needs of the children and society at large, it needs to take the poverty into special consideration in planning of education services. Essentially it has to stress the preparation of all children to achieve at school, and empower them by heightening the awareness of their rights and responsibilities their abilities and enhance their self confidence to enable them improve their lives (Weinberg 1994).

Education also promotes a healthy society for example; child health care, reproductive health, nutrition and hygiene are promoted by education.

According to Daivan (1999), education raises individuals and the community welfare. People who are well educated have better living standards and live better lives than those who are uneducated. It increases productivity which is done through skills and better methods of productions, that is through science and technology, higher production is realized.

15% of the respondents agreed that if individuals are to utilize resources present, it follows therefore that productive plan will be adhered to hence killing poverty in the

affected region. Weinberg(1994), supporting the view of utilizing resources by saying that its one way of increasing the production rate geared to promote good standards of living due easy accessibility of the required resources for survival.

According to Epinaza et al (2000), if societies can do away with rigid cultures and traditions, poverty can be eliminated .By rigid cultures he means that the people should avoid outdated ways of living and adopt the most sophisticated means of survival. Traditional advancement which does not support the scientific technological progress should be highly discouraged and the best place for them is recycled. Epinaza,s ideas was supported by 8.35 of the total respondents.

According to 13.3% of the respondents if the population increase control is inevitable then there are no doubts that poverty can be tamed. Population increase is brought by poor methods of family planning the more people increase in number the lesser capability in food production. Also when the population is higher than the already available resources, the incapability probability of distributing these resources is very high thus making people dependant eventually giving birth staunch poverty. If population in a given region is of the advocated standards the lesser demands they are vulnerable to. As the saying suggested that hard work pays 10% of the respondents agreed that if people in Tingey sub county will cultivate that spirit of hardworking within themselves then poverty was to get savior. Hardworking sprout as combine forces towards defeating the same enemy which is poverty. Hard work also entails putting much effort in the production levels knowing its long term positive impacts.

According to Dainvan(1999), if better methods of farming are used, the rate of production will increase. Also if the farmer has successfully managed to harvest in larger productive quantities, prices have to be given or set on the farm production. If good prices asset on the good harvest, farmers will gain profits which will increase their production and standard of living. Dainvans idea were seconded by 6.6% of the respondents who were for introduction of better methods of farming and 5%of the respondents suggested increase in farm produce prices.

5% of the respondents agreed that if ban in alcohol consumption is introduced, a good number of affected people would result on doing things which are more constructive such as engaging in day to day to skilled lab our. Over consumption of alcohol distorts an individual's plan thus giving raise to laziness and idleness which are neighbors to poverty. In addition if people will be sensitized on HIV/AIDS pandemic, the risks involved which result into poverty, will be minimized (5% of respondent).

According to Assa Okoth(1997), if corruption can be taken care of in a given region/state, poverty can be decreased to certain percentage because the absence of corruption leads to things/activities being done using the right procedure. For example sharing and distributing of resources embezzling of government funds and also following the right channel to acquire properties. The idea of Okoth was agreed to by 3.35% of the respondents uncouneted.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This research presented the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations. The research dealt with the roles of education in eradicating poverty, causes of poverty, and solutions to poverty. Research questions were formulated at beginning of this study. Those questions were answered, a conclusion given and recommendations stated.

Poverty is an obstacle which has retarded the growth and development of bigger population in East Africa, but since education is one of the serviors in eliminating it, there are no doubts that one day people will forget the existence of poverty. Therefore, a part from education, if people put into consideration all the requirements of killing poverty, then it follows that the whole population will be safe

Summary of Findings.

Although the factors leading to poverty are abundant, education plays a bigger role in alleviating it. In the findings, the causes of poverty have been put into categories that is to say that economic factors, social cultural factors and also other factors have been put into consideration. The effects and solutions of poverty have been summarized as follows.

Causes of Poverty

The causes of poverty are many and complex. Many explanations for causes of poverty have been advanced. They include the following.

Governance, bad governance is unquestionably the most important cause of the socio economic crisis facing Africa. The loss of democracy after independence and the development of autocrats have bad disastrous consequences for Africa economics. Poor autocratic leadership has been a terrible disaster for practically every African country.

Political oppression and the monopolizing old decision by dictators and their associates have caused widespread apathy which has deepened with the deteriorating economic and social conditions. Corruption, theft of national resources by those in authority and gross incompetence has played havoc with African economics, leaving not a single African nation with a sound economy.

Militarization, necessary largely to place or keep illegitimate regimes in power, has been extremely costly for Africa. Huge amounts of money have been squandered on the purchase of arms and on the upkeep of bloated armies. Africa spends more money on the military than on education and health combined. In 1990 military expenditure amounted to 3.8% of GDP, compared to 0.7 in 1960. Millions of Africans have been killed. The only beneficiaries of militarization are the western arms manufacturers and dealers and African ruling elites.

The church also plays an important part in the misrule of Africa. Where she recognizes or not the church is a major political factor in Africa. This is clearly true of countries where Christians form a substantial proportion of the population. While recognizing the enormous contribution that missionaries made to the development of Modern Africans who must also agree with the historian JM Robert when he says, The missionaries, often in spite of themselves, became instruments of the process of domination and subjugation which run through the history of Europe's inter-course with the rest of the globe. In East Africa, missionary activity prepared the ground for colonization and provided the justification and pretext for annexation of countries like Uganda and Malawi. Since independence, the church has contributed substantially to misrule by default, that is, through silence and inaction. Failure to resist evil means acceptance of evil with all the consequences. Uganda and South Africa are examples of the triumph of evil while the church, like the priest and Levite, passed on other side. In Uganda, a few leaders like Archbishop Juma Luvum and Bishop Festo Kivengere did at some point confront Idi Amin and Milton Obote but it was too late, the nation had already been ruined. In South Africa, the silence of most of the church allowed apartheid to take root.

In addition to the sins of a mission, the church in Africa is guilty of sins of commission. Sections of the church have actively supported, and continue to support, thoroughly corrupt and oppressive regimes. In some other African countries, such as Kenya, Ethiopia and Liberia, some clergymen and lay people give action support to clearly corrupt and oppressive rulers in exchange for recognition, material gain or tribal solidarity.

The world economic order, the international economic system contributes enormously to the impoverishment and underdevelopment of Africa. The west tries to play down this factor, but it is reality which must be faced by any serious seeking and lasting solutions to African`s economy and social problems. The international economic system serves to keep north rich and powerful at the expense of the poor less and power less south. The south serves as the sources` of the cheap agricultural and other cheap materials and provides a captive market for the manufactured goods of the north.

Poor management is an endemic disease throughout Africa. It is characteristic of all African institutions from the state, through cooperatives and churches to business undertaking, hospitals and schools. Institutions that have efficiently and productively managed by the foreigners usually decay when they are overtaken by African managers. Ali mazrui described well the reversal of efforts to modernize Africa and

the sad decay of infrastructure all over Africa, poor management is a terrible drag on progress". Moral capital; development ought to be an improvement in the quality of life such that all human beings have their basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, and health education) adequately, their dignity and self-esteem respect, freedom honored, and their potentiality given full scope of realization. Such duty is only possible if it is based on biblical morality which, being God given, his universal application. Moral failure is at the heart of the prevailing socio-economic crisis in Africa. Selfishness on the part of the rich western nations and the rolling Africa elites is largely responsible for the crisis. Tribalism, corruption, dishonest, Laziness and embezzlement of funds are wide spread in African society. They contribute significantly to the social and economic problem facing as and are obstacles to development

Education every one agree that education is fundamental to economic and social development. Most people would agree that wide spread of illiteracy, low educational standards and in appropriate education contribute significantly to Africa`s economy and social underdevelopment. Education must receive top priority in any serious attempts to find long lasting solutions to Africa`s problems. Only education will give the people the understanding, knowledge, skills and confidence necessary for life in the modern world.

Population increase, the main reason for this growth is decline in infant mortality rate. The better survival of the children is attributable to the factor; greater availability of health care for mothers and children, and an increase in the number of women in the primary education which enable them to take care of children. The problem with increase in number of people is that the population is growing faster than the economy. In fact Africa has become progressively poor since the early 1970s as a result she has `become more dependent on food imports and on foreign charity. Hunger has increased dramatically in many parts.

Science and technology; there is perhaps no better indications of Africa`s economic backwardness than the rudimentary state of science and technology on the continent. Nothing shows the terrible vulnerability of Africa`s like our complete dependence on the west for the most basic needs of materials but namely science and technology. Until Africa attain some measure of self reliance in this vital state, her economic and social condition will not improve significantly.

Effects of Poverty

Poverty being a major hindrance to development, it has led to backwardness. Backwardness is the state remaining behind in everything in the sense that the level of development is still buried. Backwardness may be categorized economic, socially,

politically and educationally. Apart from school dropout, poor standards of living, increased crime, drug abuse poor health has also led to the below discussed factors.

It leads to unemployment. This is caused by population increase and rural urban People do migrate to towns with hope of getting employment. They go in large number that arouse into overcrowding in few chance hence others in the long run, don't get employed thus resulting to crime as the only means of survival.

Extreme poverty in the most affected areas result into hunger. Hunger is caused by lack of enough food to feed the targeted population. When there is more hunger in the society death rate also increases.

Solution to the Poverty

Combination of economic growth and decelerating population growth are clear avenues for poverty alleviating. But there are also several sector-specific and program –specific avenues that must be pursued in the interest of alleviating poverty. The suggested sections below cover some of the principal solutions that have to be addressed in this regard.

The government strategy for poverty alleviating should hinge on sound, metronomic policies, promoting an open and private sector-based economy, along with social policies aimed at improving quality and efficiency provision of social service. This approach calls for fastening and a conducive environment for accelerated and sustained economic growth and employment creation through market-based economic and scrotal policies.

The development of micro and small scale enterprises have arranged of characteristics which place them in strategic potion to contribute significantly to the attainment of poverty alleviation. The enterprises normally employ less than five people. They tend to use low cost and labor-intensive technologies provides opening for people who may not be highly educated but have in-born talents, drive and are entrepreneurial in inclination.

There is no need for a lot more trained manpower but for it to be productive it must have cultural environment that requires and thus promotes efficiency and productivity.

The quality of the product of educational institutions must improve greatly. These institutions must not only provide economic training of the highest quality, they must also produce graduates who have character, imagination and initiative. The church can play a crucial role by providing model centers of educational excellence. Such centres may be costly and perhaps the way to establish them is close cooperative among the different denominations and Para church organization.

With population increase problem, there is need to encourage parents to have smaller families in order to educate, clothe, feed and take adequate care of their children. For instance on the control programs in Africa, western nations consider the growing population of Africa, Asia and America are a threat to their affluent lifestyle and to their political and economic interests. Therefore they actively promote population control measure and finance them quite generally.

On the eve of science and technology, people must recognize that they can become self reliant. They must overcome mystique that is often associated with science and technology and beyond Africa's ability. Secondly they must have ability to select adopt and innovative use of imported technology.

Apart from science and technology factors such as doing away with rigid cultures and traditions, killing corruption, avoid careless drinking of alcohol and putting more in education poverty will be alleviated.

Conclusion

As society is affected by poverty in number of ways, for example in adequate food, medical care and education reduces the economical and social contribution of the poor. Person who is ill or poorly educated is less likely to become a productive worker or an active citizen.

Poverty in Kapchorwa District has variety of causes, such as improper use of resources, culture many people lack education of skills needed in the job market.

Poverty stricken people suffer from lack of many things they need. For example they are less likely to receive adequate medical care or to eat the food they need to stay healthy.

The poor have more diseases, become seriously ill and die at young age than the other people. They also stay in substandard houses in socially associated areas where most of their neighbors are poor. So there is need for immediate intervention by both the government and non governmental organization so as to alleviate poverty.

It's true education that the problem of poverty can be solved majorly for example education can help people to utilize resources well. Education which can help them accept to do away with bad cultures and traditions also can help people know how to plan their families hence reducing on the population. Farmers can also get information on how to plan for their farming for quality and quantity products. Thus it's through education that everything can be achieved concerning the problem of poverty. However, education is not away to escape the poverty but away of fighting it

RECOMENDTION

The government should give more funds to the ministry of education so that it can eliminate illiteracy hence eradicating through free secondary education.

Education programs should be designed to give the poor the knowledge and skills they need to support themselves after primary education such programs should serve people of all ages, the government should start offering medical and social benefits to preschool children from low income families.

Scholarships, loans and study programs should be provided to help to many needy students attend colleges.

Education programs should be in such a way that they should produce job creators but not job seekers.

Quality basic education for all is vital to society because it produces people who can contribute to the economic and social development that is required to alleviate poverty.

The three most important goals to pursue are improving the educational attainment of females, increasing primary school enrollment rates especially in rural areas and lowering repetition rates.

The affordability and attractiveness of education need to be increased by improving the quality and increasing the relevance of education, developing primary schools which tend to generate the highest social benefits, increasing women's participation and performance in all levels of education and establishing programs to help poor families to finance their education cost and to increase equity.

It's recommended that resources to primary health care and preventive medicine be increased, the drug procurement and distribution system be reformed, preventive care be given priority in the allocation of public sector resources for health care, and an effective aids program be improved upon sustained

It's imperative that efforts be made to reduce the national population growth rate to a manageable levels. There is need to develop family planning program by launching information, education and communication campaigns targeting social constraints to family planning, reinvigorating family planning service by increasing professionalism of its volunteers, improving management, care and logistic in the public health system. Interventions that accelerate the growth of the agricultural sector are likely to be particularly beneficial to the poor. These interventions should be designed to slow down environmental degradation, increase return to labor and create employment opportunities. Interventions to stimulate equitable growth must address the key constraints faced by poor farmers such as lack of information limited marketing opportunities and insufficient access to inputs.

Public expenditure should focus on increasing opportunities of the poor to improve their income by providing rural infrastructure, roads and markets. The public expenditure program are an essential tool in the country's strategy for growth and poverty alleviating through income re-distribution.

Government must ensure effective implementation of poverty alleviating programs. Therefore the government has committed to allocate these funds, giving priority to conflict affected and poor areas. The way forward is to ensure that an effective mechanism is in place to foster effective implementation of this commitment.

In conclusion with poverty assessment, institutional mechanism for integrating quantitative information data must be established. This is necessary because qualitative information will highlight on the many questions that have been raised on the quantitative analysis

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Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

This research is to enable me to collect data on education and poverty eradication to enables me accomplish my research project on the same. This will be partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Arts with education Degree of Kampala International University. The information you will provide will be kept confidential. Thank you.

Below are questions please answer them

1. Age 10-20 ☐ 21-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 40-50

2. Sex male ☐ female ☐

3. Level of education,

Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Tertiary/College ☐

4. Do you think education plays a role in eradicating poverty?

Yes ☐ No ☐ not sure ☐

5. Do children from poor families access education?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐

10. Do they benefit from education?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐

6. Are there any cases of children from poor families who have benefited from education?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐

12. Causes of Poverty

Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Illiteracy					
Population					
Corruption					
Hiv/aids					
Natural disasters like, drought earthquakes, and floods					

Any other causes of poverty? Specify

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

Effects of poverty

Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Poor standard of living					
It promotes low level of development					
It increases criminal rate					
It leads to school					
Low levels of education					
Unemployment					

Any other effect of poverty you know? Specify

(i).

(ii).

(iii).

APPENDIX: BUDGET PROPOSAL.

Particulars	Quantity	Cost per unit	Total cost
Secretarial service	35	400	14000
Stationary	2	6000	12000
Transport	2 & fro	30000	50000
Printing	105	200	21000
Binding	3	12000	36000
Telephone calls			20000
Internet			10000
Miscellaneous			77000
Grand Total			240000