DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. A CASE OF MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree Award in any other University or learning institution.

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This research project report is being submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family for the sacrifice in terms of resources and time they made for me to complete this project. Their love, care, concern, support, encouragement and enthusiasm inspired me to achieve this goal.

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I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to everyone that has provided me with support. In particularly, I would like to thank: Mr. Johnbosco Kisimbii, who is my academic and project advisor, for his mentorship and guidance through my entire study at University of Nairobi. His expertise in a variety of fields, ability to inspire students to grasp the essential principles by seeing through individual projects, and his constructive insight into the problems has always been a great help.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

WAVES	-	Women against Violence and Exploitation in Society
PWHE	-	Pastoralist Women for Health and Education
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
CDP	-	Community Development Project
ANOVA	-	Analysis of Variance
SCF	-	Socio-Cultural Factors
PF	-	Political Factor
EF	-	Education Factor
MF	-	Media Factor

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate determinants that influence women participation levels in community development projects the case of Kisauni sub-county, Kenya. The specific objectives were to determine the influence of social-cultural factor; political factors; education level factor and media on women participation in community projects. The study was organized into five main chapters. Chapter one covered the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the research, research questions, research hypotheses, significance of the study, assumptions of the study, limitation of the study, delimitation of the study, definition of terms and organization of the study. Chapter two presented the views of what other scholars have advanced about the subject matter of the study. This included the introduction, the theoretical review, discussion of themes (independent variables), conceptual framework of the study and summary of the literature review. Chapter three described the research methodology outlining research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, methods of data collection, validity of the instrument, reliability of instrument, method of data analysis and ethical consideration of the study. A descriptive research design was applied for this study. Primary data was collected by use of questionnaires and statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 24. The study findings concluded that women participation in community projects was positively correlated to socio-cultural factors; that women participation in community projects was positively to education factor; that women participation in community projects was positively to media factor and that women participation in community projects was positively to political factor. The study recommended among others the need for awareness to sensitize women on their valuable contribution to community project development participation. The study suggested the need for more studies to be done in different sub counties and counties of Kenya so as to check on consistency of results.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Women participation in development issue is a worldwide marvel which is being examined and investigated in each nation of the world. In every nation, an evaluation of progress achieved by the female gender in the community development is of great concern (Hart, 2013). Be that as it may, there is as yet lopsidedness amongst ladies and their male partners in the work put on the planet today. According to (Shah, 2016) it is apparent that the progress towards women participation in development has encountered obstacles at the institutional level in all the countries of the world. Among traditional societies of the world, men and women were assigned different roles (Green & Haines, 2015).

In the recent past, the levels of women education has increased drastically in most countries and constitutes approximately 40 percent of workers worldwide (ILO, 2008). Most importantly, it is notable that women's enrollment in higher level education has increased in many countries and they dominate certain economic sectors such as the educational sector and nursing fields. This phenomenon, however, has not been accompanied by equal access to work opportunities at higher levels of organizations or equal access to fair and equitable pay. There is a continuous global trend causing women manager's development to plateaus at middle level management positions (Warburton, 2013). Though the number of women qualified for management jobs continue to increase (1990,s being the period whereby substancial increment whereby a number of post-secondary education was attained by women) significant differences persist in the numbers of men and women who achieve senior management roles worldwide (Gutierrez, Lewis & Minkler, 2012).

In Africa, women lack freedom to make decision and they have no power over their life situations (Fabricius, Koch, Turner & Magome 2013). Inspite of the numerous work, policy makers view women as a source of voluntary work for development ventures and their crucial Socio-Economic contribution goes unappreciated. In community based project, women have remained underated. In many proffesions, the pervasive phenomenon of women going only so far and no further in their careers and professions has come to be known as the glass ceiling (Ghai & Vivian, 2014). This approach posits that women have the capability to take up positions

of power and prestige, but invisible barriers keep them from excelling to the top even in community based organization. The glass ceiling refers to the artificial barriers based on attitudinal or organizational bias that prevent qualified individuals from advancing upwards in their organization into management level positions (World Bank, 2000). That is why it is necessary to explore factors affecting women participation in community development.

Women against Violence and Exploitation in Society (WAVES) is a grassroots women's rights organization founded by the local community women based in Bo District of Sierra Leone, working in rural, marginalized communities supporting women and girl survivors of violence. Supported by Womankind, they promote access to justice for women in three Chiefdoms, reaching ten communities. They have implemented activities related to education and awareness-raising on women's rights, training on gender laws, support (counseling, accompaniment to report) to women and girl survivors of violence, and advocacy for women's rights issues such as forced marriage, women's land rights and domestic violence. They also work with men and male leaders in each community, so that they listen to women's issues and themselves become 'ambassadors' of their cause. Future planned work include livelihoods support activities as WAVES has realized that economic hardship is a key obstacle for women's participation within communities (Womankind Worldwide, 2013).

Women participation in community peace building in Kenya is not different from the global arena. Pastoralist Women for Health and Education (PWHE) a women led community based organization has improved women's affairs in the region by pushing for affirmative action in the selection of officials in peace structures at the County, sub-county and location levels. The organization carry out trainings on HIV/Aids prevention and also outreach programmes advocating for each community member to visit voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers. PWHE also works with religious leaders to preach against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in mosques appreciating the fact that the practice is a religious ritual. In addition PWHE has an Early Childhood Centre that caters for orphans and vulnerable children (Nelson, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most often, women are excluded from participating in community decision making. According to Davis et al (2010) they do not participate in policy formulation and decision making process even in the issues that affect them directly. Many reasons explain this. Cultural rules prohibit

their presence in certain gathering or active participation in some context such as certain kinds of formal meetings or rituals. Some of the women have been conditioned by socio cultural structure not to be heard in public especially in the presence of their husbands even when they have good ideas. According to (Afolabi, 2010), it is surprising to note that the subordination of women knows no boundary or barrier and is not dependent on social, educational or economic status of women in Nigeria. The socio-economic problems propelled different communities in developing countries to engage in strategies which enable them to improve their standards of living and promote their social functioning. Women engage in activities that lead to the process of community development in a bid to address their community problems.Most of them were denied education by their own parents just because they are women. Consequently, some find themselves being refused participation in remunerative employment. Some few women have achieved some form of education. Some dropped out of school before acquiring adequate education which could enable them enter into skilled labour, and consequently improve their socio-economic status. As an attempt to survive in rural areas, women have often engaged in community development projects. Development activities have always existed in most countries with women leading the way. However, since women were never given any recognition for their contribution, it thus appeared as if men were the only ones intf1uential to the process of development.

Women participation in community development has faced myriad problems. Some of them are political, social, cultural, and economic and ethical in nature which if not well handled not only affect their participation in community development but also their socialization process. To address these problems, the government of Kenya has used many strategies, key among them being the training of women in financial management. Nonetheless, this goal appears to be elusive as evidenced by the registered number of women groups. Although these factors could be having a negative influence on women participation in community development, the extent to which gender, level of education and social-culture could be influencing women participation in community development in Kisauni sub-county has not been investigated in Kenya. Several studies have been conducted on factors affecting women participation in community development. For example (Vixathep, 2011) did a study on ladies' cooperation in group advancement extend: the instance of Khmu ladies in Laos. This study indicated that Khmu women experience barriers to participation in project activities. The hindrances incorporate

dialect; education; social standards; medical problems; workload; resettlement; neediness; low confidence; staff and undertaking approach; the town managerial structure; less open doors with advancement activities; and restricted formal access and control over resources. To beat these obstructions and to take part being developed tasks ladies would profit by more prominent help. This investigation was done in India, a different contextual setting from the Kenyan situation therefore the findings may not be applicable in the Kenyan setting. Mbogori (2014) carried out a study on factors influencing the level of women participation, in community development projects in Narok south district, Kenya. The study concluded that socio cultural factors, economic challenges, infrastructure and capacity building a major role on low participation of women in community development projects. The government should partner with other organizations to organize more workshops to sensitize the community on the importance of allowing women to participate on development of the community. The community infrastructure needs a major facelift since the world has changed and old means of transport should be replaced with the fast and modern. The water points should also be constructed within the reach of many residents to avoid scenarios of women walking for almost a day in search of water thus impacting negatively on their participation in community development. It for the reason that the researcher is motivated to investigate the determinants of women support in group improvement extends the case of Kisauni Sub County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate determinants that influence women participation levels in community development projects the case of Kisauni Sub-County, Kenya.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives;

i. To examine the influence of social-cultural practices on women on their participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County
ii. To determine the extent to which political factors affect women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.
iii. To determine the influence of education level has on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.

iv. To assess the influence of media on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.

1.5 Research Question

The study answered the following questions;

i. To what extent do social-cultural practices affect women participation in community development in Kisauni Sub-County?
ii. To what extent do politics affect women participation in community development in Kisauni Sub-County?
iii. To what extent does education level influence women participation in community development in Kisauni Sub-County?
iv. To what extent do media influence the level women participation in community development in Kisauni Sub-County?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The study tested four assumptions at the 95% degree of freedom;

i. H_o: There is no relationship between social-cultural practices and women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.

   H1; There is a relationship between social cultural practices and women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.
ii. H_o: There is no relationship between political factors and women participation in community development of Kisauni Sub-County.

   H1; There is a relationship between political factors and women participation in community development projects in Kisauni sub-county.
iii. H_o: There is no relationship between education level and women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.

   H1; There is a relationship between education level and women participation in community development projects I Kisauni Sub-County.
iv. H_o: There is no relationship media and women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.

   H1; There is a relationship between media and women participation in community development projects in Kisauni sub-county.

1.7 Significance of the study

The result of the study on its completion was expected to contribute in different ways. For example, help the county government to develop appropriate policies regarding matters involving women inclusion in development projects. The results were expected to highlight some of the factors that can be improved on to avoid hindering women participation in community projects and know how to mitigate them. The results sensitize the community on factors hindering women participation in community projects and the importance of their participation. The findings of this study is also projected to be relevant to future researchers and scholars in that it will act as a source empirical literature. The study will also extend the existing literature besides suggesting areas for further research.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study fears that some respondents may not be willing to share information that they deem as confidential and they may be reprimanded by their superior. In response to this, the researcher will carry an introduction letter from the university to assure the respondents the study is for academic purposes.

Some respondents may not fill the research instrument and return it in time, to curb this; the researcher shall get contacts of the respondents and will keep reminding them to fill the research instrument in an effort to increase the response rate.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

This study was delimited to Kisauni Sub County of Mombasa County, Kenya. The researcher was familiar with the study area and hence was able to get locally based assistance. Political and financial exercises are so wide ideas that constitute distinctive exercises. Nonetheless, it is hard to incorporate every one of the factors in the two zones. Accordingly, this investigation was delimited just to ladies' cooperation in initiative, ladies' affiliations and great administration and the advantages they secured because of their support as a component of political movement. Furthermore, ownership of assets, support in different undertakings and miniaturized scale back and benefits acquired because of interest should be considered as a feature of monetary exercises. The challenges women face in managing loan money is also included in this study.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Community: A group of people whose association is defined by a common residential location, shared common interests, or common identify.

Community Development : It is the procedure wherein joint exertion is taken by the group itself with the assistance from government and the private area to enhance social, monetary, social and physical conditions in the group so as to enhance their personal satisfaction. Community development is a conceptual approach to increase the connectedness, active engagement and partnerships among members of the community, community groups and organizations in order to enhance Council's community social, economic and environmental (natural and built) objectives. It is a blend of 'bottom up' action that is driven by community in partnership with 'top down' resourcing, facilitation and coordination by local government.

Culture: Culture is a fuzzy set of basic assumptions and values, orientations to life, beliefs, policies, procedures and behavioral conventions that are shared by a group of people, and that influence (but do not determine) each member's behavior and his/her interpretations of the 'meaning' of other people's behavior.

Politics: Politics, in the broadest sense, is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live.

Education: Is a lifelong process that includes all experiences that the child receives in the school or at home, in the community and society through interactions of various sorts and activities. The broader meaning of education implies the process of development, wherein the individual gradually adapts himself/herself to various ways to his/her physical, social and spiritual environments

Media: Communication channels through which news, entertainment, education, data, or promotional messages are disseminated. Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium such as newspapers, magazines, TV, radio, billboards, direct mail, telephone, fax, and internet. Media is the plural of medium and can take a plural or singular verb, depending on the sense intended.

1.12 Organization of the Study

The proposition is sorted out into three parts. Part one covers the foundation to the review, articulation of the issue, motivation behind the review, goals of the examination, look into inquiries, investigate theories, criticalness of the review, suspicions of the review, restriction of the review, delimitation of the review, meaning of terms and association of the review. Part two displays the perspectives of what different researchers have progressed about the topic of the review. This incorporates the presentation, the hypothetical survey, dialog of topics (free factors), theoretical structure of the review and synopsis of the writing audit. Part three depicts the approach that will be directed in the usage of the exploration destinations. It involves examine configuration, target populace, test size and inspecting system, techniques for information gathering, legitimacy of the instrument, unwavering quality of instrument, strategy for information investigation and moral thought of the review.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the critical review of existing literature done by various scholars with regard to women participation in activities. The chapter also includes theoretical review, conceptual frame work and empirical review relevant to the study.

2.2 Concept of Community Development Projects

The term community has been talked about for a long time by many scholars. For example (Hillery, 1955); (Kaufman, 1959); (Bell and Newby, 1972) and (Wilkinson, 1972) concurred that the three general segments of a community incorporate a mutual region, a neighborhood society, and a procedure of territory arranged aggregate activities. Belfast as a city or community is comprised of inward groups or neighborhoods. Community Development Project (CDP) is "a way to deal with neighborhood advancement that gives control over arranging choices and venture assets to community gatherings (counting nearby governments)" (World Bank, 2003). As indicated by (World Bank, 2015), CDP depend on the rule that group contribution in recognizing needs, settling on choices about ventures, overseeing if speculation assets can deliver preferable improvement results over more incorporated, top-down methodologies just but a few. CDP implant has been advanced in light of the fact that it makes advancement more comprehensive and receptive to the genuine needs of poor people, since it can possibly enable needy individuals, enhance administration, assemble social capital, fortify groups' aggregate activity, and move open spending to speak to the necessities of the prohibited (Mansuri and Rao, 2013); (Casey, Glennerster and Miguel, 2012). Albeit particular CDP destinations may contrast, empowerment is a foundation component of all CDP's. The destinations can incorporate extending access to administrations by fortifying training, well-being, and access to business sectors; open framework ventures; expanding group or individual pay and utilization through micro-finance and expertise improvement; supporting neighborhood administration and pushing the legislature to familialize itself with its residents and remake trust after a time of contention. Regardless of the particular target, however, there is a typical CDP approach, which comprises of engaging communities by ensuring that they have more control over advancement assets and fortifying their capacity to distinguish needs and oversee improvement exercises straightforwardly.

2.3 Women and Participation in Community Projects

Communities are made of various gatherings with various inclinations and objectives, confronting distinctive imperatives and reacting diversely to motivators. In many communities poor women are probably going to be more debilitated than their male counterparts. CDP extends regularly perceive this unequivocally and to build the organization of impaired individuals in these groups, they look to endeavor particular endeavors to reach and enable women. By offering voice to women, CDP gives a chance to women to impact nearby choices so that they all the more nearly mirror their inclinations and their needs, as worried by the current World Bank Group Gender Strategy (World Bank, 2015). CDP's may likewise create aberrant positive effects to the degree that they prevail with regards to diminishing destitution and boosting groups' prosperity. The solid connection between neediness diminish and gender fairness (World Bank, 2011) in this way gives a reason to an extra concentrate on women' empowerment (World Bank 2007). Additionally, in light of the fact that most CDP activities are executed in provincial ranges, they can bring about changes where female gender have a tendency to be at more noteworthy drawback and crevices are more extensive. Putting resources into rustic women was, without a doubt, recognized as one of the need regions for "worldwide activity" in the World Development Report 2012 on Gender Equality (World Bank, 2011).

Notwithstanding when CDP tasks are fruitful in expanding women' investment in venture exercises, they may not prevail with regards to accomplishing maintained and enduring change in nearby basic leadership or on moving social standards. This is on the grounds that CDP activities might not have changing force connections as their fundamental and unequivocal objective, or they may not perceive that the venture could be a chance to do as such. Moreover, enabling groups, particularly generally rejected gatherings, requires some serious energy and can't be proficient just by a venture. Empowering people group toward more noteworthy incorporation may not really change control intermediaries inside the groups (Casey, Glennerster, and Miguel, 2012). At long last, particular CDP meditations might be more fruitful in affecting some particular sorts of empowerment than others. One research think about on Sierra Leone "GoBifo" extend found the appropriation of advantages inside a group to be more impartial for neighborhood framework ventures, while no key change was accomplished at the political or social level (Casey, Glennerster, and Miguel, 2012).

2.4 Influence of Social-cultural practices on women participation in community projects

The author (Randall, 1987) focuses to an inclination of women' enthusiasm to partaking in community issues more than ordinary political organizations. Be that as it may, this inclination of women to take an interest in group legislative issues is likewise socially developed in light of the fact that group governmental issues generally addresses women' prompt concerns (Ibid, 2011). As indicated by (Dale and Newman, 2010), a comparable sentiment is introduced when she discusses women in a group being accused of an urban obligation of partnership that is, giving neighborliness administrations to relatives and neighbors. A family foundation and women' mothering part inside the group are social wonders that reflect and fortify the arrangement of male strength (Chen et al., 2005). In support, (Dale and Newman, 2010), states that family relations are one of the three courses in which predominance over women is verbalized by, for instance, unremunerated work and control of the spouse's work compensation by the husband. Socio-social impacts are exceptionally solid instruments of gathering control. All individuals in a place in light of the fact that the social angle contains standards and qualities, relationship systems and cooperation share this. These standards and qualities albeit humanly outlined catch the mentalities of individuals and turn into the deciding element in the conduct of the general public. To rise above our impediments, we should recognize that our discernment is identified with our area and interests. Culture generally impacts the casing in which we work in, however for advancement to occur; we have to rise above the social boundaries and confinements.

In most African social orders, women are not anticipated that would talk before men, a thing that has kept many women' potential undiscovered or even hidden by any stretch of the imagination. Women are likewise not anticipated that would possess property or even offer in the legacy of their folks. This accordingly confines them from adding to financial exercises that are intended to achieve advancement of the entire society. So if women are to take an interest in CDP's, there is a need to adjust mentalities in a general sense keeping in mind the end goal to change hones in ways that outcome in more prominent value amongst men and women, and also the joining of work and individual life. In their view, (Rao and Kelleher, 2005) say that, "given the stereotypical gender orientation parts, the saints have a tendency to be men, as the authoritative culture they have made has been threatening and uninviting to women. All things considered, women' interests are underrepresented; and consequently, there is no weight or body electorate

for testing existing gender orientation one-sided relations and belief systems". This demonstrates the social impacts are constrained to be figured with if there is to be a leap forward in gender orientation adjusts.

2.5 Influence of Political factors and women participation in community projects

It is imperative to note that simply like (Davis, 2008) who refers to the women's activist hypothesis and different specialists of vote based system, there is an accentuation on the significance of political portrayal, for example, being chosen to parliament or in other administrative bodies. Having ladies delegates in political and other basic leadership establishments that work for the sum total of what natives has been a subject of intrigue and arrangement at the European level for as long as quite a few years. This objective incorporates both the longing for a more attractive portrayal of female in those establishments (Shvedova, 2005) contends that, "The low level of women' portrayal in some European parliaments ought to be viewed as an infringement of women' essential law based right and, all things considered, an infringement of their fundamental human rights" additionally that issues of particular enthusiasm to women make it onto the arrangement plan. Women's activist scholars have utilized a pointedly women's activist basic focal point to investigate talking about gendered governmental issues, the ramifications of adult men's strength in and of the political circle, how (and if) women legislators can and do impact both approach and political procedures and how vote based system could be changed by the more noteworthy contribution of women in both formal and casual governmental issues (Bryson, 2016). The assortment of work has produced an arrangement of hypothetical ideas and definitions and built up a more nuanced examination of the extremely importance of governmental issues, majority rules system, and citizenship. Unraveling gender (science) from gender orientation (social development) and separating between establishments (associations which decide), forms (how choices are made) and strategies (results of basic leadership) empower a straight forward manner to be gone up against where women fit into the bigger socio-political composition and, essentially, uncovers disparities amongst men and women. Recognizing the rationale of legislative issues shows how a nonattendance toward one side, that is, the absence of women at the institutional level (as chose agents) is probably going to have results at the flip side, that will be, that the worries of women nationals were more averse to be reflected in the arrangement motivation.

In any case, contained inside that interest for more women to be chosen as government officials, are two contending and conflicting discerning; from one viewpoint, the "value" contention says that comparable quantities of women and men ought to be chosen delegates on the grounds of reasonableness and proportionality, on the other, that women ought to speak to the interests of other women, that is, the "distinction" contention. As indicated by (Childs, 2008) astutely examines these strains and recognizes women government officials representing women and going about as women, contending that political belief system and in addition gender impacts the degree to which women carry on in either way. These opposing desires have additionally been depicted as contrasts between women' illustrative and substantive political portrayal and also comprise what Pateman (1989) depicted as "Mary Wollstonecraft's issue" which requests both a gender unbiased (the general national) and a gender separated citizenship (the gendered resident).

Philips abridges the key contentions for women' "substantive" and additionally "spellbinding" portrayal as takes after; women legislators go about as good examples for yearning women competitors; parallel portrayal of women and men in parliaments (equality) is an indication of equity; just ladies are situated to speak to women' interests; women' political portrayal revives vote based system; ladies political portrayal is fundamental for ladies to put their trust in political establishments; and the nearness of women agents builds the authenticity of law based foundations (Philips, 1995; Dovi, 2007). For sure, the main 'good example' contention, is upheld in other research recognized in this audit which exhibits more prominent voting pull out and political enthusiasm among young women in ranges where the applicant was female (Briggs, 2008) so that women agents make an 'ethical hover' of female political engagement.

2.6 Influence of Education level and women participation in community projects

As per a report by (Kandiyoti, 2005), the individuals who have information are seen as having the capacity to decide. Be that as it may, confinements on flexibility of development for women constrained the likelihood of building aptitudes and cooperation. It was likewise felt that the effects of education on savagery against women were not clear, and that disgrace is a noteworthy obliging component restricting mindfulness about the event of brutality against women. It was felt that advancement on-screen characters' procedures expected to better target gender orientation education all through the training framework, through long haul extends with a

specific end goal to support better comprehension of gender parts and rights. In provincial ranges, proficiency ought to be organized as a type of empowerment for women' more dynamic support.

Moreover, there is a correlation between women's training, empowerment and inclusion in basic leadership. This means that training improves women's participation both in family and societal undertakings. Additionally, training expands women's perception and attention to circumstances they live, and their intellectual and mental domain of empowerment. This is upheld by a review directed by (Hiwot and Tigist, 2011) which posits that empowerment of the female gender enables them to stand up against societal and political foul play and this inceases more opportunities and growth both economically and politically. There is a huge and favourable connection between women's level of training and level of investment in aquaculture. Their degree of training suggests that the education level of a women can improve with their expanded cooperation in horticultural exercises as a component of training. As agribusiness is a generally productive pay creating action, women taking an interest in it acquire control of the financial and social comes back from it. This makes them end up noticeably confident and upgrades their performance levels inside the family set up and also in the public dormain. Different reviews have implied that the contribution in rural exercises is profoundly affected by provincial women' level of education (Hiwot and Tigist, 2011). Education builds one's comprehension of developments and impacts the procedure of basic leadership. Training and publicity are the most essential components. For example, a review directed to survey the effect of women's training on their investment in credit programs highlighted solid connection between the two factors (Hiwot and Tigist, 2011). Additionally, few reviews have concentrated on the effects of women's degree of training on cooperation in small scale loans. For instance, the reviews led by (Story, 2003 and Mayoux, 2001) presume that women's degree of training influences their cooperation in small scale loan programs. Subsequently, this review looks at the type and degree of changes training could achieve in women's investment in legislative issues and financial undertakings.

While the analyst comprehends that the real part of foundations in a general public is to decrease instability by setting up a steady structure to human association, the training framework in Kenya has not favored the female gender. The structure has a great deal to say in regards to today's unfavourable trend within the framework. Initially, the female gender was instructed on

the most proficient method to deal with their families, as in home science courses and they were constantly associated to be of optional significance to men. Men were taught for employments far from home and were for the most part observed as the providers of the family. This sort of framework then assumed a key part in disposing of women from the monetary exercises of the general public (despite the fact that they assumed a prevailing part in subsistence economies) and made a structure where women were made to be exclusively in charge of regenerative parts. As a rule foundation, with their tenets for accomplishing social or monetary closures, determine how assets are allotted. Errands, duties and esteem are doled out and in addition figuring out who gets what, who does what, and who chooses. In this way men having a superior turn in training command the majority of the social foundations and women much of the time end up plainly aloof beneficiaries of male bullheadedness. Education and preparing ought to outfit learners with abilities that empower them to live and decidedly contribute towards the advancement of their general public and condition. It is in this way expected individuals from the CDP's will have the fundamental instructive standard and abilities to have the capacity to contribute definitively to the life of the CDP.

2.7 Influence of Media and women participation in community development projects

Notable concerns which impact women's governmental goals is the comparable absence of good examples, not just as far as women physical nearness as lawmakers but as far as people in general nearness in media talk. There is presently an extensive collection of work which takes a gander on routes in which gender orientation arches on practices of journalists in connection to the scope of legislative issues and the govrnmental procedure and a large portion of this work is situated around four essential types of examination. One concentration of this assortment of tasks is on race scope, taking a gander at both recurrence and substance by the gender orientation of hopefuls (Bystrom, 2004); a moment center takes a gander at the portrayal of women government officials all the more by and large, frequently in correlation with their male partners and regularly utilizing a coordinated contextual investigation approach (Ross, 2002); a third opinion focuses on political columnists investigating the degree to which a job performed by a woman is considered the best and recognizing any distinctions, practically speaking, which could be credited to the gender of the writer (North, 2009). Fourth portion has concentrated on female gender going after the top most governmental employment, as contender for Prime Minister or running for presidential position or a running mate for the President (Sanchez, 2009; Falk, 2010;

Campus, 2013). By far, most of the investigations which have been focused on the portrayal of female legislators and hopefuls in standard news media have revealed discoveries that are surprisingly comparable after some time and most depict two withstanding inclinations: one is that the females are spoken to in an unexpected way (more contrarily) to the males and on the other hand the females are less noticeable (in connection to their high population) than their male counter parts. Inside these inclinations are a substantial amount of topical discoveries, a large portion of which propose that women's constituent achievement is traded off by a journalistic accentuation on individual and physical attributes (trivialization) as opposed to a rendering of their approach positions. The more extensive issue of what (Tuchman, 2000) depicted as women's "typical destruction" (minimization) in their foundational chip away at women and news, has a present day significance and reverberation while putting focusing on political women's media fortunes. Indeed, even women who vie for and afterward secure the topmost employment are defenseless against the media's customizing tenancy, so that Johanna Siguroardottir's gay activism and Angela Merkel's dressing code are liable to as much media examination and exchange as the way they oversee their separate nations or their position on worldwide psychological warfare. The utilization of particularly gendered dialect to portray female government officials for instance, females are harsh and insane while men are confident and definitive likewise puts them as female to begin with, their gender instead of their calling being their essential determinant. (co-modification).

Confining investigation has been an especially accommodating device in examining news talk for its gendered subtlety, recognizing verifiable and geo-political patterns through an interpretive women's activist structure which tries to comprehend why we get what we get (Norris, 1997). In this manner, the ignorance, minimization and co-modification serve to deliver a political media talk which too much of the time repudiates the power of women as believable political performers and undermines majority rules system by withholding data about them from general society amid race battles. Gender orientation analysts and women's activist researchers have likewise turned out to be keen on news media as an advancement which can possibly separate or straighten social chains of importance (Friedman, 2005) in more broad terms. For instance, Williamson recommends that advanced media have currently tested socio-cultural and political standards in Britain (Williamson, 2009). New media varies from customary "old" media in that its structures of ownership and support are new and specifically question the imposing business

model on mass correspondence controlled by conventional media makers. In a similar view, (Geniets, 2010) posits that new media provides a potential break to old social progressive systems: 'new advancements give singular makers of media substance more flexibility, and engage them to reveal, associate with and uncover backstage behaviour related data about themselves and also others to a broad communications gathering of people. While new media, in general, is recognized as an operator for (by and large positive) social change, its belongings are not gender impartial.

There is a generous writing on the 'advanced separation' which asserts and investigates contrasts in access to new media as far as material access as well as a partition between people's perception and utilization of internet culture and applications. These partitions have been known as the first and second level advanced partitions. The separation in employments of new media is particularly recognized between the youthful and the aged in both male and female gender, (Wei and Hindman, 2011). According to (Warren et al 2011), there is a comparable variation between men and women in terms of access to online services, and the sort of utilization differs. Men will probably take an interest in online group bunches while women are most likely than men to speak with others and extend their informal community. Besides, the creators propose that females who take part in internet system services encounter significant unfavorable input from their male counter parts and this has prompted a reduction in female's investment on such gatherings.

In her investigation of young women' utilization of the web, (Harris, 2008) contends that the negligible demonstration of 'going on the web' enables women to make characters that are an initial move for females to distinguish themselves as a subject. The straightforward capacity to make an open self gives youthful females an ability to play with gender orientation and to oppose womanlike generalizations, (Harris, 2008). This capacity will aid youthful females to fabricate certainty as political performers. Also, (Keller, 2011) contends that websites are especially essential online platforms for youthful females to manufacture political characters and face gender societies. She makes reference to two cases of web journals the 'Seventeen Magazine Project' by an American secondary school understudy, which caricaturizes the 'magnificence and way of life' tips of the high scholar magazine "Seventeen" and 'the Fbomb' blog made by a 16 year old young women 'for adolescent young women who think about their human rights as

female and need to be listened'. Both web journals pulled in expansive universal followings. Similarly as with Harris, Keller recommends these sites are cases of how new media permits already separated or minimized gatherings to test control bases utilizing styles of correspondence that will engage peers. Both online journals have the aim to engage and in addition assemble young women into political activity.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

As indicated by (Gabriel, 2013), a conceptual framework comprises of ideas and, together with their definitions and reference to significant academic writing, existing hypothesis that is utilized for your specific review. The conceptual framework must show a comprehension of speculations and ideas that are important to the point of your examination paper and that identify with the more extensive ranges of information being considered.

2.8.1 Community Development Theory

Community Development Theory is the handiest composition for social laborers in search for lasting change for human kind, groups and social groupings in which they live. It focuses on the centrality of mistreated persons during the time spent conquering remotely forced social issues (Allison Tan, 2009). This hypothesis is group advancement work in light of the fact that by the minor certainty of the definition it represents itself with no issue. The hypothesis could adjust to different controls like Neighborhood Development. While there might be any number of full scale level suppositions with submissions for direct practice, it is my belief that the hypothesis of Community Development is maybe the most down to earth composition for social specialists looking for sustainable change. Social services, at its inception, share a lot in the same way as the principles of Community Development. "Social work is characterized as expert intercession to address circumstances of individual pain and emergency by forming and changing the social condition in which individuals live. Community advancement is characterized as the work of community structures to address social needs and enable gatherings of individuals" (Mendes, 2008). The interesting highlight on the work of group compositions during the time spent, change comes from Community Development Theory underlying foundations in humanism; instead of the brain science based hypotheses of smaller scale level social work rehearse. By the time when these compositions and group set ups are suitably interconnected and engaged, the

part of the social experts in a Community Development system falls squarely on the facilitator side of the master facilitator continuum.

2.8.2 Empowerment Theory

Empowerment Theory alludes to the experience of self-improvement and a change in self-definition that happens accordingly of the advancement of abilities and proficiencies (Staples 1990). Another definition proposes that empowerment is a blend of individual qualities, activity, and characteristic helping frameworks to achieve change (Perkins and Zimmerman, 1995). This hypothesis can be connected to group improvement by engaging the general population inside the group to build up their own particular group. The hypothesis can adjust to different controls like Sociology. Empowerment is to develop that connections singular qualities and skills, common helping frameworks, and proactive practices to social strategy and social change (Rappaport, 1984). Empowerment hypothesis, research, and intercession interface singular prosperity with the bigger social and political condition. Hypothetically, the develop interfaces emotional well-being to common encourage and the battle to make a responsive group. It propels us to think regarding wellbeing versus sickness, skill versus shortages, and quality versus shortcomings. So also empowerment research concentrates on recognizing abilities as opposed to indexing hazard considers and investigating ecological impacts of social problen1s as opposed to bla1ning casualties. Empowerment focused intercessions upgrade health, while they additionally plan to enhance issues, give chances to members to create information and aptitudes, and connect with experts as partners rather than definitive specialists.

Meanings of empowerment proliferate. We didn't ask the creators in this unique issue to hold fast to a specific definition. We did, be that as it may, ask them to deliberately consider their own originations of empowerment and to make their definitions as clear as could reasonably be expected. The different definitions are by and large reliable with empowerment as "a deliberate progressing process focused in the nearby group, including common regard, basic reflection, mindful, and amass investment, through which individuals without an equivalent offer of esteemed assets increase more noteworthy access to and control over those assets" or just a procedure by which individuals pick up control over their lives, vote based interest in the life of their group and a basic comprehension of their condition (Zirnmerman, Israel, Schulz, Checkoway, 1992).

Hypotheses of empowerment incorporate both procedures and results, proposing that activities, exercises, or structures might be engaging, and that the result of such procedures result in a level of being enabled (Swift and Levin, 1987). Both empowerment procedures and results fluctuate in their outward shape in light of the fact that no single standard can completely catch its importance in all unique circumstances or populaces (Rappaport, 1984). A refinement between enabling procedures and results is basic to unmistakably characterize empowerment hypothesis. Engaging procedures for person's n1ight incorporate support in com1nunity associations. At the authoritative level, engaging procedures may incorporate aggregate choice, making and shared administration. Engaging procedures at the group level may incorporate aggregate activity to get to governn1ent and other group assets (e.g., media). Engaged results allude to operationalization of empowerment that enables us to study outcomes of engaging procedures. Enabled results for people incorporate circumstance particular saw control and asset assembly aptitudes. When we are contemplating associations, results may incorporate improvement of hierarchical systems, authoritative development, and approach use. Group level empowerment results may incorporate proof of pluralism, and presence of hierarchical coalitions, and open group assets. Empowerment proposes that investment with others to accomplish objectives, endeavors to access asset, and some basic understandings of the sociopolitical condition are fundamental parts of development. Applying this general system to an authoritative level of examination proposes that empowerment incorporates hierarchical procedures and structures that upgrade part support and enhance objective accomplishment for the association. At the group level, empowerment alludes to aggregate ac-tion to enhance the personal satisfaction in a group and to the associations among group associations. Hierarchical and group empowerment, in any case, is not just an accumulation of enabled people.

2.8.3 Ecological Systems Theory

Ecological Systems Theory is a type of general frameworks hypothesis in which there is concern with the relations among "living elements" and "amongst elements and different parts of their condition." This hypothesis can be connected to group improvement by or through the earth in light of the fact that the engineer needs to look at the earth and its surroundings first keeping in mind the end goal to construct effectively. The hypothesis can adjust alternate controls like Ecological brain science and general frameworks hypothesis. The Ecological Systems Theory posits that we experience distinctive situations all through our life expectancy that may impact

our conduct in fluctuating degrees. These systems incorporate the smaller scale framework, the meso-system, the exo-system, the full scale framework, and the chrono-system. The smaller scale framework's environment is the current state we have in our lives. The family, companions, instructors, neighbors and other persons who have a close contact with an individual are included in the small scale framework. The miniaturized scale framework is the environment in which we have correlated social associations with these social operators. The system indicates that we are not simple beneficiaries of the experiences we have when relating with these persons in the small scale framework environment, however we are building on to the advancement of such situation. The meso-sytem involves the interconnections between the micro-systems in an individual's life. This insinuates that your family experience might be correlated with your school involvement. For instance, if a young person is disregarded by his family members, he may have a low possibility of creating inspirational mentality towards his instructors. Similarly, this young person may feel rejected within the sight of associates and may result to withdrawal from relating to fellow schoolmates. The exo-system is the environment in which there is a connection between the environment where the person does not have any active part, and the environment where the person is effectively taking an interest. Assume that a child is more connected to the male parent more than the female parent, in the event that the male parent changes work station to another location for a while, there might be a discontent between the female parent and the child's social relationship, or alternatively, the situation may bring up a tighter bond between the female parent and the child. The macrosystem environment is the real culture of an individual. The social environment involves the financial status of a person or potential of his family, tribe or race and the environment one is living in. For example, originating from a poor family makes a man work harder consistently. The chrono-system incorporates the effect of changes in the environment in an individual's life expectancy. Similarly, this may include the socio-authentic environment that may impact a man. Consider a situation whereby separation as an essential life move may affect the parent's relationship, as well as their child's behaviour. As highlighted by a lion's share of research, young people are contrarily affected during the primary year after the parents separate. Consequent years brings forth a harmonious and please family to all.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

When selecting the proper conceptual framework for the setting you are working in it is important to assess certain factors, such as, does the content (concepts) of the model match with the mission statement of the setting and is the philosophical background of the model congruent with the setting (Murnaghan, 2010).

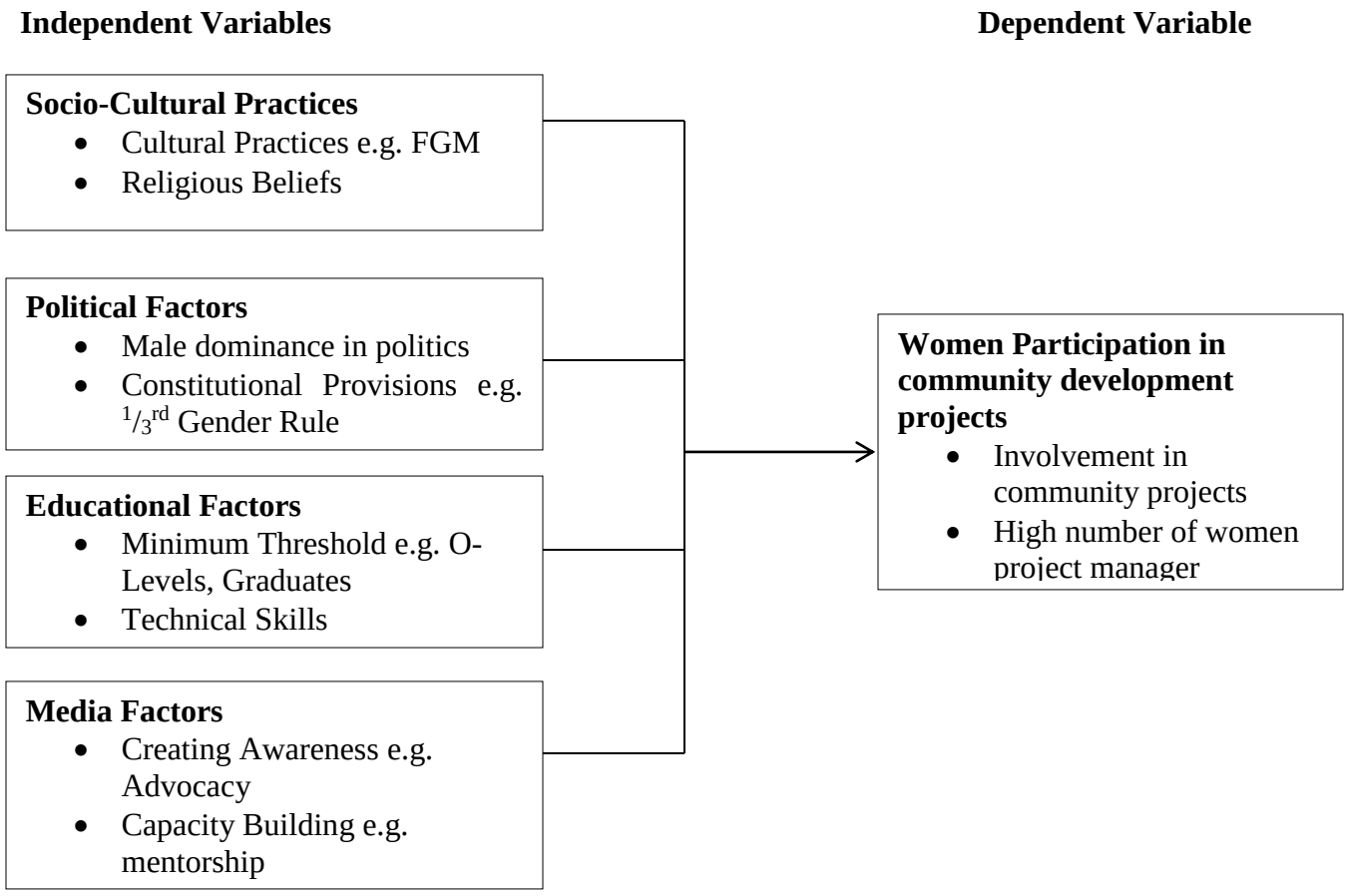

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: (Researcher, 2017)

2.10 Summary of Chapter and Research Gap

This part is identified with the destinations of the review. It is made of hypothetical structure, exact audit and applied system. A survey of observational writing mirrors that women group investment in group activities is much of the time not extremely effective in Kisauni Sub County. This then along these lines, leaves the hole on what could be the impact of group exercises on the projects. There are different reviews led by different specialists on determinants of women group support in group ventures albeit not very many henceforth a crevice that this review expects to investigate.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter described the methodology that was used to carry out the research to provide answers to the research questions. The chapter covered the research design, sampling procedure, data collection methods, validity and reliability of research instruments, methods of data analysis, operational definition of variables and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

Research design constitutes the blue print for the accumulation, estimation and examination of information (Cooper and Schidler, 2006). The study embraced a descriptive study deign for gathering data by either meeting the respondents or regulating surveys to an example of people, (Orodho, 2003) the plan will likewise require the specialist to gather data on the impact of different practices of the legislature and social components of the group which impact early adolescence instruction programs. The research design was received in light of the fact that it depicts the wonders under review and gathers information and sums up the extents of the populace who have those qualities (Robson, 1993). Overview explore configuration is a self-report examine which requires the gathering of quantifiable data from the example. The examination structure includes gathering data from a moderately vast gathering of cases.

3.3 Target Population

A population in research study is a set of people, objects, plants, animals or organizations from which a sample may be obtained; (Shao, 1999). In support of this, (Borg & Gall, 1989) says that target population or universe of a study is defined as all the members of a real or hypothetical set of people event or object to which an investigator wishes to generalize the results of the study. Kisauni constituency has a total population of 6,502. It is sub divided into seven wards namely Mjambere, Junda, Bamburi, Mwakirunge, Mtopanga, Magogoni and Shanzu. This was the target population from which the sample size will be drawn from and be interpreted in the Krejcie and Morgan Table.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure is the process of selecting a specific number of objects to form respondents for study, (Ngulube, 2005). Since it will not be possible to collect data from all the individuals in Kisauni Sub-County, a representative sample will be drawn from which the characteristics of the entire population will be inferred. The sample will be drawn from the each ward in the Sub-County which will be categorized into three homogenous strata.

Stratified random sampling was used. This method involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata which will be formed based on members' shared attributes. A random sample from each stratum is taken in a number proportional to the stratum's size when compared to the population. These subsets of the strata are then pooled to form a random sample. The main advantage with stratified sampling is how it captures key population characteristics in the sample. This method of sampling produces characteristics in the sample that are proportional to the overall population. Stratified sampling works well for populations with a variety of attributes. A sample size corresponding to a population will be obtained from the Krejcie and Morgan's 1970 table and using proportions, the size of the sample for each stratum is obtained to be 384.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The sample size individuals from the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table will be 384 respondents. Three hundred and eighty four respondents will be sampled in the study, with each of the seven strata having sample sizes as indicated in table 3.1;

Table 3.1: Target Population and Sample Size

STRATUM	(N)TARGET POPULATION	(S) SAMPLE SIZE
1. Mjambere Ward	297	15
2. Junda Ward	1,003	58
3. Bamburi Ward	1,033	59
4. Mwakirunge Ward	1,045	62
5. Mtopanga Ward	925	54
6. Magogoni Ward	775	64
7. Shanzu Ward	1424	72
TOTAL	**6,502**	**384**

3.5 Data Collection Methods

Data was collected from the identified respondents using questionnaires that will be distributed by the researcher. For those who can read, they were issued with the questionnaire which the researcher later collected once they were completed. For those who could not read, the researcher made embraced a researcher assisted questionnaire collection mode where the researcher had to ask respondents formulated questions in the questionnaire in the order in which they are listed and record the replies in the spaces meant for the same.

The questionnaire utilized two main sections; Section A of the questionnaire had questions on the demographic characteristics of respondents; section B had questions on determinants of women participation in community development projects. The structured sections of the questionnaire were developed as a closed ended thereby providing a five-point Likert scale rating where 1 implied that the researcher strongly agreed to the statement; 2 implied that the researcher partially agreed to the statement; 3 implied that the researcher was moderate to the statement; 4 implied that the researcher partially disagreed to the statement while 5 implied that the researcher strongly disagreed to the statement.

3.5.1 Piloting of Research Instruments

Initial testing of the instrument will be done with respondents from the target population in Kisauni Sub County to ensure that they understand the questions. The subjects of the pretest will been required to give suggestions concerning the educations, clarity of the questions, and sensitivity of the questions and flow of the questionnaire. The pilot testing will be done with 40 respondents who constitute 10% of the sample size which is within the range of 10% to 20 % of the sample size as recommended by Baker (2004). The forty respondents will not be included in the final survey. After the filled pilot questionnaires have been collected, the questionnaire will be reviewed to find out the comprehension and suitability of the wordings used the sequencing of the questions and the time taken to complete each questionnaire. The study of the completed pilot questionnaires will give an indication of the reliability of the instrument through the responses received on how the County development funded projects influence uplifting of the welfare of local community.

3.5.2 Validity

On their part Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) say that validity is the accuracy and the meaningfulness of inferences based on research result. To test the validity of the instruments to be used for data collection, the researcher will carry out a pilot study in order to assess the clarity of their instruments items. Borg and Gall, (1986) suggests that questions which fail to measure the variables will be modified while some might be discarded. Ensuring that the questions are easily comprehensible, clear, use simple words familiar to all the respondents and that they convey only one thought at a time will contribute to instrument validity (Kothari, 2004).

3.5.3 Reliability

According to Carmines et al, (1985) reliability is the extent to which an experiment, test or any measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials. Sharma and Drawney, (1989) observes that for a research data to be reliable it must have the ability to consistently yield the same results when repeated measurements are taken under the same conditions. To test the reliability of the instruments to be administered to the respondents, the researcher intends to use a test-retest method. This will involve administering the same instruments twice to the same group of subjects. There will be a lapse of time between the first and the second test.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher sought consent with an official letter from the school to conduct the research. After consent is given to collect data, the researcher will proceed to distribute the questionnaires to the respondents who will be able read in English. The purpose of the survey will be explained to each of the respondents and their consent obtained before data is collected.

3.7 Data Analysis

Analysis of data was based on research questions. ANOVA was used to get comparison between the means Kisauni women (with varied educational backgrounds, such as, illiterate, reading and writing, primary school completes and secondary school completes) participation in political and economic activities and the benefits accrued as a consequence of their participation. The outcome of the interview was used to substantiate the results of the questionnaire..

Kothari and Gang, (2014) argues that data collected has to be processed, analyzed and presented in accordance with the outlines laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research

plan. Data analysis involves the transformation of data into meaningful information for decision making. It involves editing, error correction, rectification of omission and finally putting together or consolidating information gathered. Raw data obtained from the questionnaires was analyzed qualitatively using descriptive statistics which involved means, frequencies and percentages in line with the study objectives. The quantitative data that was collected using the closed ended items of the questionnaire was assigned using ordinal values and was presented. Descriptive and inferential statistics will be done using SPSS version 24 and specifically multiple regression model will be applied. Gast & Ledford, (2014) argue that regression is the working out of a statistical relationship between one or more variables. The researcher used multiple regression analysis to show the effect and influence of the independent variables on the dependent variables.

The relationship was as follows;

$$\mathbf{Y=B_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4\varepsilon}$$

Y = Represented the dependent variable, Women Participation in Community Development (WPCD) projects

$\mathbf{B_0}$= Constant

$\boldsymbol{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4}$ = Partial regression coefficient

$\mathbf{X_1}$ = Socio-Cultural Factors (SCF)

$\mathbf{X_2}$= Political Factor (PF)

$\mathbf{X_3}$= Education Factor (EF)

$\mathbf{X_4}$= Media Factor (MF)

$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ = Standard Error

β_1 – the contribution of Socio-Cultural Factor variable to Women Community Development project participation

β_2 – the contribution of Political Factor variable to Women Community Development project participation

β_3 – the contribution of Education Factor variable to Women Community Development project participation

β_4 – the contribution of Media Factor variable to Women Community Development project participation

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Trochim (2002) pointed out the key ethical issues to be considered in a research. These include: getting participants informed consents, voluntary participation and confidentiality. Informed consent will be obtained from the respondents before data collection is done, and only those that will agree to participate will be engaged in the survey. The researcher will also write a transmittal letter informing the respondents that the research is purely for academic purposes and assuring them of confidentiality of their identities

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.2: Operationalization of variables

Objective	Variables	Specific Indicators	Data Collection Method	Type of analysis	UOM
To examine the influence of social-cultural practices on women on their participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County	Independent	✓ Separation of type of work ✓ Religion Effect	Questionnaire	SPSS	Ordinal
To determine the extent to which political factors affect women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County	Independent	✓ Male dominance in politics ✓ Fewer women elected	Questionnaire	SPSS	Ordinal
To determine the influence of education level has on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County	Independent	✓ Poor legislation ✓ High number of girl dropouts	Questionnaire	SPSS	Ordinal
To assess the influence of media on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County.	Independent	✓ Poor awareness ✓ Women with good performanc e not highlighted by media	Questionnaire	SPSS	Ordinal

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings and their interpretation as they were given by the respondent through their response in the questionnaire. This section undertakes the analysis of data collected through questionnaires in the field, in descriptive form for analysis and interpretation using tables mean distribution, standard deviation and correlation analysis.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher after collecting all filled questionnaires received a response rate of 92.93% out of 100%. This amounted to a frequency of 353 respondents therefore implying that 31 non respondents as depicted in table 4.2 below representing 8.07% of the target population.

Table 4.3: Response Rate

	Frequency	**Percentage**
Respondents	353	92.93
Non Respondent	31	8.07
Total	**384**	**100.00**

4.3 Gender

Table 4.3 represented the gender status of various respondents. The highest were of the title male with 55.52% while female had 44.48% representation.

Table 4.4: Gender

Gender	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	196	55.52
Female	157	44.48
Total	**353**	**100.00**

4.4 Age Bracket

The age bracket of respondents was as follows; those between 31- 40 years had 30.3%; those between 41 - 50 years had 24.2%; those between 21- 30 years had 21.2%; those of age below 20 years and over 51 years had 12.1% respectively.

Table 4.5: Age Bracket

	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20 Years	12.1	12.1
21- 30 Years	21.2	33.3
31- 40 Years	30.3	63.6
41 - 50 Years	24.2	87.9
Over 51 Years	12.1	100.0
Total	100.0	

4.5 Socio-Cultural Factors

Table 4.6: Socio-Cultural Factors

Socio-Cultural Factors (SCF)	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Women carry a disproportionate share of domestic work, despite high numbers of women in paid employment hence hinders majority from community development project participation	1.85	.145	.834
Some cultural practices like FGM are in themselves hindrance to development	1.82	.177	1.014
Incorporating issues such as tradition, race, ethnicity, gender sensitization, urban and rural contexts in the programmes leads to a community development project participation	1.64	.105	.603
Women are not expected to speak before men, a thing that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all hence hinders majority from community development project participation	1.61	.115	.659
Low socio economic status of women, compared to men means women have fewer power and material resources to support her move into community development project participation	1.42	.087	.502
Some religious beliefs hinder women from making great developmental contribution to the society	1.27	.079	.452

Some religious beliefs hinder women from making great developmental contribution to the society with a mean average of 1.27 while the standard deviation of 0.452; low socio economic status of women, compared to men means women have fewer power and material resources to support their move into community development project participation with a mean average 1.42 of while the standard deviation of 0.502; women are not expected to speak before men, a thing that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all hence hinders majority from community development project participation with a mean average of 1.61 while the standard deviation of 0.659; incorporating issues such as tradition, race, ethnicity, gender sensitization, urban and rural contexts in the programmes leads to a community development project participation with a mean average of 1.64 while the standard deviation of 0.603; some cultural practices like FGM are in themselves hindrance to development with a mean average 1.82 of while the standard deviation of 1.0145; women carry a disproportionate share of domestic work, despite high numbers of women in paid employment hence hinders majority from community development project participation with a mean average 1.85 of while the standard deviation of 0.834.

4.6 Political Factor

Table 4.7: Political Factor

Political Factor (PF)	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Politics helps women to be able to acquire power for boycotts and securing access to information even that related to community development project implementation	2.48	.227	1.302
Politics helps women to lobby for "counter structural adjustment policies;" organizing pressure groups which lead to better policies and development	1.73	.117	.674
Male tend to dominate politics in many countries and women's roles are culturally viewed as being in the home rather than in politics. These impacts on women's confidence to engage in politics, attitudinal prejudice against women and women's lack of trust and confidence in politics	1.58	.123	.708
Political life is organized by male norms, values and lifestyles and working patters which hinders women in community development	1.33	.083	.479
Politics helps in lobbying for gender equity and affirmative action legislation hence women can participate in development	1.30	.102	.585
Politics helps in raising gender issues within the national policy arena which includes women in community development project implementation involvement e.g. the one third gender rule in Kenya	1.30	.081	.467

Politics helps in raising gender issues within the national policy arena which includes women in community development project implementation involvement e.g. the one third gender rule in kenya with a mean average 1.30 of while the standard deviation of 0.467; politics helps in lobbying for gender equity and affirmative action legislation hence women can participate in development with a mean average 1.30 of while the standard deviation of 0.585; political life is organized by male norms, values and lifestyles and working patters which hinders women in community development with a mean average 1.33 of while the standard deviation of 0.479; male tend to dominate politics in many countries and women's roles are culturally viewed as being in the home rather than in politics. these impacts on women's confidence to engage in

politics, attitudinal prejudice against women and women's lack of trust and confidence in politics with a mean average 1.58 of while the standard deviation of 0.708; politics helps women to lobby for "counter structural adjustment policies;" organizing pressure groups which lead to better policies and development with a mean average 1.73 of while the standard deviation of 0.674; politics helps women to be able to acquire power for boycotts and securing access to information even that related to community development project implementation with a mean average 2.48 of while the standard deviation of 1.302.

4.7 Education Factor

Table 4.8: Education Factor

Education Factor (EF)	**Mean**		**Std. Deviation**
	Statistic	**Std. Error**	**Statistic**
Implementing special programmes for women in the field of Adult Education helps them contribute to development programs	2.55	.214	1.227
Most women have not attained minimum educational threshold to enable them take positions to contribute in community development	2.03	.166	.951
Most women lack technical skills necessary to contribute in community development	1.79	.161	.927
Education helps women to reorienting and reeducating policy makers hence lead to community development	1.48	.108	.619
Securing equal opportunities for girls in education enhances an environment for them to contribute in development in future	1.21	.072	.415

Securing equal opportunities for girls in education enhances an environment for them to contribute in development in future with a mean average 1.21 of while the standard deviation of 0.415; education helps women to reorienting and reeducating policy makers hence lead to community development with a mean average 1.48 of while the standard deviation of 0.619; most women lack technical skills necessary to contribute in community development with a

mean average 1.79 of while the standard deviation of 0.927; most women have not attained minimum educational threshold to enable them take positions to contribute in community development with a mean average 2.03 of while the standard deviation of 0.951; implementing special programmes for women in the field of adult education helps them contribute to development programs with a mean average 2.55 of while the standard deviation of 1.227.

4.8 Media Factor

Table 4.9: Media Factor

Media Factor (MF)	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Media helps in creating a social climate friendly to women's issues related to development	2.09	.244	1.400
Women politicians are covered less by the mass media than their male counterparts and events and issues of importance to women are not covered as much as other issues. This reduces women's interest in politics hence affecting women contribution towards community development	1.97	.236	1.357
Mass media reinforces gender cultural stereotypes about the role of women which prevent women from engaging in politics	1.73	.164	.944
Media helps women in disseminating information about conferences that will take place in the coming years where women can attend and contribute to community development	1.67	.172	.990
Women can through mass media organize campaigns to raise awareness on their role to development	1.48	.108	.619

Women can through mass media organize campaigns to raise awareness on their role to development with a mean average 1.48 of while the standard deviation of 0.619; media helps women in disseminating information about conferences that will take place in the coming years where women can attend and contribute to community development with a mean average 1.67 of

while the standard deviation of 0.990; mass media reinforces gender cultural stereotypes about the role of women which prevent women from engaging in politics with a mean average 1.73 of while the standard deviation of 0.944; women politicians are covered less by the mass media than their male counterparts and events and issues of importance to women are not covered as much as other issues. this reduces women's interest in politics hence affecting women contribution towards community development with a mean average 1.97 of while the standard deviation of 1.357; media helps in creating a social climate friendly to women's issues related to development with a mean average 2.09 of while the standard deviation of 1.400.

4.9 Correlation and Regression Analysis

This study sought to test the following research hypothesis; that there was no relationship between social-cultural practices and women participation in community projects of Kisauni sub-county; that there was no relationship between political factors and women participation in community development of Kisauni sub-county; that there was no relationship between education level and women participation in community projects of Kisauni sub-county and that there was no relationship between media and women participation in community projects of Kisauni sub-county. For purposes of fitting the correlation and regression analysis, the study denoted women participation in community development as WPCD; socio-cultural factors as SCF; political factor as PF; education factor as EF while media factor was denoted as MF.

Table 4.10: Correlation

		WPCD	SCF	PF	EF	MF
WPCD	Pearson Correlation	1	.516**	.267	.373*	.456**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002	.134	.033	.008
SCF	Pearson Correlation	.516**	1	.516**	.722**	.883**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002		.002	.000	.000
PF	Pearson Correlation	.267	.516**	1	.715**	.585**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.134	.002		.000	.000
EF	Pearson Correlation	.373*	.722**	.715**	1	.818**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033	.000	.000		.000
MF	Pearson Correlation	.456**	.883**	.585**	.818**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008	.000	.000	.000	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the correlation analysis table 4.10 above it was deduced that women participation in community projects was positively correlated to socio-cultural factors having a correlation value of 0.516. The effect of the socio-cultural factors on welfare of the women participation in community projects was found to be significant since the calculated significant value of 0.002 was greater than the confidence level of 0.01. The correlation table indicated that political factors and welfare of the women participation in community projects were positively correlated with a correlation value of 0.267. The significant value was found to be significant since the significant value 0.134 was greater than the significance level value of 0.01. The study revealed that education factor was positively correlated to women participation in community projects with a correlation value of 0.373. The impact of education factor on women participation in community projects was found to be significant since the calculated significant value 0.033 was greater than the confidence level test value of 0.01. The study also noted that media factor was positively correlated to welfare of the women participation in community projects with a correlation value of 0.456. The impact of media factor on women participation in community projects was found to be significant since the calculated significant value 0.008 was greater than the confidence level test value of 0.01.

Table 4.11: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig.**
1	(Constant)	1.111	.248		4.472	.000
	SCF	.444	.297	.516	1.497	.146
	PF	1.504	.257	.000	.000	1.000
	EF	1.028	.304	.000	.000	1.000
	MF	2.423	.364	.000	.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: WPCD

The regression model formulated was;

WPCD= 1.111+0.444SCF+1.504PF+1.028EF+2.423MF+0.398

From the equation, the study found out that socio-cultural factor; political factor; education factor and media factor when held to a constant zero then would women participation in community projects be 1.111. Likewise a unit increase in socio-cultural factor would lead to an increase in women participation in community projects by a factor of 0.444. A unit increase in political factor would lead to an increase in women participation in community projects by a factor of 1.504. A unit increase in education factor would lead to an increase in women participation in community projects by a factor of 1.028. A unit increase in media factor would lead to an increase in women participation in community projects by a factor of 2.423.

R^2 was 0.267 which meant that there was 26.7% variation in women participation in community projects due to changes in socio-cultural factor; political factor; education factor and media factors. The correlation coefficient indicated the strength of relationship between the variable. The study found that the correlation coefficient was 0.516 thus there was positive relationship between the variables hence the alternative hypothesis was rejected.

Table 4.12: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.516[a]	.267	.162	.398

a. Predictors: (Constant), MF, PF, EF, SCF

Table 4.13: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.616	4	.404	2.545	.062[a]
	Residual	4.444	28	.159		
	Total	6.061	32			

a. Predictors: (Constant), MF, PF, EF, SCF

b. Dependent Variable: WCD

After regressing a significant value of 0.062 was obtained which is more than 0.01. We therefore conclude that at 99% confidence level, thus we accept the alternative hypothesis that there was a significant relationship between socio-cultural factors and women participation in community projects; political factor and women participation in community projects; education factor and women participation in community projects and finally if there was significant relationship between the media factor and women participation in community projects.

CHAPTER FIVE
MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter presented the summary of general study findings, major conclusions were also made in relation to different scholarly literature review. Personal recommendations and suggestions for future studies were also made.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

The study had four main objectives. To examine the influence of social-cultural practices on women on their participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County, to determine the extent to which political factors affect women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County, to determine the influence of education level has on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County and to assess the influence of media on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County. The study found out that some religious beliefs hinder women from making great developmental contribution to the society; that women are not expected to speak before men, a thing that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all hence hinders majority from community development project participation. The study also found that incorporating issues such as tradition, race, ethnicity, gender sensitization, urban and rural contexts in the programmes leads to a community development project participation. The study noted that politics helps in raising gender issues within the national policy arena which includes women in community development project implementation involvement through lobbying for gender equity and affirmative action legislation hence women can participate in development with a mean average

The study noted that at the point where opportunities equal for girls in education enhances an environment for them to contribute in development in future. The study found that mass media reinforces gender cultural stereotypes about the role of women which prevent women from engaging in politics hence affecting women contribution towards community development. A correlation analysis that was done resulted to a conclusion that women participation in community projects was positively correlated to socio-cultural factors; education factor; media factor and political factor. The study noted that there was a 26.7% variation in women

participation in community projects due to changes in socio-cultural factor; political factor; education factor and media factors. The correlation coefficient indicated the strength of relationship between the variable. The study found that the correlation coefficient was 0.516 thus there was positive relationship between the variables hence the alternative hypothesis was rejected.

5.3 Discussions of Findings

The study had four main objectives. To examine the influence of social-cultural practices on women on their participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County, to determine the extent to which political factors affect women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County, to determine the influence of education level has on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County and to assess the influence of media on women participation in community projects of Kisauni Sub-County. The study found out that some religious beliefs hinder women from making great developmental contribution to the society; that women are not expected to speak before men, a thing that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all hence hinders majority from community development project participation, a finding supported by Rao and Kelleher, (2005). The study also found that incorporating issues such as tradition, race, ethnicity, gender sensitization, urban and rural contexts in the programmes leads to a community development project participation. Dovi, (2007) The study noted that politics helps in raising gender issues within the national policy arena which includes women in community development project implementation involvement through lobbying for gender equity and affirmative action legislation hence women can participate in development with a mean average

Hiwot and Tigist, (2011) state that training gives women a voice against social and political foul play, and that they will have more opportunity when they have more education and learning. This study noted that at the point where opportunities equal for girls in education enhances an environment for them to contribute in development in future. The study found that mass media reinforces gender cultural stereotypes about the role of women which prevent women from engaging in politics hence affecting women contribution towards community development. Gender orientation analysts and women's activist researchers have likewise turned out to be keen on new media as an advancement which can possibly separate or straighten social chains of importance (Friedman, 2005).

5.4 Conclusions

The study concluded by carrying out a correlation analysis that women participation in community projects was positively correlated to socio-cultural factors; that women participation in community projects was positively to education factor; that women participation in community projects was positively to media factor and that women participation in community projects was positively to political factor. The study also concluded that there was a 26.7% variation in women participation in community projects due to changes in socio-cultural factor; political factor; education factor and media factors. The study also concluded that there was positive relationship between the dependent and independent variables having resulted to a positive correlation coefficient value.

5.5 Recommendations

The researcher recommendations that arose from findings of this study include among others the following; that there is need for a lot of awareness to be done to sensitize women on their valuable contribution to community project development participation. Therefore the study recommends that the county government gives an equal ear to both women and men in terms education, political space. The study also recommends that media should be able to authoritatively highlight the plight of women who try to get involved in community development as this acts as a morale tool to these women. The study also recommends that the society should abolish some beliefs that hinder women from participating in community development and embrace different capacities bestowed on different people in the community.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Studies

The study population involved respondents from Kisauni Sub County only. The researcher therefore recommends more studies in different sub counties and counties of Kenya to be carried out to so as to get a wider comparison and checking for consistency of results. The study can also be broken down as per individual objectives and individual studies carried out.

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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

To whom it may concern,

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: ACADEMIC RESEARCH

The above subject refers.

I am a Master of Arts student in Project Planning Management pursuing in the school of continuing distance learning, Mombasa campus.

It is a requirement to write a research project report as a partial fulfillment of the course. I am carrying out a study to ***investigate determinants that influence women participation levels in community development projects in Kisauni, Sub County.***

This is therefore to seek permission to collect data to facilitate the same. Information provided will be purely for academic purposes and will be treated in confidence.

Your assistance and co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

ANGELINE M. NDAMBIRI
REGISTRATION NO. L50/85430/2016

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Please provide your reply by filling or ticking (✓) where necessary. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion.

1. Kindly state your gender status

i.	Male	
ii.	Female	

2. Kindly state your age bracket

i.	Less than 20 Years	
ii.	21- 30 Years	
iii.	31- 40 Years	
iv.	41 - 50 Years	
v.	Over 51 Years	

SECTION B: WOMEN PARTICIPATION DETERMINANTS IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Please rate by ticking (✓) the level of agreement that socio-cultural factors (SCF) influences the level of women participation in community development projects. Where 1 - Strongly Agree; 2 - Agree; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Disagree; 5 - Strongly Disagree. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS (SCF)		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
i.	Women carry a disproportionate share of domestic work, despite high numbers of women in paid employment hence hinders majority from community development project participation					
ii.	Women are not expected to speak before men, a thing that has kept many women's potential untapped or even unrealized at all hence hinders majority from community development project participation					
iii.	Incorporating issues such as tradition, race, ethnicity, gender sensitization, urban and rural contexts in the programmes leads to a community					

	development project participation					
iv.	Low socio economic status of women, compared to men means women have fewer power and material resources to support her move into community development project participation					
v.	Some religious beliefs hinder women from making great developmental contribution to the society					
vi.	Some cultural practices like FGM are in themselves hindrance to development					

Please rate by ticking (✓) the level of agreement that political factor (PF) influences the level of women participation in community development projects. Where 1 - Strongly Agree; 2 - Agree; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Disagree; 5 - Strongly Disagree. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion

POLITICAL FACTOR (PF)		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
i.	Male tend to dominate politics in many countries and women's roles are culturally viewed as being in the home rather than in politics. These impacts on women's confidence to engage in politics, attitudinal prejudice against women and women's lack of trust and confidence in politics					
ii.	Politics helps in raising gender issues within the national policy arena which includes women in community development project implementation involvement e.g. the one third gender rule in Kenya					
iii.	Politics helps in lobbying for gender equity and affirmative action legislation hence women can participate in development					
iv.	Politics helps women to lobby for "counter structural adjustment policies;" organizing pressure groups which lead to better policies and development					
v.	Politics helps women to be able to acquire power for boycotts and securing access to information even that related to community development project implementation					
vi.	Political life is organized by male norms, values and lifestyles and working patters which hinders women in community development					

Please rate by ticking (✓) the level of agreement that education as factor (EF) influences the level of women participation in community development projects. Where 1 - Strongly Agree; 2 - Agree; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Disagree; 5 - Strongly Disagree. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion

EDUCATION FACTOR (EF)		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
i.	Education helps women to reorienting and reeducating policy makers hence lead to community development					
ii.	Securing equal opportunities for girls in education enhances an environment for them to contribute in development in future					
iii.	Most women have not attained minimum educational threshold to enable them take positions to contribute in community development					
iv.	Implementing special programmes for women in the field of Adult Education helps them contribute to development programs					
v.	Most women lack technical skills necessary to contribute in community development					

Please rate by ticking (✓) the level of agreement that Media Factor (MF) influence the level of women participation in community development projects. Where 1 - Strongly Agree; 2 - Agree; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Disagree; 5 - Strongly Disagree. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion

MEDIA FACTOR (MF)		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
i.	Media helps women in disseminating information about conferences that will take place in the coming years where women can attend and contribute to community development					
ii.	Media helps in creating a social climate friendly to women's issues related to development					
iii.	Women can through use of mass media organize campaigns to raise awareness on their role to development					
iv.	Women politicians are covered less by the mass media than their male counterparts and events and issues of importance to women are not covered					

	as much as other issues. This reduces women's interest in politics hence affecting women contribution towards community development					
v.	Mass media reinforces gender cultural stereotypes about the role of women which prevent women from engaging in politics					

Please rate by ticking (✓) the level of agreement of the overall influence of Socio-Cultural Factor, Political Factor, Education Factor and Media Factor influence the level of women participation in community development projects. Where 1 - Strongly Agree; 2 - Agree; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Disagree; 5 - Strongly Disagree. Note that there is no right or wrong response, just state your opinion

DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
i.	Socio-Cultural Factor (SCF)					
ii.	Political Factor (PF)					
iii.	Education Factor (EF)					
iv.	Media Factor (MF)					

Thank You for Participating!