



# The Effect of Women Empowerment on Socioeconomic Development in Kisarawe: A Case Study Of Selected Groups

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## Abstract

*In the world, countries have expressed great interest and commitment towards creating and facilitating favorable environment for encouraging women empowerment as a way of bringing about socioeconomic development within their society. This study aims to find out the approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district as well as assess the challenges that affect women empowerment and thereby slowing down the process of bringing about socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district. The study used descriptive research design, and by employing Slovene's Formula to obtain sample size of 158 women from the target population of 260 women empowered, structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data, data was analyzed using descriptive statistics included measures of central tendencies (mean) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation), the findings of the study concluded that women empowerment (Financial and Intellectual empowerment) has a great impact on socioeconomic development in Tanzania and recommended that the Government should enhance effort on resettlement of the educated and trained women with jobs, technical assistance, capital and credit with negligible or no interest rate. This is to encourage more women to be engaged in economic activities and participate meaningfully in bringing about socioeconomic development*

**Key definitions Terms:** Empowerment, Women Empowerment and Socioeconomic Development

## 1 Introduction

Worldwide, countries have exposed great consideration on creating and facilitating favorable environment for encouraging women empowerment on improving socioeconomic development for the purpose of reducing poverty within their society, Women's empowerment has been a characteristics of improvement support by the government to women since 1970s- 1990s that given the continued resistance to 'gender issues' in some parts of the improvement neighborhood. This is an attainment and at the same time, feminists globally have made a sustained analysis of the dominant approach to women's empowerment. Gender specialists have expressed concern that global supports for women's empowerment promptly diminish after the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women apprehended in Beijing as new (and old) policy agendas revisit to the fore (Eyben, 2008).

The socioeconomic situation of women particularly in the developing countries like India does not seem very encouraging and fewer opportunities and less choice in making decisions even in matters that touch their lives leading to be poor and powerless, some families are unwilling to invest in the education of girls since this is perceived to bring no direct economic benefits to the family because women are considered as wives and mothers who transfer the gain to another family by the virtue of marriage hence gaining from their contribution made, (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2013).

In Pakistan, women have had an undesirable socioeconomic situation where by Poverty has been the order of the day. Various poverty alleviation programs to empower women have been put in place courtesy of government and non-governmental agencies that have come up with various macro and micro strategies to this effect. However, the status of women in the household has remained unchanged despite the progress made through poverty alleviation campaign. Women have remained vulnerable to violence and exploitation experienced in offices and workplaces (Khan, 2013).

In many countries of Africa such as Papua New Guinea women have been monumentally discriminated against, abused, expected to meet unrealistic obligations, violated and denied access to appropriate and equitable services on a day after day basis. They generally experience far more barriers than the so called skirted gender issues, a situation that slows down or derails them from the path of pursuing their own health goals. However, empowerment efforts have increasingly been applied by the government to socially exonerate women, but more is still needed if women are to continue being in command over the decisions they make to influence their capabilities in choosing health (Hinton & Earnest, 2010).

In Malawi the situation of women discrimination is widely observed due to extreme poverty, disease and violence. Although some women are uneducated and unaware of their human rights, they also continue to be victims of sexual battering and domestic violence in their own residences. In many ways in Malawi women's status put them off as social actors from articulating their own needs, thus compromising their health and well being as well as that of their children (Sambala & Ngoasong, 2014).

In Tanzania, the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 aimed at bringing about gender equality. The policy provides a room for women's empowerment by giving more opportunity to women in all areas including politics, leadership positions, management and economic development. The Tanzanian Government has in place the necessary legal framework pertaining to women's dignity, property, criminal and sexual abuse example the Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act 1998 was endorsed to protect the dignity and truthfulness of women and children and the Land Act No 4 of 1999 and the Village Land Act No 5 of 1999 to afford for the right of land possession for both women and men. The Land Act No. 4 of 1999 has further been revised in 2004, to make the land economically precious and permit it to be mortgaged to access financial resources for venture. The Government of Tanzania also established NGO Policy which provides means for effective collaboration with NGOs who are the main implementers of government policies (Mhina, 2007).

In Tanzania, one of the ways women empowerment is done is through provision of education opportunities to the girls. Education has a fundamental role in uplifting women capacity and competence, protecting children from abusive and dangerous labor and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and controlling population growth. Increasingly, education is recognized as one of the best financial investments a nation or a people can make (Frida, 2014).

Looking at our case study area in Kisarawe district in coastal region, the issue of women empowerment to affect to social economic development has been facing a number of challenges, the major one being the traditional believes of the population within the area. Most women in Kisarawe district are of *Zaramo* tribe and few are from other tribes in Tanzania. The *Zaramo* people are matrilineal descent groups and have adopted the Swahili-Arab culture in terms of dress such as wearisome a skull cap, Islamic celebration and Muslim observances, but they continue some of their pre-Islam traditions such as matrilineal kinship, while a few pursue the *Kolelo* fertility cult and the worship of their ancient deity *Mulungu* the woman's maternal clan has been described to hold the greatest responsibility for her offspring, including that the maternal brother and uncle are responsible for her children ,this relationship provides challenge to *zaramo* women to adopt social economic development through empowerment (Willis,1968).

The practice of *Unyago* initiation rites for girls (without female genital injury) and *Jando* beginning rites for boys have been explained in anthropological data from the 1970's between the matrilineal fall groups of the *Matumbi, Makonde, Kaguru, Ndengereko and Zaramo* tribes. *Unyago* is a system of casual education obtainable to girls, habitually carried out directly after the first menstrual event, by an older woman known as *Kungwi*. All the women who have undergone *Unyago* are encouraged to take part in the ceremony which include lots of music, dancing feasting and instruction of the initiate. *Zaramo* women practice multiple concurrent sexual partnerships called *mafiga matatu* that refers to an image of a three-stone fire with a

cooking pot, in which all three stones are needed to balance the cooking pot in western Tanzanian setting (Willis, 1968).

Due to women in Kisarawe district engaging in the cultural practices like traditional dances (*Unyago*) that leads to uneducated and teenage pregnancies otherwise early marriages. Some of these women, who already lack foundation in education, as well starting capital for engaging in entrepreneurial activities, and that mostly, impair their participation in development activities (In TGNP Mtandao in Kisarawe 2013, cited by Salome, 2017).

This study therefore intends to probe into that state of affairs by finding the reasons of the inhibiting factors of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district.

## 1.2 Statement of the problem

Basically women empowerment taking place in countries throughout the world is meant to facilitate women contributions towards the individually socioeconomic development. These trends of gender mainstreaming also assist families to progress economically and move away from male dependency system in which the male/husband is provider of the home and sole bread earner. However in Tanzania some families specifically in the rural areas such as Kisarawe district are mostly affected by gender hierarchies, patriarchal socio-cultural norms, lack of exposure to formal education among women and religious ethics jeopardize the chances of enhancing women empowerment. The results of that negative situation that hinder women from owning small business, entrepreneurship activities, owning assets such as land, house and other properties, failure to get good healthcare for children and usually lead to poverty situation (Mickelwait, 2019).

Swantz,(1986) in the study about *Zaramo* tribe most of whom reside in Kisarawe district observed that women are marginalized as well as underutilized in their potential due to patriarchal socio-cultural norms like *unyago* and early marriage that make them not to attain education and participate in economic activities in their life, a situation which makes the women in this area to be overdependent on men, a condition which leads to poverty within their family.

Half of the population of the women in Kisarawe district do not have more than primary school education, this is because of teenage pregnancies and early marriage due to cultural and traditional practices of *Zaramo* such as *unyago* that hinder the empowerment process thus perpetuating dependency within the family/community hence poverty within the family as well as within the community in Kisarawe district (Mavura, 2015).

## 1.2 Research Objective

- i. To find out approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district.
- ii. To assess the challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district.

## II Literature Review

Nahar *et al.*, (2020) in Bangladesh conducted study concerning with social inclusions and governance with a particular focus on economic empowerment of women. He found that role of various cooperatives, Non Governmental Organizations, Self Help Groups, and Microcredit programs as economic agents that provides women economic participation, developing leadership qualities, promoting financial and social inclusion, and ultimately leading to women's empowerment by giving them the ability to make strategic choices in their lives and micro finance program has a profound influence on the self-worthiness, , knowledge, decision making power and economic position of women.

Coles & Mitchell (2011) in Asian Countries did the study concerning with the effect of women empowerment on socioeconomic development, in their study they revealed that empowerment of women, has focused on access to micro credits projects as sources of income generating activities. Scanty information exists on the linkage between women participation in agricultural-related activities and women empowerment.

Nath (2017) did a study on social inclusions and governance with a particular focus on economic empowerment of women in Assam, India. He researched on the role of various cooperatives, Non Governmental Organizations, Self Help Groups, and Microcredit programs as economic agents that provides women economic participation, developing leadership qualities, promoting financial and social inclusion, and ultimately leading to women's empowerment by giving them the ability to make strategic choices in their lives.

Khan (2013) in Pakistan did a study to analyze whether poverty alleviation programs can really empower. He focused on the issues of efficacy of NGOs' efforts in the face of cultural norms and values of the society and the political and economic situation in which poverty alleviation programs are run in a society. In his study he revealed that poverty alleviation helps women to lead a better life, it does not improve the status of women in the household since women remained victims of violence at homes and exploitation in offices and at workplaces, and were paid lower than men.

## III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive research design because it helps collect information about people's attitudes, opinions or habits also it helps researchers gather, present and interpret information for the purposes of the formulation of important principles of knowledge and solution to a major problem as advocated by Kothari, (2014).The researcher used Slovenes' formula to obtain sample size of 158 women from target population of 260 women (International gender Net work-Kisarawe, 2020). The researcher used probability sampling in order to give equal chances to all the respondents to participate. In order to collect the data needed, the researcher used questionnaire for collecting primary data and the questionnaire was closed ended that was developed objectives and literature review.



## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Research Findings

This section shows respondents' distribution by gender, age, education and work experience. They were analyzed and according to by Churchill & Iacobucci, (2010), the demographic features may have different responses or opinions on the effects Women empowerment and socioeconomic development in Kisarawe: a case study of selected groups.

**Table 4.1 General Characteristics of Respondents**

		Frequency(f)	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent
Age	18- 25 years	11	7.0	7.0
	26 – 30 years	44	27.8	34.8
	31 – 35 years	47	29.7	64.6
	36- 40 years	45	28.5	93.0
	41 and above	11	7.0	100.0
Education	Uneducated	88	55.7	55.7
	Primary and Secondary school Certificate and Diploma	67	42.4	98.1
		3	1.9	100.0
Marital status	Single	39	24.7	24.7
	Married	70	44.3	69.0
	Divorced	31	19.6	88.6
	Widow	18	11.4	100.0
	Total	158	100.0	

Source: Research, (2020)

Table 4.1 above shows general characteristics of the respondents, in part of the age, 47(29.7%) have age between 31 – 35 years, 45(28.5%) have age between 36- 40 years, 44(27.8%) have age between 26-30years, 11(7.0%) have age between 18- 25 years and 11(7.0%) have age between 41 and above. In general respondents of between 31 – 35 years of age formed the higher percentage regarding the effects Women empowerment and socioeconomic development in Kisarawe. This means that the majority of women who are available for empowerment fall in this category. These are the people who have young families or families whose children are in school or in need of delicate healthcare. It is also the category that is more dependent on the male figure despite being of adult age.

In the part of education background of the respondents, 88(55.7%) are uneducated, 67(42.4%) have primary and secondary education and 3(1.9%) have certificate and diploma level. In general it shows that majority of the respondents are uneducated. This points to a greater problem of lack of education among women in Kisarawe. This may be due to the fact that in the earlier days the education of women was not given a priority because of the traditional practices of the local population (*Zaramo*) whereby the women were given off in marriage early, just after they had undergone the traditional rite of passage called *Unyago*.

In the part of the marital status of the respondents as shown in table 4.1 above 70(44.3%) are married, 39(24.7%) are single, 31(19.6%) are divorced and 18(11.4%) are widowed. In general it shows that respondents who are married responded more to the topic concerning with the effects Women empowerment and socioeconomic development in Kisarawe. This points to the fact that the majority of the women in Kisarawe are married and that in any given group of adult women the majority are married. The married women have families who depend on her and they need to be taken care of in terms of school fees, uniform, health costs and food.

## 4.2 Scale techniques

A five point Likert scale was provided ranging from: From 1 to 5.00as shown in the table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2 Scale techniques**

Description	Likert Scale	Mean Range	Interpritation
Strongly agree	1	1.00-1.800	Very high
Agree	2	1.81-2.600	High
Undecided	3	2.61-3.400	Moderate
Disagree	4	3.41-4.200	Low
Strongly disagree	5	4.21-5.00	Very low

Source: Author (2020)

## 4.3 Determination of the effects women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe was identified against respondents

The study determines the effect of women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district.

### 4.3.1 To find out approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district

The study sought to find out approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe, table 4.3 shows the summary.

**Table 4.3 Approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district**

Variables	Statistics N	Mean	Std Deviations
Different NGOs provide gender education to women and girls in Kisarawe	158	2.1899	1.31213
Women in Kisarawe have opportunities to attend entrepreneurship seminars.	158	2.4430	1.39833
Women in Kisarawe have access to financial sector to obtain loans.	158	2.0255	1.24524
Loans are provided with low interest to women in Kisarawe.	158	1.5120	.50187
Different NGOs providing grants to women in Kisarawe.	158	2.0253	1.22578
<b>Averages</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2.0391</b>	<b>1.1367</b>

Source: Author (2020)

Table 4.3 above shows that approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe. Loans are provided with low interest to women in Kisarawe. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 1.5120 and Standard deviation of .50187, this indicates that financial institutions within Kisarawe district provide loans to Women in groups with small interest that is used to start businesses such as trading in raw or cooked food and the ensuing profit is used to either expand the business or cater for the basic needs without having to be over dependent on a man. These findings are supported with the findings obtained by Canelas *et al.*, (2018) in Uganda which revealed that women's participation in microfinance strengthens women's intra-household decision-making and raises household savings and income from business

Women in Kisarawe have access to financial sector to obtain loans, majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.0255 and standard deviation of 1.24524, these findings indicates that women in Kisarawe form groups like Wakaanga Samaki group and obtain loans from financial institution without collateral or sometime loans with low to engage in income generating activities to enable them purchase food, clothes to their children and own property like land without depending to men. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Katz *et al.*, (2007) in China they revealed that women that participate in entrepreneurship activities improve their status and power and are better able to acquire assets and services that are important to them.

Different NGOs providing grants to women in Kisarawe, majority of the respondents' agreed with high mean of 2.0253 and Standard deviation of 1.22578 respectively. These findings indicates that different NGOs such as NMB bank give grants to different groups of women such as Wakaanga samaki, Upendo Group, Vijana RC, Wajane RC, KIMWAKIWE, Kituo cha Taarifa na Maarifa etc to empower them in order to minimize dependence to men within their community and that grants these groups of women utilize them for starting small businesses for the purpose of obtaining profit and financial sustainability and that profit they utilized them to their children for home use such as purchasing food, hospitals costs, education to their children and owning of properties such as land, houses etc. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Khan (2013) in Pakistan he revealed that different NGOs provide grants to women for the purpose of poverty alleviation so that women attain better life and improve the status of women in the household since women remained victims of violence at homes and exploitation in offices and at workplaces, and were paid lower than men.

Different NGOs provide gender education to women and girls in Kisarawe, majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.1899 and Standard deviation of 1.31213 respectively. These findings indicates that there are different NGOs such as TGNP, TAMWA etc provide gender education to women so that to decrease gender discrimination to women, to eradicate unequal opportunities to women, to remove gender violence, to provide platform to women to have saying and involvement in decision making and ability of owning of property such as land within the community and these findings are same with findings obtained by Brenyah (2018) in Ghana he revealed that empowerment is not power granted to an individual or group but



the measures takes for a person to acquire knowledge and skills, revealed that despite efforts to empower women, factors such as social factors, cultural and education status, health systems and ineffective social protection involvement programs hinder the diverse empowerment processes.

Women in Kisarawe have opportunities to attend entrepreneurship seminars. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.4430 and Standard deviation of 1.39833. These findings indicates that mostly of the women in Kisarawe they have ability to attend entrepreneurship seminars to enabling them to start and developing their business within their community. This helps women within Kisarawe district to have opportunities to start small business such as selling fishes, green vegetables and obtaining money that helps to afford their home utilization to her families such as medical, education costs, food and awning of property such as land and houses within their family as well as within their community. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Coles & Mitchell (2011) in Asian Countries; they revealed that women are found to be more conservative and capital efficient raising more money and selling when they get a good in managing business than men.

In general these findings indicates that different approaches on women empowerment such as intellectual and financial approaches leads to socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district this was due to majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.0901 and Standard deviation of 1.20484. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Singh *et al.*, (2013) in India which revealed that economic development, on economic growth, on education leads to poverty reduction and are strategies used to liberate a women on economic dependency on men for their day to day living specifically in areas .

#### 4.3.2 The challenges that affect women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe

The study assesses the challenges that affect women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe. Table 4.4 shows the summary.

**Table 4.4 The challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district**

Variables	Statistics N	Mean	Std Deviations
Cultural practices such as unyago hinder women to attain education	158	1.9873	1.10579
Cultural practices such as unyago lead early marriage for women	158	2.2468	1.39008
Patriarchy within the family/community leads lack of education among women	158	2.2342	1.33148
Cultural practices and believes affect women to owning property such as land within the community	158	2.2089	1.34521
Cultural practices hinders participation of women in decision making	158	2.2658	1.26902
<b>Average</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2.1886</b>	<b>1.28832</b>

Source: Author (2020)

Table 4.5 above shows the challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe, Cultural practices such as unyago hinder women to attain education. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 1.9873 and standard deviation of 1.10579 respectively. This indicates that unyago practices among Zaramo community in Kisarawe consume time of female children as well as women to participate studies to schools and as women to participate in different seminars like gender seminars and entrepreneurship seminars because most of Zaramo society concentrate with *unyago* practices and in *unyago* they teach female how to manage husband not how to find money or how to start business that leads to women become more dependents to men. These findings are supported by the findings obtained by Salome, (2017) in Kisarawe, she revealed that women in Kisarawe engaged to the cultural practices like traditional dances (*Unyago*), that leads to uneducated and teenage pregnancies otherwise early marriages and some of these women, who already lack foundation in education, as well starting capital for engaging in entrepreneurial activities, and that mostly impair their participation in development activities.

Cultural practices and beliefs affect women to owning property such as land within the community. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.2089 and standard deviation of 1.34521 respectively. These findings indicates that cultural believes and practices hinder the women's to inherit or owning land because they can believe that women are special for married and when they are married they can go to another community/family not to their family so if they can provide land to them that land will shift to be owning to another family different to their family hence they can lose their land when they owning to female. These findings are supported by the findings obtained by Wiig, (2013) in Peru he did study on Impact on women's participation in household decision-making, in his study he revealed that in our case the transfer of land ownership from men who traditionally inherit more land than women and titled plots of land must be owned by men not women within their community.

Cultural practices such as unyago lead early marriage for women. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.2468 and standard deviation of 1.39008 respectively. These findings indicates that Some of cultural practices such as unyago practices within Zaramo community can leads to early marriage to children who are under age of 18 years, this was due to *unyago* practices teach women and female how to manage husband within the family, so these children who are obtain this traditional education of unyago they start to apply this within the community and other men within the community cant consider the age of this children they pregnant them and other they marry them when their age was under 18years. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Salome (2017) in Kishap and Kisarawe district, in her study she found that women in Kisarawe engaged to the cultural practices like traditional dances (*Unyago*), that leads to uneducated and teenage pregnancies otherwise early marriages. Some of these women, who already lack foundation in education, as well starting capital for engaging in entrepreneurial activities, and that mostly, impair their participation in development activities.

Cultural practices hinder participation of women in decision making. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.2658 and standard deviation of 1.26902 respectively. These findings indicate that some of the cultural practices discriminate women to be empowered in terms of access of education by thinking that women are for married only and not allowed to be a part in decision making within their family as well within their community. These findings are supported by findings obtained by Kivoi,(2014) in Kenya, in his study he revealed that many African communities 'especially in Kenya customs tend to negate the role of women in mainstream leadership as well as in decision making regarding them only as home makers thus restricting them to those roles. Cultural factors are linked to stereotype beliefs about the ability and capacity of women across many communities. Also connected to cultural factors is the patriarchal ideology which provides the context upon which women play and accept subsidiary roles.

Patriarchy within the family/community leads lack of education among women. Majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.2342 and standard deviation of 1.33148. These findings indicate that within the family patriarchy behavior of the parents lead to discriminate female children to access education that cause female/women to remain venerable within the community, by doing so this emphasize women within the community to be dependent to men/husband and this affect socioeconomic development within the family as well as within the community they live. These findings are supported by the findings obtained by Longwe (2000) in Zambia conducted study concerning with towards realistic strategies for women's political empowerment in Africa. In his study he revealed that much of this situation arises from the inculcation and acceptance of gender discrimination at an early age, where girls are socialized to believe that public decision-making positions should properly be occupied by men, and boys are socialized into believing that girls may legitimately be excluded. Boys and girls are socialized at home, and later at school, to believe that men should be the heads of households and communities, and that wives should play a subordinate,

In general these findings obtained above shows that there are many challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe due to majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.1886 and standard deviation of 1.28832, there challenges such as traditional, culture practices and believes, and Patriarchy within the family all these affect women empowerment and lead to hinder socioeconomic development within Kisarawe district. These findings are supported by the findings obtained by Brenyah (2018) conducted a research on empowerment dynamics and socioeconomic development with particular focus on relevance to women in developing countries. In his study he revealed that empowerment is not power granted to an individual or group but the measures takes for a person to acquire knowledge and skills, revealed that despite efforts to empower women, factors such as educational status, cultural and social factors, health systems and ineffective social protection intervention programs inhibit the various empowerment processes.

#### 4.4 Determination the relationship between Women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Tanzania

Pearson correlation coefficient was used to compute the correlation between the dependent variable (Socioeconomic development) and the independent variables (approaches of women empowerment and challenges that affect women empowerment) in order to determine the strength of the relationship at 1% significance level. And the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variable was established by correlation coefficient (Kothari, 2013).

**Table 4.5 Correlation Analysis**

S/No	Objective		1	2	3
1	Socioeconomic development	Pearson Correlation	1		
		Sig. (2-tailed)			
		N	158		
2	Approaches of women empowerment	Pearson Correlation	.857**	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		N	158	158	
3	Challenges that affect women empowerment	Pearson Correlation	.879**	.857*	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
		N	158	158	158

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

Source: Author (2020)

Person correlation was used to determine the relationship between women empowerment (Approaches of women empowerment, Challenges that affect women empowerment) were found to have positive significant correlation on socioeconomic development at 0.01 level of significance. There was a strong positive significant correlation between approaches of women empowerment on socioeconomic development ( $r=0.857$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). There was a strong positive significant correlation between challenges that affect women empowerment on socioeconomic development ( $r=0.879$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ).

In general these findings indicates that women empowerment (Approaches of women empowerment and Challenges that affect women empowerment) have significant relationship on socioeconomic development in Tanzania.

#### 5.0 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This part presents the summary of the research findings, conclusion and recommendations derived from the results obtained in this study.

The study aims to assess the effects of women empowerment on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe, Tanzania: A case study of selected groups

## 5.1 Summary

Table 4.3 the study tries to find out approaches of women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district. The findings indicates that that different approaches on women empowerment such as intellectual and financial approaches leads to socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district this was due to majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.0901 and Standard deviation of 1.20484. These findings was supported by findings obtained by Singh *et al.*, (2013 in India, he revealed that economic development, on economic growth, on education leads to poverty reduction and are strategies used to liberate a women on economic dependency on men for their day to day living specifically in areas .

Table 4.4 the study tries to assess the challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe district. The findings indicates that there are many challenges that affect women empowerment for socioeconomic development in Kisarawe due to majority of the respondents agreed with high mean of 2.1886 and standard deviation of 1.28832, there challenges such as traditional, culture practices and believes, and Patriarchy within the family all these affect women empowerment and lead to hinder socioeconomic development within Kisarawe district. These findings are supported by the findings obtained by Brenyah (2018) in Ghana he revealed that empowerment is not power granted to an individual or group but the measures takes for a person to acquire knowledge and skills, revealed that despite efforts to empower women, factors such as educational status, cultural and social factors, health systems and ineffective social protection intervention programs inhibit the various empowerment processes.

## 5.2 Conclusions

Based on the research findings obtained above, the study come with the following conclusions.

The study agreed that Women empowerment has great impact on socioeconomic development in Kisarawe as well as in Tanzania country thus provision of education (gender education and entrepreneurs skills) and loans with no/low interest rates to women as capital for starting business leads to women to generate funds from their business and these funds women utilizes it for their children like in affording education costs such as buying school uniforms, books, paying fees, health costs, purchasing food for their family and owning of the property like land and buildings without depending to their husband or men in their community. This decrease/eradicate of depending of women to men/husband that leads to archive socioeconomic development within their community they live as well as within Tanzania.

## 5.3 Recommendations

- Government should enhance its efforts in ensuring that women are appropriately adequately empowered by offering and facilitating education that incorporates gender awareness from the school days, training for adult females as well as males on matters of gender sensitivity and the enormous power that women have to make a positive change in the society.
- The private as well as the public sector should partner to tap on the potential of women by offering them the financial assistance that is needed as well as the requisite entrepreneurial skills so that they



may engage in income generating activities and therefore be able to liberate their families and society from poverty.

- Women should take advantage of the environment created by both the public and private sector to take part in empowerment programs so that they can participate fully in bringing about socioeconomic development in the society.

#### 5.4 Area for Further Research

This research considered only a few indicators of women empowerment and socioeconomic development. There are other indicators that are unexplored including focusing on non economic aspects of empowerment as well many other challenges that slowdown the empowerment process and thereby socioeconomic development.

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