

GENDER INEQUALITY AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION IN KANUNGU DISTRICT-UGANDA.

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ABSTRACT

The study was on Gender inequality and household production in Kanungu district. It investigated how gender inequality in households affected or influenced household production. It was guided by specific objectives of analysing the causes of gender inequality, examining the effects of gender inequality on household production and establishing strategies of addressing gender inequality in order to improve household production in Kanungu district. The methodological approach included both qualitative and quantitative approaches in describing and analysing the data into information as to discern on gender inequality and household production. Sample size of 395 respondents for community and local government leaders was determined mathematically through use of Slovic's formula. In order to analyze the data, all questionnaires were collected and responses to each of them in the questionnaires by subject were coded, edited and tabulated, data was calculated in percentage. The findings of the study show that there were effects of gender inequality on household production like low production with 24%, underdevelopment with 22% and violation of human rights with 14%. The causes were cultural norms with 30%, educational levels with 26% and ignorance with 15%. The study established that, despite the fact that the Uganda constitution provides for affirmative action (Article 32 of the Uganda constitution) to enhance women's advancement and participation in development, gender inequality still existed. The study concluded that where there is underinvestment in women's education, there is lower growth rate. It was recommended that there should be creation of gender awareness (social mobilisation), provision of equal employment opportunities and that more efforts should be put by the government on emphasising education for all.