

**THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS ON SOCIO
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN UGNADA
A CASE STUDY OF LWABENGE SUB COUNTY KALUNGU DISTRICT**

1 Dr Ariyo Gracious Kazaara, 2 Dr Arinaitwe Julius

1 Metropolitan International University, 2 Metropolitan International University

Abstract

The achievements and failures of any social connection are characterized by the outcomes of society construction projects, which is why there is a need for this investigation looking into enhancing family socioeconomic development in neighborhoods. Socio economic development is the focal point around which the entire public participation revolves.

In order to better understand how community-based institutions may enhance the incomes of the poor by improving their general levels of development, the study employed the basic needs theory. For the sample of 49 participants, a qualitative descriptive design using qualitative methods was used. According to the survey, the majority of CBO members were women and the majority of sub county managers were men (80%). 70% of participants were married, 60% of parliamentarians were men, and 86% of participants were.

It has been established that local nonprofits are essential to enhancing the social and economic circumstances in Lwabenge sub county.

Despite the fact that neighborhood institutions in the Lwabenge sub county advance overall socio and industrial progress, it was discovered that they face difficulties including low funding, a lack of qualified management staff, and unsustainably high revenue generation projects to endorse their day-to-day operations.

Yet, the study also identified potential answers to the challenges faced by community-based groups.

Key words: community-based organisations, socio economic development and rural communities

Background

Neighborhood institutions (CBOs) have a long history dating back to the American Civil War, when charity foundations were formed to aid those who were left homeless, disabled, or penniless as a result of the conflict.

Women's groups across the globe have made significant contributions to ecological sustainability through the encouragement of advancement and the advancement of progress, which eradicate poverty by outlining actions that improve many women's quality of life and improve the world for younger decades (Warhan, 2001).

Self-help was established in several communities in Nigeria (Chitere, 1999) and Kenya, driven by primarily voluntary organisations based in a specific community.

The vast majority of the communities and tribes had these development organizations, whose members convened once a year.

Significant development projects were introduced during these sessions, and funding was gathered for their implementation.

As previously mentioned in Africa, the NGOs and CBOs sector in Uganda has expanded significantly over the past three decades, to the point where 8564 CBOs have registered with the national NGO Board (Uganda national NGO Forum 2011).

In the 1990s, most donors hired Ugandan CBOs as subcontractors to supplement or take the position of the government De Coninck in providing social services (2004).

According the United Nations, industrialization is the process that incorporates all levels of establishments, from member states to diverse civil society of nonprofits, in order to create a fair and equal and just civilization. Caldwell, Revyes, Rowe, Weinert, and Israel (2015) defined

community-based institutions as a publically funded non-profit organization that supports a community or a specific part of a larger neighborhood and targets having to meet a specific need in that neighborhood. The current study defined community-based organizations as groups of individuals in a certain community joined to one group to achieve a common goal and social economic development as activities reached which are reached at after a certain process initiated to bring a change in a society socially and economically.

Statement of the problem

The goal of macroeconomic development programmes should be to transform civilizations based on a variety of ecological and cultural considerations.

Neighborhood groups, however, work to promote socioeconomic growth (Mulwa, 2010).

Community-based organisations are the best frameworks for promoting the socioeconomic growth of local communities since they are created by people of the community who are familiar with its dynamics.

They are in a better position because of their location to meet the needs of the people than the state or the government.

This study set out to determine the effect of neighborhood organisations on the social and economic development of neighborhoods in light of the aforementioned context.

Specific objectives

1. *To examine the role played by CBOs on the social economic development of Lwabenge sub county Kalungu district.*

2. *To examine the challenges faced by CBOs in Lwabenge sub county while extending their mandate.*
3. *To find out the solutions to the challenges and ways of empowering these community-based organizations in Lwabenge sub county Kalungu district.*

Research Questions

1. *What is the role played by CBOs in the social economic development of Lwabenge sub county Kalungu district Uganda?*
2. *What are the challenges faced by CBOs in Lwabenge sub county while extending their mandate to foster socio economic development in Uganda?*
3. *What are the solutions to the challenges and ways of empowering the community-based organizations in Lwabeneg sub county Kalungu district Uganda?*

Research Design

The study employed a descriptive research design in which both qualitative and quantitative techniques were utilized. Quantitative techniques based on methodological principles of description, and use of statistical measurements as experienced by the researcher.

Qualitative methods were emphasized because they revealed real and practical experiences necessary to provide a more profound understanding and analysis of all related aspects. It aimed at covering the

relationship between communities-based organization and social economic development in Lwabenge Sub County Kalungu district. The study was conducted at a single time in point through questionnaires.

Population and sampling technique

The target population of this study was 50 comprising of 15 politicians, 5 sub-county leaders, 19 local masses, 10 community-based organization members. Using this, the researcher sampled 20 local masses (30%) from 4 sub parishes, their 15 political leaders (26.7%) using stratified random sampling, 10 CBOs members (30%) and 5 sub county leader (10%) using census sampling.

Sampling technique

Table 1: showing sample size and sampling technique

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Samplina technique</i>
<i>Politicians</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Purposive random sampling</i>
<i>Sub county leaders</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Purposive</i>
<i>CBOs members</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Simple random sampling</i>
<i>Local masses</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Simple random sampling</i>

Total	50	
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Data collection instruments

Questionnaires.

Locals and youngsters were given a set of personality questionnaires.

Information on the issue was only generally gathered through this way.

This tool or instrument gives a researcher the chance to learn more about respondents' perspectives, emotions, and personal views the study's topic.

This approach involved giving out questionnaires to participants who could comprehend words since they were able to fill them out with their own answers. For those who could not write or read, the surveys were also interpreted.

Primary data collection method

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), asserts that primary method of data collection involves a researcher him or herself by using qualitative or quantitative methods. The advantage of using this method is that the data collected was unique to the researcher and there was no altering of the data.

Data analysis

Using SPSS (Nelson, 2022), the altered data was examined both in quantitative as well as qualitative terms as follows:

For easier understanding, statistical approach was aggregated and statistical representations, such as tables displaying percentages and frequency distributions were employed.

Thoughts from participants that were pertinent to the research issue were identified through the evaluation of the qualitative data.

Such data were evaluated primarily by describing the information gathered from the subject matter under which the investigator was able to cite responses from the participants.

RESULTS

Back ground information

The researcher sought to get an insight into respondents' personal characteristics. These characteristics include gender, age group, marital status and education back ground, place of work and working experience.

Category		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	49		
Male		22	45
Female		27	55
Age group	49		
25-29		4	8
30-34		6	12
35-40		10	20
41-45		15	31
49-55		11	23
56 and above		3	6
Highest level of education	49		
O Level certificate		11	23
A Level certificate		7	14
Tertiary certificate		7	14

Diploma		2	4
Degree		6	12
Masters and above		2	4
No response		14	29
Marital status	49		
Married		42	86

Single		5	10
Divorced		2	4

Source: primary source 2022

According to table 2, female comments made up a majority of 27 (45%), while male respondents made up 27 (55%) of the total.

This answer rate demonstrates that, when compared to their male counterparts, females participate more actively in community-based associations and other community initiatives in the sub county.

In addition, table 2 above demonstrates that the majority of the Lwabenge sub county leaders, legislators, members of community-based groups, and local populace are older than 30 and the minority are older than 56.

According to the study, 15 (31%) of survey participants reside between the ages of 41 and 45, 11 (23%) reside between the ages of 49 and 55, 10 (20%) are between the ages of 35 and 40, 6 (12%) are between the ages of 30 and 34, and the groups with the lowest percentages are those between the ages of 25 and 29, with 4 (8%) and 56 and older, respectively. It may be inferred that in Lwabenge sub county, the bulk of the leaders—politicians, bureaucrats, individuals from the local populace, and leaders of neighborhood organizations—are older than 30.

Due to the demographics of the participants in this age range, the study has the ability to trust their

input.

On the subconstruct of educational background in table 2 above, no solution is provided with a majority of 14 (29%) followed by an ordinary level certificate with 11 (23), an advance certificate of education with 7 (14%) and an academic degree with a tie.

6 (12%) have a degree, while 2 (4% each) have a diploma and a master's degree or higher.

It is clear from the respondents' answers on their marital status that most of them were married.

Presentation basing on objectives

The role played by CBOs on the social economic development

This was the first objective of the study. Findings on the role played by CBOs on the social economic development of Lwabenge Sub County were captured and results are evidenced below.

Table 2: Showing role of CBOs on social economic development

Statement	SA			A			UD			D			SD		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F
Building and equipping health centers			12	24	18	37	17	35	2	4					
They unite people in a community with the government.	32	65	16	33		1	2								
Explains the benefits of education to community.	25	51	14	29	3	6	6	12	1	2					
It helps in opening ways of participation among individuals.	48	98	1	2											
They harmonies community security.	19	39	11	22	6	12	9	18	4	8					
CBOs are vital in mobilizing community efforts.	39	80	7	14	1	2	2	4							

<i>CBOs provide and solicit infrastructure</i>	44	90	4	8	2	2			
<i>which helps in furnishing community.</i>									
<i>They monitor government projects.</i>	44	90	3	6		1	2	1	2

Source: primary source 2022

If crowd associations encourage active participation, do they assist to the growth of society and the economy? was the question posed to participants.

The results showed that 49 participants, or 100%, agreed.

Only 1 (2% of participants) disputed with their coworkers that neighborhood institutions solicit facilities that serve to furnish community when it comes to the delivery and solicitation of architecture that aids in community furnishings, while 48 (98%) of participants believe.

48 (98%) of the participants believe with the claim that neighborhood groups promote socio - economic growth by bringing together residents and the government, while only 1 (2%) disapproved.

The mobilization of community outreach programs toward involvement practices was another way that respondents believed neighborhood institutions contributed to employment creation, with 46 (94%) agreeing and 2 (4%) disagreeing.

In addition, 47 (96%) of the majority concurred that family socioeconomic growth might be attained with the assistance of

Despite the fact that government projects are intended to benefit the entire community, 2 (4%) neighborhood organizations objected with the idea of monitoring them. Also, when asked about the advantages of neighborhood school initiatives and how they assist the community, the participants replied that 39 (80%) of them agreed with the statement, while 7 (14%) disapproved and 3 (6%)

were unsure. Those who felt that community-based organizations harmonies community security was 30 (61%) however 13 (26%) of the respondents disagreed and 6 (12%) were not sure of the statement. Lastly majority of the respondents 19 (39%) disagreed that community-based organizations build and equip health centers, however 18 (37%) of the respondents were not sure of the statement while 12 (24%) of the respondents agreed (Placeholder1)

Challenges faced by CBOS while extending their mandate

This was the second objective of the study. Findings on challenges faced by CBOs in Lwabenge

Sub County were captured and results are evidenced below.

Table 3: Showing challenges faced by CBOs

Statement	SA		A		UD		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Poor and low funding	37	76	9	18	3	6				
Long and difficult registration processes	12	25	20	41	7	14	8	16	2	4
Un trained and biased leaders and staffs	24	48	13	26	6	12	7	14		
Un trained and qualified staffs in the	24	48	13	26	6	12	7	14		

organizations

Cultural barriers to gender equity and gender 24 49 20 41 1 2 3 6 1 2

<i>Increased female household chores</i>	28	57	17	35	3	6			1	2
<i>Lack of capacity to manage programs and projects</i>	31	63	12	25	4	8	1	2	1	2
<i>Unsustainable income generation activities</i>	46	94	3	6						

Source: primary source 2022

The data revealed that 49 (100%) of all participants believed that community-based institutions face issues from irresponsible income production activities. Participants were asked about just the challenges experienced by neighborhood organizations.

48 (98%) of the participants believed that these firms underpaid their staff members on a regular basis, whereas 1 (2%) was unsure about the issue.

When questioned about inadequate and inadequate funding, 46 (94%) of the participants agree that it is a severe difficulty, whereas 3 (6%) were unsure of the problem.

In addition, the majority of the participants, 37 (74%) agreed in a tie that the leadership and personnel of CBOs are biased, lacking in training, and competent to do their jobs.

The study also revealed that 45 (92%) of participants believed that rising female household responsibilities were a significant burden for CBOs, whereas 3 (6%) were unsure and 1 (2%) disagreed.

44 (90%) of the participants agree that cultural hurdles to gender equity and equality were a challenge, compared to 4 (8%) who disagreed and 1 (2%) who was unsure.

Additionally, 43 (88%) of the participants believed that the inability of CBOs to

manage programs and initiatives they created and owned presents a challenge, whereas 4 (8%) were unsure and 2 (4%) disagreed.

Solutions to the challenges and ways of empowering the community-based organizations

This was the third objective of the study. Findings on Solutions to the challenges and ways of empowering the community-based organizations in Lwabenge Sub County were captured and results are evidenced below.

Table 4: Showing solutions to challenges faced by community-based organizations

Statement	SA		A		UD		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Building and equipping health centers	2	4	14	28	10	22	11	22	12	24
Targeting young generation for future Participation	14	29	12	25	11	22	7	14	5	10
Explains the benefits of education to the Community	15	31	21	43	9	18	4	8		
Easing participation processes among individuals	31	63	18	37						
Harmonies community security	41	84	6	12	2	4				
Mobilize government support such as parish	12	25	25	51	7	14	5	10		
Solicit infrastructural, agricultural, healthcare	19	39	22	45	7	14	1	2		
Monitor government projects	21	43	10	20	5	10	11	23	2	4

Source: primary source 2022

Participants from table 9 were questioned about ways to move neighborhood organisations ahead in Lwabenge Sub County and their answers were documented as follows:

49 participants (100%) agreed that the major strategy for boosting involvement in neighborhood initiatives is to make the involvement processes for people who want to join easier.

On the other hand, 47 (96%) of the participants believe that harmonizing communal security would be a good idea, but 2 (4%) were unsure on how to proceed or what the best course of action would be.

Also, the majority of respondents 41 (84%) stated the necessity to enlist the assistance of the farmland, hospital, and educational sectors for the growth of the

Among the population, 7 (14%) were unsure of the solution's direction, although only 1 (2%) were.

The findings of this study nevertheless show that mobilizing government assistance, such as through the parish development model, is important. While 37 participants (76%) agreed with this statement, 5 participants (10%) were unsure of the plan, and 37 % of the respondents (14%) disagreed with the answer.

Also, 36 (74%) of the participants believe that CBOs should put forth greater effort to communicate to the population the advantages of education, whereas 9 (18%) were unsure and 4 (8%) disagreed with this idea. While 13 (27%) of the disagreed with the statement and 5 (10%) of the respondents were unsure of the method, 31 (63%) of the participants believed that monitoring government initiatives is another way to address their problems. Last but not least, the poll found that 26 (54%) of participants agree that encouraging younger generations to participate is a key method for increasing participation rates, while 11 (22%) disagreed with the plan and 12 (24%) were unsure.

Finally, the study discovered that 10 (22% of the participants) were unsure of the workaround as well as a strategic planning for moving forward to address the issues, while 23 (46%) of the strongly disagreed it all through having to build and outfitting medical clinics with healthcare facilities, while 16 (32%) of the participants believe to the strategic approach.

Conclusions

The main objective of this paper was to analyse the impact of community-based organizations on socio economic development of Lwabenge sub county Kalungu district.

Findings in Table 7 led to the observation of the first objective which was to examine the role played by community-based organizations on the socio-economic development of Lwabenge Sub County.

Recommendations

In light of the aforementioned observations, the study provides the following advice, which, given that it was based on a rather limited selection, should only be used in the study's focus region and comparable contexts:

In order to successfully enable females to participate fully in the operations of their neighborhoods, the study advises policy makers, lawmakers, civil groups, cultural leaders, and other stake holders to address cultural barriers linked with gender inequity.

It is necessary to strengthen administration skills and understanding among neighborhood groups administrative agencies and literacy amongst CBOs participants in Lwabenge Sub County in order to enhance the administration and advantages of the business.

Bibliography

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