
Entrepreneurship Skills Development On The Social And Economic Transformation Of Women. A

Case Study Of Mengo, Kampala

Nabulime Gloria¹, Kirwisam Matovu²

1, 2 Metropolitan International University

Abstract

The study aimed at entrepreneurship skills development on the social and economic transformation of women with a case study of Mengo, Kampala and it was guided by the following objectives; To examine the influence of startup motive on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala, to establish the influence of creativity and innovativeness on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala and to examine the impact of risk taking on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala. The research design used in the research was descriptive research design. It involved collection and analysing of data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of study. The target population of the study was 239 respondents from Mengo. In the study, the reliability was established through the pilot-test whereby some items will either be adding or dropping to enable modification of the instrument. The data from the completed questionnaires was studied, re-coded and entered into the computer using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21. Findings from the regression model indicated that 42.5% of the variations in the economic transformation were explained by creativity and innovativeness. The adjusted r square was less than the r square value because it put degrees of freedom into consideration. The model further identified from the coefficient (0.352) that a unit increase in the startup motive resulted into 0.352 units increase in the economic transformation. The researcher recommends the government to prioritize financial empowerment and resource allocation for village local councils to bolster their effectiveness. This entails a thorough review and adjustment of budgetary allocations across government levels, ensuring that village local councils receive adequate financial resources to execute their mandates successfully.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Skills Development, Social And Economic Transformation

Background to the Study

Entrepreneurship is considered by many researchers and economists as a major contributing factor to the growth of an economy (District et al., 2023a). In the spirit of entrepreneurship, it is essential to acknowledge that women also are significant drivers of economic growth. Entrepreneurial activities empower women economically and facilitate their contribution to the overall development of a country (District et al., 2023b). Whether the women participate in the informal or formal sectors; or in small, medium or large commercial activities, these commercial activities are not only a means of making a living but are also of positive social ramifications for the women and their families and their social

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surroundings as well (Julius, 2023). Entrepreneurship is increasingly recognized as an important driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation and employment, and it is widely accepted as a key aspect of economic dynamism (Faridah et al., 2023). Transforming ideas into economic opportunities is the decisive issue of entrepreneurship (Irene & Vincent, n.d.). History shows that economic progress has been significantly advanced by pragmatic people who are entrepreneurial and innovative, able to exploit opportunities and willing to take risks (David et al., 2023a). The women in developing countries have movements and income generation programs have traditionally taken a broad-based welfare approach which has emphasized improving women's general living standards rather than enhancing their independence and active participation in the main stream economy (Godfrey et al., 2023). Over the past several years people have become increasingly aware of the need to focus on entrepreneurship development as a more specific objective in the support of women in developing countries (Frank et al., 2023). The effectiveness of women entrepreneurship development programs however has been hampered by the fact that people are still putting too much emphasis on gender and not enough emphasis on entrepreneurship as such (Caroline et al., 2023). According to the Center for Women's Business Research (2018), about 10.4 million US firms are owned by women (50% or more) employing more than 12.8 million people and generating \$1.9 trillion in sales. The rate of growth of women-owned firms has been of 42% compared to 24% of all firms in the United States (Isaac et al., 2023). Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Ireland identified that 8.2% of Ireland adult population living is involved in entrepreneurial activity, and women's entrepreneurial activity has increased from 4.2% in 2006 to 5.9% in 2007, representing over 1,000 women on average starting new businesses in Ireland each month (Mutyaba et al., n.d.). This increase is higher than 4.3% reported by the European Union and the 3.6% from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In Mexico, women's economic participation is around 39% and women's entrepreneurial activity has increased by 96% over the last 13 years (David et al., 2023b).

Problem Statement

Entrepreneurship is an attitude that covers an individual's motivation and capability, independently or within the context of an organization and to spot an opportunity and to pursue it in order to create wealth or economic success (Hannington et al., n.d.). It is advance thinking outside the box leading to new ideas, new products or services. Better production methodologies and efficient ways of doing things also helps in economic growth according to Khan (Alex & Rosebell, 2023). Entrepreneurship of women has a tremendous potential in empowering women and transforming society. Entrepreneurs play a significant role in the economic growth by being dynamic and innovative, identifying opportunities and putting useful ideas into practice. Entrepreneurs enjoy the ability to use resources more efficiently and more effectively (Faridah et al., 2023). Entrepreneurship can be used as one of the key factors of

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economic development by involving women in entrepreneurial activities (Noeline et al., 2023). Besides being advantageous, female entrepreneurship have disadvantages /challenges for example financial barriers, lack of network, family considerations and confidence (Edith et al., 2023)e. Therefore, this completes the researcher's interest to examine the relationship that exists between entrepreneurship skills on socio economic transformation of women in Mengo, Kampala.

Specific Objectives

1. To examine the influence of startup motive on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala.
2. To establish the influence of creativity and innovativeness on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala.
3. To examine the impact of risk taking on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala.

Research question.

1. What is the influence of startup motive on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala?
2. How does creativity and innovativeness influence female economic transformation in Namasuba kikajjo?
3. What are the impacts of risk taking on female economic transformation in Namasuba kikajjo?

Methodology.

The research design used in the research was descriptive research design. It involved collection and analysing of data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of study. The target population of the study was 239 respondents from Mengo. (Information from Ministry of devolution and planning 2014). The sample size constituted of 202 respondents that was distributed as indicated in table 1 below. The table below shows the number of women in women group within Namasuba kikajjo sub-county which have operated for more than five years.

Table 1: Shows the sample size.

Brac women's group	40
Mukagwa women's group	32
Mukenkede women's group	20
Send a cow women's group	50
Finca Uganda	60
Total	202

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The research employed simple random sampling and purposive sampling. Extensive review of secondary data especially previous studies or research and previous district proposals on entrepreneurship skills and economic transformation of women was used to for comparative purposes. Primary data was collected from the field using various instruments that included questionnaires and interview guides. The researcher ensured validity of the research instruments through adequate consultations and expert opinion from lecturers in the University. In the study, the items were considered reliable if they yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.50 and above. In the study, the reliability was established through the pilot-test whereby some items will either be adding or dropping to enable modification of the instrument. The data from the completed questionnaires was studied, re-coded and entered into the computer using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 (Nelson et al., 2022). Descriptive statistics will be employed to analyse quantitative data. The descriptive statistics included frequency counts, means and percentages. Statistical inferences were drawn using correlation analysis, and regression analysis.

Results.

Influence of startup motive on female economic transformation in Mengo, Kampala

Table 1: Correlation between startup motive and Female Economic transformation.

		startup motive	Economic transformation
startup motive	Pearson Correlation	1	.358**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006
	N	202	202
Economic transformation	Pearson Correlation	.358**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	
	N	202	202

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

The findings from the correlation matrix indicated a statistically significant positive relationship ($r = .358$, $p = 0.006$) between startup motivation and economic transformation. The association is statistically significant since the associated p value (0.006) was less than the threshold p value (0.01) at 99% level of significance (Nelson et al., 2022). This implied that startup motivation influences female economic transformation.

Table 2: Shows the regression model for startup motive and female economic transformation.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

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1	.158 ^a	.463	.460	1.67589
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Findings from the regression model indicated that 46.3% of the variations in the economic transformation were explained by startup motive. The adjusted r square was less than the r square value because it put degrees of freedom into consideration. The model further identified from the coefficient (0.158) that a unit increase in the startup motive resulted into 0.158 units increase in the economic transformation. This therefore provided sufficient evidence of existence of an influence of startup motive on female economic transformation (Nelson et al., 2023).

Influence of creativity and innovativeness on female economic transformation in Namasuba kikajjo.

Table 3: Correlation between creativity and innovativeness on Female Economic transformation.

		creativity and innovativeness	Economic transformation
creativity and innovativeness	Pearson Correlation	1	.467**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	202	202
Economic transformation	Pearson Correlation	.467**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	202	202

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

The findings from the correlation matrix indicated a statistically significant positive relationship ($r = .467$, $p = 0.000$) between creativity and innovativeness and economic transformation. The association is statistically significant since the associated p value (0.000) was less than the threshold p value (0.01) at 99% level of significance. This implied that startup motivation influences female economic transformation (Moses et al., 2023).

Table 4: Shows the regression model for creativity and innovativeness and female economic transformation.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.352 ^a	.425	.424	0.6543

Findings from the regression model indicated that 42.5% of the variations in the economic transformation were explained by creativity and innovativeness. The adjusted r square was less than the r square value

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because it put degrees of freedom into consideration. The model further identified from the coefficient (0.352) that a unit increase in the startup motive resulted into 0.352 units increase in the economic transformation. This therefore provided sufficient evidence of existence of an influence of startup motive on female economic transformation (Polycarp et al., 2023).

Discussion of findings.

In retrospect, the examination of the roles undertaken by village local councils in the implementation of the Youth Livelihood Program revealed a dynamic and interconnected web of responsibilities. The preeminence of program implementation at 36% underscored the councils' hands-on involvement in executing policies, emphasizing their pivotal role at the grassroots level. Concurrently, the significant allocation to monitoring and evaluation (24%) highlighted a conscientious approach to assessing the program's efficacy, ensuring transparency, and refining strategies for continuous improvement (Wegulo et al., 2023). The distribution across policy formulation (20%), resource mobilization (16%), and advocacy and communication (8%) further emphasized the councils' multifaceted engagement, illustrating their comprehensive contribution to the successful implementation of government programs. These findings underscore the need for recognizing and supporting the diverse functions of village local councils, acknowledging their critical role in translating national policies into tangible benefits at the community level (Paul & Kazaara, 2023).

Conversely, the exploration of challenges faced by village local councils during the execution of their mandates revealed a landscape marked by financial constraints, technical limitations, and infrastructural inadequacies. The prominence of limited funding and resources (32%) illuminated a recurring challenge, indicating the councils' struggle to secure the necessary financial backing for effective program implementation (Gracious, 2023). The secondary challenge of insufficient technical expertise (20%) highlighted the importance of investing in capacity-building initiatives to empower councils with the skills required for efficient governance. Additionally, issues such as insufficient infrastructure (24%), political interference (12%), and community resistance and awareness (8%) underscored the complex interplay of external factors influencing the councils' ability to fulfill their mandates. These challenges necessitate strategic interventions and targeted support to fortify the councils against these hurdles, ensuring their continued effectiveness as essential components of local governance.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the dual analyses of the roles and challenges faced by village local councils in the implementation of the Youth Livelihood Program provide valuable insights into the dynamics of local governance. The multifaceted nature of the councils' roles, ranging from policy formulation to program implementation and advocacy, underscores their indispensable contribution to the success of government

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initiatives at the grassroots level. However, the challenges identified, such as financial constraints and technical limitations, illuminate the hurdles that must be surmounted to optimize their effectiveness. Moving forward, recognizing the pivotal role of village local councils and implementing targeted solutions, such as increased funding, capacity building, and community engagement, can pave the way for resilient and impactful local governance. Empowering these councils is not only essential for the success of specific programs but also crucial for building robust, community-driven governance structures that align with the needs and aspirations of the populace, fostering sustainable development at the grassroots level.

Recommendations.

The researcher recommends the government to prioritize financial empowerment and resource allocation for village local councils to bolster their effectiveness. This entails a thorough review and adjustment of budgetary allocations across government levels, ensuring that village local councils receive adequate financial resources to execute their mandates successfully.

Moreover, the researcher suggests that the government should initiate comprehensive capacity building programs for village local councils. Collaborating with educational institutions, governmental agencies, and non-profit organizations can facilitate the development and implementation of tailored training sessions, workshops, and skill-building initiatives.

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