

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS ON THE RURAL
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

A CASE STUDY OF BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY

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and Development Studies in Partial Fulfillment of
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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my beloved father, mother, sister, girlfriend, and my lecturers in the institute of ethics and development studies for their encouragement, prayers, Physical and financial support towards my education and making me what I am.

May the Almighty God bless them abundantly.

Amen!!

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CSO's	-	Civil Society Organization
CVI	-	Content Validity Index
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
LCs	-	Local Councils
LGFC	-	Local Government Finance Commission
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MOLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
ULGA	-	Uganda Local Governments Association

ABSTRACT

The study sought to establish the contribution of local government councils in the rural development activities. The study was guided by the following specific objectives; establishing economic contribution of the local councils in rural development, finding out the social contribution of the local councils in rural development and establishing the political contribution of local councils in rural development in Bukedea Sub County.

The study was carried out using a cross sectional research design where both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were also used, the data were collected using questionnaire guides and interview guides and during the data collection, simple random and purposive sampling methods were used. A sample size of 60 respondents was also used in the study.

From the findings, it was concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the economic development in rural communities through distribution of government relief to the people, settling theft cases to minimize economic losses and preventing idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work. It was also concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the social development in rural communities by improving on prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals people fear to commit a crime due to arrest as a social contribution and warning people on consignees of community a crime among others. Lastly, it was concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the political development in rural communities as they have helped in settling cases among people who have committed criminal providing, security for the community members, Setting rule and regulations in the community and witnessing land transaction in case of land conflicts among others.

The study recommended that there is need for the local councils to carry out sensitization of the local community by organizing workshops and seminars in the bid to equip the local community with training that can help them be of use to the society hence promoting economic development, need for the local councils to set strict rules and policies that govern the local community in the bid to prevent crime for example introduction of community policing, need for proper monitoring of the provision of government services or implementation of the projects in the district to villages and parishes among others.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This research paper was organized into 5 chapters. The first chapter is an introduction part which explains the background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, scope of the student, significance of the study, justification of the study, conceptual frame work and definition of terms. The second chapter is review of related literature which reviews the literature on the subject being researched. The third chapter consists of the methodological part in which the research specifies the research method and how it will be conducted i.e. how the data is collected and the treatment of the data. The fourth chapter consists of the description of the study area and 'the findings' which consists of several research analyses and interpretation. Finally, the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study are included in chapter five.

1.2 Background to the study

Local governance, therefore, includes the diverse objectives of vibrant, living, working, and environmentally preserved self-governing communities. Good local governance is not just about providing a range of local services but also about preserving the life and liberty of residents, creating space for democratic participation and civic dialogue supporting market led and environmentally sustainable local development, and facilitating out comes that enrich the quality of life of residents (Marshall, 2010).

The Non-Governmental Organizations (Amendment) Act, passed in 2006, has stifled the productivity of NGOs through erecting barriers to entry, activity, funding and assembly within the

sector. Burdensome and corrupt registration procedures (i.e. requiring recommendations from government officials; annual re-registration), unreasonable regulation of operations (i.e. requiring government notification prior to making contact with individuals in NGO's area of interest), and the precondition that all foreign funds be passed through the Bank of Uganda, among others things, are severely limiting the output of the NGO sector. Furthermore, the sector's freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of assembly) will only add to the government's stockpile of ammunition (Nsubuga, 2013).

Harvey, L. (2010) in Africa community participation and community development are terms that have such current connotations, both have actually been around for some considerable time. In the post-Second World War period, community development was defined as a 'movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the community'. This definition arose in the context of strategies to promote development in Britain's colonies People's participation, then, was built into the whole approach and interwoven with community development.

Since then, however, these early community development programmes have been criticized on a number of grounds, including the view that despite their commitment to participation and 'bottom-up' approaches, many of the programmes were actually still paternalistic. They have a focus upon getting 'backward people in the right frame of mind', which typically involves providing unpaid 'voluntary' labour for colonial development projects (Messkoub, M. (2012)). Because of this association of 'community development' with a colonial past, the term has been

effectively abandoned, in some quarters, in preference for the term 'community participation', emphasizing as this does, participatory, rather than paternalistic approaches to development.

But the term community development is still being used, both in countries in the South, and countries in the industrialized North, and not necessarily in paternalistic ways. In Britain recently, for example, the local authority organization, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities has defined community development as being in essence about: Fordham, P. E. (2013) 'The local government, were created so as to enable the central government (federal government) exercise effective. Hence, among the effective role of the local government is the provision of two way communication channel between the ltolas communities and the central government through the mobilization of human and material resources at the grass root.

The implication of the above is that the concept of rural as well as national development on effective local government leaderships and administration for its success (Ngwu 1980).

It also, implies that effective local government is required for the planning, preparation and submission of the proposal for funding and initiation of any meaningful development project in Nigeria, this goes a long way to validate the assertion made by Agu (2001) that effective and efficient leadership and administration of the local government is required for the sustenance and utilization of development project in any nation. Hence the studies of Ezike (1998:45) and Hassan (1999:66) revealed that effective implement of development project are contingent on strong leadership of the local government area, particular at the planning stage.

In rural as well as national development, the understanding of the local power structure is capable of enhancing or impeding the implementation of development project. In addition local government (Glennerster, 2011) leadership is always required for the genuine involvement of the people at the grass root in any development project or activities of the government.

However, the local government (Midgley, 2011) had actually in fulfilling their roles due to both financial as well as political problem. According to Williams (1998-50) most local government in Nigeria suffer from inadequate financial resources, this was recently known as zero accusation. Local government in Uganda was vastly affected by this zero allocation epidemic and this affected a great number of developmental activities including the payment of its staff. Consequently, the available fund was not appropriately used due to the frustrating effort of the local government authority effort of the local government authority which was as a result of mismanagement. The local government in some cases suffers from over-staffing to the extent that most of its recourses are spent on the payment of staff salaries.

It is worth nothing that Uganda is a predominantly rural community with over 68% of the population rural based (National Development Plan, 2010). With such a structure, it means few people are directly involved in the development process. It also means that service delivery such Ashuman rights protection, health; education is inadequate therefore calling for social inclusion and participation of the direct beneficiaries in promotion and provision of development activities. The decentralization strategy adopted by the government of Uganda tries to promote community participation in promotion and provision of development.

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda provides a general framework for decentralization, which is spelled out in more detail in

the 1997 Local Governments Act (LGA). The system of local governance as stipulated in the constitution (1995) and the Local Government Act (LGA) 1997 is aimed at providing a platform for the participation of all stakeholders including the local people in the development process including dispensation of justice.

It is important to note that the basic instrument which operationalizes the local councils is the Local Government Act (1997). It gives details of the roles to be played by the locals in development process.

In Bukedea Sub County, community participation and development have gained widespread emphasis, from very varied quarters, national and regional governments and from non-governmental and community based organizations (NGOs and CBOs). People's participation and bottom-up approaches to development have been advocated as a means of ensuring that development projects reach the poorest most efficiently and cost effectively, sharing costs as well as benefits, through the promotion of self help As the Human Development Report argued, people's participation was the central theme because this could 'unleash people's entrepreneurial spirit to take risks, to compete, to innovate, to determine the direction and pace of development'.

1.3 Statement of the problem

In line with the current global trend of streamlining the role of the state, the governments of most developing countries have devolved power to grassroots institutions with a view to enhance rural development. This makes me wonder as to whether these local councils really contribute to rural development. It is therefore against this background that the researcher sought to establish the contribution of the Local councils in

rural development activities with the case study of Bukedea sub-county.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

To establish the contribution of the Local councils in rural development activities in Bukedea sub-county

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i. To establish the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea sub county
- ii. To establish the social contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea Sub county
- iii. To establish political contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea sub county.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What is the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community?
- ii. What is the social contribution of the local councils in rural development issues in the community?
- iii. What is the political contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community?

1.6 Scope of the study

The study focused on assessing the contribution of local councils on the rural development activities. The study covered three objectives; the economic contribution of the local councils in the rural development, social contribution of the local council in the rural development issues and political contribution of the local councils in rural development.

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried in Bukedea sub county, Bukedea District. The study was limited to Bukedea Sub County. The area of study was chosen because it was convenient for the researcher to access local council leaders.

1.6.2 Time scope

The study was limited to three (3) years that is from 2013-2016. This is because it is the period that local councils participate in the rural development programs such as NAADs, NUSAF, and Community Driven Development (CDD) which are currently on the ground to improve on agriculture sector and household livelihood to alleviate poverty, promote and support development programs.

1.6.3 Content scope

The study was limited to research objectives which included; establishing the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development, establishing the social contribution of the local councils in rural development and establishing political contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea Sub County in Bukedea District.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study results will inform district leadership of the social contribution of the local councils in rural development issues in the community.

It will also inform the policy makers (Local Councils) of the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community thereby enabling design of strategy to support them in service delivery.

The study results will also inform other key stakeholders on the political contribution of the local councils in rural

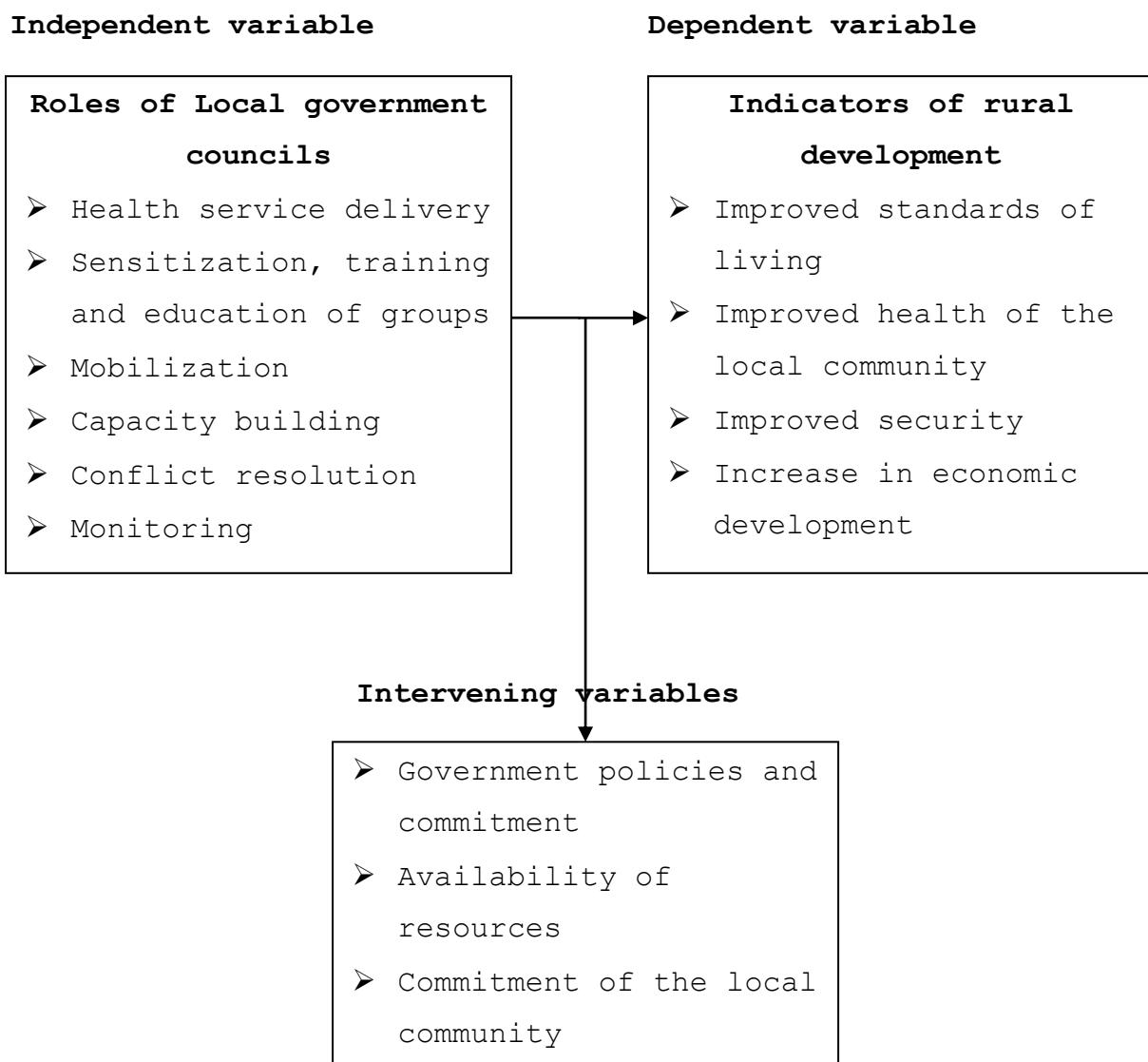
development in the community which will form the basis for enactment of bye laws.

1.8 Justification of the study

First and foremost, the researcher carried out this work as a fulfillment for the partial requirement for the award of a bachelor's degree of Umu. Secondary, the researcher felt a need of availing information on the local councils' contribution in rural development activities.

1.9 Conceptual framework

Figure 1: Conceptual framework



Source: Researcher, 2016

The above conceptual frame work shows the relationship between the independent variable (local government councils), dependent variable (rural development activities) and extraneous variables. The local government is mandated to carryout different roles and activities in the bid to improve the development in the community. The local government is therefore mandated to provide improved health services to its people, carry out sensitization, training and education of groups, mobilization, capacity building, conflict resolution and monitoring government projects among others. Through this rural development will be achieved as improved standards of living, improved health of the local community, improved security and increase in economic development among others will be realized/attained. However, for this to be made possible or a reality, the government must be committed and set good policies to govern the people, resources including both human and capital must be in place and the local community must also be committed to work hand in hand with the local government council to enhance rural development.

1.10 Definition of key terms

Local government: In Europe and North America, Local government refers to specific institutions or entities created by national constitutions), by state constitutions), by ordinary legislation of a higher level of central government by provincial or state legislation or by executive order to deliver a range of specified services to a relatively small geo-graphically delineated area. Local governance is a broader concept and is defined as the formulation and execution of collective action at the local level. Thus, it encompasses the direct and indirect role of formal institutions of local government and government hierarchies, as well as the roles of informal norms, networks, community organizations, and neighborhood associations in pursuing collective action by

defining the framework for citizen-citizen and citizen-state interactions, collective decision-making, and delivery of local public services (Marshall, I. 2010)

Rural development: In Africa community participation and rural development are terms that have such current connotations; both have actually been around for some considerable time. In the post-Second World War period, Rural development was defined as a 'movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the Rural people'. This definition arose in the context of strategies to promote development in Britain's colonies People's participation, then, was built into the whole approach and interwoven with community development. (Harvey, L. (2010)

1.11 Conclusion

This chapter consisted of the Back Ground of the Study, the problem statement, research objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, conceptual framework to the study, and justification of the study operational definition that enabled the research to complete the research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents what other people have written about the contribution of the Local councils in rural development activities. It attempts to relate key issues affecting the abilities of the LC system to contribute rural development activities and what I think can be done to improve on their performance. Specifically it looks at strategies adopted by the LC's to ensure socio-economic development. It also looks at the role of the LC's in handling political issues. The presentation will be based on two result areas; strategies adopted by the LC's in handling development issues in rural areas and challenges faced.

2.2 The economic contribution of the local councils in rural development

The most basic administrative unit of local government is the village local council one (LC1) which comprises of all persons above eighteen years in a given village. All Ugandans are incorporated into their local governments at this level and can participate in the meeting convened by village executive committees. In terms of direct involvement governance and physical proximity to local government institutions, this is the most strategic plan for all civic action to begin. A very powerful mandate is given to the councils and committees to draw to the attention of the District Chairperson, Chief Administrative Officer, and Assistant Chief Administrative Officer at country level or the Chief at the Parish level any matter that rouses their concern or interest. In addition, councils have the powers to participate in monitoring service delivery and facilitating self-help projects for the benefit of the people. It is at this level that the mobilization of

opinions, actions and strategies is targeted by local government, individuals and civic-minded associations in order to influence the economic and social policies of the local governments (Robinson 1997-2000).

Local Governments mobilize successful farmers to train rural poor on modern way of farming rather than relying on professionals and national government trainers whose ideas may contradict that of local farmers. The case in point is National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), which has been at the fore front of making families food secure and better equipped financially through sale of surplus produce and technologies. For sustainable rural development in Africa to have meaning, it has to be agro based because, in developing countries like Uganda, over 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and their livelihood depends on agriculture (Galiwango, 2008: 41). Sustainable rural agriculture creates employment, ensures food security, good health, and protection of the environment. For sustainable rural agriculture to enhance rural development, it should have low external inputs, integrate conservation, and address income inequality (Michaud, 1995:52). Sustainable development aims at maximizing the net benefits of economic development, subject to maintaining the stock of all environmental and natural resource assets (physical, human and natural) over time. It therefore aims at accelerating economic development in order to conserve the present and enhance future generations.

Occasionally, well-endowed local governments engage directly in the provision of selected strategic business development services and intervene to mitigate financial risk that is borne by local enterprises (or by the financial institutions that serve them). Some lobby on behalf of their private sector at regional, national and global arenas. This is

present in urban councils where most people indulge in enterprise development to enhance their capacities and incomes. This may be true in developed countries, but there is need to know how rural farmers mobilize resources for investment in villages, hence this research.

2.3 The social contribution of the local councils in rural development

The experience in Uganda of abolishing user fees led in the beginning to increased use of health facilities by the poor, but now it seems that the abolition of user fees has led to lower levels of user engagement in setting demands for better services as services are free. The situation is quite different in Kenya where user fees (out of pocket expenses) cater for up to 45% of all health expenditure and has also slightly increased over time in Tanzania. The MoH in Tanzania has expressly stated that it wants user fees to remain, as it fosters user influence, which is deemed both necessary and useful in giving feedback to improvement of service delivery (Oloka-Onyango, 2007).

Priorities in health policy also need to be elaborated the national and local levels through health goals that address improving the health of the poor and reducing the gap between the poor and non-poor for an impact on child survival (Gwatkin, 2000). Although the establishment of policy lays an essential foundation for a government's intention, its value depends on the evidence and effects of policy implementation, thus giving local councils responsibility to influence the process. How much of this influence is exercised in the interest of the community that remains the biggest challenge that needs to be investigated.

In decentralized health systems, district health authorities are often given power to allocate personnel, and capital investment funds at the local level to social sector budgets such as education and health. This flexibility allows for some local priority-setting according to needs within social sectors. A few countries use global health budgets that given recipients such as district health authority or hospital discretion over how to allocate the budget (Africa Leadership Forum, 2005). The key Organizational reform for delivery of the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) is the Health Sub-District (HSD), which is an integral part of the District Health System (Galiwango, 2008: 117). The HSD decentralizes health service delivery further down wards to the village level, which is now the principal level for the health service delivery. The HSD constitutes a near self-contained service zone that brings basic health care, including essential referral services closer to the community.

In this management, the District has a major hospital(s) and at lower levels, every city/constituency has the Health Centre IV that is manned by a medical doctor, with a theatre. Below this, there is the Health Centre III, which is situated at the sub-county/division. Every parish/ward has the Health Centre II. As a result of the above arrangements, responsibility for health service delivery now predominantly lies with the Health Sub-District. The overall management is undertaken by the District Director of Health Services (DDHS). This decentralization has also helped in community mobilization as communities and families now take greater charge of their own health and health services (HSSP, 2000: 11).

Nyirinkidi (2007) points out that, quality assurance in the health system has grown in importance as costs of care have escalated and consumer awareness and demand for quality services have increased. Many studies demonstrate that use of

services and willingness to pay are strongly related to patient perceptions of quality. Improved health outcomes are closely linked to quality improvements. Quality functions and institutions are found in various parts of the health system, for example, professional licensing, hospital and health facility accreditation, infection control committees, supervisory structures, national policy and standards committees, quality assurance committees within clinical services at various levels, and drug quality assurance authorities. Quality improvement processes may be at work in many areas of the system, via wide range of instruments: standard treatment guidelines, in-service training programs, management quality assurance processes, medical records audit, health facility inspection, and peer review systems, among others. Whether local councils play any significant role in quality assurance is a matter of debate that requires a clear investigation.

The research gap here is that the information on the social contribution on the rural development activities is missing or lacking from the existing stock of information in Bukedea Sub County, Bukedea district.

2.4 The political contribution of the local councils in rural development

Nyirinkindi (2007) argues that, in Uganda, the Ministries assume the central government function in the area of policy and target setting, supervision and monitoring. Increasingly under decentralization the districts have been given more responsibility in terms of planning and budgeting for health services, and play a role in monitoring and supervising local councils. The division of tasks between central government and districts councils has been slightly changed over the past few years giving more responsibility to local governments in service delivery but with less funding.

It is important to note that a vast majority of the Ugandan population (68%) is rural based and mainly dependant on peasant agriculture as a means of sustaining their livelihoods (PEAP, 2004/05-2007/08). This situation is said to be worsened by high poverty prevalent in these communities orchestrated by large family sizes and limited access to productive resources notably land and financial resources (UDHS, 2007). With this background it is clear that the ability of the households to provide for the basic needs of the children such as food shelter, education and clothing is further compromised leading to increased vulnerability of the children to abuse and neglect. It is further noted that this situation has been worsened by the political turmoil that the country has undergone leading to societal and family disintegration, culminating into diffusion of responsibility by most stakeholders. It is against such a background that the need for alternative structure to provide extra service to protect children from abuse and neglect arises which takes the form of the local councils.

The invaluable responsibility of the councils and councilors in facilitating bottom up planning and consultations cannot be overemphasized. The District Development Plan and the multi-layered Technical Planning Committees must incorporate the views and priorities of the people through their elected representatives at the various tiers of local government. However, the Act does not specifically provide for the functions or required capacities of councilors. In addition, uneasy relations have been noted to exist between the councilors and the staff of technical departments, limiting the opportunity for exchange and the free flow of information that would enhance planning and decision-making.

The Local Government Act does not consider educational qualifications a prerequisite for the election of councilors. This in some instances is problematic, especially when it results in desperate levels of knowledge and skills e.g. the CAO is appointed on technical competence and may be more educated than the district representatives. There are instances where elected representatives are not well qualified to handle the local government projects, which hamper service delivery in districts. Thus, there is a lacuna in the law pertaining to minimum qualifications for one to be a member of the council. Central government has often argued against the need for academic qualifications for leadership roles and this argument has some merit given that the local people may have better information about their concerns than any classroom knowledge may provide. In the final analysis, the tedious work of budgeting, planning, analyzing, prioritization requires largely technical considerations which entail certain acquisition of at least elementary skills and knowledge, implying that there is more effort required to provide some of these basic skills where they are lacking.

The government of Uganda decentralization policy was announced in 1992 and led to the Local Government Statute of 1993. This provided for transfer of power and services to Local Government. The Constitution of 1995 and the Local Government Act, 1997 both further entrenched the principles of decentralization by empowering Local Government with responsibilities for lower level local councils, sub-counties and divisions. Under these legal frameworks, control of substantial amounts of divisions and Municipal Local Governments, which are corporate bodies with the Local Government system. The merits of Decentralization are that it has enlisted the participation of community / grass root in providing educational services.

The LGA further attempts to foster participation and inclusion by creating structures and mechanisms for involvement of the people through the election of councilors, and by setting up consultative processes in the various development planning processes. Individuals are able to participate through their elected representatives and directly at certain levels such as the village council meetings and budget conferences. Executive Committees at lower local government level are mandated to carry out several activities apart from initiating policy and overseeing implementation. They are required to encourage economic initiatives and mobilize human and financial resources that end, as well as to link the central and district governments to the people. District Executive Committees are supported at the lower local government level by councilors who constitute the various sectorial committees in the area of economic and social rights.

These councilors are elected in a representative capacity and ideally, they should provide a useful vertical and horizontal linkage between the people and the local government at various levels. In this way, community members are able to participate indirectly through their elected leaders by delegated and institutionalized debate. Despite the challenges posed by the electoral processes for such leaders, the local bodies tend to reflect the popular will of the people to be represented by certain individuals (Oloka-Onyango, 2007). Whereas these authors clearly point out the statutory responsibilities of local councils, they hardly mention whether these duties are actually executed accordingly. Therefore there is need for this investigation to establish the action on the ground.

The research gap here is that the information on the political contribution on the rural development activities is missing or lacking from the existing stock of information in Bukedea sub-county, Bukedea district.

2.5 The challenges local councils face in rural development

In some districts, it has been noted that the local governments are neglected to carry out their mandates and shifting the responsibility to sub counties with arguments that more money exists at this level (Kiyaga-Nsubuga, 2007). The relationship between elected leaders and the service users at the grassroots level revealed a significant gap in terms of the expectations of decentralization (Galiwango, 2008:167). This gap exists because of a lack of coherent understanding of the roles among stakeholders which invariably affects the quality and quantity of services delivered. The implementation of the system of decentralized service delivery in Uganda had also attracted an unprecedented growth in the volume of government and donor funding.

The consequence of this increased transfer of resources had seen the expansion of the quantity and quality of service facilities. In Kampala, sources of revenue in the Local Government Act exist mostly in theory as most of them have been scrapped by the Central Government (CG). This has negatively affected the revenue collection of the divisions, which are failing to adequately provide the services expected of them. A lot of work has been left to the divisions, which are not well endowed to handle it because of financial and technical constraints. A case in point is Kawempe where water flows over the roads because of poor drainage channels especially it occurs regularly in Bwaise and Kyebando slums (Chronic Poverty Research Centre in Uganda, 2006).

The Local Government Budget Framework Papers also provide an opportunity for grassroots participation through the preparatory processes held at the village council level upwards through to the parish, sub-county and the district council. At the budget conferences, individuals, NGOs and CSOs are eligible to attend. In practices, a high non -

attendance rate is often registered. Participation is also sometimes compromised by technocrats in the prioritization of development plans who hijack the opportunity for inclusive and bottom up planning. Councils have also been known to undertake planning and budgeting in isolation of their electorate, further reducing the logic of bottom up planning and the identification of development programs by the targeted beneficiaries. With a number of institutions involved in the decentralization process, coordination remains a major challenge. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) has the main responsibility in this regard. Some sector ministries have been good at participating in various coordination mechanisms- others have been less successful and committed to assign relevant staff calibers to coordination mechanisms (Ssekono, 2004).

It is increasingly documented that the funding and human resource capacity of the Ministry of Local Government is a constraint, not only for decentralization, but also for sectors. For the year 2004-05, the Ministry of Local Government operational budget was further reduced by 40%, which in turn reduced its ability to inspect, mentor and guide local governments. In turn, this impacted on service delivery within the sector ministry mandates (Ssekono, 2004).

Inadequate resources (human and finance) for local community investment projects do not match the minimum levels of social services that are required by the communities. The local Government resources bases are narrow and its revenue has been declining over the years. This has tended to limit the financial discretion of local governments and their ability to carry out meaningful planning. Frustration mounts when planned projects fail to be implemented on account of lack of funds. The problem of untimely and inadequate release of

resources from the centre has also frustrated the planning process (Ssekono, 2004).

Decentralization policy faces the problem of capacity gaps, whereby, some local governments especially in remote rural areas lack technically qualified staffs. Without competent and motivated staff, it is difficult to bring about effective decentralized development planning. The general challenges confronting the health sector under a decentralized system of governance were pointed out by Galiwango (2008: 281) in his dissertation as the followings: poor construction of health centers by contractors due to problems associated with the procurement process, corruption on the part of health service providers. The service users claimed that when they go to public health centers they are asked, "Do you have a brother?" (i.e. where "brother" meant money or a bribe).

Others challenges include lack of community participation, inadequate financial resources both locally and those transferred from the centre, diversion of health resources to payment of salaries, hence, reducing the resources available for drugs, failure by some LGs to account for health sector funds, Inadequate inspection by drug inspectors, which allowed for misappropriation and failure of some LGs to attract qualified staff, due to lack of incentives.

Inability to provide timely, accurate and reliable information is as a result of poor and inadequate information communication technology (ICT) and physical infrastructure in the countryside whereby rural areas lack even the basic infrastructure. The central government lacks strong inspectorate, monitoring and coordination framework and capacity to effectively support the local government finance commission (LGFC) and Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) (Villadsen et al, 1997).

There is a weak and limited role of civil society organization (CSOs) at local government level in terms of playing an education role, advocacy and watch dog role. On the other hand, the local governments are not used to working with the civil society organizations (CSOs) and the CSOs are also weak in understanding and utilizing their mandate.

There is conflict of interest among donors / nongovernmental organizations with some donors / NGOs having different interests, perceptions, approach, to development planning which sometimes counteracts with the established principles of decentralization. This is because of Uganda's strong dependency on donor funding to implement most of the development projects under decentralization policy, which makes the government to dance according to the tunes of the donors (Villadsen et al, 1997).

There is limited trickle down of resources to the intended beneficiaries due to corruption, miss allocation, miss use of resources, financial mismanagement and unprincipled conflict in some local governments, where some officials formulate plans that do not reflect realities on the ground and simply want to access national and donor resources.

The local officials failed to effectively mobilize the communities for effective participation in development planning cycle, right from conception on monitoring and evaluation (National Assessment Report, 2009). Typically, the success rates of such projects have been low and more often than not, they have become white elephants.

There is need in main-streaming of cross-cutting issues like environment, HIV/AIDS, gender, civil society, private sector and human rights in local government plans and programs. Given the very wide number of functions devolved to local governments, it is difficult to make such cross-cutting

issues to work smoothly, largely because of the limited capacity in terms of human and financial resources (Villadsen et al, 1997).

The research gap here is that the information on the effect of credit finance on the development of small medium enterprises is missing or lacking from the existing stock of information in Wanale division in Mbale Municipality.

2.6 Conclusion

It can therefore be concluded that the Local Government Council is the focus of government efforts at promoting rural development. To effectively develop, the people's efforts must be adequately mobilized. A Purposeful combination of local (peoples) efforts and energies with that of government with the objective of improving socioeconomic conditions and encouraging political participation are key factors in rural development. Rural Development as a strategy is designed to improve the economic and social life of the rural people. The core issues in rural development include self-help; attention to needs (felt and latent); integrated community for development; mobilization of human and material resources which could facilitate the provision of social amenities and infrastructures. The organizational environment for enhancing rural development remains the local government.

However, the existing literature does not give an in-depth insight on the role played by the local government councils in economic development especially on matters of security, crime prevention and infrastructural development among others. This therefore requires the researcher to carry out an in-depth view on the role the local government council plays in improving rural development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research process which was adopted by the researcher. It helps in the planning process as it guided in the selection process. Specifically this chapter looks at the research design, study instruments, sample selection and size, data collection and analysis. The study adopts both qualitative and quantitative techniques of research.

3.2 Research design

According to Robson, (2002), research design is defined as planning the strategy of conducting research. It plans what, how, when/where and why it is to be observed, how to record observations and how to generalize. This study used a cross-sectional research design. The design was chosen because of being economical to conduct in terms of time (Barley, 1997). It was used because it was the one that the researcher thought it would help him to capture information based on data gathered for a specific point in time. The data gathered was from a pool of participants with varied characteristics and demographics known as variables. Age, gender, income, education, geographical locations, and ethnicity are all examples of variables. More so, through the use of the cross-sectional research design, the research findings helped in removing assumptions and replace them with actual data on the specific variables studied during the time period accounted for.

The research design also involved the use of quantitative and qualitative research approaches. In natural sciences and social sciences, quantitative research approach is the

systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical or numerical data or computational techniques (Trochim, 2006). Quantitative research approach was used because it was more reliable and objective, it helped the researcher in use of statistics to generalize the findings, it also helped in reducing and restructuring complex problems to a limited number of variables, it also helped in testing theories/hypotheses and lastly, it helped I determining the relationship between the two variables that is local government councils and rural development activities.

In the handbook of qualitative research, Denzin and Lincoln (2005) describe qualitative research as one that involves "an interpretive naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative research studies things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them." Qualitative research approach was used because they help in providing details about human behavior, emotions and personality characteristics of the respondents plus details on the contribution of local government councils on rural development activities.

3.3 Study area

These study targets only eight parishes (Kakere, Kokutu, Kocheka, Akuoro, Kamon, Kasoka, Kaloko & Kokolotum) will be covered, Bukedea sub-county, Bukedea district. It is located east of the district headquarters and bordered by Malera sub-county in the north, and Kolir sub-counties in the south. Kachumbala sub county to the east Kidongole sub-county to the west. It almost surrounds the whole Bukedea town council. It is a sub-county with an estimated population of 48,134 people and yet lies on a rain shadow (Planning Unit, Bukedea, 2009). The choice of the eight parishes is because they record the highest social-economic development in the district according

to the reports from the district planning unit. These eight parishes were therefore providing a representative picture of what is actually happening in the whole sub-county as far as development is concerned.

3.4 Study population

Communities in Bukedea Sub County in Bukedea District majorly rely on agriculture as a major source of income among other activities such as cattle rearing, poultry keeping and small scale vending which were carried out on a small scale. These activities were majorly carried out by women especially house wives of sound mind. The essence of these activities was to sustain the wellbeing of families and as alternative means of survival. The study therefore comprises Councilors, local leaders, opinion leaders, community members and sub county officials.

The table below represents the population of the study that was considered in the research:

Table 1: Population study and its categories

Respondents	Estimated population
Councilors	5
Local Leaders	6
Opinion Leaders	4
Sub County Officials	5
Community members	50
TOTAL	70

Source: Local leaders draft report, 2016

3.5 Sample size sampling techniques

A sample is part of the target or accessible population that has been procedurally selected to represent it (Oso and Onen 2009, *A Handbook for Beginning Researchers*). On the other hand, (Manheim, 2007, *Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods*) defines a sample as a part of the population which is studied in order to make inferences about the whole population. The sample size of the study was 60 respondents which comprised of councilors, local leaders, opinion leader, sub county officials and community members in Bukedea Sub/County, Bukedea District.

The sample size was computed basing on the Taro Yamane (1973) method of calculation of sample size. The formula and computation were presented below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$

Where n= sample size

N= population

e= margin of error/0.05

$$n = \frac{70}{1+70(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1+70(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1+0.175}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1.175}$$

$$n = 60$$

Therefore the sample size was 60 respondents

3.6 Data collection methods and instruments

The researcher collected data from respondents by use of questionnaires and interviews as the data collection methods.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Ahuja (2009) define a questionnaire as a structured set of questions that are given to people in order to collect facts or opinions about something. The researcher used Closed-ended questions because they were easy and quick to answer and because they helped in improved consistence of the responses. Open-ended questions were also used because they do not place any limits on the response which meant that the survey respondents were able to tell the researcher anything they felt was relevant and anything they wanted the researcher to know. The questionnaire guides were administered to the community members and local leaders from Bukedea Sub County in Bukedea District because the questionnaires were simple and easier to be understood by every respondent since they only required them to tick the suitable answer and also the researcher aimed at getting consistent response from the respondents on the questions that were asked.

3.6.2 Interview guide

The interview guide on the other hand was used to obtain data from the key informants comprising mainly of the opinion leaders, local leaders and councilors. The interview guide comprised semi structured questions which were meant to get an in-depth analysis from the respondents about the study. The use of the interview guide provided room for in depth analysis of the actual situation prevailing in the community. The information obtained from this source was used for validation of that obtained from other primary sources especially the individual and executive members of the councils.

3.7 Data sources

Various sources of data were used in the study and these included both primary and secondary data.

3.7.1 Primary data

Responses from interviews, questionnaires and observations were mainly from the source of primary data. The questionnaires were mainly based on the respondents who could read and write.

Interviews and personnel observations were used to the illiterates and semi-illiterates who could read and write in order to answer questionnaires.

3.7.2 Secondary data

Secondary data presents the general information on the impact of SACOOs and information gathered from text books, newspapers and journals. These were readily available at Uganda martyrs university library, Economic policy and local government hand books.

3.8 Data analysis and presentation and interpretation

3.8.1 Data analysis

This was done through classification of responses into categories called codes. It involved sorting, editing questionnaires and coding responses after which data were tabulated and analyzed using a computer program known as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. It was used because it provided a wide range of tools from basic tabulation to sophisticated multivariate analysis. It is widely used to analyze quantitative data, meaning that data in form of figures. It is also commonly used in both academic and commercial spheres (Mubazi 2008). This software was also used by the researcher because it saved time of analyzing and it interpreted complicated figures.

The process of data processing involved editing in order to check for errors and omissions, coding was employed to reduce the data to a meaningful pattern of responses and tabulation of the findings were done in order to prepare data, analyze and compile the research report.

3.8.2 Data presentation

After analyzing, the information was presented using tables, pie charts and bar graphs as well frequencies and percentages.

3.8.3 Data interpretation

Data interpretation refers to the process of applying or combining the results of the data analysis with value statements, perspectives, criteria, standards, and conceptual ability in order to formulate conclusions, judgment and recommendations. (John Livingston Mutyaba, 2012). It was interpreted in relation to the objectives of the study by reading and selecting literature relevant to the study as well as providing answers to the research questions to the study.

3.9 Quality control methods

Validity and reliability of the research instruments were measured as follows:

3.9.1 Reliability and validity of instruments

Questionnaire: First, the questionnaires were pre-tested by having it given to some colleagues and some lecturers; who were told about the pre-testing. These assessed whether the questions are not vague or leading and whether the answers to the open-ended questions follow a logical order. There was also a pilot-testing whereby a sample of people from a situation similar to the one to be examined was chosen and given the questionnaires to answer. All this helped the researcher to update the questionnaire. This process took

care of the validity of the questionnaire in collecting the desired information.

As for the reliability, it was not easy to ensure the truthfulness of the responses from the respondents. The consolation was that the questions were not directly concerned with the situation of the respondents and so one hardly had a motive for being insincere.

Interviews: The validity of the interviews was ensured by means of pertinent questions on the checklist. As for the reliability, the use of probe questions helped a lot. Moreover, the researcher will try asking questions that she had already asked to see if the answers will be the same. If they are different, she called the attention of the respondent to those very questions. Then the questions were asked again and the truth was pressed for. It was possible to be fully sure that the right answers have been given.

3.10 Data collection procedure

Permission to conduct the study was sought from the respondents to authorize the study. Anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents was observed by not asking the respondents to put their names on the questionnaires. A covering letter from Uganda Martyrs University was accompany the questionnaires. The questionnaires was physically delivered to the target respondents and then be sort, edited, coded and entered into tables for analysis.

3.11 Ethical considerations

The researcher exhibited a high level of ethical behaviour in the course of implementing the study; confidentiality where the information got from the field was only used for academic purpose. There was also anonymity of the respondents exhibited so that they could get the freedom to express themselves. More so, Informed consent was obtained from all respondents before

including them in the study. Confidentiality was also promised and kept. The respondents were informed about the nature and purpose of the study and their right to participate or not to participate.

3.12 Limitations of the study and the solutions undertaken

Not all respondents were bias free and this delayed the getting of the right information because the respondents were not willing to give all the information in details. This was solved by further probing the question to the respondent in the most reliable way.

Time to conduct research study in depth was not enough however, this was solved by formulating appointment planning guide with the supervisor in addition of researcher being committed.

The researcher faced the problem of getting unsuitable responses from respondent due hostility of some respondents however this was solved by approaching them in a polite way and showing them respect.

Lack of enough data and information from the respondents for the study as some respondents feared giving out information about the study. This was however solved by sensitizing respondents that the information needed was for academic purposes and would be treated with utmost confidentiality.

3.14 Conclusion

This chapter analyzed the methods that were used to enable the researcher gather and analyze data for the study. It consists of the research design, study population, sample size, research sampling techniques and procedures. Also inclusive are data collection methods, data quality control, validity and reliability of data, study procedure, data analysis and ethical consideration.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the presentation, analysis and discussion of the study findings regarding establishing the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development, establishing the social contribution of the local councils in rural development and establishing political contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea Sub County. The findings were presented according to specific objectives and research questions and this was as follows:

The research put into consideration the following demographic characteristics of the respondents and these were considered relevant during data collection:-

4.2 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

The researcher identified the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics in respect of gender, age, and level of education. This was done so as to appreciate the reliability and the accuracy of the research findings.

4.2.1 Gender of the respondents

Table 2: Gender of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	26	44
Female	34	56
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field on gender indicated that 44% of the respondents were male, 56% were female out of the entire

response rate; According to the findings of the study female were the majority out of all the respondents who took part in the study. This is because females are needier than the men and so as to maximize benefits. Gender of the respondents helped in getting a balanced view about what both male and female think about contribution of the Local councils in rural development activities.

4.2.2 Age group of the respondents

Table 3: Age group of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18-25 years	9	15
26-30 Years	14	24
31-35 Years	22	36
36- 40 Years	11	19
41- 45 Years	4	06
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

According to the findings, 00% were below 18 years, 15% were 18-25 years, 24% were 26-30 years, 36% were 31-35years, 36-40 were 19% and 41-45years were 06%. Result from the field on age indicated that majority of the respondents were 31-35 year. This is an active age group that is working to begin their own families and therefore try to exploit.

4.2.3 Distribution of respondents by educational level

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by educational level

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Post graduate	05	09
Graduate	12	20
Diploma	04	06
Certificate	03	05
None	36	60
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

According to the findings 20% were graduates, 06% were diploma holders, 05% certificates and 60% were none. Result from the field on educational level indicated that majority of the respondents had no education qualifications. This is because majority of the people ended at primary level. Education level was necessary as this helped to know if the respondents were conversant with the subject matter under study. Furthermore, this was successful as majority of the respondents were able to understand the questionnaire with ease since they had attained different levels in education.

4.3 The economic contribution of local government council in the rural development

Table 5: Local government council distribute relief to the people

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	18	30
Agree	16	27
Not sure	1	02
Disagree	21	35
Strongly disagree	04	06
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 57% of the respondents agreed, 41% disagreed and 02% for unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that distributes government relief to the people. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because they provide some support in terms of food seedlings, cows, goats, chicks among other which is done by the local council leaders on the behalf of the government. The study findings are in line with the literature review put across by (Galiwango, 2008) who asserts that National Agricultural Advisory Services has been at the fore front of making families food secure and better equipped financially through sale of surplus produce and technologies. This has therefore helped in the development of the rural community especially through improving of the household incomes of the rural people.

Table 6: Local government council settle theft cases to minimize economic losses

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	20	34
Agree	19	31
Not sure	01	02
Disagree	17	28
Strongly disagree	03	05
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

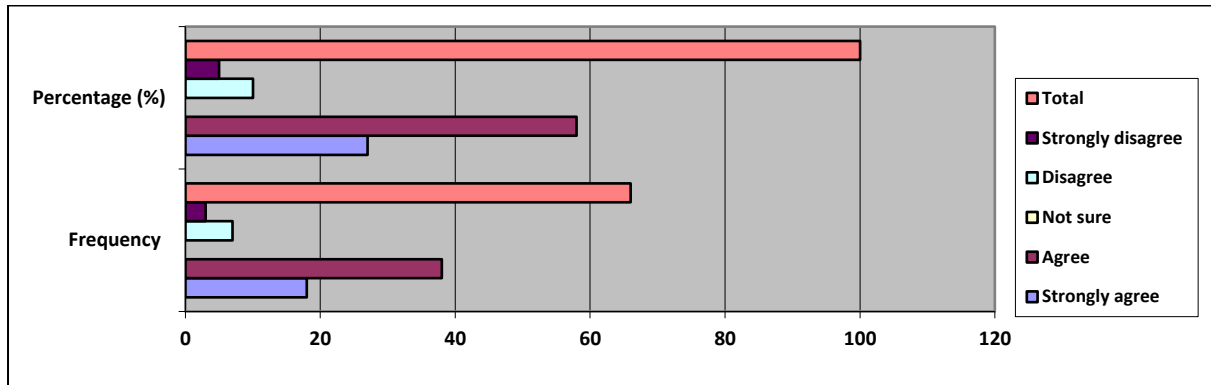
The result from the field indicated that 65% of the respondents agreed, 33% disagreed and 2% out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Settle theft cases to minimize economic losses. In finding out why the majority agreed they said that because local council leaders make policies that are sometimes based on to settle theft cases.

Table 7: Local government council prevent idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	16	27
Agree	23	38
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	18	30
Strongly disagree	03	05
	60	Total

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 2: Local government council prevent idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 65% of the respondents agreed, 35% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that they prevent idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that they are provided with group loans such youth livelihood loans by encouraging them to form the groups this is done by local leaders in the community. The findings are in line with the scholarly material put forward by (Michaud, 1995) who argued that the government has tried to create employment, especially for the youth in the bid to reduce idleness among the youth. The creation of employment is one factor that can contribute favorably to economic development since employed people pay taxes that are used in carrying out different activities in the economy.

Table 8: Local government council settle cases related to trespass of domestic animals

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	17	29
Agree	22	36
Not sure	02	03
Disagree	16	27
Strongly disagree	03	05
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 85% of the respondents agreed, 12% disagreed and 3% for unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Settle cases related to trespass of domestic animals. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because the victims are counseled and guided upon the offence committed in the communities by the local leaders. The findings were closely related to the literature put across by (Homel et al. 2007) who argued that local government plays a central role in protecting the lives and property of the people living in the community from any external intervention like wild animals that destroy their produces.

Table 9: Local government council lobby for seeds and other agriculture inputs for farmers from government

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	22	33
Agree	44	67
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	00	00
Strongly disagree	00	00
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

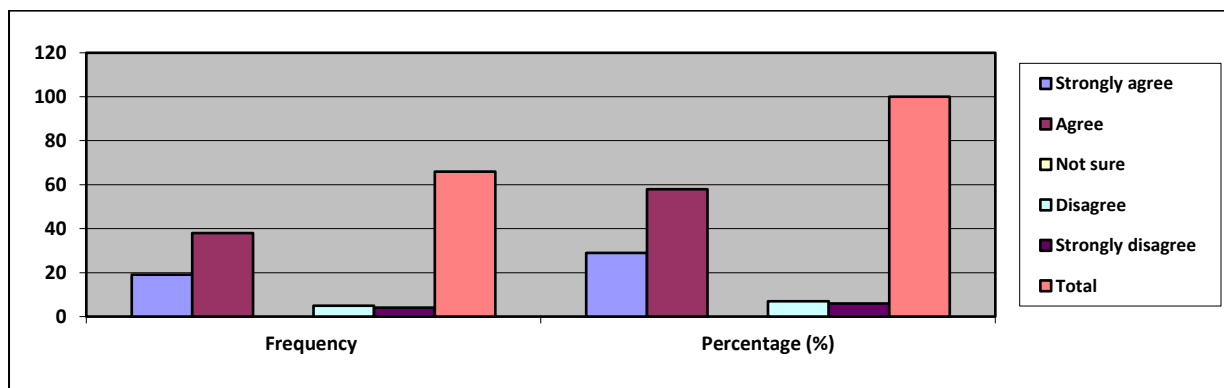
The result from the field indicated that 100% of the respondents agreed, 00% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that lobby for seeds and other agriculture inputs for farmers from government. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that through the forming groups they are provided by the agriculture in puts such as seeds hoes pangas among other for the farmers' hence economic contribution to the local councils in the rural development activities. The findings are in line with the literature put forward by (Robinson 2000) who noted that the Local Governments mobilizes successful farmers to train rural poor on modern way of farming rather than relying on professionals and national government trainers whose ideas may contradict that of local farmers.

Table 10: Local government council provide security of goods and services of the people to avoid robbery

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	17	29
Agree	23	38
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	16	27
Strongly disagree	04	06
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 3: Local government council provide security of goods and services of the people to avoid robbery



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 87% of the respondents agreed, 13% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that they provide security of goods and services of the people to avoid robbery. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because they ensure that there is peace and liberty in the community. The findings are in line with the literature put forward by (Galiwango, 2008) who argued that sustainable rural

agriculture creates employment, ensures food security, good health, and protection of the environment.

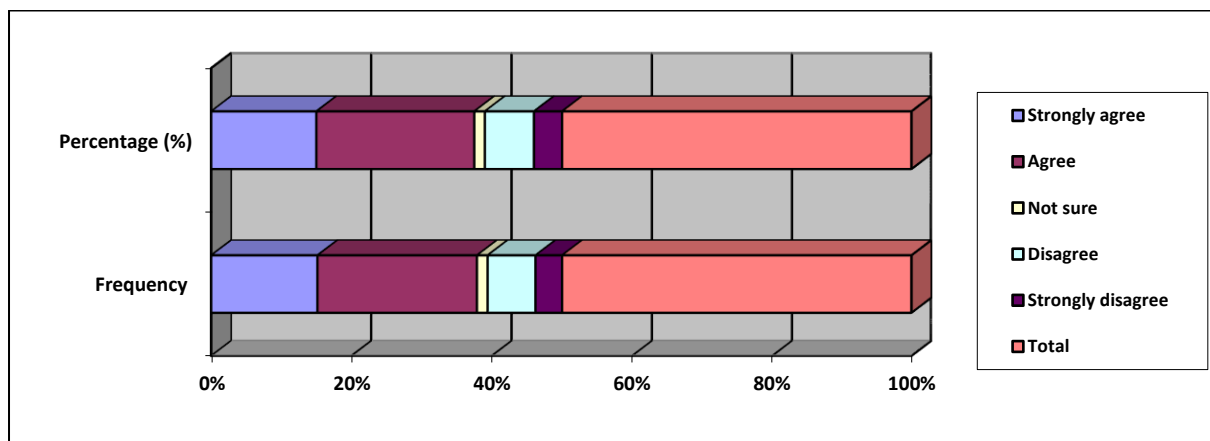
4.4 The social contribution of local councils in the rural development activities

Table 11: Local councils prevent crime on the offenders or criminals

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	18	30
Agree	27	45
Not sure	02	03
Disagree	08	14
Strongly disagree	5	08
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 4: Local councils prevent crime on the offenders or criminals



Source: Primary Data (2014)

The result from the field indicated that 75% of the respondents agreed, 22% disagreed and 3% for not sure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Prevention of

crime on the offenders or criminals. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that the local councils exercise the principles and administration of natural justices in administering crimes or offences committed. The findings are in line with the literature put forward by Maboguje (2008) who opines that rural development is concerned with the improvement of the living rural standards of the low-income people living in the rural area on a self-sustaining basis through transforming the socio-spatial structures of their productive activities.

Table 12: Local councils make people fear to commit a crime due to security provided by local councils

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	34
Agree	14	23
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	23	38
Strongly disagree	3	05
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 87% of the respondents agreed, 13% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because of the rules and regulation imposed on the criminal by the local leaders which means charges hence social contribution. The findings are contrary to the literature put forward by (Villadsen et al, 1997) who argues that there is a weak and limited role of Civil Society Organization (CSOs) at local government level in

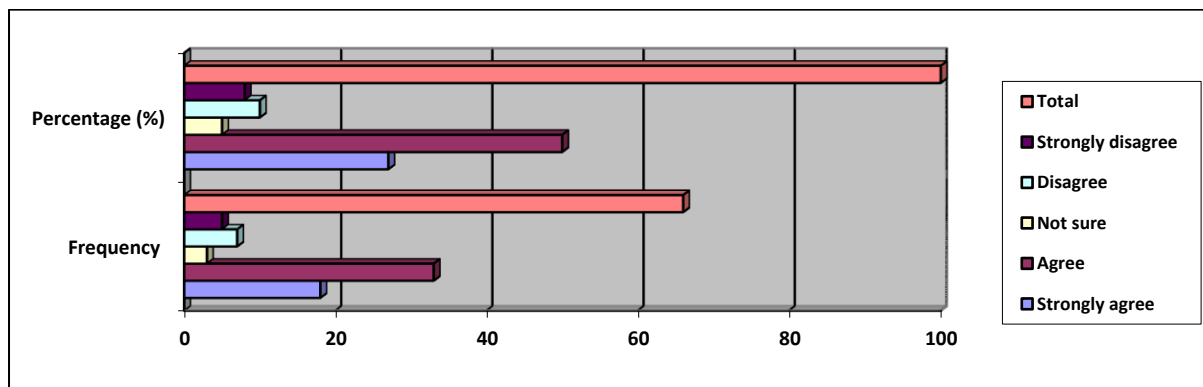
terms of playing an education role, advocacy and watch dog role.

Table 13: Local councils warn people on consignees of community on a crime

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	16	27
Agree	18	30
Not sure	03	05
Disagree	12	20
Strongly disagree	11	18
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 5: Local councils warn people on consignees of community on a crime



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 57% of the respondents agreed, 38% disagreed and 5% were unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that warns people on consignees of community on a crime. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that they follow the rule of law and principles of natural justices by first warning the criminals. The findings were closely related to

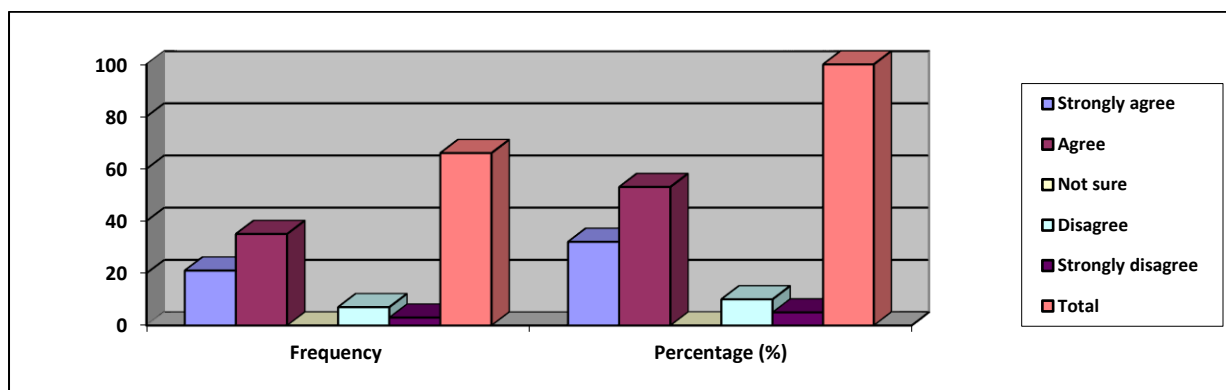
the literature put across by (Homel et al. 2007; Morgan & Homel 2013) who argued that local government plays a central role in the design, management and delivery of crime prevention programs and policies which has also been recognized at the community level.

Table 14: Local councils respond faster before crime interfiles

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	19	32
Agree	8	13
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	18	30
Strongly disagree	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 6: Local councils respond faster before crime interfiles



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated 45% of the respondents agreed, 55% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them disagreed with the statement that responds faster before crime interfiles. In finding out why the majority of the respondents

agreed. They said that because they are sometimes reluctant to administration of justice and peace in the community. The findings are in correspondence with the literature put forward by (Clancey, Lee & Crofts 2012; Anderson & Homel 2005; Shepherdson et al 2014) who assert that the importance of local government as a key stakeholder and strategic player in making communities safer has often gone unrecognized or unacknowledged, has been misunderstood, is subject to inadequate or under-resourcing, and has suffered from a lack of coordination.

Table 15: Local councils take note of new entrant in the village for stability

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	34
Agree	24	40
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	06	10
Strongly disagree	10	16
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

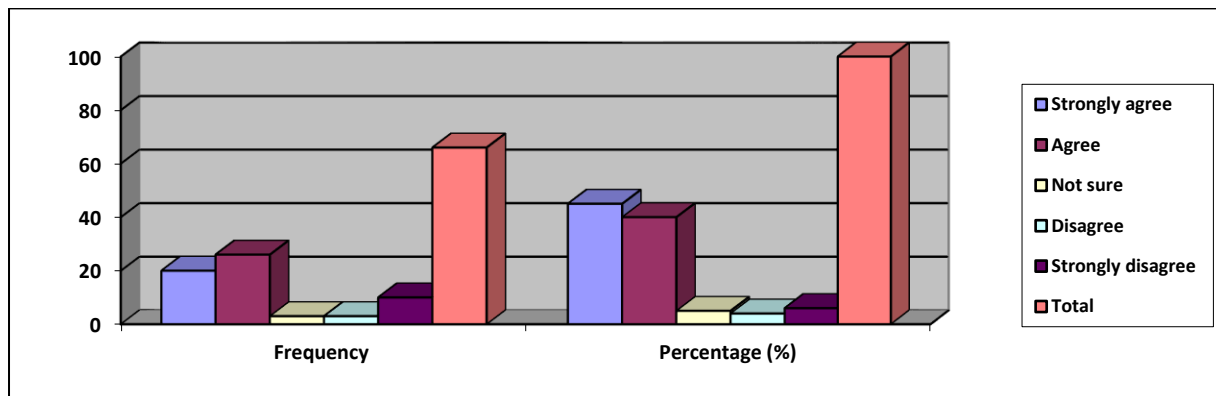
The result from the field indicated that 74% of the respondents agreed, 26% disagreed and 00% were unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that take note of new entrant in the village for stability. They said that because the local council's leaders welcomes new entrants the area and informs them about the rules and regulation that governs that area of residence for stability purpose.

Table 16: Local councils keep law and order in the communities

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	27	45
Agree	12	20
Not sure	03	05
Disagree	14	24
Strongly disagree	4	06
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 7: Local councils keep law and order in the communities



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 65% of the respondents agreed, 30% disagreed and 05% were unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that keeps law and order in the communities. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because they require discipline and sometimes have the power to enact laws such as bye laws in case of emergency. The findings are in line with the literature put forward by (Clancey, Lee & Crofts 2012) who argued that in the bid to enforce the laws put in place by the local government, it has tried to apply the principles of safer design and crime prevention through environmental design

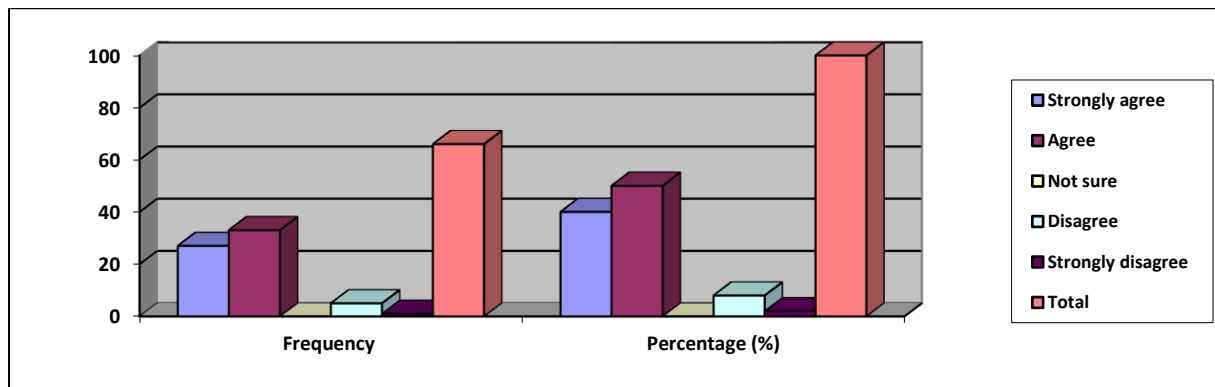
when assessing, designing and planning local infrastructure and developing plans and strategies which address crime prevention and community safety.

Table 17: Local councils maintain peace and liberty of the people

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	12	20
Agree	30	50
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	17	28
Strongly disagree	01	02
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 8: Local councils maintain peace and liberty of the people



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 70% of the respondents agreed, 30% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that maintains peace and liberty of the people. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because of practicing principle justice and fairness that brings peace and liberty among people.

4.5 The political contribution of the local council in the rural development activities

Table 18: Local councils settle cases among people who have committed criminal

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	27	45
Agree	13	21
Not sure	03	04
Disagree	13	22
Strongly disagree	5	8
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

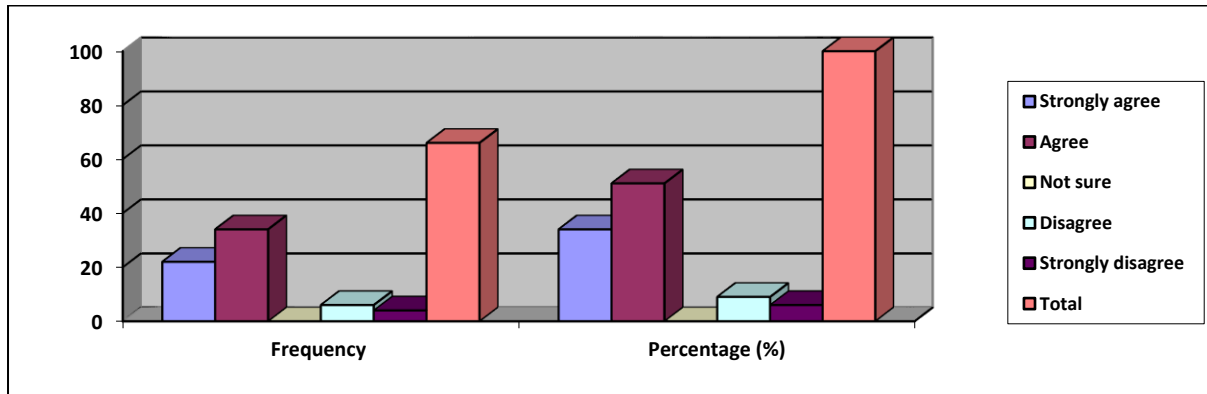
The result from the field indicated that 66% of the respondents agreed, 30% disagreed and 4% were unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Settling cases among people who have committed criminal. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because makes them and others to fear hence creating peace in the community.

Table 19: Local councils provide security for the community members

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	34
Agree	25	41
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	11	19
Strongly disagree	04	06
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 9: Local councils provide security for the community members



Source: Primary Data (2016)

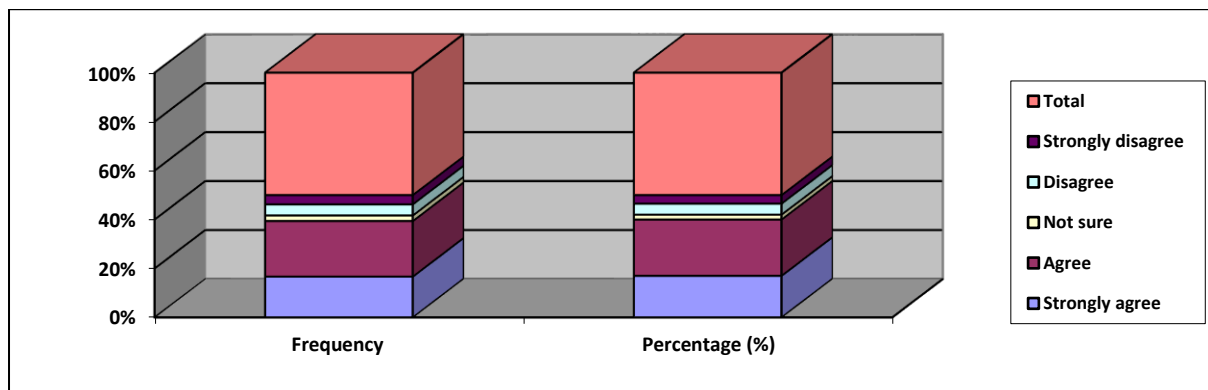
The result from the field indicated that 75% of the respondents agreed, 25% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that providing security for the community members. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because of the defense that tends to protect people in the community in case of any problem. The findings are in correspondence with the literature put forward by (Shepherdson et al 2014) who assert that the importance of local government as a key stakeholder and strategic player in making communities safer has often gone unrecognized or unacknowledged, has been misunderstood, is subject to inadequate or under-resourcing, and has suffered from a lack of coordination.

Table 20: Local councils set rules and regulations in the community

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	34
Agree	28	46
Not sure	03	04
Disagree	05	09
Strongly disagree	04	07
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 10: Local councils set rules and regulations in the community



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 80% of the respondents agreed, 16% disagreed and 4% for unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement Setting rule and regulations in the community. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that local leaders for example councilors are policy makers the communities since they have powers to enact some laws such as bye laws. The findings correspond with the literature put forward by Nyirinkindi (2007) argues that, districts have been given more

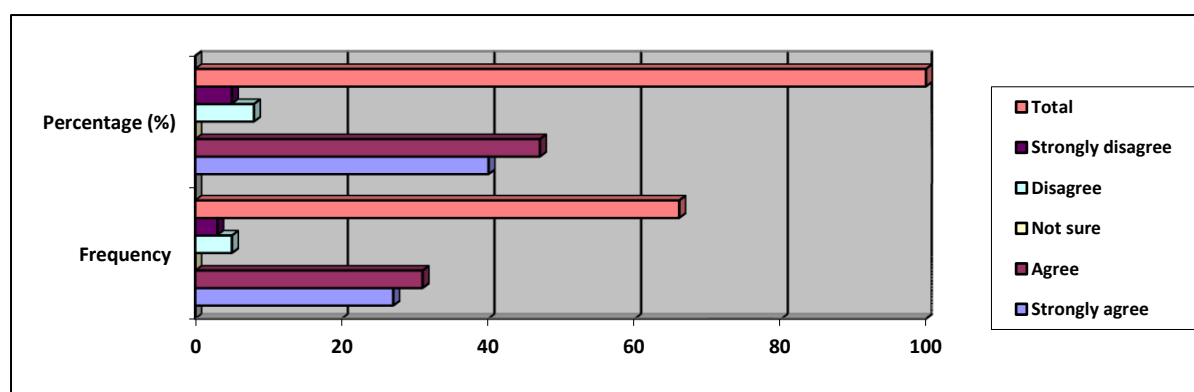
responsibility in terms of planning and budgeting for services like security, and play a role in monitoring and supervising local councils.

Table 21: Local councils witness land transaction in case of land conflicts

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	24	40
Agree	16	27
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	17	28
Strongly disagree	03	05
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

Figure 11: Local councils witness land transaction in case of land conflicts



Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 87% of the respondents agreed, 13% disagreed out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that witness land transaction in case of land conflicts. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because they manage people by harmonizing and making them live friendly. The findings are

contrary to the literature put forward by (Villadsen et al, 1997) who argues that there is a weak and limited role of Civil Society Organization (CSOs) at local government level in terms of improving land transactions and reducing land conflicts since most of the council officials are also involved in land conflicts.

Table 22: Local councils punish simple criminals on the offences committed

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	19	31
Agree	27	45
Not sure	00	00
Disagree	06	10
Strongly disagree	08	14
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data (2016)

The result from the field indicated that 76% of the respondents agreed, 24% disagreed and 00% were unsure out of the entire response rate. The study noted from the respondents that most of them agreed with the statement that Punish simple criminals on the offences committed. In finding out why the majority of the respondents agreed. They said that because they offenders are punished depending on the crime committed. The findings are in correspondence with the literature put forward by (Shepherdson et al 2014) who assert that the importance of local government as a key stakeholder and strategic player in making communities safer has often gone unrecognized or unacknowledged, has been misunderstood, is subject to inadequate or under-resourcing, and has suffered from a lack of coordination.

4.6 Conclusion

It can therefore be concluded that according to the results gotten from the field data that local councils greatly contribute economically, socially and politically to the development of the rural communities and this was evidenced by majority of the respondents who were in agreement with the different statements put across. However, some respondents were not sure whereas others disagreed with the statements put across.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations suggested areas of further research. The conclusions were however drawn in alignment with the objectives and research questions under study.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The study was guided by three research objectives which included: establishing the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development, establishing the social contribution of the local councils in rural development and establishing political contribution of the local councils in rural development in Bukedea Sub County.

5.2.1 The summary of the findings responding to the research question one which asks that, "What is the economic contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community."

The majority of the respondents said that local councils distribute government relief to the people, settle theft cases to minimize economic losses, preventing idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work, settling cases related to trespass of domestic animals, lobbying for seeds and other agriculture inputs for farmers from government and providing security of goods and services of the people to avoid robbery are the economic contribution of local councils in rural development. Only 30% of the respondents claimed that they were not sure whereas others disagreed with the contribution of economic development in rural communities.

Conclusion

From the findings mentioned above, local councils distribute government relief to the people, settle theft cases to minimize economic losses and preventing idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work, the researcher concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the economic development in rural communities.

5.2.2 The summary of the findings responding to the research question one which asks that, "What is the social contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community."

The majority of the respondents said that local councils have tries to improve on prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals, people fear to commit a crime due to arrest as a social contribution, warning people on consignees of community a crime, responding faster before crime interfiles, taking note of new entrant in the village for stability, keeping law and order in the communities and maintaining peace and liberty of the people. Only 20% of the respondents claimed that they were not sure whereas others disagreed with the contribution of social development in rural communities.

Conclusion

From the findings mentioned above, local councils have tried to improve on prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals, people fear to commit a crime due to arrest as a social contribution, warning people on consignees of community a crime and responding faster before crime interfiles, the researcher concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the social development in rural communities.

5.2.3 *The summary of the findings responding to the research question one which asks that, "What is the political contribution of the local councils in rural development in the community."*

The majority of the respondents said that local councils have helped in settling cases among people who have committed criminal providing, security for the community members, setting rule and regulations in the community, witness land transaction in case of land conflicts and punishing simple criminals on the offences committed. Only 30% of the respondents claimed that they were not sure whereas others disagreed with the contribution of political development in rural communities.

Conclusion

From the findings mentioned above, local councils have helped in settling cases among people who have committed criminal providing, security for the community members and setting rule and regulations in the community, the researcher concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the political development in rural communities.

5.3 Conclusions

From the findings above, the researcher concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the economic development in rural communities through distribution of government relief to the people, settling theft cases to minimize economic losses, preventing idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work, settling cases related to trespass of domestic animals and lobbying for seeds and other agriculture inputs for farmers among others.

The researcher also concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the social development in rural communities by

improving on prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals people fear to commit a crime due to arrest as a social contribution and warning people on consignees of community a crime among others.

Lastly, the researcher concluded that local councils have greatly contributed to the political development in rural communities as they have helped in settling cases among people who have committed criminal providing, security for the community members, Setting rule and regulations in the community and witnessing land transaction in case of land conflicts among others.

5.4 Recommendations

There is need for the local councils to carry out sensitization of the local community by organizing workshops and seminars in the bid to equip the local community with training that can help them be of use to the society hence promoting economic development.

There is need for the local councils to set strict rules and policies that govern the local community in the bid to prevent crime for example introduction of community policing.

Encourage forming of groups among the women and youth for example youth hence livelihoods for financial support to enable them conduct business hence poverty eradication.

Need to keep law and order that is to say working within confines of the constitution and other laws in Uganda to keep peace in the community.

Proper monitoring of the provision of government services or implementation of the projects in the district to villages and parishes.

Over all leaders in need to raise critical issues concerning the wellbeing of people to government. Issues such as poor roads, more micro finance institution in rural areas and other related concerns once addressed to government can lead to survivor of small scale businesses.

All local government council leaders should attend council sessions and meetings since they are policy makers, and which the policies are made in council meeting so that they can solve people's problems in the community.

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SECTION B: THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY IN BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY, BUKEDEA DISTRICT.

Indicate your view concerning the economic contribution of local councils in the rural development in the community in Bukedea Sub County, Bukedea district.

Please use the key below to answer the following questions by circling: (5) for strongly agree (4) for agree, (3) for not sure (2) for disagree (1) for strongly disagree

Likert scales	1	2	3	4	5
THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY.					
1. Distribute government relief to the people					
2. Settle theft cases to minimize economic losses.					
3. They prevent idleness and disorderliness hence forcing people to work					
4. Settle cases related to trespass of domestic animals.					
5. Lobby for seeds and other agriculture inputs for farmers from government.					
6. They provide security of goods and services of the people to avoid robbery.					

What are the Economic contributions of the local government councils in the rural development activities?

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SECTION C: TO ESTABLISH SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY BUKEDEA DISTRICT.

Indicate your view concerning social contribution of the local government councils in the rural development activities in Bukedea sub county, Bukedea district *Please use the key below to answer the following questions by circling: (5) for strongly agree (4) for agree, (3) for not sure (2) for disagree (1) for strongly disagree.*

Likert scales	1	2	3	4	5
TO ESTABLISH SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY BUKEDEA DISTRICT					
7. Prevention of crime on the offenders or criminals					
8. People fear to commit a crime due to arrest as a social contribution					
9. Warn people on consignees of community a crime					
10. Repond faster before crime interfiles					
11. Take note of new entrant in the village for stability					
12. Keep law and order in the communities					
13. Maintain peace and liberty of the people					

What are the social contributions of local government councils in the rural development activities?

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SECTION D: TO ESTABLISH POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY, BUKEDEA DISTRICT.

Indicate your view concerning political contribution of the local government councils in the rural development activities in Bukedea sub county, Bukedea district **Please use the key below to answer the following questions by circling: (5) for strongly agree (4) for agree, (3) for not sure (2) for disagree (1) for strongly disagree**

Likert scales	1	2	3	4	5
TO ESTABLISH POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN BUKEDEA SUB COUNTY, BUKEDEA DISTRICT					
14. Setting cases among people who have committed criminal					
15. Providing security for the community members					
16. Setting rule and regulations in the community					
17. Witness land transaction in case of land conflicts					
18. Keeping law and order in the community					
19. Punish simple criminals on the offences committed					

What are the political contributions of the local government councils in the rural development activities?

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Thank you so much for your time, may God bless you.