

## Women Empowerment and Community Development in Katsina State: A Study of Daura Local Government Area

Nurain Abayomi Mumuni & Abdurashed Abdulyakeen

Department of Political Science

Al-Qalam University, Katsina. Katsina State

Corresponding author: abdurashedabdulyakeen90@gmail.com

### Abstract

The study examines women empowerment and community development in Katsina State with focus on Daura L.G.A. Specific objectives was to identify the problems hindering women's participation in community development in Daura L.G.A. The study adopts Liberal Feminism theory as the theoretical foundation of analysis. It seeks to describe the social world from the distinctive vantage points of women. Descriptive survey design was applied as the research design of the study. The result revealed that 41.3% of respondents believe that lack of government assistance has significantly hindered women's empowerment and community development. The majority (60%) believe cultural factors are the main reason for women's lack of participation in community development. The majority (60%) have contributed financially to development projects, while 33.3% have contributed materially. The study recommended that assist women to achieve economic viability through acquisition of literacy and other necessary skills and resources. In addition, gender empowerment strategies under these circumstances require structural systemic change and basic attitudinal and value change. The real empowerment of women requires a thorough going renewal of the political process on a democratic basis.

**Keywords:** Community Development; Discrimination; Women Empowerment; Gender Equality

### Introduction

In a dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are an important part of the globally sustained economic development and social progress. With the improvement of education among women, the capability of women to be entrepreneurs has been enhanced tremendously. According to International Labour Organization (2020), women constitute the 50 percent of world's population, do the one third of world's work hours, receive 30% of world's income and contribute less than 3 percent of the total property. Existing sex ratio in demographic structure of Nigeria indicates that women comprise almost 50 percent of the total population and about 35 percent of them are involved in entrepreneurship which can be under the form of micro, small, medium and large enterprises (Odoemene, 2021). The importance of economic integration of women in the development of a nation's economy cannot be over emphasized especially as it pertains to women in

Nigeria, they are essential part of nation's human resources and due to the demographic structure in Nigeria, the issue of the participation of women in the mainstream economy is imperative.

In the 21st century, women empowerment has become a hot issue around the world. Modern women are seeking for equal opportunity with man and they are aggressively competing in various fields such as politics, economics and social sector. Many research also shows that women around the world are now standing equally with men in many perspectives and it is an undeniable fact to say sometimes women are far better than men when comes to certain issues. Developing countries upfront in empowered woman in many areas where their social background, culture and education level plays a vital role in getting women empowered. Empowered women are contributing towards the development of their country's economic, social and politics (Selvi and Bakialekshmi,

2017).

Women and girls constitute two-thirds of the world's poor and women account for two-thirds of the world's 792 million illiterate adults. Despite progress towards gender parity in education, 35 million girls of primary school age and 37 million girls of lower secondary school age are out of school. Women's voices are not heard in decision making or policy making processes. The levels of violence against women globally are unacceptable with 7 out of 10 women reporting having experienced violence in their lifetime (UNESCO, 2014). In 1995, nearly two-thirds of countries (61.6%) had less than 10 per cent women in their single or lower houses of parliament. Nearly all (88.1%) had less than 20 per cent. A mere 2.8 per cent of parliaments had attained 30 per cent or more.

By 2015, only 20 per cent of countries had less than 10 per cent women parliamentarians. A majority (53.2%) still have fewer than 20 per cent (IPU, 2015). However, despite the fact that studies in developed countries like the USA, China, Europe and Parts of Russia (Endalcachew, 2016) have shown that women empowerment has been accepted and women are involved actively in development projects implementation, a number of countries in the developing continents like parts of Asia, Africa and south America have shown that women are left out due to a number of reasons. In Philippines for example, the participation of women in community development projects implementation in Manila has been and is still pegged at 32% for over 15 years now (UNDP, 2015).

A number of factors for poor participation of women in community development projects implementation have been listed to include: poor gender roles and classifications, poor levels of income of the women, poor cultural and traditional subscriptions that deny women rights to own properties, poor levels of education, poor religious subscriptions and classifications that discriminate women over some opportunities in the community among other factors not listed. Although a

close study by the UN Women (2017) has shown that women who have been involved in community development in the capital city (manila) have been posting impressive results in various perspectives; a need for empowering women in the community. For example, much of the home-based poverty mitigation projects are implemented by women, the decisions on which type of project can be implemented or the models to be used are done by women and the results are better by 30% as compared to cases where men perform these duties. In Africa, women are very much disadvantaged in all spheres. For example, women are not allowed to own property like land, women never inherit their parents' properties as compared to men, women have not been given chances to sit in major community development committee and never make major decisions (Laboso, 2014)

African Development Bank (2017) has indicated it worse that in instances where women are allowed to sit in development seating, their ideas are normally brushed off and sometimes they are reminded on their roles in cooking and serving the men in these special gatherings. Women have not been given a chance in Africa as compared to men despite the fact that they contribute much than the men in terms of community resources mobilization, community labor providence etc (UN Women, 2016). However, in countries like South Africa and Liberia where women have been given some special recognition through various women empowerment programmes, their efforts in community development are eminent (Murunga, 2017). In Soweto, during the transformation of the slum into a modern peri-urban settlement, women were credited for their roles in: providing cheap labour, solving conflicts on resettlement among various communities, proving of other production materials like land (those who owned land), providing the government with the best housing models that addressed the needs of the city slum dwellers etc (Un, Women, 2017).

Nigerian particularly Daura L.G.A women are still relegated to the background as they lack the educational, economic and

political power necessary to actualize their innate potentials. The position of most Katsina women is still traditional (Ibrahim, 2014).

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study adopts Liberal Feminism theory as the theoretical foundation of analysis. Feminist theory is a generalized, wide-ranging system of ideas about social life and human experience developed from a woman centered perspective. Feminist theory is woman centered or woman centered in two ways. First, the starting point of all its investigation is the situation and experiences of women in society. Second, it seeks to describe the social world from the distinctive vantage points of women.

### **Liberal Feminism**

The Liberal Feminist Theory was propounded by Mary Wollstonecraft. The theory promotes the idea that women should have the same full range of rights as men, and as a result, be free to choose their place in society and pursue their full potential in a level playing field with men. In other words, no artificial hindrance or barrier should exist to hinder women from engaging in any lawful business they think necessary. The argument goes on to assert that no sex should receive undue favoritism based on their gender, and they should have equal access to opportunities and privileges.

Women are typically at a disadvantage in relation to societal cultural standards, religion, and political ideas, hence Ako-Nai (2005) claims that feminism is characterized by looking at the man-woman connection. The feminist ideology, which seeks to free women from the institutions that have held them back, is founded on the inequity that has been created.

Because of the erroneous notion that females are inherently less educated and physically capable than males, Nigeria is an unquestionably patriarchal country where men control women in all domains. As a result, women frequently face discrimination in society. The supposition

that women are subordinated stems from a system of social and legal prohibitions that keep them out of the so-called public sphere and this consequently hinder their success in life.

Liberal feminists believe that “female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that black women's entrance to success in the so called public world”. And they work hard to emphasize the equality of men and women through political and legal reform.

Historically the first element in the liberal feminist argument is the claim for gender equality. This claim was first politically articulated in the declaration of sentiments drafted at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1884 with the express purpose of independence to include women. It opens with the revisionist line “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal”, changes the list of grievance to focus on women's state, and concludes with a call for women to do whatever is required to gain equal right with men. In its arguments, the declaration of sentiments let the women's movement lay claims to the intellectual discourses of the enlightenment, the American and French revolutions, and the abolitionist movement. It claims for women the rights accorded to all human beings, under natural law, on the basis of the human capacity for reason and moral agency, asserted that laws which denied women their right to happiness were “contrary to the great precept of nature and of no ... authority”; and called for change in law and customs to allow women to assume their equal place in society.

### **Research design**

The research design applied in this study is descriptive survey design. The survey design is not like the census design which uses the whole population; it uses samples of the population to represent the whole population.

### **Method of data collection**

**Quantitative method of data collection is adopted.** Quantitative research method

deals with quantifying and analysis of variables in order to get results. It involves the utilization and analysis of numerical data using specific statistical techniques to answer questions like who, how much, what, where, when, how many, and how.

**Source of Data**

Both primary and secondary sources were used to obtain reliable information. Primary data were generated from administration of questionnaires to selected students and lecturers of the College of Social and Management Sciences of Al-Qalam University, Katsina while secondary data were obtained from books, journals, seminar and conference papers from the Al-

Qalam University library as well as other relevant internet materials.

**Population and Sample Size of the Study**

According to Best and Khan (1995) a population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher.

The study is focused on Daura Local Government Area of Katsina State. Based on National Population Commission's (2022) projection, Daura L.G.A has a population of 401,900 people. This, therefore, constitute the study population consisting of adult male and female residents of the area.

**Population of the Study**

S/N	Target populations	Number of people to be interviewed
1	Traders	40
2	University Students	40
3	Staffs of Universities	40
4	Civil servant	40
5	Famers	40

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

**Sampling Technique and Procedure**

The basic random sampling approach was the sampling strategy used in this investigation. A sort of probability sampling known as "simple random sampling" involves the researcher choosing a selection of participants at random from a population. Every person in the population is equally likely to be chosen. Next, information is gathered from the greatest proportion of this arbitrary subset (Israel, 1992). By employing this sample technique, the study can focus on members of the public whose opinions will be crucial to the topic.

This sample size for this study therefore relied on the following formula as stated in the work of Nachimias (1996).

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 [P(1-P)]}{D^2}$$

SS = sample size

Z = level of significance (1.96) at 95% confidence intervals

P = the estimated proportion of the factor to be studied (50% or 0.5)

D = sampling error that can be tolerated (0.05%)

Therefore:  
 $1.96^2 [0.5(1-0.5)]$   
 $0.05^2$

SS = 200.16.

Approximate sample size= 200.

**Instrument for Data Collection**

Questionnaire and focus group were used to collect data for the study. The questionnaire is structured and designed in a simple format for easy comprehension of the respondents. A total of 200 questionnaires were administered to selected respondents in the study area. A Focus Group conversation (FGD) is a qualitative research approach that entails gathering a small group of participants for a facilitated conversation on a specific topic or research issue.

**Validation and Reliability of the Instrument**

The essence of validation is to ensure that the research instrument measures what it is expected to measure. The instrument were submitted to the supervisor for vetting, corrections and modifications made were properly integrated to form the final copy of the questionnaire that was used for the study.

To ensure the reliability of the instrument, the questionnaire was pre-tested by administering it on 30 people in the community who were not part of the main study. Data obtained from the questionnaire were tested for internal consistency.

**Method of Data Presentation and Analysis**

Data obtained from the questionnaire were

presented and analyzed to answer the research questions. Simple descriptive statistical tools such percentage and frequency distribution table were used for presentation of data to measure the variables of the study. The field data were subjected to logical analysis and interpretation from which major findings of the study will be drawn. The hypothesis formulated was tested using Chi square.

**Data Presentation and Analyses**

Results are tabulated in simple frequency and percentages. This analysis will at a glance depict women's empowerment and their contribution in community development of Daura local government area.

Table 1 Distribution of questionnaire

Questionnaire	Level of respondent
Number distributed	200
Number collected	150
Number lost	50

Table 1 above, indicates that 200 questionnaires were distributed but only 150 were eventually completed and returned, and 50 questionnaire were lost.

**Table 2: Age distributions of respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage(%)
20-29	35	23.3
30-39	40	26.7
40-49	50	33.3
50 and above	25	16.7
Total	150	100

Source: field survey 2023

The table indicates that 35 respondents who constituted 23.3% of the respondents were between the ages 20-29; 40 respondents who constituted 26.7% of the respondents were between the ages 30-39; 50 respondents who constituted 33.3% of the

respondents were between the ages 40-49; 25 respondents who constituted 16.7% of the respondents were between the ages 50 and above. This implies that the majority of the respondents were adult whose ages between 40-49 years.

**Table3: Respondents marital status**

<b>Maritalstatus</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Single	25	16.7
Married	75	50
Divorced	20	13.3
Widowed	30	20
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 25(16.7%) of respondents are single; 75(50%) are married; 20(13.3%) are divorced; 30(20%) are widowed. This implies that majority of the respondents were married and has family.

**Table4: Respondents occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Civilservants	45	30
Farmer	35	23.3
Pettytrader	30	20
Crafting	25	16.7
Others	15	10
Total	150	100

Source: field survey2023

The above table shows that 45(30%) of respondents are civil servants; 35(23.3%) are farmers; 30(20%) are petty traders; 25(16.7%) are crafting; 15(10%) are involved in other occupation. This implies that majority of the respondent are civil servant.

**Table5: Respondents level of education**

<b>Levelofeducation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Primary	30	20
Secondary	28	18.7
Tertiary	62	41
Other	30	20
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 30(20%) of respondents are primary school certificate holders; 28(18.7%) are secondary school certificate holders; 62(41%) are tertiary certificate holders; 30(20%) others.

**Table 6: To what extent has the lack of government assistance hindered the empowerment of women and community development**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Toagreat extent	62	41.3
Tosomeextent	30	20
Toalittleextent	30	20
Tonoextent	28	18.7
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 62(41.3%) of respondents believe that lack of government assistance has hindered women empowerment and community development to a great extent, 30(20%) to some extent, 30(20%) to a little extent, 28(18.7%) to no extent. This implies that based on the demonstration of the respondents who believed with to great extent that lack of government assistance has hindered women empowerment and community development.

**Table 7 Factors are responsible for the lack women participation in community development**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Culturalfactor	60	40
Biologicalfactor	30	20
Lackoffinance	15	10
Lackofsupportfromthe Government	45	30
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 60 (40%) of the respondent believe that cultural factor is responsible for lack of women's participation in community development, 30(20%) believe it is biological factor, 15(10%) believe it is lack of finance, 45(30%) believe it is lack of support from government. This implies that majority believed that cultural factor is the major factor responsible for lack of women's participation in community development.

**Table8:In what ways have you contribute d to the development of Daura?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Financially	10	6.7
Materially	50	33.3
Others	90	60
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table show that10(6.7%) of respondents have contributed to development project financially; 50(33.3%) have contributed materially; 90(60%)havecontributedinother ways.

**Table9:What do you consider the best way in which womencanbe empowered?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Financially	20	15.4
Materially	10	7.7
Academically	70	53.8
Skillacquisition	30	23.1
Noidea	20	13.3
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 20(15.4%) of respondents suggested that women should be empowered financially; 10(7.7%) suggested material empowerment; 70(53.8%) suggested academic empowerment; 30(23.1%) suggested skill acquisition; 20(13.3%) had no idea.

**Table10:What ways can be adopted for women to participate effectively in community development?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Government support	55	36.7
Encouragement from the Society	25	16.6
Gender equality	70	46.7
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 55(36.7%) of respondent suggested government support as a way for women to participate effectively in community development, 25(16.6%) suggested encouragement from the society,70(46.7%)genderequality.

**Table11:Have participate in any women empowerment programmes**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Yes	60	40
No	90	60
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 60(40%) of the respondents have participated in women empowerment programme; 90(60%) have not been opportune to participate.

**Table 12: Have benefitted from the empowerment programme participated in.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Yes	28	18.7
No	122	81.3
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 28(18.7%) of respondents have benefitted from women empowerment programme; 122(81%) have not benefitted from it

**Table13: If they have ever participated in the development of their community**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Yes	77	51.3
No	73	48.7
Total	150	100

Source;fieldsurvey2013

The above table show that77(51.3%) of respondents have participated in the development of their community; 73(48.7%) have not participated in their community development

**Table 14; Ways they encouraged other women to participate in community development**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Throughseminars	27	18
Through creation of Awareness	38	25.3
Throughnetworkbuilding	12	8
None	73	48.7
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023



The above table shows that 27(18%) of respondents encourage other women to participate in their community development through seminars; 38(25.3%) through

creating of awareness;12(8%)through network building; 73(48.7%) do not encourage women to participate in their community development.

**Table15: Government has participated in any community project in their area**

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Yes	120	80
No	30	20
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table shows that 120(80%) of respondents said that government has participated in community project in their

area; 30(20%) said government has not participated in community project in their area.

**Table16: The extent the development project has improved their way of life**

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Toagreat extent	13	8.7
Tosomeextent	42	28
Toalittleextent	68	45.3
Tonoextent	27	18
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table show that 13(8.7%) of the respondents said the development project has improved their way of life to a great

extent; 42(28%) to some extent;68(45.3%) to a little extent;27(18%) to no extent.

**Table17: Empowering women would help in community development**

Response	Respondents	Percentage(%)
Yes	138	92
No	12	8
Total	150	100

Source:fieldsurvey2023

The above table show that 138(92%) of respondents believe that empowering women would help develop community; 12(8%)do not believe it would.

The result shows that 41.3% of respondents believe that lack of government assistance has significantly hindered women's empowerment and community development. The majority (60%) believe cultural factors are the main reason for women's lack of participation in community development. The majority (60%) have contributed financially to development projects, while 33.3% have contributed materially. The majority (90%) have contributed in other ways. The majority (15.4%) suggest financial empowerment for women, while the majority (70.8%) suggest material empowerment. The remaining respondents (23.1%) suggest skill acquisition.

### Discussion of Findings

The study shows that 23.3% of respondents were aged 20-29, 26.7% were aged 30-39, 33.3% were aged 40-49, and 16.7% were aged 50 and above. The majority were married and had family. The majority were civil servants, with 30.3% being farmers, 20.5% being petty traders, and 16.7% being crafting. Primary school certificate holders were also present, with 18.7% being secondary school holders and 41% being tertiary certificate holders. The remaining 20% were others. Overall, the majority of respondents were adults aged 40-49.

In addition, the study shows that 36.7% of respondents suggest government support for women's participation in community

development, while 16.6% suggest societal encouragement. The majority (70.7%) have not participated in women's empowerment programs, while 18.7% have been benefited. 51.3% have participated in community development, while 48.7% have not. 18% of respondents encourage women to participate through seminars, while 25.3% create awareness and 128% build networks. Despite these efforts, 48.7% do not encourage women to participate.

It was reveals that 80% of respondents believe the government has participated in community projects in their area, while 8.7% believe these projects have improved their way of life. Additionally, 92% believe that empowering women would help develop the community, while 8% do not believe so.

### Conclusion

Women are aware of oppression as a result of class difference and biological differences. This findings resulting from the study, shows their struggle to uplift themselves and their families, and inject fresh ness into their community. It is important to note their level of contribution to the success of the local areas (community)is also determined by their access to finance, for its quite difficult and for some, a solution have been sought. Most of the women that have succeeded, have built strong networks, with different objectives but a common goal of helping themselves, which have directly taken its tool to their success.

Although Daura community have come a long way, though with help from government, they still do their best in developing their community. The study has proved that the women folk are indispensable partners to the development of their local community and Katsina.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommends that:

- i. Making women more conscious of the right and responsibilities, the implications of the laws governing

women's status in society and developing and understanding about the various manifest and concealed ways which cause women's oppression:

- ii. Assisting women to achieve economic viability through acquisition of literacy and other necessary skills and resources.
- iii. Assisting women to form their own groups for learning and productive activity, and strengthening their participation in the developmental process.
- iv. Considering the inadequacy of the educational needs of women the importance of non-formal programmes (Empowerment training) cannot be overemphasized. Therefore, vocational or employment related knowledge and skills have to be imparted to the women.
- v. However, the non-formal programmes available at present tend to be as ineffectively utilized by women as the formal education opportunities and the socio-economic factors acting as barriers in both the cases are the same.
- vi. The political empowerment of women is one of the most important aspects in the overall empowerment of women for it gives women the capacity to influence the decision-making process. Gender empowerment strategies under these circumstances require structural systemic change and basic attitudinal and value change. The real empowerment of women requires a thorough going renewal of the political process on a democratic basis. Unless women are equipped with the necessary skill in political decision-making, their increased representation in the local bodies may not alter the existing set up. It is, therefore necessary to sensitize the women in the women's perspective, not in the narrow feminist sense, but in the sense of honourable co-existence with men for this will

enable women to exercise their “will” and advance towards their complete emancipation. This, of course, requires sensitizing men as well, as they are currently the holders of power.

- vii. Poverty Eradication: Since women comprise the majority of the population of Jibia below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination, macroeconomic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There shall be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women. Steps shall be taken for mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, along with necessary support measures to enhance their capabilities.
- viii. Women with small and medium scale business has to be given special care by the government at all levels in order to make them economically active and productive such that they can move from subsistence or informal sector to the modern or formal sector.
- ix. The society should abolish cultural beliefs and traditional practices that make women have limited access to economic rights and privileges. Hence, those societal values and norms such as the practice of patriarchy that accorded women lower social status and hinders them from exhibiting their hidden potentials should be abolished.

### References

- Abraham, N.M. (2012). Towards sustainable national development through well managed early childhood education. *World Journal of Education* (2) 3. pp 43 - 48.
- Agbalajobi DT. (2010) Women's participation and the political process in Nigeria: problems and prospects. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*. Vol. 4(2):075-082.
- Akpala, S. (1998). *Women's Rights are Human Rights*. Enugu: Snaap Press Ltd.
- Alkali, Z. (1990). *Feminism: A radical theme in West Africa literature, An African woman right*. Houston, U.S.A: Touchstone Publishers.
- Alkali, Z. (1995). *Feminism and the Novels of Nawal el saadawi*. Kano: Unpublished PHD Thesis, African Literature in English.
- Animasaun, K. (2000). *Nigeria journal of gender and development*. Niger: Gentle Press.
- Anyaocha, E. U. (1998). *Towards addressing Gender issues in developing programme: A Workshop on gender sensitization equality and programme*. Enugu: UNICEF/SWENP Enugu.
- Baher K. (2017). *Seven Top Challenges Facing African Women*.
- Bolorunduro, O. (2002). *Nigerian Women and their Contribution to National Development*. Ibadan: Moonlight Publishers.
- George, R. (2011). *Sociological theory*. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
- Chandra, S.K. (1997). *Women and Empowerment*. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 43 (4), pp.395-99.
- Griggery, S. (1998). *Rural community resources centre*. London: Macmillan Educational Limited.
- Hanmer, L., & Klugman, J. (2016). *Exploring Women's Agency and Empowerment in Developing Countries: Where do we stand? Feminist Economics*.
- Ijere, M. O. (1986). *New Perspectives in Financing Nigerian Agriculture*. Enugu: Fourth Dimension Publishers.
- Jone, Johnson Lewis (2018). *Feminism: Ideas, Beliefs, and Movements*. Thoughtco

- Kabeer, N. and Natali, L (2014). Gender Equality and Economic Growth: Is there a Win-Win? Emiritus fellow. IDS Working Paper, issue 417.
- Karl, M. (1995). Women and empowerment participation and decision making. London: Zed Books Limited. 74
- Kema, C. (2003). Women of my Era. Owerri: Primetime Limited.
- Lerner, M. (1986). Mass Culture and Gender. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Matarrita-Cascante, D., & Brennan, M. A. (2011). Conceptualizing community development in the twenty-first century. *Community Development*, 43(3), 293-305. doi: 10.1080/15575330.2011.593267
- Mbah, F. U. (2005). The social sciences and socio-economic transformation in Africa. Nsukka: Great AP Express Publishers Limited.
- Noreen, S. (2011). Role of Microfinance in Empowerment of Female Population of Bahawalpur District, International Conference on Economics and Finance Research, 4(20).65-71.
- Olumese, I. (1998). Women in NGO; in Nigeria women in society and development. Ibadan: Dokun Publishing House.
- Onu, F. (1998). Journal of Contemporary Issues on Poverty. Nasarawa: Nas Publishers Limited.
- Onweni, C. J. (1991). Women in the Nigeria industry. A case study of the cooperative and commerce bank. An Unpublished Book.
- Osuala, E. C. (1998). Introduction to research methodology. Onitsha: Africa FEP Publishers Limited.
- Pawar, M. (2014). Social and Community Development Practice. Delhi, India: Saurabh Printers Pvt. Limited.
- Peace C. (2019). Global Issues: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
- Purcell, R. (2012). Community development and everyday life. *Community Development Journal*, 47(2), 266-281.
- Rahman, M. A. (2008). The case of the third world: People's self-development. In G. Craig, K. Popple & M. Shaw (Eds.), *Community development in theory and practice: An international reader* (pp. 232-241). Nottingham: Spokesman Books. Retrieved from <http://books.google.com.au.ezlibproxy.unisa.edu.au/books?hl=en&lr=&id=IL7>
- Sani, H. (2001). Women and national development, the way forward. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.
- Selvi N. (2017). Challenges of women empowerment in a private organization in Malaysia. *International Journal for Studies on Children, Women, Elderly And Disabled*, Vol. 1, (January) ISSN 0128-309X, Faculty of Business, Asia Metropolitan University, G-8, Jalan Kemacahaya 11, Taman Kemacahaya, Batu 9, 43200 Hulu Langat, Cheras
- Srivastava, M. (2009). Essay on Women Empowerment. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1482560> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1482560> Accessed, 27/01/16
- Taylor, G. and Perezniето, P. (2014). Review of evaluation approaches and methods used by interventions on women and girls' economic empowerment. Overseas Development Institute, 203 Black Friars Road London SE1 8NJ
- Ume, I. (1975). The design of rural development. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- UN Women (2015). Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming economies, realizing rights, East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017, USA.
- UNESCO (2014). UNESCO's Promise, Gender Equality as a Global Priority. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.
- United Nations. (2001). Empowerment of women throughout the life cycle as a transformative strategy for poverty

eradication. New York, USA: UNO  
Publisher.  
World Bank (2017). Women's  
Empowerment in Rural Community  
Driven Development Projects.

Independent Evaluation group (IEG),  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development,  
Washington DC, The World Bank  
Group 1818 H Street NW.