

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT POLICY AS
A TOOL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
A CASE STUDY OF DUTSE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

BY
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DEVELOPMENT
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APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been read and approved as meeting part of the requirement for the award of Advance Diploma in Public Administration.

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DECLARATION

I am hereby declare that, this research project has been concluded and solely by me under guidance of Mal. Shafi'u wadari of the Department of Public Administration, College of Business and Management Studies (C.B.M.S) Dutse, Jigawa State Polytechnic.

Adamu Umar

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Date

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Adamu Umar

AD/PAD/19/030A

Date

DEDICATION

The project is dedicated to Almighty Allah and also my parent and relation for their foresight in sending me to school. Likewise my lecturers whom do their best in teaching and enlightened me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks be to Allah who with his power vested on me the opportunity to undergo this course and write this project. It's obvious that a work of this course or type cannot be completed successfully without the assistance of other people both morally. To this, I wish to express my thanks and appropriation to those who offered their assistance financially or in kind toward successful completion of this project work.

Firstly, wish to extend my appreciation and gratitude to my supervisor Mal. Shafi'u Wadari who despite his academic work load spare his time and went through the draft of this project work and made some necessary correction and suggestions.

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ABSTRACT

The role of women empowerment, policy as a tool for rural development on the third world countries like Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. What gets emphasis is the study. However, as society gets more sophisticated in terms of development both men and women alike competing towards development of rural area. The researcher has attempted to review the opinion of some authors that are related to research topic. In order to appraise how women empowerment contribute to rural development; the researcher choose sample of one hundred people in the area of the study. A random sampling method was used and information was collected with the aid of questionnaire and personal interview were scrutinized. The data collected were presented, analyzed and interpreted using percentage and table. In the course of the study some finding were uncovered from the finding it was discovered that many gender policy regarding women were established geared toward. Women empowerment so that they can contribute to the growth and development for their communities. Finally, there search recommends that the policies need to be reviewed and new ones formulated in pursuit women cooperative programmes, micro credit, skills acquisition etc and 30% as affirmative action in political post should be set aside for women folk.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Women constitute half of the world's population and have contributed significantly to the well-being of the human race.

In Nigeria for instance, women have always play five key roles; mothers producer, home manager, community organizer, and social cultural political activities, in spite of these large number and important functions, the division of roles between the male and female sexes, as prescribed by most cultures, assign the subordinate position to women. As a result women have suffered for long in various forms of inequality, discrimination violence and exclusion, Now a day, however, empowering women is increasing been recognized as a precondition for and as an indicator of the level of success in the achievement of sustainable human development. It is also being accepted that women's right are human right. Much of the current discourse on the status of women and strategies for uplifting their conditions has employed the term gender and its derivatives. Therefore, there is now much talk about the need to upgrade the level offender, awareness in the society. For policy makers to employ gender sensitive for social scientist to employ gender, for the political process to be gender noised.

The study is also analysis the social process that give rise to the disadvantage position of women in our conventional development policies and programmes by considering at some of these policies initiatives and examines how they have affected men and women differently, Finally, an attempt would be made to make women issue and interest more central in rural development fields it will also prove that the effects of more recent and international policies and development

strategies indicate that there still long to go for an effective model of rural development.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.

Women empowerment and gender equality continue to be the themes global world's countries, declaration and conventions. The biggest society acknowledges that women empowerment is catalyst to the people development strategies.

It considered on poverty alleviation, improved standard of living and good government that give equal voices to man and women in making decision and implementation of policies good governance achievement of millennium development goals (M.D.G) and other global countries based on these,

Nigeria government has equally respondents positively to the burden of under development by instituting national specific development goals and strategies. As the bedrock for development the government also recognized the forms commitment to gender equality. The economic community of West Africa state (ECOWAS) and new partnership for African development (NEPAD) links this initiative other international agreement and M.D.G. Means while economic and social council of the untargeted that restrictive economic climate following World Bank imposed neo classical economics limited and ability of government to mobilized the public sector for under the condition of economic stagnation cynical civet crises, and the crisis management of structural adjustment programme (which put constraints on the normal economic and social activities of women as food provisions and career for their house holders ad as active participant in the development of their countries. In the areas of health, education, training and

nutrition, economic opportunities and participation in decision-making. Inequality between men and women has woe need due to these corrective policy measures. On the whole the exclusion of women from leadership positions has robbed mankind of their unique potential for governance. It has led to gender insensitivity in the design and implementation of public policy and help to preparation gender in equality in different aspects of life. United Nations

Organizations (UNO) on its part, has fostered several declarations and conventions aimed at ending all forms of discrimination and economic empowerment. Also, the beginning platform for actions is commendable comprehensive and rightly recognized that the process of women empowerment requires the comprehensive and participation of government international organization and society at large. These research works seek to improve in women technical skills in education and training in science and technology as tools for rural development.

1.2 STATEMENTS OF PROBLEMS.

as the topic of the research work imply the study is to ascertain the important policies, initiated programme by the government and international agencies for empowerment of womenfolk who are vulnerable people in the society the problems this research work is not find out whether or not this programmes and policies implement have positively contributed towards empowering women in the rural areas. More ever, the research work is aimed at viewers some manifestation of opossums to women in the country especially in limited to the local government area (Dutse) the focus in limited prevailing socio economics and political conduct and cultures so as the failure of past and presence government policies in thawing the trends. The area of study released to exhibit some of the most women abuse and oppressive cultural practices common not only in Nigeria but the entire

African continent. Finally the research is aimed at establishment difficult innovated by current policy in women empowerment in Nigeria. Because the present policy is not well encapsulated and implemented as a result of differences of cultural of people in the area which related women to kitchen.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What are the role of the women in rural development with regards to study area.
2. What are the common social vices such as rape, force marriage and hawking in the study area.
3. How effective are the rural development policies in Dutse local government area.
4. what are the extent of compliances of such policies to the national gender policies convention on women.
5. What are the problem of women development in the area

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following are the aims and objectives of the study.

1. To highlight the role of the women in rural development with regards to study area.

2. To identify the common social abuses such as rape force marriage and hawking in the study area.
3. To find out the effectiveness of the rural development policies in Dutse local government area more likely with regard to women.
4. To assess the extent of complies of such policies to the national gender policies convention on women.
5. To investigate the problem of women development in the area

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is significant because it bring to the knowledge of people at the grass root level and the local and important of government functionaries the need incorporating women in any development planning and strategic. The study is also significant in the sense that it highlight the nature of the internationally informed languages of rights.Finally, to the undergraduate students who intend to carryout their research work and ministry of women affairs, non-governmental organization specializes in related issues, and policy formulators see this research work more important and useful.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis is important answers to research question, it give direction for collection data and guide the study to conclusion. In this case for the purpose of this research work the following question should be examined carefully:-

1. There is perception that the role of women in the society to do with reproduction than production?
2. Women are considered to be weak and powerless than men, to benefit from any development policy?
3. Development policies are more in favor of men than women?
4. Traditional perception of women that their place is more in the home than outside it?

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Proudly the study is based on women empowerment play portent role in rural development. Dutse local government here is the case study of the research work.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Empowerment:- It is to give people more control over their Own life and situation they are supposed to be.

Women empowerment: Is the enhancing or alteration of the Cultural and traditional practices that devalue norms dispossess women, it also seen as the expansion of women's access educational opportunities facilities for skills acquisition and position of authority.

Rural development:- Is the Improvement of the standard of living of mass low-income population residing rural area. **Policy:-** Is a purposive actions undertaking by the

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment policy is one of the complex issues in the country as they are vulnerable groups in the society. Although, the history of development policies in Nigeria have been neglected of the gender variable.

The first twenty years of development planning 1962 to 1980 in Nigeria as a republic remained largely where by gender concern and women interest were subsumed within the national interest. Therefore, development policies remained gender blind consequently it was not an issue of development planning.

Nigeria embraced gender-biased economic policies since the decades of 1980s, by pursuing economic growth the structural adjustment and broad liberation policies then after rectified convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) convention of 1985. Subsequent policies and programmes like National economic Empowerment and development strategy (NEEDS) and millennium development goals (MDGS) where continue to draw more vigorous government attention to pursuing gender sensitive policy, Various related literature were review in an attempt to conceptualize the interwoven issues

related to the research topic as it affect the scope area. ie. Dutse local government area Jigawa state,

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Women empowerment policy is the development of mental and physical capacity of women for them to operate meaningfully in their social milieu, there by experiencing a more favorable level of small recognition and subsequently enhance economic status, Education is the bedrock of women empowerment, be it formal or informal education.

Political empowerment of women has been enhanced by the level of education. Today, in Nigeria women are gradually occupying many positions. Awareness is being created that women should participate in partisan politics. Women are discriminated in occupying as many positions in comparison with their numerical strength. However, Nigeria women have been occupying various positions such as ministers, senators and Advisers to be president and governors (during Yar Adua and Good Luck Jonathon term in office 2007 to 2011). The level of education of women is low in Nigeria most especially in the northern part. The national literary rate for female is only 56% compared to 72% for Male. However, in Nigeria today there is progress in education with the exception of Northern Nigeria. As a result of the policy of a good number of Nigerian women are now funds in all sorts of enterprising occupations such as law medicine, business, teaching, and armed

forces. Also, the United Nations development fund for women (UNIFEM) is the women's funds at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women empowerment and gender equality. The Women's Aid Collective (WACOC) under the UN trust fund managed by UNIFEM is carrying out programmes to ensure the implementation of existing laws and policies that will eradicate gender based violence against women and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. They are working with the federal government national agency for the control of aids (NACAJ) and states action committee for the control of aid (SACA) to mainstream gender in to the national strategies framework and state strategic plans which outline their respective response to HIV/AIDS.

Women empowerment is receiving world attention; United Nations has included gender equality and women empowerment in its development goals. Women empowerment is an essential ingredient for achieving all the development goals. Nigeria as a nation has adopted education as an instrument for social economic transformation. It was spelt out in the federal republic of Nigeria (2004) national policy on education that: every Nigerian child shall have right to equal educational opportunities. The effort of Nigerian government in these regards has to yield significant results, on girls child education, girls child education attainment in Nigeria still low as records have shown that fewer girls go to school than boys. Women economic empowerment is low in Nigeria compared to their male counterparts. Many women still live in menial jobs. Most jobs reformed by women do not have economic values, the work and activities that do not require economic reward are the responsibility of women empowerment goes along way in reducing child abuse, if women are empowered their children will receive more care and education, poverty has been greatest hindrance to women empowerment. Low education coupled with cultural discrimination against women is constraint to

women empowerment. According to united nation, education social and cultural organization (UNESCO) 2005 statistics 31% of women in Nigeria are literate against 54% for men. The goals of women empowerment in Nigeria therefore, is directed towards restoring the dignity of womanhood as a sound, intelligent, and functional members of the society. Moreover, to united nation (UN) has programme and specialized agencies which are dedicated to uplifting the status of women. The organization declared 1975 the international women's years and the years 1975 to 1985 the women's decade as part of effort to promote the advancement of women. United nation declarations have provided the standard for regional documents such as the African charter on Human and people's right and the national constitution such as 1999 constitution of Nigeria. Inspire of the adoption of these legal instrument women are yet to enjoy equal right with men.

Between 4-15, September, 1995 the fourth world conference on women was held in Beijing china. The theme was equally development of peace the conference adopted what has Article 44 of the document therefore enjoins. Governments the international community and civil society including non-Governmental organization and the private sector to take strategic action towards the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on woman, In august, 27, 1991. With the creation of Jigawa state from old Kano state by Ibrahim Badamasi former military president. Various women empowerment policy have been adopted by the various administration from better life programme for rural women handled in the state by Mrs. Maryam Olayinka Sule wife of the first military Administrator of the state which organized ten literacy classes, three multipurpose training centers including the one at Dutse with other achievements as establishment of 19 functional cottage industries and food processing and formation and registration of 119 women

cooperative societies (cited Hajiya Fatima Idris Garba, wife of the governor of Kano 9/10/1991).

The hallmark of woman empowerment policy in the state was inaugural speech, the state Governor, in 29 May 2007, in records has shown that fewer girls go to school than boys. Education, girl's child education attainment in Nigeria still low Women economic empowerment is low in Nigeria compared tower male counter parts. Many women still live in menial jobs. Most jobs reformed by women do not have economic values. Al the work and activities that do not required economic rewards are the responsibility of women empowerment goes a long way in reducing child abuse, if women are empowered their children will received more care and education, poverty has been greatest hindrance to women empowerment. Low education coupled with cultural discrimination against women is constraint to women empowerment. According to united nation, education social and cultural organization (UNESCO)2005 statistics 31% of women in Nigeria are literate against54% for men. The goals of women empowerment in Nigeria therefore, is directed towards restoring the dignity of womanhood as a sound, intelligent, and functional members of the

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the fourth world conference on women was held in Beijing, China. The theme was equality. development of peace! The conference adopted what has become known as the Beijing plat form for action which consists of strategies towards the empowerment of women. Article 44 of the document therefore enjoins. Governments the international community and civil society including non-governmental organization and the private sector to take strategic action towards the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on woman. In august, 27, 1991. With the creation of Jigawa state from old Kano state by lbrahim Badamasi former military president.

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empowerment is too low in the state as observation shows that resources that are great important in the life of women for the purpose of meeting their domestic and material commitment are inadequate and not available in most cases. In Jigawa state (2008) the state government through ministry for rural infrastructures and community development in collaboration with micro finance banks across the state, have rolled out the policy where women have been given soft loan with a view to empower them economically for sustainable development as their objectives so that rural women have a sense of belonging and the benefit to contribute to the development of the state. Skill acquisition centers were built across the state by both state and local government areas where women are trained on Soap making, knitting, tailoring, etc. with the primary goals to

Accelerate wellbeing of women in economic decision for total development in their capacities of women to contribute to self-reliance and sustainable development so for Dutse have a well-furnished skills acquisition centers opposite old police headquarters Dutse.

In 2007 the ministry of women affairs and social development collaboration with millennium development goals (MDG) of self-motherhood initiative (Eibwa Latya) were women across the nooks and crannies of the state were trained as traditional birth attendants, so far about two hundred and fifty (250) centers established across and thirty six (36) vehicles purchased for these programs with the view to convey pregnant women in emergency circumstances to hospital by the traditional birth attendant, The programme has empowered rural women traditional birth attendants, and also the maternal mortality have reduced drastically in the state.

According to Todaro (1992) and Okafor (1994), there are about 2.8 Billion people living in rural areas across the globe in early 1990s, out of this number over 2.5

billion live in the rural areas of the third world. Estimates indicated that the number on the people living in the rural areas in the world will rise to 3.1 billion by year 2000 and 2.7 billion of these people will live in the rural areas of the third world. In Latin America and Asia people living in the rural area comprised more than half of the total population of many countries in these continents. In Africa the ratios are much higher, with almost every country having rural dwellers in excess of their quarters of their population. The increase of the population in the rural areas of the third world countries will be higher than that of the urban areas, at least for the next two decades. This will be so in spite of the massive migration to cities. Similarly, the vast majority (about 70%) of the world's poorest peoples are located in the rural areas; they are engaged primarily in subsistence production. Therefore, if sustainable peace, security and improvement in the standard of living in the third world in particular and the globe in general are to be achieved, it will have to start from the rural areas. The serious problems of wide spread poverty, growing inequality, rapid population growth and rising unemployment all have their roots in the stagnation and retrogression of economic life in rural areas.

2.2.1 RELEVANCE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Gender equality and women's empowerment are to be central themes in global treaties, covenants and declarations, because they are now acknowledged as catalysts, to people focus poverty centered development strategies which reduction, improved standard of living, and good government, that give men and women equal voices in decision making and policy implementation; good millennium

development goals (MDG) convention for the elimination of all forms discrimination against governance attainment.

International labour organization (Ilo), International covenant on economic, social and cultural right (ICESCR) united nations development fund for women (UNIFEM) international convention on civil and political right (ICCPR).Environmental reduction of HIV/AIDS (National gender policy(900,/African government have equally responded positively to the burden of under development by institution continent specific development goals and strategies while also recognizing the firm commitment the gender equality as the bait for development. These are expressed in the African charter on human and people's right (AC#PR) adopted in 1981 and its women's right protocol of 2003. The ECOWAS protocol on2001and the democracy and good governance,2001 and the new partnership for African development (NEPAD) adopted in July2001. These initiatives are linked with other international agreements and especially millennium development goals(MGD) (National gender policy 2006).A 1991 report by the economic and social council of the UN in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, argued that the restrictive economic climate of the 1980s, following World Bank imposed neo-81that give men and women equal voices in decision making and policy implementation; good millennium development goals (MDG) convention for the elimination of all forms discrimination against women governance attainment of(CEDAW).International labour organization (Ilo), International covenant on economic, social and cultural right (ICESCR) united nations development fund for women (UNIFEM) international convention on civil and political right (ICCPR).Environmental reduction of HIV/AIDS (National gender policy African government have equally responded positively to the burden of under development by institution continent specific development goals and

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A 1991 report by the economic and social council of the UN in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, argued that the restrictive economic climate of the 1980s, following World Bank imposed neo-classical economics, limited the ability of government to mobilize the public sector for social and economic change.

African women suffered under the conditions of economic stagnation, (economic melt down) cyclical debt crises, and the crises management mentality of structural adjustment programme (SAP), which put constraints on normal economic and social activities of women as food provider and career for their householders, and active participates in the development of their countries. In the areas of health, as nutrition, education, training economic activities and participation. In decision making, in equality between men and women have worsened due to these corrective policy measures. The report recommended improvement in women's technical skills in education and training in science and technology, and supportive and legal measures (AMADI UME 2000).

2.2.2 THE TRENDS ADVOCACY FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

After Plato who advocated that girls should be brought up unequal to boys, the only figure of name and note to demand equality for women (in western civilization) was Epicurus and then after him, no one until the 18th Century and the ferment of liberal ideas surrounding the French revolution. Why this is so it is difficult to explain satisfactorily especially in view of Plato's incomparable prestige for long process during those two thousand years. The work of John Stuart Mill (a British philosopher titled) "subject of women" any well know thinkers to argue the case for sexual equality and this it old with all (mills) characteristic cogency and was the first book by attractiveness for these reason, as one might expect it continue high esteem by feminist everywhere.

The British suffrage government began in 1918 when Mill presented the first female suffrage petition to parliament. It was not until 1918, after years of campaigning that women over the age of 30 won the right to vote (Magee.....).

The first international instrument relating to women's right was the convention on political right of women which came into force on July, 7 1954, This convention acknowledges the right of women to take part in the government of their country either directly or indirectly or through freely chosen representatives. It also acknowledges among other things the women right of equal access to public service.

All in accordance with subsequent provisions of United Nations (UN) charter and UN universal declaration of human rights (UDHR). Article 1 of the convention states that "women shall be entitled to vote on equal terms with men without any discrimination in election" (nation Monday 9 2009). There were two other important international treaties human rights adopted in 1966 namely the international convention on civil and political rights (ICCPR) and the international

convention on economic social and cultural right (ICRSCR).Both instruments emphases equality between men and women and discrimination on grounds of genders, race or religion (the national Monday March, 9 2009 page 8).

A more comprehensive convention on women's right was ultimately put in place with the passage of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women(CEDAW) in 1979. It represents a voluntary commitments by all members state of UN to confront the issue of women, marginalization in the political economic and social sphere(Nations 09/03/09 page 8).

However, Nigeria embraced gender-biased economic policies since decades of 1980, by pursuing economic growth through structural adjustment programme (SAP) pure board liberalization policies. Since then after Nigeria ratified(CEDAW) convention in1985 subsequent policies and economic empowerment programmes like pure development strategies (NEEDS) and millennium development goals (MDG) continue to draw more vigorous government attention to pursuing gender sensitive policy (national gender policy 2006 page 2)

2.6.1 LEGAL PROVISION FOR WOMEN RIGHTS IN NIGERIA

The problem of Nigerian women today is not the absence of legal provision as to their rights. It is more of age-long disregard for gender equality, poverty, unequal treatment in employment and customs as well as the over whelming rate of illiteracy at the grassroots level,

Under the domestic laws, the political right of women are especially provided for in section 42(1) of 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria which states as follows;

A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community ethnic group place of origin, sex religion or political opinion shall not.

- a) Be subjected their expressly by, or in the practical application of any law in force in Nigeria or any execution or administrative action of the government to disabilities or restriction or which citizens of Nigeria of other community ethnic group, place of origin, sex religion or political opinion are not made subject.
- b) Be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of any law in force in Nigeria, or any such executive or administrative action any privilege or advantage that is not accorded the citizen of Nigeria of other opinion (the nation Monday 09/03/09 page 8)

Also section 2 of 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria indicated a general commitment to the principle of non-discrimination as well as chapter 4 of the same constitution that provided legal framework to guard against all form of discrimination against women. The guiding principle of Nigeria national gender policy stipulated that "the government and people of Nigeria affirm".

- a) Commitment to gender mainstreaming as a development approach shall inform the economic reform agenda; medium and long-term development planning value re-orientation and social transformation and other developing imitative of government.

- b) This gender Policies supersedes and is central and critical to the achievement of national development goals and objectives. Consequently, all policies shall be reviewed taking in to consideration, the implication and strategies as contained in the gender policies and implementation modalities specified in the national gender strategies framework.
- c) The policy should be based on promotion and protection of human right, social justice and equity and would depend on cultural re-orientation, elimination stereotyping and discrimination as well as support for legislative and judicial reforms.
- d) Appropriate strategies financial accountability and systems for the delivery of mechanism, including gender equality as crosscutting issues should be adopted and reviewed periodically to enhance achievement of explicit result and measurable progress towards policy targets. Therefore policy should be build on existing structure and best practices as well as draw from international experiences and practice (national gender policy 2006 page 17)

2.6.2 COTEMPORARY WOMEN ORGANIZATION IN NIGERIA

Historically Nigeria witnessed the revolution of many women's organization with both religion, professional and social inclinations and goals even before independence. The roles played by this organizations in the transformation on the country's policies and solid economic atmosphere can never be over emphasized the impact of Aba women riot of 1929, the Abeokuta resistance of 1948 as well as the contributions of Mrs. Funmilayo Ran some Kuti, Maryam Babangida, Maryam Abacha, Stella Obasanjo and rural Umar Musa Yar Adua are demonstration of what women can do once they identified their problems.

However, scholars like Ifi Amadiume and Pat Caplan (1984), in their works on women's organization in India and daughters of goddess and daughters of Imperialism respectively, do not see all women and their respective organizations having a common experience of particular abuse or aims of converting such abused but as quite fundamentally divided by class with rolling class women actively involved in the business of the revolutionaries' potentialities of lower class women.

Professor Ifi Amadiume in her paper presentation at the NLC women's wing symposium to commemorate the 1987 international women day stated that "There is a radical difference between the working class socialist women's movement and the bourgeois' women's movement, in the way they are structured in the relation of production. It is similar to the difference between servant and her mistress. This explains the difference in their commitment to the feminist struggle and their different priorities. One is seeking power within the establishment and they succeeded in Nigeria taken appointments. They accept and recognize the privileges of the exploiting classes, derived from wealth or birth and want to share in them. They are wives of different elite groups, mere appendages to the titled men, professional groups, the military men, the business men that is the "Akajiakus" "Masabus" the "Ola was" who include the thieves and the squanderers of the people's wealth, The real in-disciplined class against whom the government should wage its war for indiscipline inequality and "Squandermania" They are the greater supporters of their husbands, brothers and fathers, constant to be behind their success. They are the women who take pleasure in repeating these exist and exploitive bologna, behind every successful man is a woman".

The other class of women seeks redial transformation, forshe is in the forefront in the labour market, expanding timeand energy for every little wages and few

privileges. These women are part of the working class doing menial jobs side by side with men. They are in rural villages, producing the food we eat; they clean up urban towns, the blazing sun burning their bent backs, in the name of urban sanitation. It is this class of women who need shelter, adequate housing, designed with children need in women, a decent wages equal taxation system, better health care, a right to education and knowledge; freedom of choice in relation to her body; a guarantee place in political decision making process; a better standard of living better right as a wife, another or a single women, better equality of life" (Amadiume 2000, page 87).

The pronouncement of the chairlady national council on woman society (NCWS) Zainab Maina in her interview with news watch magazine during the maniacal Lewinsky sex scandal of US presidents bill Clinton, either portray accuracy of Amadi and Caplan views or a dichotomy in the perception of women of such caliber on women right struggle. According Zainab Maina (2000) "we are not lighting with our men or husband.

As there will be no respectable family that would exist us are mother that are happily marriage to our husband and we respect them dearly I have being a marriage women for about 34 years now and no decision would I take without having the final nod and approval of my husband and so also every respectable women. And no child will be happy to be called with his mother name but always the fathers name. so we are all of our men our father and husband are want appeal to them and to our government to implement 30% affirmative action to give Nigerian women their sense of belonging (Amadium. 2000. 88).

See the major women organizations witnessed in Nigeria from pre independent to date.

Organization such s YWCA, Girls guide and girls brigade have shown not only to be linked to the colonizing culture but culture were foundationally in forming the morality of the elite women who carried these European values in the contemporary women organization.

s/n	Names of organization	Inauguration	Objectives
1.	Young women Christian association of Nigeria YWCA	1906	Seeks with among of its members through activities spiritual social and physical welfare
2.	Girls guide association	1919 at England	Helps young girls to growth up in guide manner
3.	Nigerian women's society (FNWS)	1949	Unite all Nigerian women and affiliate with international
4.	federation of Nigeria women society (FNWS)	1953	Universal suffrage of women in Nigeria
5.	National council of women society (NCWS)	1958	Mobilizing women's organization to enable them exchange ideas and articulate their common interest

6.	Girls brigade	1968	Mobilizing women's organization to enable them exchange ideas and articulate their common interest
7.	Women in Nigeria (WIN)	1982	To study the condition and roles of women in society
8.	Women wing of NEPU, NCNC AG	1958	Campaign for the entrenchment of women in northern Nigeria
9.	Women living Muslims laws international solidarity network Africa and middle east (MLUML-AME)	1980	Offers solidarity to and promotes the exchange of information between those connected to the network and as an action committee responding to threat using religion and political means to challenge, deny or reduce human right.
10.	Nigerian labour congress workingwoman wing(NLC/WWW)	1980	Campaign against discrimination againstwomen in labour

			atmosphere
11.	Federation of Muslim women's association of Nigeria (FORMWAN)	1985	Demand for authorities uphold the dignity of women by giving women fundamental human rights and practice to their religion without hindrance
12.	National association of women journalists (NAWOJ)	1989	Campaign against marginalization of woman in the media
13.	Police officers wives association (POWA)	1964	To provide a form for women to unite and be able to live when their husbands are away
14.	Nigerian army officer's wives association (NAOWA)	1988	To provide a form for women to unite and be able to live when their husbands are away
15.	Center of citizen's emancipation and	2002	To promote the emancipation of women

	empowerment		especially those purdah in the northern states and to offer legal assistance to the under privileged in the society.
16.	Women for change	16 th July, 2010	To ensure 30 percent affirmative action in all the elective position for women in election.
17.	Family economic advancement programme (FEAP)	1988	Micro-credit scheme which primary goal to investment opportunities that will lead to economic growth

Source: news watch magazine special edition women in Nigeria 10 December, 1990 and News website 2010.

2.6.3 FIRST LADY

Another striking concept in Nigeria feminism is the first lady passion from August 1985 to August 1993 the military government of General Ibrahim Badamasi external agency gave Maryam Babangida enormous influence and power and she proceeded to change the traditional role of the consorts of head of state and built a powerful cult of first lady.

She was described and compared with wives of elected and compared with wives of the presidents of civilian government. She is dazing and elusive as Jackie Kennedy Onassis, yet is as active as Rose Line Carter, in contrast with images of wives of former head of state Mrs. S. Buhari is described as taciturn and appendage of her husband. Ajoke Mohammed Murtalawa was not seen in public except at the funeral of her husband. Elizabeth Ironsi is described as "tense" and Victoria Gowon is a money guzzling, fashion conscious woman. Flora Azikwe the only civilian wife listed is "different entirely" contrary to the traditional belief that of the wife of head of state should be "a back-bencher" Maryam Babangida as the president of NOAWA and first lady claimed that she saw her role as an opportunity to mobilize Nigerian women in the service of the country she was reported to have made the following statement in her variety of speeches aired in the media:

- i. Called on fathers to devote quality time in the home to the upbringing of their children.
- ii. Called for the instillation of our cultural values and norms in to our youth.
- iii. Advises the youth to be discipline.
- iv. Called for the adoption of birth control measures to reduce "The huge burden of dependency arising from too many children deviants and misfits.

While some viewed her role as a welcome departure from traditional ceremonial and informal office of the first lady other saw her as cutting too radical an image, championing causes with messianic zeal, using the appropriate state structure. In one breath, she was in campaign against drug orphans and handicapped children. And still she has taken on full blast the daunting task of "better life for rural

women" Although Maryam Babangida was commended for her unusual role, she was often reminded of her position and the connection which made it possible for her to carry out her wishes. Her tenure of course was transitory and she was advised to work within existing state structures.

Also, Hajiya Turai Yar Adua, the first lady from May 2007 to May 2010 though she not yet floated her programme but she were involved on campaign against cancer and HIV/AIDS witha proposal to built international cancer at Abuja presently many institutions especially in her home town Katsina are named after her.

Dame patience Jonathan, the present wife president Good luck Jonathan who comes to power after the demise of president Yar Adua on 4th May, 2010 are also in the force front for campaign organization lunch at national center of women society (NCWS)women for changed non-governmental Abuja on 18th July, 2010 charged to ensure that 30% of contestable seats in the country are reserved to woman (30%affirmative action).

Meanwhile, many opinions believed that the first ladies portfolio use women development as an instrument of class advancement and class reproduction on the hands of the elite women. In the name of the services to rural women, democratic process are undermined, and the right autonomous and even formal woman's organization appropriated corrupt as bourgeois women gain prestige, status and power for themselves.

2.6.4 DIRECTORATE FOR FOOD ROAD AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DFRRI) AS A MODEL FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Directorate of food, roads, and rural infrastructure (DFRRI) was created in 1986 budget speech and setup in 1987 by Babangida federal military government, to work with specific ministries on rural development, including projects for rural woman, in this scheme, rural development was conceived as a high command or task force issue of increased productivity necessitating mass mobilization rather than a slow generative process of building and democratization of strong local government resources were diverted from local government structures in to a separate network that communities were told to utilize for access to basic infrastructure. The DFRRI plan is set in government document; titled communities for increased productivity and development federal republic of Nigeria, 13 August 1985 signed air commander L.D. Koyam, major general Ibrahim B. Babangida in his speech title "mobilizing popular participation for rural development" Tuesday, 14 October, 1986 at the Nigeria institute of international affairs Lagos, during a seminar on integrated rural development organized by DPRRI office of the president.

The aim of rural development is stated as follows-

a) To improve the quality of life of the majority in the rural areas. By improving the health condition of the rural peoples, by creating greater opportunities for human development and employment. By substantially improving the quality value and nutrition balance of food in take. By making it possible to have progressively wide range and variety of goods and services to the produce and consumed by the rural people themselves as well as or change.

b) To use the enormous resources of the rural areas to lay a solid foundation for the security socio-cultural, political and economic growth and development activities of the states and the nation.

To this effect, rural communities within each local rural areas to those of the local government area, the government area were divided conceptually in to space long modern organizational lines for greater productivity and real and real development in to territorial primary production units center, higher production development centers, and development areas within the spaces committees were ordered productivity efforts. States was supported to inaugurate their own DFRRRI, state ministries particularly those of local government, Agriculture, works, education and health etc. were also top lay their role. It is the responsibility of the states to identify all moral communities in all local government are as and in collaboration of local government with council and the people establish the suggested three tiers of production organization below the local government level.

The state was really the mobilizing and supervisory force would work local government, to help the development that union sand communities through association to pursue DFRRRI programme, including the organization of land on the important issue of funding the local government being the important tiers of government. For the masses the DFRRRI plan accepted the DERRI act of 1981 which gave 10% share of the federation account directly to local government, and 10%percent of states total revenue.

Among the DFRRRI plan also was that the ministry for social development, youth and sport was to provide the core of an integrated rural development support; one of its programme was the mobilization of rural youth and women for increased productivities (Amadiume 2010)In spite of the aforementioned promises enshrined

in the DFRRI plan and programmes it was not at long ran been appreciated by the majority of Nigeria especially because of its legible impact on women and rural populace. It was consequently criticized as in the opinion of "chucksuoegbunam who expressed his disappointment with DFRRI, as follows:-

"Gaps sucks as this create doubts in the minds of people who keep asking it rural development in Nigeria has been felt after expanding 1.2 billion naira since 1986. DFRRI is the main plan of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida thrust in the rural area. Government ambition is to open up these rural areas where 75% of the populace to stimulate commerce and social interaction. It was launched with fan face. DFRRI, was the programme that raised national hope, that hope appears to have been dashed. Riddle with corruption and in competency, the directorate has failed to sustain the would be a national tragedy" (News watch 4th September 1989)>

2.6.5 OPPRESSION OF WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA

This reviews some of the manifestation of oppression against women in the country especially on the local government areas of Dutse. The focus is limited to the prevailing socio-economic and political conducts and cultures so as to portray the inbuilt tendency of Nigeria society as well as the failure of all past and present government policies in the warding the trend and also give a hint on the areas that need to be more emphasized and addressed in the future policies especially women inclined ones. The study area (Dutse local government) is realized to exhibit some of the most form of women abuses and oppressive culture practices common not only in Nigeria but entirely continent of Africa. These are reviewed as follows:-

- i. Hawking and street trading:- Women are harassed and discriminated against in paid employment, are treated no more respectfully in other

ventures in which they find themselves struggling to make ends and petty traders, and whether in a stall or on the streets they are harassed by council workers around garbage, filled gutters and roadsides. The Dutse capital development authority (DCDA) and Jigawa State environment protection(JISEPA) picks on treats traders as scope goats. Basic fact about street trading, apart from it beingan institutionalized cultural heritage includes its economic rationality, most street traders are poor and illiterate. The children are compelled by their parents and guardians while the adults have lower earnings to enable then hire shops whose rent may cost as much as 1.50 and above for one month within Dutse metropolis.

- ii. Rape: a part from specific cases of violence against women the rape of women goes on daily in different contract ranging from that of inspect enrichment by old men above 60 years the police news letter in recorded 2, 796 cases of rope and indecent assault in 1985, even though such incidences are not usually reported to policies station. Other organized rapes involves "Yandaba" terrorist in Kano and other state the federation, who are described as members of gang of criminals who carry out burglaries, rape and abduction of wives. They also function as paid assassins.
- iii. Child marriage:- closely related with child abuse and the trade in children is child marriage which in the present "modern" has lost most of the traditional and customary rules of government which are practice in pre-colonial African societies. Vesico vaginal fistulae (VVF) is one of the ailments to which young wives are susceptible due to early child birth because the pelvis is not sufficiently develop to allow the passage of a

child through the virginal canal. This result in prolong labour and at rapped fetus. Long term consequences include incontinence and infertility.

In 1982, a draft bill presented to the house of representative which gave a limit of minimum permissible age of the girl child marriage. Also, it is important for both authorities, non-governmental organization and other women organization, local and international to note that the legislation on marriageable many frightened and desperate girls attempt to abort with sharp instruments or self-prescribed drugs.

- iv. Prostitution:-The prevalence of prostitution especially the local ones in northern state like Jigawa in reality directly linked to the hardship and moral deterioration economic, the hardship of government officials at all level. Because of the direct economic relationship between women and that prostitutes mostly unemployed teenagers. Most Nigerian female prostitutes go on to business to raise the capital to begin a trade of to educate their children, some for just a plate of meal. Some retired after they have achieved their goal.

Among the new classes of prostitutes are students higher institution ,unemployed graduates ,workers and business women without marriage. They are described as part-time prostitutes who bring a new sophistication and professional touch to the business. There is obviously competition between the old fashioned prostitutes and the news leek strategies who operates in clubs, Hotels and Houses of upper classes while the traditional type take out a living in shanty areas and back streets of the cities to be exploited by landlords and police patrol men at night.

The chapter is concerned with the method used in collecting data for this research work. Research is based on existence of problem or the compelling need to find answers or solution to problem Okeke (2005).

The research methodology is seen procedure of as undertaken by the researcher to supervise the nature of their search instrument, the population, the sampling plan and type of data necessary for propensity of the research work.

3.1 AREA OF STUDY

The area of study is Dutse local government with village of Limawa, Kudai, Chai-chai and Chamo. And also the ministry of women affairs Dutse, Jigawa state. A government institution changed with the responsibility of women affairs in the state.

This is because of the government zeal on the women empowerment policy across the state.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is an outline Scheme that Serve as a useful guide to the researcher to generate data relating to a particular study. In this study a combination of various data technique employed materials for this research work were obtained from questionnaire and other relevant materials. The reason of combining these sources is to aid comparisons of result obtained from each employed there by giving us some assurance of reliability.

On the whole questionnaire were administered a stratified random sampling techniques has been employed.

On the whole questionnaire were administered a stratified random sampling techniques has been employed.

The choice of administering structured question is principally to guide the respondents and ease computation of their responses.

3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

This is generally described as the totality of all elements subjects or members that possess a specific set characteristic. As regards to this research work the population size was taken to be the whole two hundred and fifty one thousand one hundred and thirty five (251,135) of Dutse town. (According to 2006 national population census).

3.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

A sample is said to be subject of the target population that is studied. Sampling is therefore seen as a process by which samples of people or items are selected for a particular study. The aims of the sampling are to reduce the cost and value of work during the analysis of data and to provide more scientific approach to the research work.

Out of 251,135 Population one hundred respondents were taken in the course of the study stratified and simple random sampling techniques were used in selecting the sample population. Stratified sampling procedure is an applied random sampling method, where is to group grouped to define characteristics. The Group is called strata.

200 out of 400 respondents would be females and the others hap are men (using the two sexes, men and women). Each as a will be picked using simple random techniques.

3.5 INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

A research instrument is a tool used to collect, record or measure data which are requires providing answer to their search question or test hypothesis.

The nature of the research called for the adoption of two instruments for data collection. These are questionnaire and oral interview. Questionnaire is a form that contains many questions on the issues of women empowerment policy and programme which an individual indicate his / opinion or feeling towards improvement on the issues. Also oral interviewer ask question. This will help the researcher to obtain firsthand information.

This instrument became necessary in order to arrive at both specific and general fact about how women empowerment policy can contribute towards rural development.

3.6 ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

This Consists face to face contact with respondent the research consisting of 50 questionnaire distributed randomly. in the major village of the study area i.e. (Limawa, Kachi, Kudai, chaichai and chamo) as well as selected staff of ministry of women affairs and social development Dutse, Jigawa state. The distribution of questionnaire is shown below:

a. 25 Male

b. 25 Female

The questionnaires were formulated in English and it contains both close and open ended response-questionnaire administered by the researcher personally.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the presentation and analysis of data on the basis of questionnaire administered. Questionnaire were used in collecting data for this research, respondent were mostly people concerned with rural women development activities or are supposed to be attracted to rural development policies and programmes. They are people who desired to given clear and Consist understanding of the study area. The data collected from administered questionnaire were presented using tables and percentages.

4.1 RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTIC AND CLASSIFICATION

TABLE ONE

RESPONDENT AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE VARIATION	No of respondents	Percentage %
18-20	2	4
21-26	2	4
27-32	15	30
33-38	16	32
39 – above	15	30
Total	50	100

The 33-38 years of age represented 16 (32%) of the of the sample population. This is the highest number of respondent while 18-20 and 21-26 constituted the lowest number representing 8% for each group respectively.

TABLE TWO

RESPONDENT SEX DISTRIBUTION

Sex	No of respondents	Percentage %
Male	25	50
Female	25	50
Total	50	100

The table shows that there was equal distribution of males and females in the sample distribution, with each representing 50% respectively. This insinuated equal concern of the population on women empowerment issue

TABLE THREE**RESPONDENTS EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

Qualification	No of respondents	Percentage %
Primary	1	2
Post primary	5	10
Higher education	17	34
Non formal education	17	34
Adult education	10	20
Total	50	100

The above table shows that the group that has and no formal education background has the highest representative, which each representing 17 (34%) of the sampled population. On the contrary, those with primary and post primary are lowest with 2% and 10% Presentation respectively.

TABLE FOUR**RESPONDENTS OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION**

Occupation	No of respondents	Percentage %
Farming	152	
Civil servant	96	
Student	32	
Training	120	
Total	400	100

The above table shows that farmers were highly represented by constituting 38% of the sampled population. Student were least represented with only 32% of the population.

The table also indicates the significance of farming and petty trading in the study area as they represent 152 and 120 percent of the sampled population. This indicates that farm input and soft loans to farmers and petty traders would definitely and positively enhance the states of women in the case study area.

4.3 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

TABLE FIVE

NEED FOR MORE OUTSTANDING RURAL EMPOWERMENT BY GOVERNMENT

Sex	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	376	94
No	24	6
Total	400	100

The above table shows that 94% of the respondents wish the government to give more emphasis on women empowerment politics. This is an Indication of the inefficiency in the outstanding government policies at all level.

TABLE SIX

RESPONDENTS PERCEPTION NO WHICH GENDER IS WEAKER

Gender	No of respondents	Percentage %
Male	6	12
Female	44	88
Total	50	100

The table indicate that 88% of the respondents believed that women are the most weakest in the study area because of the cultural restriction on them

TABLE SEVEN

RESPONDENT VIEW ON HOW WOMEN CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY

How women can Contribute	No of respondents	Percentage %
In house trade	30	60
Civil service	10	20
Farming	5	10
Policies	5	10
Total	50	100

The above table indicated that majority of the respondent (60%) believed that women should be restricted to stay at home and trade for their development while only 5% percent support the women in farming and policies.

TABLE EIGHT

RESPONDENT VIEW ON HOW A WOMAN SHOULD POLITICALLY PARTICIPATE IN HER COMMUNITY

Capital	No of respondent	Percentage
Electorate	7	14
Elected official	27	58
Appointed official	14	28
Total	50	100

The table shows optimism of the majority of the respondent 58% that women should Politically participate as an elected official. And only 14% the lowest believed that women should be electorate.

TABLE NINE

RESPONDENT BELIEVE ON THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF THE OUTSTANDING EFFICIENCY

Response	No of respondent	Percentage
Yes	34	68
No	16	32

Total	50	100
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The percentage of 68% respondents believed that inspire of inadequacy of most of women empowerment policies of government they still have impact positively on the lives of the women in particular and the society in general.

TABLE TEN

RESPONDENTS VIEWS ON THE TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RENDERED RURAL TO RURAL WOMEN BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

Types of assistance	No of respondent	Percentage
Working materials	16	32
16	3	6
Technical	4	8
Vocational training	27	54
Total	50	100

From the above table government assistance in materials and vocational training top the list with 32%and with percentage respectively, this indicated that the women in the study area are empowered through material assistance and vocational training.

TABLE ELEVEN

WHICH RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AGENCY AND PROGRAMME IN MORE PRONOUNCED IN THE STUDY AREA

Types of assistance	No of respondent	Percentage
L.G. Comm. Dev.	6	12
Department	14	28
State women affairs	22	44
NAPEP	8	16
Total	50	100

The table above shows that the programme of national poverty eradication programme (NAPEP) is effective more empowering the local women through its conditioned cash transfer and promise keeper programme (CCT and PKP) with 44% respondents to as favor.

Even though, its impliedly indicated the reluctance of the Local government area and NDE with 16 and 12 percentages Respectively.

TABLE TWELVE

RESPONDENT ON THE RESPONSIBLE FACTORS FOR LOW LITERACY LEVEL AMONG WOMEN IN THE STUDY AREA

TYPE OF ASSISTANT	NO. OF RESPNDENT	PERTICENTGE
L.G Comm. Dev. Department	6	12%
State women affairs	14	28%
NAPEP	22	44%
NDE	8	16%
Total	50	100%

The majority in this above table i.e 40% of the respondents attributed the low literacy to the economy. According to the data least factor is religious which individuals a shift from the traditional perception that the prominent Islamic religious is support women education.

TABLE THIRTEEN

RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT ON THE PREDOMINATION CULTURE IN THE STUDY AREA.

Predominant Culture	No. Of Percentage	Respondent
Disenfranchisement	2	4%
Rape	-	00%
Child hawking	5	10%
Poor enrichment of	30	60%
Girl child to school	-	0%
Early marriage	13	26%
Total	50	100%

The above with that 60% said Poor enrichment, the respondents Early marriage 26% , believe child hawking to be the culture in the study area followed by early marriage with 26% and poor enrolment of girl child in to school has a response of 10% the non-existing culture in the study area including raping with 0% response disenfranchisement with only 4% of response and few less practiced culture of

TABLE FOURTEEN

RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT On THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION BETWEEN THE MALE AND FEMALE GENDER IN THE STUDY AREA.

GENDER	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Male	25	50%
Female	25	50%
Total	50	100%

The above table shows an equal perception on the population of male and female with the half believing that male were more in the population and the other grading female to be more in Number

TABLE FIFTEEN

BESPONDENTS VIEWS ON WHERE WOMEN SHOULD BEINVOLVED IN MAJOR FAMILY DECISION.

PREDOMINANT CULTURE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Issue to be decide upon	5	10%
Children education	35	70%
Children marriage	8	16%
Election/choice of political leader	0	0%
Religions affiliation	2	4%
Total	50	100%

The table shows that 70 % of the respondents believed that women should only be involved in decisions in other children marriage, while should be less involved in other socio political decision making process. This reflected in built culture of perceiving women as impassive and only subordinate to their male counter parts on issue to be considered to be the pressure of men.

TABLE SIXTEEN

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PERCEPTION ON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

RESPONSIBILITY/PERSON INSTITUTION/TRADE	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Government	20	40%
Farming	5	10%
NGOS	10	20%
Husband	3	6%
Trading	12	24%
Total	50	100%

The above table that shows majority of the sample population believes that women can only depend on government for their development and only 6% present accepted women solely to depend on their husbands for empowerment. Therefore the table narrated that the populace expected more from government, non-governmental organization as asserted by the opinion of 20% percent of the sampled population. This further affirmed the believed that all women problems are attributed to the ineffective government agencies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDING

This study was able to show how women were meaning to the background in the society, as well as various form of women development policies. It has also shown multiple advocacies on women empowerment and emancipation in the name of rural development and external intervention were monopolized by the elites who have turned it in to instrument of cult of elitism for class production at the expense of the ordinary women folks in the rural areas. The study also uncovered a growing expectation of rural women towards their respective governments and their emphasis on basic needs like economic empowerment through loans and vocational training and equipment's, health and education matters. Finally an account has been taken on the predominant social problems like poor enrolment of female children in schools, early marriage and street hawking.

5.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion of research work of this magnitude, one must not forget to enumerate claims of women empowerment policy in the study area are what is the most important conclusion of the research work. The way concept of gender is regarded as social constructed inequality between men and women also, illustration of various forms of oppression, exploitation and violence which women experienced. These disabilities were seen as the result of the perception and role of which the society has assigned to the female gender. Meanwhile, the research outlined the various strategies which have been expended for actualizing women empowerment. Another conclusion from the research work is that during the interviews respondents emphasized that society as a whole stands to benefit from

women empowerment and that the social process requires the involvement of government and non-governmental organizations, international community and women society and groups.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the finding of the research work the researcher has the following recommendations to make;

1. Government at all level should employ more effective enlightenment campaign processes that will evolve the sincere commitment of traditional and religion leaders towards educating the society on the need for women empowerment and capacity.

2. Government should strengthen women machineries in the area with human and financial resources, to promote gender equality as an issue of democracy towards

Achieving sustainable development and eradication. poverty

3. Individual should objectively accept realities of the present world and supervised all tradition and myths that are inimical to their development in general and women in particular.

4. Formulation and enforcement of legislation appropriately for the prohibition of child labour, street hawking, child traffic and child abuse.

5. Policies should be formulate in pursuit of women incooperatives programmes, for the purpose of micro credit, skills acquisition should training in micro and home based enterprises, such as milling, food processing, knitting, saloon and garment production.

6. Government should provide special incentive for girl education to enhance enrolment and retention in increased
7. Ensuring the participation of women political appointment and participation in seeking elective offices.
8. Adequate budgetary provisions at all level of government empowerment women For institution change with also including non-governmental organizations and established an agency for widowhood to carter for the welfare of ever increasing widows as a result of deaths of their husband.
9. Provision of maternal and child health care services in all government health institutione specially rural dispensary.
10. Governments should improve information and communication technology both in rural women's access band urban areas so as to bridge gender based digital devices.
11. Government should also assist a Small Scale Enterprises of women with necessary equipment's for boosting their production capacity.

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RESEARCH QUESTION

5.5 APPENDIXES

This questionnaire is designed and tabulated to collect information from formal and informal respondents on the topic women Empowerment Policy as a toll for "rural development" A case study of Dutse Local Government Area. Information given will be treated as confidential, names are not necessary, your cooperation this is appreciated. You are therefore, requested to fill in the blank spaces or tick where necessary.

1. Age:

a. 18

b. 28 - 37

c. 38 - 45

d. 46 and above

2. Sex:

a. Masculine

b. Famine

c. Neutral

d. Common

3. Education qualification

a. Primary

b. Secondary

c. Tertiary

4. Occupation

a. Standard

b. Civil servant

c. Farming

d. Other specify

5. Did you think the outstanding rural empowerment policies have positively effectes the rural women?

a. Yes

b. No

6. If yes how.....

.....

7. Which gender is weaker?

- a. Male
- b. Female

And why?

.....

.....

8. How do you think women can economically contribution to the development of the society?

- a. in house trade
- b. civil service
- c. farming
- d. Other (Specify)

9. Did you think women should politically participate in your community?

If yes what capacity

- a. Electorate
- b. Elected official
- c. Appointed official

10. If no why?

.....

11. On which of the following do you think women depend for the development?

- a. Government

- b. Farming
- c. Trading
- d. NGO
- e. Husband

12. Did you think government at all levels should emphasize on policies related to women empowerment?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13. is there any assistant being given by the local government to the rural women?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. If yes what type of assistant?

- a. Working material
- b. Technical service
- c. Financial
- d. Others (Specify)

15. how many rural empowerment policy do you know is presently or previously working in your area?

16.

popular?

Which

one

is

17. Which responsible for low level among women in your areas?

- a. Early marriage
- b. Economic
- c. Religious teaching
- d. Lack of awareness
- e. Others (Specify)

18. Which of the following is more prevalent in your area?

- a. Early marriage
- b. Child hawking
- c. Poor enrolment of female children in school
- d. Raping
- e. Other (Specify)

19. Which of the following has given more regards in your area?

- a. Male
- b. Female (Specify)

20 where do you think women should be involve in the family decision?

- a. Marriage of children
- b. Child education
- c. Choice of a political leader
- d. Religion affiliation