

Women Empowerment Policy as a Tool for
Rural Development (A Case Study of Duttie
Local Government)

BY

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**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT POLICY AS A TOOLS FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

(A CASE STUDY OF DUTSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

BY

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HND/PAD/18/016m

**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
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AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT TO THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF HIGHER NATIONAL
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
JIGAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC DUTSE.**

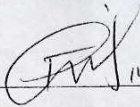
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APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify that the research has been examined and approval for the award of higher national diploma in public administration.

Malam Faruk Mohammad

Project Supervisor

 14/4/21

Date & Sign

Malam Gambo Uba

Head of Department

Date & Sign

External Examiner

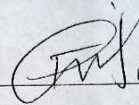
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DEDICATION

This project is dedication to the almighty ALLAH and also our parents and relation for their foresight in sending in to school. Likewise my lecturers whom to their best in teaching and enlightner us. A special prayer goes to my unforgettable father mal, Yusuf Abdulkadir who died on Saturday 19/07/2020. Including my grandfather mal, Abdulkadir Yusif; who died on 12/03/1978; the my junior father; mal, Abubakr Abdulkadir (Garba) who died on 5/08/2012 during Sallah break of eid-u-fidhri. Ramlatu Abdulkadir is still alue Binta Abdulkadir died on 8/09/2013 then Muhammad Abdulkadir (Mamman) died on Thursday 4/2/2021 and last junior of my father Hauwa`u Abdulkadir (Hauwa`u). Another special prayer goes to my mother malama Hauwa`u but her real name Fatima Mohd Bashir. And my unforgettable first son to me Yusif Abdulkadir (Abdulkhair) who died on 02/12/2019, then his junior Abdul-aziz Abdulkadir (imam) & Fatima Abdulkadir (Khairat) and all Muslims Ummah over the world. And may ALLAH bless my grend mother Malam Hadiza.

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All praise be to Almighty ALLAH, the lord of the universe blessing and peace be upon the last of the messenger prophet Muhammad (S.A.W). Peace is upon him, his family companions and all those who follow his foot print till the end of universe. Our profound gratitude and appreciation go to parents whom we awed for their moral and social up brining from many child hold to present date. Also my sincere appreciation goes to my research supervisor MAL. FARUK MOHD in spite of his numerous engagement had time to assist me through out, the period my study, and research work, we also like to tender our gratitude to our lecturer whose commitment and produce would forever be may model, especially MAL.IBRAHIM SALLAU the lecturer of research method in HIND 1 finally, colleagues, friends, elders and well wishes both at school and home my appreciation tender to them.

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ABSTRACTS

This project is centre on the women empowerment, policy as a tools for rural development, in dutse local government.

The project is divided into five (5) chapters which as follows.

Chapter (1) deals with the introduction part of the project.

Chapter (2) literature review such as resition & in dutse local government jigawa state.

Chapter (3) methodology & procedure

Chapter (4) presentation and analysis of a women empowerment policy as a tools for rural development.

Chapter (5) deals with summary, conclusion, and recommendation.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Women constitute the world population and have contributed significantly to the well being of human race. In Nigeria for instance women have always play five key roles, mother, producer, home manager, community organizer and social cultural political activities. In spite of these large number and important functions, the division of roles between male and female sexes as prescribed by most culture the subordinated position to women as a result women have suffer for long in various form of inequality discrimination violence and excursion, now a day, how ever empowering women is increasing been recognized as a pre condition for and as indicator of the level of success in the achievement of sustainable women development (source). It is also been accepted human right are much of the current Discourse on Status of women strategies for uplifting their condition has employed the term gender and its derivatives there fore, there are no much tact about the need to up grade the level gender awareness in the society for policy makers to employed gender sensitive for social scientist to employed gender for the political process that give rise to the disadvantage position of women in our convocational development, polities and programme by considering at some of these policies initiatives and examine how they affected human being (man and women differently) source from the intent.

1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

Women issue and interest more percent and international, policies and development strategies indicate that there still long to go for an affective model of rural development as stant book and haifaini noted" empowerment is a much dimensional process involving the transformation of the economic social psychological political and legal circumstances of the powerless " in the specific case of women empowerment entices not only positive change in those critical aspect that devalue depowered and dispose women in the process necessary include the expansion women access to educational opportunities facilities for skill acquisition and positional of authorities. From the above mention it is reason that women empowerment will covered fundamental alternative in power relation between the gender in the distribution of social resource and in cultural norms these who abject of these change must note that abject of these changes must note that empowering women does not mean that women will be decoded opportunities to be development the possible effect include promoted and balanced social development in additional improvement welfare, health, and education for children since it is generally known that improvement in the social economic condition of women usually translated improved the welfare of women in rural areas as well as (welfare of their children).

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

The case study of this research is Dutse Local government areas and below is the history of Dutse. "Dutse" meaning "Rock" or mountain" got it from the herring rocks which surround the town and cover the appreciate area of about fire males. Because of the security offered by the rock, makes people to concentrate around them. The present Dutse (Garu) was purposely chosen as the settlements because of the security aspect it gives to the populace. It is naturally surrounded by rock walls given a narrow passage to the interiors this give the occupants the best opportunity of checking and dealing with invader. Like many part of Nigeria, traditional claims that inhabitant of the area now, known as "Dutse Gadawur" come as a result of an maiden during hunting expedition.

Dutse is one of the important town in the use land with long history dating back to countries before Fulani Jihad of Shehu Usman Danfodio. Dutse is situated between institute 114.00 and longitude 90045E. The emirate comprised five local government which are:- Gwaram, Birin Kudu, Kyawa, Jahun and Dutse with a 1991 population of 994.689. It shares a command boundary with Kano, Ningi, Jama'are, Katagun, Hadejia and Ringim Emirate. In a nutshell Dutse continues to be under Kano until the announcement of Jigawa state by the president general Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida in the 27th August 1991 Dutse today is state capital of Jigawa state.

1.3 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS

As the topic of research work imply the study is to certain the important policies initiated programmed by the government and international agencies for empowerment rock who are vulnerable people in the society, the problem this research work is not find court weather or not this programmes and policies implement have positively contributed toward empowering women in rural areas.

More ever the research work aim at viewers some manifestation of opportunities women especially in limited to the local government area (Dutse) the town in limited prevailing social economic and political considering and culture so as the farewell past and presence government policies in the wing the trend. The areas of study research to exhibit cultural practice common not only in Nigeria but entire Africa continent.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following are objective of the study to appreciated the effectiveness of the rural development policies in Dutse local government areas more likely with regard to women to access the extent of such policies to the national gender policies convention, on women. To describe the country of women issues in very development issue of the government programmes and policies. To enlighten the legal right of women in the country especially in rural areas. *

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis is important answer to research question, it give direction for convection data and guide for conclusion in this case for the purpose of this research work. The following question should be examine carefully.

- i. There is perception that, the role of women in the society is more to do with reproduction than economic production.
- ii. Women are considered to be weak and powerless than men to benefits from any development policy.
- iii. Development policies are more in favour of men than women.
- iv. Traditional perception of women than their place is more in home outside it especially in Dutse local Government area.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study provide a structure for examined the problems involved in the transformation of rural socio economic environment as well as the contradiction between theory practice at existing development policies regarding women issue of gender equality in the local area.

The study will enable to be aware with

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Broadly the study is base on women empowerment play important role in the development they are of study in Dutse local government with village of Limawa, Kudaj, Chai-Chai and Chamo. And also ministry of women affairs Dutse Jigawa state. A government institution charge

with responsibility of women affairs in the state. This is because the government has zeal on women empowerments policy across the state.

1.8 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Women are the female adult that are eligible of living with husband as a house wives i.e. from 25 years and above.

Empowerment is the process of enhancing or alteration of culture values norms and traditional of people and improve their standard of living by giving the education.

Women empowerment policy is a policy that government or organization is adopting in order to improve their welfare of women.

Rural development is the improvement of standard of living of mass low income population residing in rural areas source from the internet and Wikipedia.

1.9 PLAN OF THE STUDY

The plan of the study consist of chapter one to chapter five, and chapter one consist of introduction, statement of problems, objective of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and plans of the study and references.

Chapter two consist of literature review theoretical frame work, the need for rural development, relevance of women empowerment and references.

Chapters three consist of background of the study, methodology, historical background of the study research methodology and references.

Chapter four consists of data presentation and analysis and interpretation and references. Chapter five consists of summary, conclusion, recommendation, bibliography, and appendix. (Questionnaire Design)

REFERENCES

Biddle (1965:231); Agency for National development.

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Language (1967:239).

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In Nigeria today there is progress in women education with the exception of northern Nigeria. As a result of the policy of a good number of Nigeria women are now found in all sorts of enterprising occupation such as law medicine, business, teaching and arm forces.

Also the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNICEF) is the women fund 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 Collective (WACOC) under the UN Trust Fund managed by (United) is carrying out a programme 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 of Nigeria through the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) and the State Action Committee for the Control of AIDS (SACA) to mainstream gender into the Nigerian strategies framework and state strategies plans which achieve their response to (HIV/AIDS).

Women empowerment is receiving world attention; the 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 economic transformation.

It was spec tout in the federal republic of Nigeria (2004) national policy on educational opportunities. The effort of Nigeria government in these regard result a gives education.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment policy is one of the complex issue in the country as the venerable groups of 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 remain legacy where by gender concern and women interest were subsumed within the national interest, therefore development policies remained gender blind consequences it was not an issue of development planning.

Nigeria embrace gender brazed economic policies since the decades of 1980s by pursuing economic growth the structure of sustment and broad liberation policies then after.

Ratifioca 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 strategies (Needs) and Millennium Development Goal (MDGs)where conceive to draw move rigorous government attention to pursuing sensitive policy.

Various related where in an attempt to conceptualization the her women issued released to research topic as it affected the. Scope area that is Dutse local government area of Jigawa state.

Women empowerment policy is one of the complex issue in the country as they are vulnerable in the society. Although has very of development policies have been neglected on the gender variable for the human right in the country.

2.2 THE NEED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

According to Todaro (1992) and Okapo (1991) there are abuse 218 billion people living in rural areas across the globe in early 1990s out of this number over 215 billion living rural areas of the third world easiness indicated that number of the people living in rural areas in the world will rise to 3.1 billion by year 2000 and 217 billion of those people will leave in the rural areas of the third world countries. In Latin American and Asia people living in the rural area of the third world countries will be higher than, that of the urban areas atleast for the next two decade this will be so inspire of the massive migration to cities similarly the vast majority about 70% the world poorest people are located in the rural areas the engage primary in subsistence production. Therefore if sustainable peace, security and improvement in the standard of living in the third world in particular and in the globe in general are to be achieved, it will have to start from the saving problem of wide spread poverty, growing in equality. Rapid population growth and rising unemployment all have their root in the stagnation and

retrogression of economic, like in rural areas. A more comprehensive convention on woman 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 represent a voluntary commitment by all member state of line to comprent issue of women.

2.3 RELEVANCE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Consider equality and women's empowerment sentiment to be central themes. In global treats covenant and declaring because they are now acknowledged as catalysts to people center development strategies which focus poverty reduction unproved standard of living and good government that give then and women equal voice in decision making and policy implementation good governance attainment of millennium development goal (MDGs) convention for the elimination of the determination against women (CEDAW). International Labour Organization (ILO). International covenant on economic social and cultural right (ICESCR) united nation development fund for women (UNIFEW) international convention on civic and political right (ICCPR). Environmental reduction of HIV/AIDs (national gender policy (2000) African-government make equally-respondents positively to the burden of the under development by institution condiment specific development goals and strategies while also recognizing the firm. Commitment the gender equality as the bait fro development. These are expressed in the African charter on human and people's right

(ACHPR) adopted in 1981 and its women right protocol of 2003. The (ECOWAS) protocol on democracy and good governance 2001 and the new partnership for African development goals (MGB) national gender policy (2006).

2.4 THE TREND ADVOCACY FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

After place who advocated that girls should be brought up on equal terms boys the only figure of name and note to demand equality for women (in western civilization was picture and then after him no one until the 8th Century and the ferment of liberal ideas surrounding the French revolution. Why this is so difficult to explain satisfactory especially in view of plates in comparable prestige for long process during those two thousand and years. The work of John Stuart Mill a British philosopher titled "subject of women" was the first book any week know thinkers to argue the case of sexual equality and this is old with all (miles) characteristics congener and attractiveness for those reason as one might expect it continue high eastern by terminist every where. The British suffrage government began in 1966 when mile presented the first female suffrage petition to parliaments it was not until 1918, after years of campaigned that women ever the age of 30 won the right to vote (Magee). The first international instruction relating to women's right was the convention on political right of women which came into force in July 7, 1954.

This convention acknowledged the right of women to take part in the government of their country either directly or indirectly or though freely choose representative. It is also acknowledged among other things the women right of equal access to public service. All in attendance with the subsequent prevision of united nation (UN) charter and universal declaration of human right (UDHR,) 1st of March, 1979.

2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Article of the convention states that 'women should be entitled to vote an equal terms with me without any discrimination in election'. (Nation Monday a 2009). There were two other impart and international treads human right adopted in 1966 namely the international convention on economic social and political right (ICEPR) and the international convention on civil and political right (ICCPR on September, 1966) both instrument emphasis equality between man and women and non discrimination on ground of gender, race or religion (the national Monday march, 9 2009 page) a move comprehensive convention on women (CEDAW) in 1979, its represents as voluntary commitment 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 decade of 1980 by pursuing economic growth through structural adjustment programme (SAP) and board linearization policies since then after Nigeria ratified (CEDAW) convention in 1985 subsequent policies and programmes like national economic empowerment and development strategies (NEED) and millennium

development goals (MDGs) continue to draw more vigorous government attention to pursuing gender sensitive policy (national gender policy 2006 page 2).

2.6 DEPENDENCY THEORY

Dependency theorists sharply criticize the modernization school. The earliest formulation of dependency theory came up alongside modernization theory.

The theory emerged first in Latin America amongst social scientists such as Raul Prebisch, an Argentinean economist, who was secretary to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America. Social scientists such as Celso Furtado, Samir Amin of Senegal, Theotonio Dossantos, by Andre Gunder Frank of Germany and Paul Baran and Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie (who later formulated another, related version called world system theory) of the US.

Dependency is also not homogeneous, unified theory. Serious analytical differences persist within the school.

Not in essence, dependency theory argues of persistence economic system. Underdevelopment is not a condition, it is an active process of improvement linked to development that is some part of the world are underdeveloped because either are developed there are not separated processes but two aspects of the same process.

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Hillard and Lewis, (1997:3); cited in Hassan social welfare and protection.

Mr. Smith (1979:11); in his book Community Organization New Man and Oliver (1967:23); cited in Shitu Community Organization.

Mr Tan (1945:23); in his Article a Community Development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter is concerned with the method use in collecting data for this research work. Research is based on existence of problem or the compelling need to find answer or solution to a problem (Okeke, 2005). The research methodology is seen as a procedure of undertaken by the researcher to supervise the nature of the research instrument the population of the sampling plan and type of data necessary for propensity of the research work.

Women economic empowerment is low in Nigeria compare to their mala counter parts many women still alive in menial jobs most jobs reform by women do not have economics values. All the work and activities that do not require economic reward are the responsibility of women of empowering goes along way in reducing child abuse if women are empowered their children will receives more care and education poverty has been greatest hindrance to women empowerment.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is outline schemes that save as a useful guide to the researcher to generate data relating to a particular study in this study a combination of various data techniques is employed materials for this research work were obtain from questionnaire and other reference

materials, the reason of combine these sources aid comparison as a result of from each employed there by giving us some assurance of reliability, on the whole questionnaire were administer a stratified random same ling technique has been employed.

3.3 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

The required information was gathered through multiplicity method copied of questionnaires were sort out filled and returned as guide extraction from the official record, journals and other write up where necessary acknowledgement have been made to the sources of the information.

The researcher used the questionnaire as one of method of data collection because is the simplest method it will enable me to understand well and also to save time and money.

3.4 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

A research instrument is a tools used to collect records or measure data which are requires providing answer to the research question or test of hypothesis. The nature of the research called for the adoption of two instruments for data collection these for data collection these are questionnaire and oral interview. Questionnaire is a form that contain many question on the issue of women empowerment policy and programme which an individual indicate his opinion or falling toward improvement on the issues. Also oral interviewer ask question that will help the researcher to obtained first hand information.

This instrument become necessary in order to arrive at both specific and general facts about how women empowerment policy contribute toward rural development..

3.5 SAMPLING METHOD AND PROCEDURE

A sampling is said to be subject of the target population that is studied. Sampling therefore seen as a process whereby people or items are selected for a particular study the aims of sampling is 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 251,145 population one hundred respondent were taken sample random techniques were use in selecting the sample population strategies techniques, one also sampling procedure is an applied random sampling method.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

This consist acts of face to face contact with respondent the research distributed randomly the 100 questionnaire in the major villages of study area like (Limawa, Kachi, Kudai, Chai-Chai, and Chamo) as well as succeed staff of ministry of women affairs and social development Dutse Jigawa state the distribution of questionnaire is show below.

1. So male
2. So female

The questionnaire were formulated in English and it contents both close and open ended responses questionnaire administered by the research personality.

REFERENCES

1. Hitman A. (1960:5); Community Organization and Planning (New York).
2. Longman Dictionary for English Language (1966:45).
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRATATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter focuses on the presentation and analysis at data on the basic of questionnaire administrated questionnaire were use in receiving data for this research were mostly, people concern with rural, women development activities or are suppose to be alternated to rural development policies and programmes.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This generally described as the totally of all elements subject, of number that passes specific set of characteristic as regard to this research work the production size was taken to be the whole two hundred and fifty one thousand and one thirty five (251,135) at the study area. Now are day approximately dutse population is three hundred thousand five hundred & fifty six thousand are hundred one hundred and fourty eight (356,148) while according to rational, population 2006 are (251,135) state (4,348,649 million).

4.2 DATA PRESENTATION

TABLE ONE

Respondent age distribution

Age Variation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
18-20	2	2%
21-26	2	%

27-32	25	26%
33-38	46	46%
39-above	25	26%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administrated 2021

The 33-38 years of age represented 48% at the sample population this is the next number of respondent while 18-20 and 21-26 concluded the last number of which has 2% for each group respectively.

TABLE TWO

Respondent of sex distribution

Sex	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Male	50	50%
Female	50	50%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The table show that there was equal distribution of male and female in the sample distribution with can representing 50% respectively.

TABLE THREE

Respondents Education Qualification

Qualification	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Primary	10	10%
Pest primary	18	19%

Higher education	26	26%
Non formal education	26	26%
Adult education	20	20%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above show that the group that has and non formal education background has the higher representative which each representing 20% of the sample population on the country this with the primary past-primary are lowest with 10% and 18% representation respectively.

TABLE FOUR

Respondent occupational distribution

Occupation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Farming	38	38%
Civil servant	24	24%
Student	08	08%
Training	30	30%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above table show that farmers were highly represented by constuting 38% of the sample population student were list represented with any 08% at the population. The table also indicated the significant of the farming and petty trading in the study area as the represented 38% and 30% of the population.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE FIVE

Need for more outstanding rural empowerment by government.

Response	No. of Respondent	Percentage
YES	94	94%
NO	06	06%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above table shows that 94% of the respondent wish the government to give more emphases on women empowerment policies.

TABLE SIX

Respondent perception on which gender is weaker?

Gender	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Male	06	06%
Female	90	90%
Student	04	04%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

This table indicated that 90% of the respondent believed that women are the most weakest in the study because of the cultural restriction on them.

TABLE SEVEN

Responder view on how women can contribute to the development of the society.

How women can contribute	No. of Respondent	Percentage
In house trade	60	60%
Civil service	20	20%
Farming	10	10%
Policies	10	10%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

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

TABLE EIGHT

Respondent view on how women should politically participation in their community?

Capital	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Electorate	14	14%
Elected official	58	58%
Appointed official	28	28%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The table show optimism of the majority of the respondent 58% that a women should politically participated as an elected official and only 14% the lowest believed that a women should be elected.

TABLE NINE

The following women depend for the development

Women depend for development	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Government	28	28%
Farming	14	14%
Trading	56	56%
Husband	2	2%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above table show that majority respondent (56%) that women depend for the development while only 2% support husband.

TABLE TEN

Government at all level should emphasizes on policy related women empowerment

Government	No. of Respondent	Percentage
YES	58	58%
NO	42	42%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above table show that 58% respondent government should emphasizes policy related women empowerment.

TABLE ELEVEN

Assistance being giving by local government to the rural community.

Assistance give by government	No. of Respondent	Percentage
YES	35	35%
NO	65	56%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The table indicate 65% that majority of the respondent are not believe government give assistance to the rural community. And the 35% support for the government give assistance to the rural or community.

TABLE TWELVE

Need for assistance by government.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Working materials	25	25%
Technical services	15	15%
Financial	60	60%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

The above table show (60%) of the respondent as the majority while 15% are minimum.

TABLE THIRTEEN

Rural empowerment policy presenting working in community

Rural empowerment	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Limawa centre	55	55%
Human affairs' centre	35	35%
Mafta centre	10	10%
Total	100	100%

Source questionnaire administered 2021

Table show the 55% are must popular by the number of respondent while 10% the most lowest.

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- Mr Tan (1945:23); in his Article a Community Development.
- New York Happer and Bross (1976:12); Development of Society.
- Rose Mary (1966:10); History of Community Organization.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This study was able to show how women were meaning to the background of society as well as various forms of women development policies of has also shown multiple advocacies, an women empowerment and emancipation in the name of rural development and external interception were monopolized by the cities who have turned it in to instrument of cults of criticism for class production at the expense of the ordinary women rock in the rural areas.

5.1 SUMMARY

The study also uncovered a growing expectation of rural women toward their respective government and their emphasis an basic need like equipment health and education matters.

A women domestic empowerment is too low in the state 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 inn most case in Jigawa state (2008) the state government through the ministry for rural infrastructure and community development in collaboration with micro finance bank across the state.

Women empowerment is receiving world as session united nation has include gender availability are women empowerment in its development goals.

Finally, an account has been taken on the predominant social problem like poor enrolment of female children in school early marriage and street hawking.

5.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion of research work this magnitude, one must not target to innumerate claims of women empowerment policy in the study area are what is most important.

Conclusion of the research work they way concept gender is regard as social constructed inequality between men and women also illustration of various form of oppression exploitation and violence which women experience.

These disabilities were seen as a result of the perception and role of which they society has assigned to the female gender.

Mean while the research outlined the various strategies which have been expanded for actualizing women empowerment.

Another conclusion from the research works is that during interviews perspandent emphasis that society as a whole stand to benefits from women empowerment and that social process requires the involvement of government and non governmental organization.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Base on the finding of research work the researcher has the following recommendation to make;

- i. Government at all level should employ more effective enlightenment of traditional and revision leaders toward educating the society on the need for women empowerment and capacity.
- ii. Government should strengthen women machineries in the area with human and financial resources to promote gender equality as an issue of democracy toward achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- iii. Individual should objectively accept realizes tradition and my in that are inimical to their development in general and women in particular.
- iv. Formulation and enforcement of legislation apprise should be formulate in pursuit of women in comparatives programmes for the purpose of micro credits skilled acquisition should training micro and none enterprises such as making feed processing saloon and garment production.

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APPENDIX (QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGNED)

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RESEARCH QUESTION

This questionnaire is design and tabulated to collect information from formal and informal respondent on the topic " women empowerment policy as a tools for rural development" a case study of Dutse local government area.

Information given will be treated confidential names are not necessary your co-operation this is appreciate you are there request to fill in the blank space 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) Educational qualification

a. Primary ()

b. Secondary ()

c. Tertiary ()

(4) Occupation

a. Standard ()

b. Civil servant ()

c. Farming ()

(5) Did you think the outstanding rural empowerment policies have positively effective the rural?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

(6) If yes how

.....

(7) Which gender is weaker?

a. Male ()

b. Female ()

And why?.....

.....

(8) How do you think a women can economically contributed 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?

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. Husband ()

(12) Did you think government at all level should emphasize on policies related to women empowerment?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

(13) Is there any assistance being given by local government to the rural women?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()