



Gender Inequality and The Significance of Social – Economic Transformation of Women in Uganda

¹B Ivan James , ²D Kenneth ³L Obbo, ⁴B Kaunda, ⁵N, Musoke

*¹Gabula Royal Foundation-department for social studies, ²Uganda women development center, ³Kyambogo
University school of social studies, ⁴Uganda law society council*

Abstract

Summary: The women in Uganda play an important role in the workforce industry. They are not engaged in remunerative work as such, but handle informally the entire household work and thus, bear the burden of rearing the children and nourishing the family members, all without any formal payment.

The women in rural areas have enjoyed low social-economic status simply because their level of education is low although increasing over the years and also, they are not engaged in formally remunerative workforce. Majority of them are not well educated enough to participate in the formal job market.

Findings: The objective of this paper is to analyse the factor and forces that promote or inhibit women empowerment. The gender gap thus created, is a great hindrance to reaping the demographic dividend to the full major. Lastly, this paper purports to explore the initiatives and majors required to or resorted to by the government in this direction. The data-source for the given research is taken up from the Census of Uganda 2014 for various indicators such as workforce participation, sex ration, level of education, income etc., at national level.

Interpretation: A regression analysis has been used to observe the relationship between the workforce participation and various socio-economic and demographic determinants that either help or hinder the process of women empowerment in economic terms.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Gender Inequality, Demographic Dividend, Economic Development, Social Transformation