

## DETERMINANTS OF PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN GASABO DISTRICT, RWANDA

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**Abstract:** This study attempts to examine determinants of participation in community development programmes based on a study carried out in Gasabo District of Kigali City of Rwanda in its three sectors which are Jali, Jabana and Gatsata in October, 2015. Primary data were randomly gathered using structure questionnaire from 322 household heads. Data employed both descriptive statistics and Regression Model to analyze the data respectively. The findings from descriptive statistics show that households aged 18 years and above most of them (males) were more literate than (females). Results from Regression analysis revealed that household size, land, education, total annual expenses, own land, main occupation, and were statistically significant and influence households of participating in community development programmes. Based on findings, the study concluded that probability of participating in community development programmes boosting better conditions of living, educational attainment level and improving stability of residents.

**Keywords:** Community Development Programmes, Participation, Regression Model, Rwanda.

**Introduction:** Over the two past decades, Rwanda has experienced one of the most challenging and fastest periods of socio-economic growth and progress in its history. Nevertheless, various efforts have been made to escape poverty in rural and urban areas. A number of community development programmes such as Vision Umurenge Programmes (VUP), Girinka (One Cow per Poor Family Programme), Ubudehe (Community Based and Participatory Effort Towards Problem Solving), SACCOS programmes and so forth were initiated as engine lifting citizens under the line of poverty and to improve the livelihoods of Rwandan families, particularly in rural areas. Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC, Report 2013). It is seen with positive change in existing human societies and the success of development efforts is measured by the results seen in the society (Stewart, 1997). Development is an illustrative process that enables people to progress from an existing state of understanding and capability to a future state in which higher-level skills, knowledge and aptitudes (Harrison, 2000). It is claimed by Reichert et al. (2009), that Communities are organized in ways that make life easier for those with resources but implicitly exclude those with few resources and those who are different. Albert M-T, et al., (2012) state that community development is to generate collective interests and aspirations of the individual and collective benefits while participation is the driving force of community development. Basically, participation in community development is a mean to educate peoples by enhancing their skills, (Hakanson, 2006). Thus, this study is to examine determinants of participation in community development programmes in Gasabo District.

**Materials and Methods: Description of the Study Area:** The study is carried out in the Gasabo District

of Kigali City in its three sectors out of six rural areas and nine urban sectors areas. Gasabo district, population is largely urban sixty-nine percent (69%) of the resident population lives in urban areas versus thirty-one percent (31%) in rural areas, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR, 2014).

**Data, Data sources and Collection Methods:** This study uses quantitative survey. A number of 322 household heads were interviewed utilizing a semi-structured questionnaire in both urban and rural areas of residence in three sectors carried out of Gasabo District namely Gatsata, Jali and Jabana. The independent variables were determinants of participation in community development programmes, while dependent variable was participation in community development programmes.

**Method of Analysis: Simple Regression Model:** The study attempts to examine determinants of participation in community development programmes based on a study carried out in Gasabo District, in its three sectors. The Linear Regression Model was employed to analyse data. The study used dependent variables  $y$  and Independent variables  $X_s$ . The data analysis was conducted by using SPSS version 16 and STATA 12 version.

**The explanatory of the regression model is:** The dependent variable for the regression model is "*Participation in Community Development Programmes*". It takes a dummy value of one (if there is any household participate in community development programme) and a dummy value of 0 (if household do not participate in any community development programme). **Model coefficients:** Where;  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \mu_i$  (Participation in community development programmes).  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1$  is the equation of a straight line;  $\beta_0$  is the intercept or constant;  $\beta_i$  is the  $(X_i)$  coefficient which signifies the

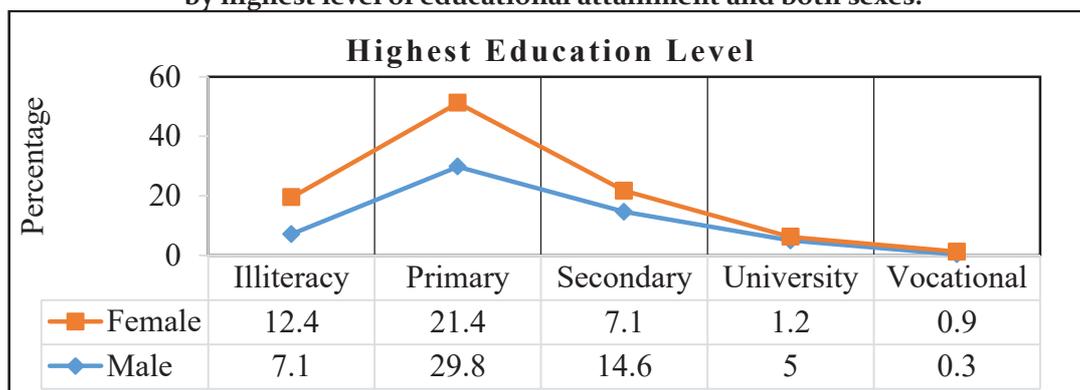
slope of the straight line the equation defines;  $X_s$  is indicating vectors of explanatory independent variables and  $\mu$  is called the residual or error term.

**Independent variables:**  $X_1$ : Age of household heads (in years);  $X_2$ : Gender of household heads (1=Male and 0=Female);  $X_3$ : Educational attainment level of household heads (years);  $X_4$ : Marital status;  $X_5$ : Household's main Occupation;  $X_6$ : Household size;  $X_7$ : Household own land;  $X_8$ : Size Household Land (Hectare);  $X_9$ : Total annual expenses of household (Rwandan francs).

**Results and Discussion: Descriptive Statistics:**

Based on descriptive statistics employed such as tables, frequencies and percentages were used to outline the socio-economic variables of the households in the study area. Within the three sampled sectors, namely Gatsata, Jali and Jabana of Gasabo District, a number of 322 households were randomly selected for the survey. The following tables and figures display and demonstrate respectively the households features in the study area.

**Figure=I. Distribution (%) of the households of study area aged 18 years and above by highest level of educational attainment and both sexes.**

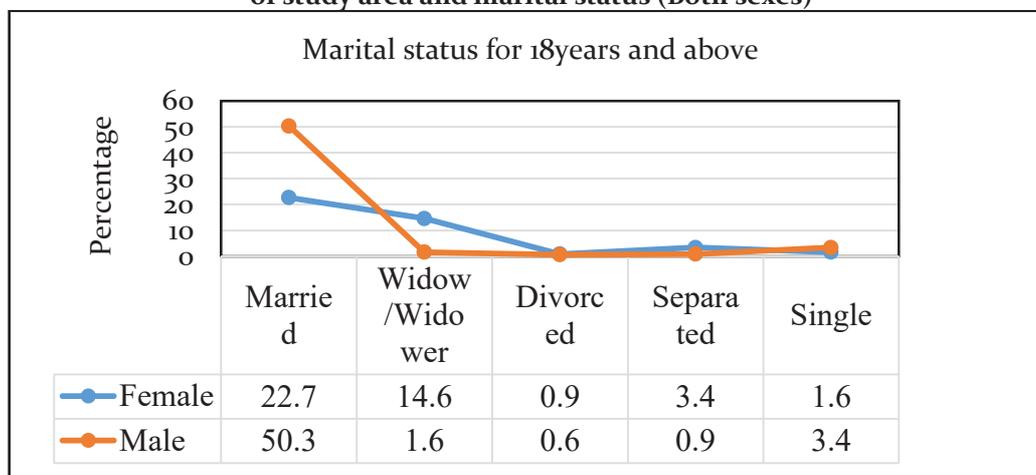


Resource: Field survey, 2105

Between the households aged 18 years and above in three sectors studied at the time of data collection, 19.5% of them has no education attained. The level of education attained varies crosswise gender. Male has the highest percentage of 29.8% of education attained primary while female has 21.4% attained primary school level, in this study area a large number

illiterate was female with 12.4% versus to male with 7.1%, at the secondary level 14.6 % were male and 7.1% were female. At the university level, 5% of the respondents aged 18 years and above were male while 1.2% were female. In these three sectors, among all sexes 1.2% has vocation training. 0.9% of them study found to be female while 0.3% were male.

**Figure:II Distribution (%) of the households aged 18 years and above of study area and marital status (Both sexes)**



Resource: Field survey,2105

In the Gasabo district, where this study was conducted in three sectors: Gatsata, Jabana and Jali, more than half of the 18years and above respondents (73%) were married, most of whom were male with 50, 3% and women with 22.7%. Widowhood is widespread among female with 14.6% and lowest among men 1.6 %. In three sectors, households headed by divorced female are predominantly frequent at 0.9percentage and households headed by divorced male are less frequent with 0. 6%. According to figure 2 above the total respondents,3.4% of them are singles

#### Statistical Regression:

**Table I: Regression analysis of socio-economic characteristics determine households of participating in community development programmes**

Independent variables	Coefficients	Std. Errors	T	P. Value
Age	-.021899	.0197586	-1.11	0.269
Gender	.0728821	.0543119	1.34	0.181
Education	-.1091684	.0638842	-1.71	0.088*
Marital status	-.0052689	.0248459	-0.21	0.832
Main Occup	.0302924	.0166796	1.82	0.070*
HH-size	-.0156602	.0177013	-0.88	0.377
Own land	.110132	.0640856	1.72	0.087*
Size_HH_Land	-.0931047	.0421696	-2.21	0.028**
Total_ann-exp	-6.77e-08	3.47e-08	-1.95	0.052*
Cons	.823573	.135838	6.06	0.000
Number of obs = 322				
F (9,312) = 2.41				
Prob>F = 0.0118				
R-squared = 0.0650				
Adj R-squared = 0.0380				
Root MSE = .4582				

Note: \*\*, \* indicate 5% and 10% level of significance respectively

Resource: Research survey computed,2105

From the model, it was recognized that five independents variables out of nine independent variables were statistically significance at the 5% and 10% significant level. These are size land, total annual expenses, own land, main occupation and education while age, marital status and gender were not statistically significant and not influence households of participating in community development programmes.

**Size household head land** is significant at 5 %t level of significance and influence negatively the participation. The model shows that the chance of households' participation in community development programmes decreases 9 percent. This implies that when one hectare of size land increases households is

unlikely to take decision of participating in community development programmes by 9%.

**Own land** is significant at 10% of level of significance and there is a positive association between own land and participation in community development programmes. Though, there is evident that a one percent chance in own land will increase the likelihood to participate by 11%. This may be due to the fact that households whom have ownership in the resident zone will be willing to participate in order to improve better condition of living.

**Total annual expenses** were statistically significant at 10% level of significant and there is negative relationship between the household's participation in community development programmes and total annual expenses. Therefore, this means that the negative sign for the coefficient of this independent variable explains that households' heads with less total annual expenses are more likely participating than whom with high total annual expenses.

**Main occupation** was significant at 10% level of significance and there is positive relationship between main occupation and participation in community development programmes. With regression model, there is evidence that one percent chance in main occupation will increase chance of participating in community development programmes by 3 %. Therefore, community development programmes would have various households' employment opportunities.

**Education** was significant at 10% level of significance and there is a negative association between education and participation in community development programmes. This implies that if one year of level of education increases there is no chance by 11% of participating in community development programmes. Educated households may affect the decision of participation in community development programmes. However, skilled households whom participate in community development programmes might increase productivity more than uneducated households participate in community development programmes. The possibility in community development programmes participation should increase with knowledge and better education of household heads.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The study examined determinants of participation in community development programmes in Gasabo District,Rwanda. The results from descriptive statistics show that households aged 18years and above most of them(males) were more literacy than females. More than half of the 18years and above respondents were married, a large number of them were males. Results from Regression analysis revealed that household size land, education, total annual expenses, own land, main occupation, were

statistically significant and influence households of participating in community development programmes. Based on findings, the study concluded that probability of participation in community development programmes boosting better conditions of living, educational attainment level and improving stability of residents. The study recommended that the community development programmes should be expended and focused to vulnerable people in order to lift them under dependent on someone else and

being entrepreneurs. The Government of Rwanda should be emphasised to those community development programmes which may be respondent to those determinants regarding the particular zone of residents to impact rural community's immigrants to urban areas for better conditions of living life. In additional, there is a need to rise a number of households participation, compared to the actual system operational in the study area.

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