ROLE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALIA (A CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU-BANADIR REGION SOMALIA)

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Osman, F. I.,[*1] & Miyonga, J.[2]

[*1]Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology [JKUAT], Mombasa, Kenya
[2]Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology [JKUAT], Mombasa, Kenya

ABSTRACT

Modernization impacts on women in an unfavorable manner, and the solution is better integration of women into the economic system. This demand coincided with the rise of American liberal feminist movement aimed at minimizing the disadvantages of women in the productive sector. Across the world, women are treated unequally and less value is placed on their lives because of their gender. Women's differential access to power and control of resources is central to this discrimination in all institutional spheres that is the household, community, market, and state. Discrimination against women has resulted in violence and brutality on many women. In recent years, numerous occurrences demonstrate the outrageous implications resulting from gender inequality. A bias held by women as well as men – and of the traditional belief that women should not take elective posts reserved for men" was stated as the major reason for women's hesitancy to enter politics. (UNWOMEN report, A district comprehensive assessment of Gibley district, March 2012.) In Somali, women are systematically discriminated against and subordinated. They face limited inclusion in decision making structures and leadership roles, limited access to reproductive health, higher rates of stigmatization from HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, denial of due process rights, abuse of women's rights in divorce cases, denial of custody of children and denial of women's rights of property ownership and inheritance under customary law. The study therefore aimed at identifying role of Women Empowerment in the Economic Development of Somalia. The study looked at the role of Women Political Participation in the Economic Development of Somalia, women accessibility to Education on Economic development of Somalia and the role of reduced adolescent fertility rate in the economic Development of Somalia. The study had a sample size of 52 respondents but only 49 returned the questionnaire. SPSS V23 was used for data analysis. The findings confirmed that there was a moderate positive correlation between the variables and performance only with 69.6% of the economic development changes depending on the changes in the independent variables.

Key terms: *Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Emancipation, fertility rate, Gender, Empowerment, Gender subordination*

INTRODUCTION

After the establishment of the UN in 1946, there is an increasing recognition among international community of women's historic exclusion from structures of power. The UN has been made a global commitment to redress gender imbalance in politics. The United Nations organized four world conferences on women. These took place in Mexico City in 1975, Copenhagen in 1980, Nairobi in 1985 and Beijing in 1995. The 1975 UN Conference on Women in Mexico and subsequent launch of Women's Decade (1975-1985) acknowledged the importance of improving the status of women as a development strategy.

The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing marked a significant turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, adopted unanimously by 189 countries, is an agenda for women's empowerment and considered the key global policy document on gender equality. It set strategic objectives and actions for the advancement of women and the achievement of gender equality in 12 critical areas of concern

According to the United Nations more than 1 billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in the developing countries. Poverty has various causes, including structural ones. Poverty is a complex, multidimensional problem, with origins in both the national and international domains. One significant trend has been the increased poverty of women, the extent of which varies from region to region. The gender disparities in economic power-sharing are also an important contributing factor to the poverty of women.

The UN made a global commitment to redress gender imbalance in politics. To enhance the political participation of women the UN adopted several instruments recognizing the women's right to equally participate in politics. Most notable one was the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR), which in its Article 21 recognized the right of every one, including both women and men, to take part in the government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representative.

Education is a human right and an essential tool for achieving the goals of equality, development and peace. Non-discriminatory education benefits both girls and boys and thus ultimately contributes to more equal relationships between women and men. Equality of access to and attainment of educational qualifications is necessary if more women are to become agents of change. Literacy of women is an important key to improving health, nutrition and education in the family and to empowering women to participate in decision-making in society. Investing in formal and non-formal education and training for girls and women, with its exceptionally high social and economic return, has proved to be one of the best means of achieving sustainable development and economic growth that is both sustained and sustainable (Source UNITED NATIONS).

The United Nations set standards for all countries to provide universal access to basic education and ensure completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children; close the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005; provide universal primary education in all countries before the year 2015, Eliminate gender disparities in access to all areas of tertiary education by ensuring that women have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, and by adopting positive action when appropriate; Create a gender-

sensitive educational system in order to ensure equal educational and training opportunities and full and equal participation of women in educational administration and policy- and decision-making.

In African countries women have lacked enough space in both political engagement and decision making process. Although the whole African constitutions and laws enshrine provisions that recognize the right of women to equally participate in politics and economy, African women are the most disadvantageous and marginalized groups in both economic and political arenas.

The process of economic development affects women's position and situation within the sexual division of labor adversely and deteriorates their status. Modernization impacts on women in an unfavorable manner, and the solution is better integration of women into the economic system. This demand coincided with the rise of American liberal feminist movement aimed at minimizing the disadvantages of women in the productive sector (Danish economist Esther Boserup (1970)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his/her country. The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of women's social, economic and political status is essential for the achievement of both transparent and accountable government and administration and sustainable development in all areas of life. The power relations that prevent women from leading fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public. Achieving the goal of equal participation of women and men in decision-making will provide a balance that more accurately reflects the composition of society and is needed in order to strengthen

democracy and promote its proper functioning (UN).

Banaadir (or *Banādir*, Arabic: بنادر) is an administrative region (*gobol*) in southeastern Somalia.[1] It covers the same area as the city of Mogadishu, Somalia's capital. Although by far the smallest administrative region in Somalia, it has the largest population, estimated at 1,650,227 (including 369,288 internally displaced persons) in 2014.

Banaadir is bordered by the Somali regions of Middle Shebelle (Shabeellaha Dhexe) and Lower Shebelle (Shabeellaha Hoose), as well as the Indian Ocean.

"Banaadir" is derived from the Persian bandar, which means "port", in reference to the coastal cities of Mogadishu and Barawa. The place name reflects the region's medieval position as a key trade center with Persia and the Arabian peninsula. Banaadir is also known for its local breed of goats.

Its capital is Mogadishu, although the administrative region itself is coextensive with the city. Banaadir is much smaller than the historical region of Benadir, which covers most of the country's central and southern seaboard opposite the Indian Ocean and up to the Juba River, including Mogadishu.

Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles as well as biologically through chromosomes, brain structure, and hormonal differences. Gender inequality is an issue that has been around for centuries. It occurs in many places and in various forms. Apparently, the situation has improved but women still experience unfair treatment. The United Nations sees gender equality as a human right. It is essential in order to reduce poverty because majority of the world's poor are women. Thus, equal pay for equal work is

not respected in most societies as women gain less opportunity for jobs and are generally paid less.

Across the world, women are treated unequally and less value is placed on their lives because of their gender. Women's differential access to power and control of resources is central to this discrimination in all institutional spheres that is the household, community, market, and state. Discrimination against women has resulted in violence and brutality on many women. In recent years, numerous occurrences demonstrate the outrageous implications resulting from gender inequality

In Somali, women are systematically discriminated against and subordinated. They face limited inclusion in decision making structures and leadership roles, limited access to reproductive health, higher rates of stigmatization from HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, denial of due process rights, abuse of women's rights in divorce cases, denial of custody of children and denial of women's rights of property ownership and inheritance under customary law.

According to the United Nations more than 1 billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in the developing countries. Gender disaggregation reveals that in 2010 according to Center for Poverty Research about 55% of the world`s poor were women.

Women discrimination in Somalia has contributed to the recurrent and persistent existence of poverty and women suffering, In Africa many Widows live in extreme Poverty and often end up in Slums. Widows in Africa frequently are forced to live in poor conditions after the death of their husbands. They are often chased out of their homes and separated from their families.

This inequality is caused by the continued widespread discrimination against women in the inheritance of property.

The cultural bias against female political participation and leadership in government – "a bias held by women as well as men – and of the traditional belief that women should not take elective posts reserved for men" were stated as the major reason for women's hesitancy to enter politics. (UNWOMEN report, A district comprehensive assessment of Gibley district, March 2012.)

This inability to inherit property is the result of several important deficiencies in the Succession Laws of Many African countries, as well as the continuing use of African customary laws to determine succession matters. It is against this background that the study aims at investigating the role of women empowerment in the economic development of Somalia.

Somalia government has not given any attention to the women's political challenges, cultural and social factors though, certain women associations and international community addressed the absence of women's active role in the political process and social cultural factors influencing the implementation mechanism despite suggested control to be reserved for women in the house of represent, there is no sign of improvement.

This research would come up with possible solutions to the existing theoretical and practical challenges, and to study all the inhibitive factors under the lights of actual political environment.
The existing women's political status is improvable. The way out depends on sensitivity and the ways people understand the present political hitch which the research aims to bridge the gap.

Specific Objectives

- To establish the role of Women Political Participation in the Economic Development of Somalia
- To determine the role of Women Economic participation on the Economic Development of Somalia
- To find out Women accessibility to Education on Economic development of Somalia
- To deduce the role of reduced adolescent fertility rate in the economic Development of Somalia

RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Review

Economic Modernity *(The* Classical Development Perspective)

Focusing on economic development, the classical modernization perspective considers increases in democracy and human choice as a direct outcome of economic development (Lipset 1959; Rostow 1960; Deutsch 1964; Bell 1999 Inkeles & Smith 1974). In relation to gender equality, this approach holds that economic development is central to increasing the pool of women eligible for positions of social power. These scholars establish that increased economic development associates with a broader based distribution of educational and occupational resources. Greater access to educational and occupational resources increases women's chances of professional development, creating a larger pool of women eligible for power positions such as political office.

Others note that higher levels of economic development bring more social services to societies. Through their alleviation of the costs in labor and time of everyday responsibilities associated with care giving (e.g., child-rearing, domestic work), increases in these services free up time for social

pursuits in women's lives. Several studies confirm these hypotheses, demonstrating that developmental measures such as countries' levels of non-agricultural development, per capita gross domestic product, (Siaroff, 2000)(Kenworthy & Malami 1999; Reynolds 1999; Rule 1981, 1987; Siaroff 2000; Welch & Studlar 1996).

Cultural Modernity: The Human Development Perspective.

A more recent theory emphasizes the conversion of economic development into a cultural process of human development that gives rise to an emancipative worldview, reflected in self-expression values that emphasize human choice and autonomy, including the choices and autonomy of women (Inglehart & Welzel 2005; Welzel 2003; Welzel, Inglehart & Klingemann 2003). This rise in emancipative orientations develops mass expectations targeted at making elites responsive and inclusive. In this way, rising emancipative values lead to increases in women's empowerment throughout society (Inglehart & Norris 2003; Inglehart & Welzel 2005) and in parliament.

At its core, the human development perspective links social modernization to emancipative values through changes in existential constraints. The theory highlights changes in modern societies particularly conducive to women's empowerment and therefore establishes a link between cultural modernity and publics that value greater equality between genders.

In summary, modernization comes in many forms. While all the measures reviewed here relate in some fashion to women's empowerment, the strongest, most consistent findings show that gains in gender equality are most dramatic in countries with high levels of development and strong emancipative values. Thus, measures of economic development should strongly relate to the measures of women's empowerment.

We also expect measures of cultural modernity to strongly associate with the dependent measures. With respect to relationships between these two processes, given that the human development approach stresses the role of increasing human resources in expanding the scope of social inclusion and human choice, we expect that economic modernity will more strongly explain the initial stage of women's empowerment while cultural modernity will become more central to explanations of the higher stages.

Historical Legacies

The human development perspective and the classical modernization perspective offer theories to explain why modern societies are more conducive to gains in gender equality. This section on cultural and institutional path dependency presents historical legacies potentially capable of affecting the improvement modernization brings to women's social and political status.

The developmental trends of social modernization may face legacies of path dependent cultural and institutional organization that affect societies' abilities to improve women's lives (Krasner 1984; Skocpol 1992). Researchers note that the emergence of institutions, whether cultural or the result of policy, sometimes consists of types of social organization that have a continuing and somewhat determinant influence on phenomena relevant to those institutions far into the future (Peters 1999).

This influence can take the form of an inertial tendency where institutions affect relevant phenomena that would have otherwise changed due to other social forces, like modernization. For instance, the Protestant religious traditions, which advocated for elimination of the long tradition of female suffrage, a state tradition of investing into welfarism rather than coercive forces, and a tradition of leftist dominance in government formation

Depending on the nature of their traditions, religions vary in opportunity for women's emancipation. For instance, relative to other religious heritages, scholars find that a Protestant religious heritage improves the status of women in a country (Inglehart & Norris 2003; Inglehart, Norris & Welzel 2002; Inglehart & Welzel 2005; Reynolds 1999; Rule 1987). With its tradition of sectarianism and volunteerism, Protestantism holds a tradition particularly hospitable to democratic values, such as respect for individualism, reciprocity and popular sovereignty.

The Institutional Design Perspective theory

While theories of modernization emphasize the impact of economic resources and values on women's empowerment in society and historical legacies emphasize the impact of cultural and political traditions, researchers typically stress other factors to explain the representation of women in government. These researchers highlight the relevancy of the characteristics of political institutions as causal factors.

This literature holds that variation in institutional characteristics mediates mass support for women's empowerment and the pool of women eligible for political office in ways that either enable or constrain women's attainment of political leadership. Three aspects of the political system find support in this literature: the strength of democracy, the electoral system, and gender electoral quota systems.

In comparison to autocracies, it is not surprising that scholarship on explanations of women's social and political empowerment highlight the role of democratic institutions. The argument is rather straightforward. The oppressive, unequal treatment of women clashes with the democratic idea of human equality (McDonagh 2002; Welzel 2003). As societal foundations that preserve and socialize free and equal citizenship, democratic institutions supply women with more rights and more channels

for making their voices heard. Research indeed shows that the strength of countries' democratic traditions empowers their women (Inglehart & Norris 2003; Inglehart & Welzel 2005).

Researchers have also considered the impact of institutional variation within democracies on women's political representation. Most prominent among the arrangements considered is the influence of electoral systems. Electoral systems affect women's paths to parliament by structuring party elites' incentive or disincentive to run women candidates. In this line of research, the most persistent finding is the consistent, positive impact of proportional representation systems (PR) on the percentage of women in parliament (Castles 1981; Darcy et al. 1994; Duverger 1955; Kenworthy & Malami 1999; Lakeman 1994; Norris 1985; Paxton 1997; Rule 1994, 1987, 1981).

Studies hypothesize that PR systems positively affect the percentage of women in parliament because these electoral systems have a higher number of seats per district and offer parties a greater chance of winning more than one seat per district. This results in greater turnover of officeholders and reduces the costs of increasing women's elite status by sacrificing the seat of an incumbent male (Rule 1994). The result is parties that are more likely to concern themselves with a ticket balanced according to gender.

In addition, through greater district magnitude and party magnitude, parties are more likely to choose candidates down the party list, who are typically women (Matland 1993; Rule 1994).

The positive impact that PR electoral systems make on women's recruitment is crucial.

Due to differences in socioeconomic status, occupational choice and family responsibilities, in comparison to men, women candidates are likely to have greater difficulties in becoming eligible and aspiring political candidates (Darcy, Welch & Clark 1994; Kenworthy & Malami 1999; Norris & Inglehart 2003). In this case, women are less likely to pursue

political office and are likely to be lower on candidate lists if they choose to run. Thus, because PR electoral systems increase women's chances of recruitment and electability despite lower placement on candidate lists, these electoral systems provide greater opportunity for the election of women.
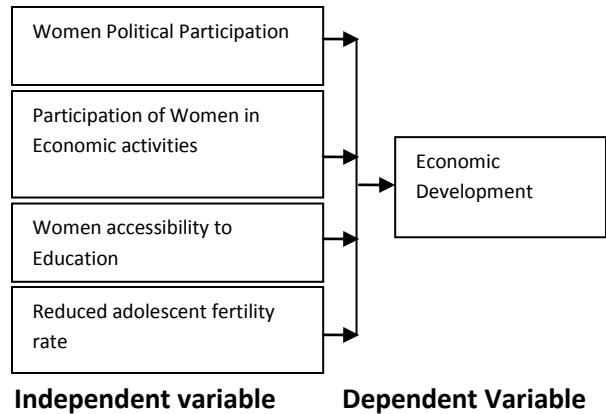
Conceptual Framework

Independent variable   Dependent Variable

Figure 1: Conceptual Frame work

Effect of Women Political Participation on Economic Development

Every human being has the right to participate in decisions that define her or his life. This right is the foundation of the ideal of equal participation in decision-making among women and men. This right argues that since women know their situation best, they should participate equally with men to have their perspective effectively incorporated at all levels of decision-making, from the private to the public spheres of their lives, from the local to the global (Miranda, 2005).

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 recognized this key condition for women's empowerment, which in turn is required for democratic governance, identified as one of twelve critical areas of concern in its Beijing Platform for Action (BPA), Women in Power and Decision-making. For this concern, the platform recommends two strategies: First, "Take measures to ensure

women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making" and second, "Increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership." Both strategies are proposed to be addressed by "Governments, national bodies, the private sector, political parties, trade unions, employers' organizations, research and academic institutions, sub-regional and regional bodies, and non-governmental and international organizations (Miranda, 2005)."

Many women especially in developing countries when asked if they would consider entering politics, i.e., consider becoming a candidate for an elective position in public office or appointed to a decision-making position in government, answer in the negative. Foremost among their reasons is that politics is reputed to be dirty, where methods employed include the illegal and the unethical to win in elections and assume power, and where the corruption of public service for personal and narrow group interests has been the accepted norm. They say that they are intimidated and threatened by these dark sides of politics which they are likely to be pressured to join as their entrance fee into mainstream politics (Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), 2005).

Through numerous dialogues and networking at various governance levels from local to national, regional and international, many women in developing countries have come to some consensus that politics has to be transformed, and that political transformation needs the active involvement of women. Therefore, women who believe in serving the public trust and can commit to public accountability should enter politics to effect this transformation (Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), 2005).

Effect of Women Participation in Economic activities on Economic Development

The Evolution of 'Women in Development' to 'Gender and Development' In the 1970s, research on African farmers noted that, far from being gender neutral, development was gender blind and could harm women. Out of this realization emerged the Women in Development (WID) approach, which constructed the problem of development as being women's exclusion from a benign process. Women's subordination was seen as having its roots in their exclusion from the market sphere and their limited access to, and control, over resources (Duflo, 2012).

The WID approach led to resources being targeted at women and made particularly women's significant productive or income generating contribution, more visible. Their reproductive contribution was less well emphasized. While WID advocated for greater gender equality, it did not tackle the real structural problem: the unequal gender roles and relations that are at the basis of gender subordination and women's exclusion. This approach also focused on what have been termed practical gender needs, such as providing better access to water, which would reduce the amount of time women and girls must spend in domestic activities and thus allow them more time for education or employment. There was no questioning why collecting water has been constructed as a female responsibility, or why improved access to water is a need of women and girls only (De Mel, 2009).

In the 1980s, the Gender and Development (GAD) approach arose out of the critique of WID. GAD recognized that gender roles and relations are key to improving women's lives, with the term 'gender' suggesting that a focus on both women and men is needed. The GAD approach recognizes that it is not sufficient to add women and girls into existing processes of development but there is also a need to emphasize why they are excluded, advocating

that the focus should be on addressing the imbalances of power at the basis of that exclusion (Duflo, 2012).

The most influential evidence on the importance of women to economic development has come from research used to support the World Bank's 'Gender Mainstreaming

Strategy' launched in 2001 (Dollar and Gatti 1999; Klasen 1999). This research highlighted that societies that discriminate by gender tend to experience less rapid economic growth and poverty reduction than societies that treat males and females more equally, and that social gender disparities produce economically inefficient outcomes (World Bank 2001a). For example, it is shown that if African countries had closed the gender gap in schooling between 1960 and 1992 as quickly as East Asia did, this would have produced close to a doubling of per capita income growth in the region (World Bank, 2009)

Effect of Women Accessibility to Education on Economic Development

The female education lowers the fertility rate by reducing desired family size and that this, in turn, is because education raises the value of women's economic activities by raising the labour market rewards from going out of the home for work. In other words, the opportunity-cost of staying at home for child bearing and rearing increases as women become more educated and educated women desire smaller families. (UNDP, 2006)

Education may also change women's preferences about the quantity versus the quality of children, with educated women choosing fewer children but of better "quality". Mother's education has a greater impact on the educational attainment and school achievement of children than father's education. This is plausible given the greater interaction between mother and children in most families since, in most countries, fathers are usually

the main earners in the household. In this way, education of females contributes more significantly (than the education of males) to increases in human capital, productivity, and economic growth not only in their own generation but also in the next generation.

Educating girls and women is probably the single most effective investment a developing country can make, whether or not women work outside the home. It creates a multitude of positive remunerations for families including better family health and nutrition, improved birth spacing, lower infant and child mortality, and enhanced educational attainment of children.

Countries in the Middle East are increasingly integrated in world markets for manufactured goods. Their ability to compete in these markets and in globalizing service markets will depend on the excellence of human capital they bring to the competition. Ensuring that all citizens are educated and numerate, that many possess a wide range of problem solving skills beyond the basic level, and that some have world class professional skills will necessitate new curricula, improved teacher programs, and academic methods that encourage higher order cognitive skills

Reduced adolescent fertility rate

fertility might interrupt school; therefore, fertility is endogenous (Angrist and Evans, 1999). The second approach is structural-form relationship. Exogenous changes from natural experiments have been used as Instrumental Variables to test the causal relationship between education and fertility.

In order to test the causal relationship between wo men's education and fertility, many literatures try to find instrumental variables in natural experiments. Long & Osili (2007) uses Universal. Primary Education program in Nigeria as an exogenous change. First, the difference in Universal

Primary Education regional and age difference is used to estimate educational attainment.

Second, the exogenous educational change is used as the Instrumental Variable to estimate the causal relationship between education and fertility. It estimates that one-year increase in education reduces fertility by 0.26 births. McCrary & Roger (2006) uses age-at-school-entry policy to test the effect
of women's education on fertility and infant health. Women's date of birth is used as the Instrumental Variable for education. The school entry policy has very small effect on female education and fertility. Duflo & Breierova (2004) uses massive school construction program in Indonesia to estimate the impact of female schooling on fertility and child mortality.

Women's education is more important in explaining age at marriage and early fertility than husbands' education. But both have similar impact on child mortality. Black & Salvanes (2004) investigates whether increasing mandatory educational attainment would reduce early childbearing. The exogenous compulsory schooling law change is used in both United States and Norway context to test the causal relationship between female education and teenage childbearing. In addition, the Instrumental Variables for education used to test the causal relationship between women's schooling and infant
schooling also include compulsory education in Taiwan (Chou & Liu, 2007), exemption from military service (De Walque, D. 2007), unemployment rates during teenage years (Arkes, 2004).

Measurement of Economic Development

Adam Smith and Karl Marx are the two most famous thinkers for their two opposite views on the nation's system of economic arrangements: one called capitalism and the other called socialism. On the one hand, Adam Smith's (1976) (original work published in 1776) "The Wealth of Nations" focuses on the market. The "invisible hand" doctrine has become the foundation for the working of the market economy or capitalism (Skousen 2007). In the system, government interference is seen as inefficient in looking after economic activities. Meanwhile, free trade, private property and competition are seen as the foundations that would spur economic development, reduce poverty and bring on social and moral improvements of humankind. Marx believed that a revolution would be inevitable to break down the increasing concentration of the capitalists, and to establish socialism (Roemer 1988; Skousen 2007). But the socialism philosophy was not viable either. The historical experience of socialist economies showed little or even no improvement in the living conditions of the poor. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the central planning paradigm appeared to demonstrate that the model would not provide the solution to poverty and inequality seen in human society (Meier 2000).

The Linear Stages of Growth Models

Development theory is a conglomeration of theories about how desirable change in society is best achieved (Todaro & Smith, 2012). These early models focused on the utility of massive injections of capital to achieve rapid growth domestic production growth rates. The two famous models are Rostow's stages growth model and the Harrod–Domar model (Todaro and Smith 2009). Theorists of the 1950s and early 1960s viewed the process of development as a sequence of historical stages. This view was popularized by Rostow (Ingham 1995). Building on the historical pattern of the then developed countries, Rostow (1960) claimed that the transition from underdevelopment to development would pass through five stages: the traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity and the age of

high mass consumption. The decisive stage is the take-off, through which developing countries are expected to transit from an underdeveloped to a developed state. Increasing rate of investments is considered to be necessary to induce per-capita growth. Like Rostow's stages growth model, the Harrod–Domar model emphasized that the prime mover of the economy is investments (Ghatak 2003). Every country therefore needs capital to generate investments. The principal strategies of development from the stage approach were commonly used by developing countries in the early post-war years. With a target growth rate, the required saving rate can then be known. If domestic savings were not sufficient, foreign savings would be mobilized. Although Rostow (1960), Harrod (1948) and Domar (1947) were right about the important role of investments that is most closely correlated with the economic growth rate, this is not the only condition for a country to develop.

Neoclassical Counter-Revolution Models

In the 1980s, neoclassical counter-revolution economists used three approaches, namely the free market approach, the new political economy approach and the Theories of Economic Development market-friendly approach, to counter the international dependence model. In contrast with the international dependence model, these approaches mainly argued that underdevelopment is not the result of the predatory activities of the developed countries and the international agencies but was rather caused by the domestic issues arising from heavy state intervention such as poor resource allocation, government-induced price distortions and corruption (Meier 2000). As a response to public sector inefficiency, economists of the counter-revolution thinking, for example Bauer (1984), Lal (1983), Johnson (1971), and Little (1982), focused on promoting free markets, eliminating government-imposed distortions associated with protectionism, subsidies and public

ownership. Another strand of neoclassical free market thoughts called the traditional neoclassical growth theory actually originated from the Harrod–Domar and Solow models. Expanding the Harrod–Domar formulation, Solow neoclassical growth model stresses the importance of three factors of output growth: increases in labour quantity and quality (through population growth and education), increases in capital (through savings and investments) and improvements in technology (Solow 1956). Technological change in Solow's model is provided exogenously. Thus, with the same provided rate of technological progress, the growth rate would be expected to converge across countries. By opening up national markets, developing countries can draw additional domestic and foreign investments, thus increasing the rate of capital accumulation and returns on investments. Consequently, developing countries tend to converge to higher per-capita income levels (World Bank 2000). Neoclassical economists focused on the market to find a way out for the developing countries. Policies of liberalization, stabilization and privatization therefore become the central elements of the national development agenda. Foreign trade, private international investments and foreign aid flowing into the developing countries are expected to accelerate economic efficiency and economic growth of these countries. Empirically, the models, however, did not bring about the expected results. The growth rates per capita have diverged among countries (Azariadis and Drazen 1990). Several African countries focusing on these issues achieved an average growth rate of only 0.5 % per year. With weak and inadequate legal and regulatory framework, not to mention the different institutional, cultural and historical context of the developing countries, free market in these countries fails to stimulate economic development (World Bank 2000).

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive research design. The researcher used Neyman allocation sample formulae to calculate the sample size;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,(e)^2}$$

Whereby, N is the target population, n is the sample size and e is the level of precision and in this study, 95% level of confidence will be used which gives 0.05 chance of deviation from the actual. Therefore;

$$n = \frac{60}{1 + 60\,(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{60}{1 + 60\,(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{60}{1 + 0.15}$$

$$n = \frac{60}{1.15}$$

$$n = 52.$$

Regression equation used is:
Y = f (β0+ X1 +X2 +X3 +X4 + ε)

Where:
Y = Economic Development of Somalia

X1 = Women Political Participation

X2 = Women Economic participation

X3 = Women accessibility to Education

X4= reduced adolescent fertility rate
ε= Error- error term

β0 = Constant

β1, β2, β3and **β4** are regression coefficients of the four independent variables.

RESEARCH FINDINGS
Political participation

The study sought establish the role of women political participation in the economic development of Somalia. The respondents were asked to rate the extent of agreement with the statement based on the scale options of; 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree). These questions were randomly arranged and were aimed at analyzing the respondents view on women political participation in the economic development of Somalia. The results of these rating are summarized using mean scores. The mean score represents the overall rating on the extent of agreement with the statement on women political participation. A mean score of 3 or above indicates high extent of agreement with the statement in that given aspect.

The results indicated that most respondent that participated in the research had an insight on equal participation of women in economic development of Somalia. This was depicted by a mean score of 3.49 and standard deviation of 0.649. The respondents strongly agreed that democratic governance has women helped in the participation in economic activities. This is indicated by a mean score of 4.22 and standard deviation of 0.654. On whether political intimidations bars women from vying for political positions, the respondents were in agreement with this statement as indicated with a mean score of 4.10 and standard deviation of 0.872. With a mean score of 4.12 and standard deviation of 0.666, respondents agreed that women serving as politicians can provide practical solutions to problems in Somalia. On gender balancing, the respondents strongly agreed with a mean score of 4.04 and standard deviation of 0.706.

Table 1: Political participation

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Equal participation to political activities enables women take part in economic development of Somalia	49	1	5	3.49	.649
democratic governance practiced by women helps in the participation in economic activities	49	2	5	4.22	.654
Political intimidations bars women from vying for political positions	49	2	5	4.10	.872
It is believed that women serving as politicians can provide practical solutions to problems in Somalia	49	2	5	4.12	.666
Gender balancing allows women to have equal opportunities in political arena	49	3	5	4.04	.706
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Economic participation

The second objective of the study was to determine the role of women economic participation on the economic development of Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set questions related women economic participation on the economic development of Somalia. The respondents strongly agree that there were high number female in the civic and other high level positions. This was indicated by a mean score of 4.22 and standard deviation of 0.798. The statement that there is fairness in selection process for job opportunities, respondents in affirmative with this statement and strongly agreed with a mean score of 4.06 and standard deviation of 0.719. Also respondents strongly agreed with a mean score of 4.06 and standard deviation of 0.689, that existing recruitment policies advocates for more female selection. With a mean score of 3.92 and standard deviation of 0.702, respondents were in support of the statement there are no social cultural barriers that inhibit women growth in politics and academic. To some extent respondents with a mean score of 3.98, agreed that women are encouraged to have any sort of income generating activities.

Table 2: Political participation

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
There are high number of female in the civic and other high level positions	49	2	5	4.22	.798

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is fairness in the selection process of job opportunities	49	2	5	4.06	.719
There are recruitment policies that advocate for more female selection	49	3	5	4.06	.689
There are no social cultural barriers that inhibit women growth in politics and academic	49	2	5	3.92	.702
Women are encouraged to have any sort of income generating activities	49	3	5	3.98	.629
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Accessibility to education

Respondents were required to give their input to some set questions related to accessibility to education. The respondents were in agreement that age-at-school-entry policy defines the effect of women's education on fertility and infant health. This is indicated by a mean score of 4.20 and standard deviation of 0.645. The respondents were in agreement that high child mortality can affect economic development of a country, this shown by respondents mean score of 4.33 and standard

deviation of 0.826. As to whether early pregnancies can affect a teenagers schooling and achievement of her goals in life, the respondents were in to some extent agreed with this statement with a mean score of 3.65 and standard deviation of 0.597. Respondents strongly agreed that women are encouraged to educate their children as indicated with a mean score of 4.20 and standard deviation of 0.645. Respondents were also in agreement of the statement as indicated with a mean of 4.00 and standard deviation of 0.707 that teenagers are encouraged to embrace education.

Table 3: Political participation

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
age-at-school-entry policy defines the effect of women's education on fertility and infant health	49	2	5	4.20	.645
High child mortality can affect economic development of a country	49	2	5	4.33	.826
Early pregnancies can affect a teenagers schooling and achievement of her goals in life	49	3	5	3.65	.597
Women are encouraged to educate their children	49	2	5	4.20	.645

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Tenegers are encouraged to embrace education	49	3	5	4.00	.707
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Reduced fertility rates

Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that there are no restrictions posed to Somali women in achieving her carrier heights. This is indicated with a mean of mean 4.06 and standard deviation of 0.719. On the statement that there are minimum girl child school enrollment policies which are respected in Somalia. The respondents were strongly in agreement with this statement as indicated with a mean of 4.06 and standard

deviation of 0.689. Respondents as indicated with a mean score of 3.96 and standard deviation of 0.644, agreed that women have access to resources in achieving academic goals. And that Somali women is encouraged to study up to university level. The respondents were in agreement with the statement as indicated with a mean 4.08 and standard deviation of 0.786. The majority of the respondents agreed with a mean score of 3.88 and standard deviation of 0.781 that women are encouraged to be innovators and problem solvers.

Table 4: Political participation

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
There are no restrictions posed to Somali women in achieving her carrier heights	49	2	5	4.06	.719
There are minimum girl child school enrollment policies which are respected in Somalia.	49	3	5	4.06	.689
Women have access to resources in achieving academic goals	49	3	5	3.96	.644
Somali women is encouraged to study up to university level	49	2	5	4.08	.786
Women are encouraged to be innovators and problem solvers	49	2	5	3.88	.781
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Correlation Analysis

The researcher conducted correlation analysis which involved coefficient of correlation and coefficient determination in order to establish the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in the study.

Coefficient of Correlation

To establish the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. The study conducted correlation analysis and as indicated in the table below, economic participation and economic development has a positive correlation of value 0.706. Economic development

was found to be positively correlated to accessibility to education with a correlation value of 0.182, reduced adolescent fertility rate and economic development showed a correlation figure 0.206 and economic development and political participation showed a correlation of 0.368. This showed that there was a higher correlation in economic

participation and economic development. No negative correlation was noted. The calculated significant value of 0.00 is less than the threshold of 0.05 hence indicating the influence of economic participation is significant in determining economic development of Banadir region in Somalia.

Table 5: Correlations

		Political Participation	Economic Participation	Accessibility to Education	Reduced adolescent fertility rate	Economic Development
Political Participation	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	49				
Economic Participation	Pearson Correlation	.706**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	49	49			
Accessibility to Education	Pearson Correlation	.182	.094	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.211	.521			.000
	N	49	49	49		49
Reduced adolescent fertility rate	Pearson Correlation	.206	.434**	.576**	1	.619**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.155	.002	.000		.000
	N	49	49	49	49	49
Economic Development	Pearson Correlation	.368**	.287*	.781**	.619**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.046	.000	.000	
	N	49	49	49	49	49

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Coefficient determination

Coefficient determination describes the extent to which changes in the dependent variable can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable (political participation) that is explained by all independent variables. From the findings his meant that 69.6% of economic development relationship are attributed to the combination of the four factors investigated in this study.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Table 6: Analysis of Variance

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.834[a]	.696	.668	0.22873

a. Predictors: (Constant), reduced_adolescent_fertility_rate, Political_Participation, accessibility_to_Education, Economic_Participation

Source: (Author, 2017).

From the above table the coefficient of determination, R^2 was found to be 0.696 which means that there was 69.6% variation in economic development of Banadir region in Somalia was due to changes in political participation, economic participation, political participation, accessibility to education and reduced adolescent fertility rate. The correlation coefficient tells us the strength of relationship between the variables. The study found that the correlation coefficient was 0.487 thus there was a fairly moderate positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The low R^2 equally confirmed that there was a moderate positive correlation between the variables and performance only with 69.6% of the economic development changes depending on the changes in the independent variables.

Regression Analysis

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.261	4	1.315	25.135	0.001b
	Residual	2.302	44	0.052		
	Total	7.562	48			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), reduced_adolescent_fertility_rate, Political_Participation, accessibility_to_Education, Economic_Participation

Multiple Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was undertaken with respect to performance as dependent variables and the other four independent variables; information technology, staff competency, infrastructures and custom clearance. The Multiple linear regression analysis is a general statistical technique used to analyze between a single dependent variable and several independent variables (Hair et al., 2006). It is one of the most extensively used multivariate statistical techniques for testing hypothesis and predicting values for the dependent variables. The regression coefficients result for this study were presented in table 7.

Table 8: Regression coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	-.012	.482		-.024	0.981
Political participation	0.260	.136	0.240	1.912	0.062
Economic participation	0.049	.155	-0.044	-0.318	0.752
Accessibility to education	0.591	.102	0.602	5.476	0.000
Reduced adolescent	0.239	.120	0.242	1.989	0.053

a Dependent Variable: Economic development

Source: (Author, 2017)

From the result in table 8, the study established the following regression model

Economic development = -0.12 + 0.260X$_1$ + 0.049X$_2$ + 0.591X$_3$ + 0.239X$_4$ + e

From the above established regression model, the study found the holding all the four factors to constant zero, economic development would be -.012. A unit increase in political participation would lead to an increase in economic development by factor 0.260 units holding other factors constant. A unit increase in economic participation would lead to an increase in economic development by 0.049 units holding all other factors constant. In addition an increase in accessibility to education would lead to an increase in economic development of Banadir region by factor 0.591 units, holding others constant. Finally, a unit increase in reduced adolescent fertility rates would also lead to an increase in economic development by 0.239 units. This information shows that there's positive relationship. The results shows that there's a positive relationship between political participation, economic participation, accessibility to education, reduced adolescent fertility rates and economic development in Banadir region, Somalia.

CONCLUSIONS

The study tested the research questions with key variables as political participation, economic participation, and accessibility to education and

reduced fertility rates. Findings indicate that these variable have effect in economic development.

On the effect of political participation, the study concludes that the more women participate politics, the more their voices heard and addressed and this foster economic development as they participate in decision making. The study further concludes that economic participation is health and paramount for economic development of Somalia as a nation.

The study also concluded that accessibility to education by women would ensure not only growth but sustained development in the country both now and in the future (Voelpel et al. 2005).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends the government of Somalia to impress participation of women in economic development as this will contribute to overall economic growth of a country.

About the role women economic participation, the government to continue empowering women by involving them in all economic activities. This have a positive as a ripple effect to a country and families as a whole.

Access to education not only for women but all people bring a lot of benefits to an individual and a country. Education creates awareness and brings development to a country

About the role of reduced fertility rate in economic development. The study recommends that more resource is need to explore further on this. For was no strong conclusive evidence that supports or reject the role of reduced adolescent fertility rates in economic development.in

Suggestions for Further Study

The study focused on the role of women empowering on economic development of Banadir region in Somalia. The researcher proposes that a study should be carried out on the same but in a wide region in Somalia. Since the study aimed at specifically political participation, economic participation, accessibility to education and reduced fertility rates, these variables are not exhaustive thus further research should look at other elements of organizational culture in different firms.

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The classical modernization perspective considers increases in democracy and human choice as a direct outcome of economic development (Lipset 1959; Rostow 1960; Deutsch 1964; Bell 1999 Inkeles & Smith 1974)

Rising emancipative values lead to increases in women's empowerment throughout society (Inglehart & Norris 2003; Inglehart & Welzel 2005)

The developmental trends of social modernization may face legacies of path dependent cultural and institutional organization that affect societies' abilities to improve women's lives (Krasner 1984; Skocpol 1992).

The oppressive, unequal treatment of women clashes with the democratic idea of human equality (McDonagh 2002; Welzel 2003).

positive impact of proportional representation systems (PR) on the percentage of women in parliament (Castles 1981; Darcy et al. 1994; Duverger 1955; Kenworthy & Malami 1999; Lakeman 1994; Norris 1985; Paxton 1997; Rule 1994, 1987, 1981).

parties are more likely to choose candidates down the party list, who are typically women (Matland 1993; Rule 1994).

women candidates are likely to have greater difficulties in becoming eligible and aspiring political candidates (Darcy, Welch & Clark 1994; Kenworthy & Malami 1999; Norris & Inglehart 2003)

This right argues that since women know their situation best, they should participate equally with men to have their perspective effectively incorporated at all levels of decision-making, from the private to the public spheres of their lives, from the local to the global (Miranda, 2005)

why improved access to water is a need of women and girls only (De Mel, 2009).

The most influential evidence on the importance of women to economic development has come from research used to support the World Bank's 'Gender Mainstreaming Strategy' launched in 2001 (Dollar and Gatti 1999; Klasen 1999).

Most surprisingly, however, only three of the studies (Winter 1994; Kishor 1992; Tzannatos 1999) use data from more than one point in time to assess empowerment, whereas this scope of data and analysis is entirely missing from almost all of the other studies.

Judith Gardner (2007) Women's gender roles have been stretched beyond traditional limits to meet the new domestic, s

women's hesitancy to enter politics. (UNWOMEN report, A district comprehensive assessment of Gibley district, March 2012.)

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