



## **DETERMINANTS OF SERVICE DELIVERY BY WOMEN IN POLITICAL POSITIONS IN KENYA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study sought to establish the determinants of service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: to assess the influence of financial capacity and legal framework on service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The study was based on the structural functionalism, and structural functionalism theory. Descriptive research design was used for the study. The target population for this study will be 172 political leaders in Kenya. The study used a semi-structured questionnaire to collect primary data. The quantitative data was entered into SPSS for analysis. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques will be used. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics while qualitative data was analyzed thematically. Descriptive statistics such as percentages, means and standard deviations were used to analyze the data while inferential statistics such as correlation and regression analysis were used to test on the relationship between the variables of the study where multiple regression model were used at 5% level of significance Tables were used to present the findings of the study. The study concludes that financial capacity is a significant factor that influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The findings of regression coefficients imply that increasing levels of financial capacity by a unit would increase the levels of service delivery by women in political position in Kenya. Further, level of education is a key factor that influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. In addition, study concludes that Legal Framework is an essential factor that influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The regression coefficients of the study show that legal framework has a significant influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

**Key Words:** Service Delivery, Financial Capacity and Legal Frame-Work

## Background of the Study

According to Bouka, Kamuru, Berry and Moss (2017) numerous factors can influence the service delivery by women in political positions as these factors impact whether or not they will vie for a political office. In other circumstances, the factors are operational or institutional and will make hindrances or chances once women choose to enter into the political domain. Others can serve as both a hindrance and a facilitator according to a woman's personal attributes or their socio-political position. An OECD (2018b) report outlined that in as much as there is a new trend in women involvement in political positions, they still encounter myriad of political challenges which include and not limited to constrained access to financial resources, gender stereotypes, and traditional social norms.

Despite women's greater prominence in political life, women in public office have in many cases yet to parlay their visibility into leadership positions and influence over the decision-making process: there are still many instances where they are simply used as an extension of male power structures. The transition from a heightened presence of women in politics to advance for gender equality issues and women-friendly policies depends on the effectiveness of women's movements in holding governments accountable, and on the capacity of public sector agencies to translate ambitious gender-equity policy agendas into effective implementation a matter of gender-sensitive good governance (Stephen, 2018). Women's leadership is a key aspect of a long-term process of promoting social change in grassroots communities, providing an explicitly politicized agenda for popular women's organizations in the 1980s (Jenkins, 2011). However, as feminist organizations have become NGO-side and women's organizing has become more fragmented, this politicized context has become less prominent (Jacobsson, 2016). How then might we understand the current position of this unique generation of Peruvian women who have dedicated much of their lives to community activism?

Ideas around leadership roles and responsibilities emerged as central to the promoters' experiences, and their interviews provide an insight into the increasingly depoliticized nature of grassroots leadership and activism (Smith & Doerr, 2011). There are various roles that can be identified as 'leadership' positions within the Integra clinic. apparent shift towards new managerial practices in the way in which Integra is organized, with management skills being concentrated in a few key people in order to promote greater efficiency and accountability (Jenkins, 2011). These skills are increasingly perceived to be essential by Esperanza, as Integra begins to be incorporated into a professionalized style of development practice based around meeting targets and producing statistics and quantifiable results. For example, while previously there had apparently been little in the way of systematic efforts by Esperanza to evaluate and monitor Integra's impact, donors increasingly require Esperanza, and thus the Integra promoters, to produce reports (both qualitative and quantitative) summarizing their monthly activities, such as recording the number of women who have attended workshops and the number of smear tests carried out.

Women are less likely than men to be associated with leadership, and the awareness of this stereotype may undermine women's performance in leadership tasks. One way to circumvent this stereotype threat is to expose women to highly successful female role models (Latu, Mast, Lammers & Bombari, 2013). Although such exposures are known to decrease women's leadership aspirations and self-evaluations, it is currently unknown what the effects of role models are on actual behavior during a challenging leadership task (Hill, Miller, Benson & Handley, 2016)

Although the leadership norm continues to be male-oriented, more women are occupying positions of leadership in our society. The prevalent question has shifted from

whether or not women can lead to how effectively they lead (Al-Lamky, 2007). To better understand the effectiveness of female community leaders, this qualitative research study explores the common features in the paths of women who have attained leadership positions. The experience of female leadership includes issues of: power vs. influence, inciting change, role models, challenges and obstacles, self-efficacy and identity, and effectual styles (Folta et al., 2012) The journeys of these women are explored in concert with existing literature in the area of female leadership. Implications for career advancement, gender stereotyping, and role models for women in leadership capacities

A key objective of the majority of women that engage in politics is not only to gain power but also to use the leadership position to advance and /or provide desired services or goods to the constituent group that they purport to represent (Nzomo, 2013). Thus the basic assumption that guide this discussion is that the avenue or pathway and mechanisms (Access) towards the attainment of this goal, the issues (Agenda) that a potential woman leader purports to advance on behalf of her constituent group; the fulfillment of commitments made and compliance in form of tangible outcomes of representation (Accountability) are interconnected and are at the core of any meaningful representation in political leadership. Access is the process and outcome of seeking entry to and/ or engagement with formal political structures parliaments, political parties, etc. Agenda Setting is both the process and the action plans (in form of covenants, promises, undertakings, and declarations) that a leader makes with the target constituency and seeks to execute in fulfillment of the needs of the constituency that s/he represents (Nzomo, 2013). Accountability is the outcome, fulfillment and compliance with obligations and commitments (often presented in form of a Manifesto) that a leader makes to the constituent group that s/he claims to represent. Accountability is cyclical and a continuous obligation throughout the duration of representation. Presence this refers to the physical/numerical numbers of women in political office that should, on attaining a “critical mass”, form the basis of more meaningful representation of gender equity interests, by influencing government policy and action in favor of women. Influence this is the tangible impact on policy making and outcomes and is the culmination of women’s engagement in civil society and inside the state; with the State and other political/ institutions. It is also about service delivery to the constituency of women and others, to whom a leader is accountable (Robinson, 2007).

The 2010 Constitution has created new opportunity structures for women’s access to decision-making roles in public and political life and advancing gender equality. The Constitution is clear that not more than two thirds of members of elective or appointed bodies can be of the same gender. In addition to the two thirds rule, the Constitution stipulates that 47 ‘Women’s Representatives’ be elected by registered voters in each county to form part of the National Assembly. This is in addition to the 290 members elected by registered voters of single-member constituencies. First, there are gains in women’s political presence. In the 2013 elections, 47 women were elected as Women’s Representatives for each of the counties. Their presence in addition to the women elected at constituency level increased the overall proportion of women in the National Assembly to 19.1%, from 7.5% in 2011. At the county level, seats were allocated to women following the elections to bring the proportion of women in the County Assemblies up to 30%. There were also significant increases in female representation in the executive and judicial sectors between 2011 and 2015. The 2017 Kenyan polls were the second elections conducted after comprehensive changes to the political system that included the adoption of the new constitution in 2010 and a newly established Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). In 2017 elections did represent a step forward for women’s representation, albeit an incremental one. Compared to the elections in 2013, more women won seats at all levels, except for the presidential race, which remained exclusively male. For the first time, women became governors and senators (three of each in 2017, compared to none in

2013), while more women were elected to the national and county assemblies (23 members of the national assembly in 2017 vs. 16 in 2013 and 96 members of county assemblies in 2017 vs. 82 in 2013). Women running as independent candidates were also elected for the first time. While these are positive changes, women comprised just 9.2 percent of the 1,835 elected individuals in 2017, a marginal increase from 7.7 percent in 2013.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Participation in political leadership is a critical tool for empowering individuals. This is because participation in political leadership empowers individuals to participate in formal political structures and processes, where decisions regarding the use of societal resources are generated. In Kenya women are under-represented in political leadership. Despite women comprising half of the world's population, they continue to be drastically underrepresented in political leadership positions around the world (Alzuabi, 2016). According to the World Economic Forum's 2015 Global Gender Gap Index<sup>1</sup>, although the world's population has nearly closed the gender gap in health outcomes and educational attainment between women and men, only 21 percent of the political empowerment gap has been closed (Harff, 2018). While progress is being achieved, the gains have been slow. Women's access to public office remains unbalanced with male counterparts, and biases and stigmas against women in politics remain (Holdsworth, 2016).

A lot of interventions have been formulated to enhance women's participation in political leadership. Such interventions are encompassed in international instruments, covenants and interventions such as Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Beijing Platform for Action. However, none of these have helped women in attaining the target of 30 percent in parliament. In Kenya, disparity and inequality in participation in political leadership has persisted probably due to demographic factors, cultural factors, economic factors, gender based electoral violence. Unlike men, women are averse to political leadership (Otieno, 2012). Participation in political leadership is imperative for women's empowerment because greater number of women in politics will support women's cause at every level (Oxal and Baden 1997). Besides researchers have noted that when women get into leadership and management, they bring a different perspective from men (Clinton, 2003; Maathai, 2006, Neuman, 1998; Thomas & Wilcox ,2005; Wanjohi, 2003). Women leaders are likely to focus on human development projects.

Service delivery in Kenya has been undermined due to inequality on representation at the political positions which suppress women and the vulnerable groups that require higher representation. Concurrently the level of public service demand is rarely achieved (Otieno, 2012). Unfortunately, the most readily available data on women's political leadership; the number of women occupying seats in the national legislature, leading executive ministries or serving as heads of state, or the percentage thereof does not sufficiently capture the complexity of gender equality in politics and fails to represent the full scope of the gender gap.

Service delivery through women economic representation can act as a litmus test for the level of inclusivity of a political system. The existence of inequalities related to gender representation within government institutions often hints to further, deeper inequalities beyond gender. Furthermore, women's increased presence in the legislature contributes to the adoption of social policies that favor women and other marginalized groups (Benería, 2015). The inclusion of women in politics enhances democracies through achieving justice, promoting gender-sensitive policy issues, and making use of women's resources for the betterment of society. In regard to the stated challenges the study seeks to investigate the determinants of service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

## **Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to investigate the determinants of service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

### **Specific Objectives**

- i. To establish how financial capacity affect service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.
- ii. To assess how the legal frame-work, affect service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

## **Theoretical Review**

### **Patriarchy Theory**

The patriarchy theory was advanced by Hartman (1976). Hartman pronounced two key axes towards male dominance and control over a wide range of domestic and community activities. The first one was the men's superior power. According to Hartman, the men's material power and the women's economic dependence on them is what defines men as superior and women being inferior due to their dependence on the men (Anigwe, 2014). The second part forms the basis on labour division that recognizes role of women to the domestic field while the men take charge of the modern economy in the world outside. Women's responsibilities in the domestic sphere take most of their energy and time thus leaving them with neither much energy or much leisure and the freedom of mind to engage in the productive activities than male in the public sphere always do. Due to this, there is perpetuation of monopoly by male who hold vital socio-economic hierarchy and the related of major institutions of modern society such as law and politics (Alzuabi, 2016). Therefore, male domination and the restriction of women to domestic work is the basis for women's oppression and subordination. This concept of patriarchy will be employed in the study to demonstrate how men's material power has led to their superiority over women in the society, hence their dominance in political leadership (Almasry, 2012). Stereotypes in gender including those that portray women as incapable to lead and serve hence keeping women to be marginalized in their status by emphasizing their purported weaknesses have shaped societal attitudes towards women (Altius & Raveloharimisy, 2016). In the instances of exclusion of women from powerful positions, it there follows weakening of the principles to democratic developments, inhibiting on societal economic development. Thus, it remains imperative to adopt measures that enhance women's political participation to achieve sustainable development.

### **Structural Functionalism theory**

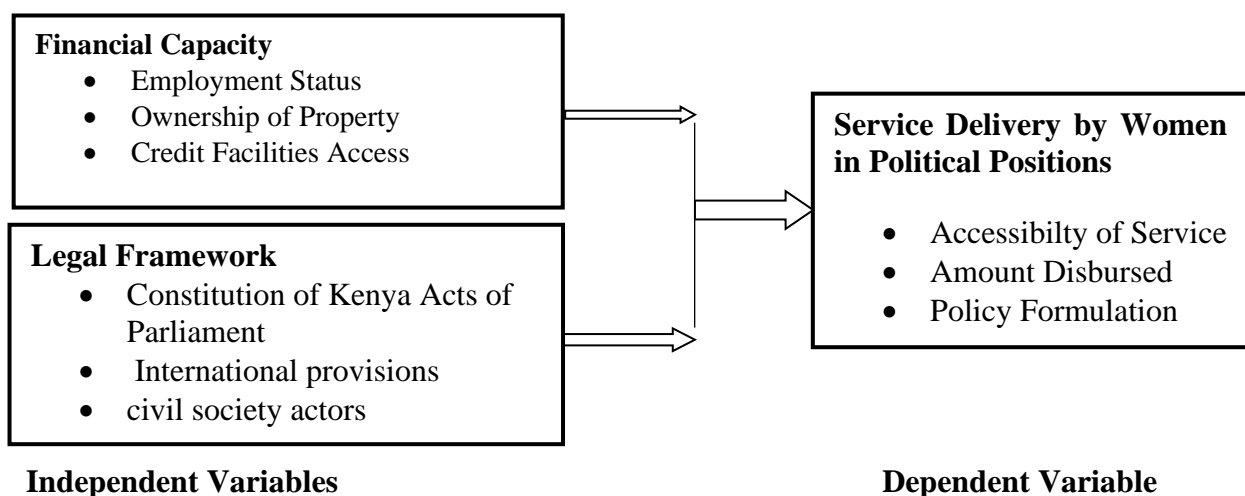
Lovenduski in *Feminism and Politics* (2000) features the requirement for women portrayal by expressing that there are various contentions for expanded female portrayal: regulating contentions state it is out of line for men to corner portrayal and down to business contentions stress that women' uncommon advantages and encounters must be spoken to by women. Philips, 1995 further clarifies the requirement for female portrayal expressing that over-portrayal of one social gathering prompts overrepresentation of supposition. Phillips calls attention to that under-portrayal of women is basic or deliberate segregation bringing into light the basic functionalism hypothesis. The basic functionalist hypothesis considers society to be an intricate arrangement of parts which cooperate to advance solidarity and dependability; it expresses that our public activities are guided by social structure, which are moderately steady examples of social conduct (Macionis, 1997). A social organization is an interrelated arrangement of social jobs and accepted practices, composed around the fulfillment of a significant social need or social capacity.

The essential job of the family to society is to duplicate or reproduce itself through the family. Youngsters young women for this situation are conceived in the family to join society and guardians play the supporting and caring job. Culture assumes a focal job in how kids are sustained in families and thus their young women view of various marvels for this situation administration. Kids raised in families where men are associated to be more forceful consequently to take authority positions grow up realizing that such jobs should be left for the men. Young women raised associated to play the private household jobs thus avoid initiative or open jobs. The current social structures assume a focal job in women' impression of administration. Political organizations likewise assume a significant job in women' perspectives on the political circle. Two structures essentially impact the view on sexual orientation in the public arena: financial structures and socio-social variables. A nation's financial structure greatly affects women' condition in the general public to such an extent that in social orders with a modernized financial structure, the sex jobs are not as clear as in the more conservative ones. Ideological groups (foundations) are vital entertainers in clarifying variety in female portrayal.

### Conceptual Framework

A schematic interpretation of conceptual framework is shown in the figure below. The conceptual framework is made of various ideas used to describe the association between the independent variables and the dependent variables. The figure below shows the relationship between service delivery by women in political positions (dependent variable) and determinants of service delivery (independent variables).

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**



### Empirical Review

#### Financial Capacity

Financial position of women to a great degree acts as a major determinant in endorsing their contribution in political decision-making process. Attainment of financial independence, achievement of relevant professional skills and self-confidence of women are directly influenced by employment status which then promotes their participation in politics (Kassa, 2015).

According to Bouka et al., (2017) Elections in Kenya have gotten considerably more expensive for participants since the presentation of devolution. Ladies refer to the budgetary expenses of doing a campaign as a significant obstruction. This influences ladies lopsidedly who do not, as

a broad rule have equivalent admittance to monetary assets as male applicants Campaign financing in Kenyan races is a likely to a hinderance for any individual who looks for a political office winning aspirants as a rule need a blend of money, strategic help, transportation and security. Aspirants will in general require a vehicle to go to and all through their constituent unit, ward, locality and for fuel and upkeep. Aspirants vying for county positions, a car is basically important as they frequently must have to transverse places, at times to remote places. Furthermore, aspirants should be capable to pay for branded campaign materials. Experienced applicants in serious political units may need to commission contrarian information just as recruit groups to deal with their missions (Bouka et al.,2017).

The money related expense of appointive missions is a heavier weight for ladies than men for various reasons. To begin with, ladies approach just 65 percent of the individual money related assets accessible to men (World Economic Forum report 2013).

Monetary assets could be an obstruction to the interest of ladies in governmental issues in Kenya since ladies and youngsters overwhelm populace who lives beneath the destitution line of poverty. Apparently, as ladies are principally restricted to parenthood and careers, they probably won't have the budgetary capacity to go after elective office (Kabeer,2015).

Empirical studies in Kenya by Kamau (2010) suggest that financing the campaign process is an uphill task for most aspiring women politicians (Mutullah (2003) reports that two of the women elected in Kenya's 9th parliament indicated that they had spent Kshs 800 000 and Ksh 1.3 million respectively for the campaigns. According to CAPF Report (2012) in The Standard (Tuesday, July 2012) on average most parliamentary aspirants in Kenya spent between Ksh 7 and 8 million during the 2007 General elections. Campaign expenditure which as noted by Mutullah (2003) , include nomination expenses ,printing of fliers and hand bills, hiring of public address systems, mobile phones ,agents" fees, campaigners expenses, hospitality ,transportation, accommodation and subsistence for candidates team must be met. He notes that in addition to maintenance of vehicles and transport costs, entertainment, propaganda, buying of votes and bribing of voters take a large proportion of a candidates" budget. According to Okoth (2012), in Kenya monitored campaign expenditure tracking data estimates that in 2007 candidates could have spent between 2 million and 3 million on voter bribery. Empirical studies show that finances come out as a major challenge that women face, even though men also face this challenge. However, given the gender dimensions of wealth distributions in Kenya, this problem affect women more than men.

Lopsided outstanding tasks at hand and an absence of power over gainful resources and salary impacts ladies' financial strengthening. For instance, regarding pay, generally speaking ladies win 58 percent not as much as men (Maina, 2018) and ladies run ventures gain 43 percent lower benefits than those run by men. Male business visionaries are twice as liable to approach formal bank accounts, and multiple times bound to approach formal credits than female business people. ICT is a significant profitable asset as far as encouraging admittance to data and markets; its availability has advanced ladies' monetary strengthening, as it permits ladies to work over numerous (homegrown, gainful) jobs at the same time. The sexual orientation hole in admittance to ICT is contracting; cell phone possession is equivalent for the two people (47 percent broadly, 40% in provincial regions, and around 62 percent in metropolitan territories). Web use is 25 percent for men and 20% for ladies. In provincial zones, these figures drop to 16 and 11 percent individually. PC use is practically equivalent—11 percent for men and 9 percent for ladies broadly, 6.3 and 4.4 percent in country regions and 24 and 19.3 percent in metropolitan areas 25 (Maina, 2018)

### **Legal Framework**

Kenya's 2010 Constitution acquainted a portion framework planned with increment the

portrayal of ladies in elective and selective collections of government (Article 27(b)). Article 27(8) known as the Gender Principle expresses that 'not multiple thirds of the individuals from elective bodies will be of a similar sexual orientation'. The 2013 decisions brought about the most elevated number of ladies in government in Kenyan history, with ladies holding 21 percent of seats in the public assembly and 22 percent of bureau positions. Inside area governing bodies, a normal of 33 percent of the Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) were ladies, of whom 10% held elective seats. Not all parts of the public government and province governments notwithstanding, were consistent with the Gender Principle. Fundamentally, numerous foundations just met the amount through the designation instead of appointment of ladies. (Bouka et al.2017)

Kenya's Constitution demands that women occupy at least one third of all seats in parliament and one third of all appointed political positions. This is far from the current reality, laying claim to the question is the government serious about bridging the gender political gap. Currently, out of the 349 seats in parliament, only 76 members are female representing only 1/5 of the total. According to the constitution, parliament should at least have 117 female members of parliament (MPS) and thus falls short by 41 members. The House of Senate too misses the mark with only 21 women owning seats instead of the 23 demanded by law.

All of this indicates that gender inequality in Kenya's political system is pervasive and lagging behind its East African neighbors at only 23.5% across government bodies. Rwanda leads with 61%, followed by Tanzania at 36%, Burundi at 36%, Uganda and 34% and South Sudan at 28.5%. With the exception of Rwanda, none of these countries have attained the African Union standard of 50/50 representation of women in all leadership positions including political leadership.

Article 27 in the Constitution's Bill of Rights not just unequivocally perceives ladies' uniformity it likewise further accommodates ladies' entitlement to approach openings in the social, financial and political circle, and forces a commitment on the state to actualize governmental policy regarding minorities in society to change past separation (Articles 27(3) and (6). Article 27(8) likewise expresses that not multiple thirds of the individuals from any elective or representative bodies might be of a similar sexual orientation. The Gender Principle is interesting in that dissimilar to the typical sex quantities, it restricts the greatest portrayal of the greater part sex. The Gender Principle is in this way an express constraint on control by the greater part sex an unobtrusive however lawfully critical contrast. Notwithstanding the Constitution, the lawful system incorporates different Acts, for example, the Political Parties Act (2011), the National Gender and Equality Commission Act (2011), the Elections Act (2011), among others. So, Kenya has a hearty legitimate system organizing the consideration of ladies inside constituent cycles (Bouka et al.2017).

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a strong legitimate system organizing the consideration of ladies inside discretionary cycles. (Bouka et al.2017)

Basu (2018) examined the challenge of local feminisms. The study found that another important factor is the impact of the pressure from women themselves. Women formed several organizations to press for their rights. There might have been many organizations that promoted women's inclusion in the political field but the notable among these were the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW), the Federation of Kenyan Women Lawyers (FIDA) Kenya Chapter and the women political caucus. These organizations worked alongside the older organization MYWO and the National Council of Women of Kenya to lobby for increased women representation in the public realm. She continues to observe that these organizations did a remarkable job given that their approaches to the issue of representation had of always been in harmony with the government.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

Research design is used to structure the research to show all the major parts of the research project work together to try to address the central research questions (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). The descriptive research design is ideal because it entirely provide a explanation of the situation, thus ensuring that there is negligible bias in data collection (Kothari, 2012). This design purposes at responding the who, what, where and how questions of a phenomenon which is the concern of this study. In addition, this kind of research is significant in the study as it enabled the study to determine the relationship between each independent variable with the dependent variable. information will be able to facilitate description of the influence (negative or positive) from the political development in Kenya. The researcher was therefore able to investigate the determinants of service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

### **Target Population**

Target population is all members of real or hypothetical group of people, events or objects to which the researcher wishes to generalize the results of the research study (Borg and Gall, 1989). Study population refers to a group of units containing observable attributes that is later use in the generalization of the results (Russell, 2013). The target population was all the women in political position specifically female governors, senators, Members of Parliament/Women Representatives (MPs) and Members of County Assembly (MCAs). (specify their numbers and source) The population of the study was highlighted in table 3.1.

### **Target Population**

According to Zikmund, Babin, Carr and Griffin (2010) a population refers to all items in any field of inquiry and is also known as the 'universe'. Polit and Beck (2010) refers to population as the aggregate or totality of those conforming to a set of specifications. The population of the study was 172 owners of women owned enterprises. The WOE's were classified based on the location of the women owned enterprises as shown in the table below.

**Table 3.1. Target Population**

<b>Political Position</b>	<b>Number of Representatives</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Governors	2	1.16%
Senators	20	11.6%
MPs	98	56.9%
MCAs	52	30.2%
Total	172	

### **Sampling Frame**

A sampling frame is described as a list of all the elements in the population from which the sample is drawn (Muhammad, 2016). This study attained its sampling frame from 172 women in political positions that is; governors, senators, Members of Parliament/Women Representatives (MPs) and Members of County Assembly (MCAs) listed in a Gender Analysis of the 2017 Kenya General Election (2018).

### **Sample Size and Sampling Technique**

A sample is defined as a small group obtained from accessible population, (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). A good sample should be a true representative of the target population hence a census will be used in the study since the target population is small. Sampling is defined as the process of selection of the appropriate number of subjects from a defined population (Kothari, 2012).

Census is recommended in a population that is less than two hundred as it enables one to collect sufficient information unlike if a sample is to be drawn (Gall, Gall & Borg, 2013). Therefore a census survey of the 172 women in political.

### **Data Collection Instruments**

The study used questionnaires to collect primary data. Questionnaires are primarily used where the target population can read and write (Ghauri and Gronhaug, 2010). The questionnaires were standardized which enabled all the respondents respond to same questions in a definite way. The questionnaire was based on a 5-point Likert system organized according to research objectives. The respondents were presented with statements whereby they were required to show their level of agreement or disagreements having 1 as the option least agreed with and 5 as option most agreed with. The choice of Likert instrument is because it has been proven to have high consistency and validity has been shown to have acceptable levels of reliability and validity in various settings (Saunders et al., 2009).

### **Pilot Study**

A pilot testing was conducted to test the research instrument before it was administered for final data collection. Pilot tests help identify possible problems, clarify on the instrument and appropriateness of the language during the main study (Kvale, 2007). This enabled to assess the relevance of the research objectives as it tests both validity and reliability of the research tools. According to Mugenda (2013) reported that a pilot sample should be between 1% and 10% depending on the sample size. Cooper and Schindler (2006) argue that the respondents in a pilot test do not have to be statistically selected. A pilot study will be conducted on 18 women in political position who will not participate in the final data collection.

### **Data Analysis Methods and Presentation**

Cooper and Schindler (2011) outline analysis of data to involve data inspection, data cleaning, data transformation and data modelling so as to pinpoint important information to enable make conclusions and inferences to aid in making decisions. After collection of data, data analysis was done which entailed ascertaining its completeness, consistency and usability. The quantitative data were organized, coded and analyzed by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. The resulting statistics generated included frequencies, descriptive and inferential statistics. Microsoft excel was used to supplement SPSS in some areas of the study.

Descriptive statistics were used in the analysis and it involved calculating the means and standard deviations and then presented in tables and figures. As for the qualitative data, analysis

was done based on themes whereby themes derived from the research hypotheses were grouped and trends and links established between the research patterns and data collected.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used in the study to establish the extent in which the study variables relate; and showed the strength and direction of association between the variables. Multiple regression analysis was utilized in testing relationships between the dependent and independent variables. As a result, self-weighting estimating formulae was generated out of the multiple regression analysis to aid in predicting values for a criterion valuable from the values for several independent variables. This is advantageous when there is need to control conflicting variables to better evaluate the contribution of the variables, to test and explain casual theories, hypotheses testing and to estimate population values (Cooper & Schindler, 2011).

From the conceptual framework, a statistical model was established where by: the dependent variable (DV) which in the study is the performance of tea processing firms assumed the variable [Y], and the coefficients of the independent variables (IV) denoted by  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_4$  were assumed to show the relationship of the independent variables and the dependent variable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Descriptive Statistics Analysis

#### Financial Capacity

The influence of financial capacity on service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. Means and standard deviations were used to give the findings under this objective. Interpretation of the means were as follows; A mean value of 0-1 implied the majority of the respondents agreed to the statements to a very small extent, a mean value of 1.1-2.0 implied the respondents agreed with the statements to a small extent, a mean value of 2.1-3.0 implied the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statements, a mean value of 3.1-4.0 means that the respondents agreed to the statements to a great extent and a mean of 4.1-5.0 implied the respondents agreed with the statements to a very great extent. The findings obtained on the influence of financial capacity of service delivery by women in political position indicate that the mean value for all items was above 3.0 which indicated that most respondents agreed to the statements to a great and very great extents. The findings showed that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Socially acceptable practices restrict women's access to property ownership ( $M = 4.442, SD = 0.498$ ); Financial resources are an impediment to the participation of women in politics ( $M = 4.464, SD = 0.5$ ); Finance is mainly controlled by the men in the households ( $M = 4.364, SD = 0.483$ ); and that there exist evidence-based budgeting processes at the county and sub-county levels ( $M = 4.312, SD = 0.465$ ). These findings are shown in Table 1.

The findings of this study support the argument by Bouka et al., (2017) Elections in Kenya have gotten considerably more expensive for participants since the presentation of devolution. Ladies refer to the budgetary expenses of doing a campaign as a significant obstruction. This influences ladies lopsidedly who do not, as a broad rule have equivalent admittance to monetary assets as male applicants Campaign financing in Kenyan races is a likely to a hinderance for any individual who looks for a political office winning aspirants as a rule need a blend of money, strategic help, transportation and security.

**Table 1 Financial Capacity**

Statement	Mean	SD
Socially acceptable practices restrict women's access to property ownership.	4.442	.498
Financial resources are an impediment to the participation of women in politics.	4.464	.5
Finance is mainly controlled by the men in households	4.364	.483
Evidence-based budgeting processes at the county and sub-county levels	4.312	.465

### Legal Framework

The study also sought to establish the influence of legal framework on service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. Descriptive analysis was done with use of means and standard deviations. Interpretation of the means were as follows; a mean value of 0-1 implied the majority of the respondents agreed to the statements to a very small extent, a mean value of 1.1-2.0 implied the respondents agreed with the statements to a small extent, a mean value of 2.1-3.0 implied the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statements, a mean value of 3.1-4.0 means that the respondents agreed to the statements to a great extent and a mean of 4.1-5.0 implied the respondents agreed with the statements to a very great extent. The findings obtained on the influence of legal framework on service delivery by women in political positions indicate that the mean value for all items was above 3.0 this inferred to mean that most respondents agreed to the statements to a great and very great extents. The findings obtained indicated that most of the respondents strongly agreed that the Constitution of Kenya and Acts are facilitating factors for service delivery by women in political positions ( $M = 4.474$ ,  $SD = 0.501$ ); Political parties have implemented initiatives to increase the number of candidates and/or members who are women ( $M = 4.487$ ,  $SD = 0.501$ ); Constitution of Kenya explicitly guarantee equal human rights for women, including civil, political and electoral rights ( $M = 4.29$ ,  $SD = 0.496$ ) and that The judiciary is promoting gender equality through legal literacy programmes to raise public awareness ( $M = 4.325$ ,  $SD = 0.47$ ). The findings are presented in Table 2.

The study findings are supported by the findings that The Gender Principle is therefore an explicit limitation on domination by the majority gender, a subtle but legally significant difference. In addition to the Constitution, the legal framework includes various Acts such as the Political Parties Act (2011), the National Gender and Equality Commission Act (2011), the Elections Act (2011), among others. In short, Kenya has a robust legal framework prioritizing the inclusion of women within electoral processes. (Bouka et al.2017).

**Table 2: Legal Framework**

Statement	Mean	SD
Constitution of Kenya and Acts are facilitating factors for service delivery by women in political positions	4.474	.501
Political parties have implemented initiatives to increase the number of candidates and/or members who are women	4.487	.501
Constitution of Kenya explicitly guarantee equal human rights for women, including civil, political and electoral rights	4.429	.496
The judiciary is promoting gender equality through legal literacy programs to raise public awareness	4.325	.47

### Service Delivery by Women in Political Positions

Service delivery in the study was measured using three constructs namely accessibility of the woman leader, policy formulated by woman leader and amount disbursed. access was analyzed using percentage increase in the validity of the leaders for the years 2015 – 2019. The results

show a general cyclical trend with the minimum increase being less than 10% in 2019(19.1%) from 2018(19.7%). In the year 2015, an increase by 10% (23.2%) was obtained. There was a cyclical trend in accessibility of the leader as the increase by more than 10% oscillated across the years with 2015(14.9%), 2016(21.5%), a drop in 2017(21.4%) and another increase in 2018(29%) and finally a drop in 2019(26.2%). Policy formulated by women leaders also recorded improvement with a majority affirming to have increased by less than 10% in 2015 (32.3%) and 2016 (27.7%), to 10% in 2017 (26.1%) then more than 10% in 2018 (31.1%) and 2019 (27.5%). Amount disbursed by women leaders was analyzed using the percentage increase in disbursed funds for CDF development and Bursary for the year 2015 – 2019. There was a cyclical trend in amount disbursed as the increase oscillated across the years. The highest increase was recorded in 2018 with an increase more than 10% (30.4%) while the lowest was obtained in 2019 with an increase of less than 10% (17.1%). However, there was increment of more than 10% in amount disbursed in 2016(22.2%), 2017(26.4%) and 2018(30.4%) respectively followed by a drop in 2019(27.3%). The findings on amount disbursed are as shown in Table 3. accessibility of the leader, policy formulation and amount disbursed were used in the study to measure service delivery by women in politics in Kenya similar with Carroll, Johansen and Mouritsen (2011) who measured political service delivery in terms of accessibility of the leader, policy formulation and amount disbursed, employment rate and economic growth.

**Table 3: Service Delivery by Women in Political Positions**

<b>Accessibility of Services</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Increased by less than 10%	31.9	27.9	23.8	19.7	19.1
Increased by 10%	23.2	19.6	24.8	21.3	24.7
Increased by more than 10%	14.9	21.5	21.4	29.0	26.2
<b>Policy Formulation by the Woman Leader</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Increased by less than 10%	32.3	27.7	21.6	20.7	19.5
Increased by 10%	21.8	22.9	26.1	18.2	23
Increased by more than 10%	15.9	19.4	22.3	31.1	27.5
<b>Amount Disbursed by Women Leaders</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Increased by less than 10%	34.1	25.2	23.4	15.7	17.1
Increased by 10%	21.7	22.6	20.2	23.9	25.6
Increased by more than 10%	13.5	232.2	26.4	30.4	27.3

### Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was adopted to determine the relationship of independent variables and dependent variable. SPSS was used in the study to code, enter and in computation of the multiple regression analysis. Table 4 below shows that coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is used to measure how far the regression model's ability to explain the variation of the independent variables. The higher the R squared, the better the model fits the data (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The data showed that the high R square is 0.796.

This means that the four independent variables in the study explained 79.6% variation in service delivery by women in political positions with 20.4% could be attributed to other variables not captured in the current study therefore further research should be done to ascertain these other elements. model results are significant and reliable in justifying the influence of the predictor variables to the dependent variable.

**Table 4: Model Summary**

Model	R	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.888	.796	.727	.523

**Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

The study further conducted analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine the extent to which the independent and dependent variable relates with each other. The results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) indicate there is significance of F statistic which is used to test the significance of the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables. The F-statistic test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in the model jointly influence on the dependent variable. The F value 69.888 greater the F-critical value (table) (10.008) with significance of 0.001. Therefore, based on these, these results show that there is strong evidence that relationship between the variables is statistically significant we conclude that the set of independent variables influence the service delivery by women in political positions (Y-dependent variable) and this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 5: ANOVA (Results)**

Model		Sum of Squares	d.f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
3	Regression	52.584	1	52.584	69.888	.008
	Residual	23.514	128	.1881		
	Total	76.098	129			

NB: F-critical Value = 10.008;

The results of multiple regression analysis obtained regression coefficients t value and significance level as indicated in Table 5. The study conducted a multiple regression analysis so as to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. The general form of the equation was to predict the service delivery by women in political positions from financial capacity and legal framework is:  $(Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \epsilon)$  becomes:  $Y = 12.662 + 0.566X_1 + 0.680X_2$ .

From the study findings on the regression equation; a unit increase in financial capacity will lead to a 0.566 increase in service delivery by women in political positions, and a unit increase in the legal framework will lead to 0.680 increase in service delivery by women in political positions. Based at 5% level of significance, financial capacity showed a .003 level of significance and legal framework showed a .000 level of significance hence the most significant factor was legal framework.000

**Table 6: Coefficient Results**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	$\beta$		
(Constant)	12.662	4.350		2.905	.000
Financial Capacity	.566	.130	.654	4.345	.003
Legal Framework	.680	.125	.332	5.432	.000

**Conclusions**

The study concludes that financial capacity is a significant factor that influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The findings of regression coefficients imply that increasing levels of financial capacity by a unit would increase the levels of service delivery by women in political position in Kenya.

Lastly, study concludes that Legal Framework is an essential factor that influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. The regression coefficients of the study show that legal framework has a significant influence service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya. This implies that increasing levels of legal framework by a unit would increase the levels of service delivery by women in political positions in Kenya.

### Recommendations

Socially acceptable practices that restrict women's access to property ownership should be discouraged; fundraisers and Financial support should be done to the participation of women in politics; women should be left to control finances where possible and avoid the male dominance practices in the households and that there exist evidence-based budgeting processes at the county and sub-county levels.

The study recommends that the constitution of Kenya and Acts should be followed since it facilitates service delivery by women in political positions; Political parties should implement initiatives to increase the number of candidates and/or members who are women and also the constitution of Kenya explicitly guarantee equal human rights for women, including civil, political and electoral rights and that the judiciary is promoting gender equality through legal literacy programmes to raise public awareness.

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