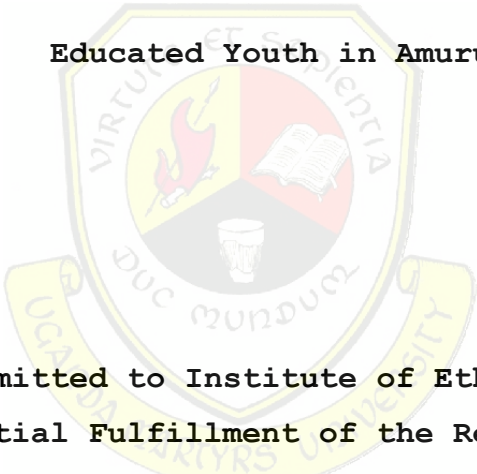


**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE
EDUCATED YOUTH IN AMURU SUB COUNTY**

Case study: Educated Youth in Amuru Sub County



**A Dissertation Submitted to Institute of Ethic and Development
Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Award of a Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Democracy and
Development studies of Uganda Martyrs University.**

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Dedication

This Dissertation is dedicated to my mother Rose Nyapolo for her love, encouragement and sacrifice she made heartily toward my education. Not forgetting my brother Richard Bongomin and his wife Betty Alanyo, my beloved class mates Okello peter, Laku John, Drici James and Carol Jessica for the supports you people have rendered toward successful completion of my course.

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge the Almighty God who provided me with life, knowledge and wisdom throughout the four years when I was for my studies at Uganda Martyrs University and for allowing me complete my field research successfully.

I also extend my deep appreciation to my supervisor Mr. Mbangizi Denis for the guidance, corrections, comments and advice he offered me during my field study that made it possible for me to successfully produce this report.

I also don't forget to thank to the staffs of Amuru Sub county lower Local Government for their unforgettable help and cooperation with me at the time of identifying and mobilizing the respondents to participate in the study.

Special thanks and recognition go to my family members especially my wife Madam Mercy Lamwaka, my three children Omarwot Jonas, Ayerwot Leah and Lelo jerry for the love, care, prayer, and encouragements you people have been constantly giving me.

May the Almighty, God bless every one of you abundantly

Abstract

Unemployment as an economic problem has negative devastating consequences among the current youth generation of the 21st century. This study entitled: Assessing the effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County was conducted in Northern part of Uganda, in the sub county of Amuru. As per the study objectives, the study investigated the effects of unemployment among the educated youth and how unemployment has affected the unemployed educated youth.

The study used qualitative research approach with forty respondents selected from the categories of civil servant, unemployed educated youth, local leaders and members from Amuru community. Data were collected both from secondary and primary data sources with the use Focus Group Discussion, questionnaires and interviews as data collection methods.

This study established that the effects of employment are numerous. Findings indicate that unemployment has resulted into increased crime rates among the population of Amuru Sub County. Cases of drug abuse, prostitutions, Assaults, Defilements, early Marriages, theft, abortion and killings over resources has reportedly increased some of which are perpetrated by unemployed educated as they look for survival. Furthermore, some unemployed youth experiencing poor conditions health, reduction in agricultural production, domestic based violence and family breakdown due to economic hardship that deters members from staying together

In addition, the study investigated how deeply unemployment affects the unemployed educated youth. Findings therefore, reveal that the majority do migrates from rural to urban places with views that employment opportunities and better living environments are found in urban settings. However, it was reported that such beliefs were myths as majority of them who migrates end up in prostitution and homelessness in urban centers. The unemployed youth are also reported to be more vulnerable to the risk of HIV/AIDS infection. While others have neglected agriculture as not fit, dirty and outdated for them to practice as a source of employment.

The study concluded by recommending the need for employable skills trainings, provision of business capital, attracting foreign investors, and building infrastructures in rural areas to pave create employment opportunities for the unemployed educated youth.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter consists of background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study, conceptual framework, justification of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.2 Background to the study

The concept of "youth" varies because it does not have a uniform definition. However, it is generally understood as the time of life when someone is young and has not yet become an adult. It is the time when a person is new and not yet established. According to Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary (2010), the concept of youth refers to the time when a person is energetic and new not yet established.

According to European countries, youth are defined as those persons within the age range of fifteen to twenty-four years (UBOS 2010). While in Uganda, the concept of Youth is defined as any person between the ages of eighteen and thirty (18-30) years (Uganda Legal Information Institute 1993). Legally as per the Ugandan constitution (1995), youth are those persons between the ages of 18-30 years.

According to Arnett (2003), the concept of "youth" refers to the transitional phase from childhood to adulthood marked by events such as completing schooling and further education, entering the job market, achieving financial residential autonomy from family, engaging in close personal relationships, and in some cases marriage. The transitional aspects of youth are biological, cultural, and social. Therefore, youth is a transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community (Arnett 2003)

The most affected categories of the society by the problems of unemployment are the youth. Unemployment is an economic issue which has affected most economies across the globe.

According to ILO (2010), unemployment happens when a person who is willing to work and is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. The concept of unemployment is also understood to exist when members of the labour force wish to work but cannot get jobs (Adebayo 1999)

According World Bank (1998), the unemployed persons are numbers of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work. It includes those who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left their work (World Bank 1998).

The statistical evidences on the rate of youth unemployment still remain a global challenge. This is posing serious Political, Economic and Social challenges to the world leadership (World Bank 1998).

According to ILO (2013), unemployment rate among young people in Europe was at (23%). In Portugal and Italy, the rate of unemployment was at 40%. While in Greece and Spain, the youth unemployment rate stood at 55%. This report concluded that the global rate of youth unemployment was increasing every year. This has made youth unemployment one of the biggest global challenges of the 21st century.

In UK, a survey was carried out by the Prince Trust Youth Index (2013). The main purpose of the youth index was to measure how unemployed youth feel about their lives and how confident they are about their future. The index (statistical measure of the change) illustrated that the confident and happiness of the unemployed youth continues to fall down considerably.

The outcome of the mentioned survey noted that young persons who are unemployed feel unable to cope up with their day-to-day life. In short, it can be said that unemployment among the youth has negative consequences on the Development of the society.

According to the World Economic Forum (2012), almost 40% of the world unemployed youth are in Africa. It is estimated that over 300 million young Africans will remain either unemployed or engaged in vulnerable jobs by the year 2020. This has made tackling youth unemployment in Africa a serious policy challenge. Unemployment in Africa is being fueled by the speedy population growth, corruption and political instabilities in some parts of Africa. These persistent challenges have hindered progresses of creating space for African employment opportunities.

Furthermore, unemployment rate of young people in Africa stands at 60% doubled the adult unemployment rate. The problem is particularly acute in middle-income countries (MICs).

In the year (2009) the rate of youth unemployment in North Africa was at 23% and the ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment rates was estimated at 3.8. In South Africa youth unemployment was 48% with Nigeria at 13% and the ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment rates in South Africa was at 2.5 (ILO 2013). In Kenya, 70% of the young working class almost 10 million people are unemployed (Al Jazeera July 28/2015). South Africa is more hit with the problem of youth unemployment than any other African country.

According to African Development Bank (2012), Uganda has the highest youth population in the world with an estimated 78% of the population being the youth who are below 30 years of age but the majority are unemployed. In the year (2012) the Uganda Bureau of Statistics revealed that the share of unemployed youth who are between the ages of 18-30 years among the total unemployed

persons in Uganda was at 64%. The problems of youth unemployment in Uganda are attributed to the rapid growth of the young population and better education system through access to primary, secondary, tertiary and university studies. The Uganda Bureau of statistics (2012) emphasized strongly to the Ugandan Government to plan and focus more attentions on job creation for the youth to avoid the alarming effects of youth unemployment.

In the year 2014, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (2014) revealed that Uganda youth unemployment rate stood at 64% concurring with (UBOS 2012). The report estimated more than 20,000 Ugandan youths are released annually into the job market from secondary, tertiary institutions and universities to compete for only approximately 9,000 available jobs that are created yearly both by the Government and the private sector.

The report further revealed that about 30% of these youth who institutionally gets qualified are unable to find jobs. The situation is worse with the semi-skilled and unskilled youths who often remains unemployed and are associated with high incidences of drug abuse, criminalities and sport gambling.

According to ILO (2004), difficulties in finding employment by the youth early enough in their career have lasting effects on their employability, Health, and adjustment in life. Unemployment affects and damages their self-esteem and the general wellbeing. The unemployed youth find themselves socially excluded, vulnerable, frustrated and idle with mix feeling that make them get engage in criminalities, violence, substance use and deviant activities.

Unemployed Youth have become "street youth" in many African countries without legitimate means to support their livelihood apart from criminal behaviors (Chigunta 2002).

This has made the youth in Africa to get involves in gangsterism and in fighting wars across the continent (curtain 2000). Studies in South Africa has also shown that the unemployed youth are disproportionately both victims and perpetrators of crimes and are over represented in prison population, considering the greater portion of the population they represent (Matzopoulo 2002, and Leggetz 2002)

Unemployed youth who want to find job start migrating over long distances usually get involves into prostitution and human trafficking across National and International borders (Aghatise 2002). Youth unemployment also drains, put pressure and stresses family resources as young people rely on the family and friends to support them as they continue searching for income producing activities. Families that are caught in poverty trap bear the burden of youth unemployment and have intergenerational repercussion on young siblings who are denied access to education.

In Amuru District, the rate of unemployment among the Youth is very high as many educated youths have remained unemployed due to job scarcity. The problems are attributed to lack of investors and companies to employ the youth.

Many educated youths also have no access to land due persistent community land conflicts that has displaced and prevented some educated Youth from engaging in productive agriculture. Some of these land conflicts are between the community of Amuru and the Government of Uganda especially in Apaa and Lakang villages over Matifandi sugar project and the disputed demarcation of East Madi game reserve.

The majority of the educated youth in Amuru also lack capital to start income generating activities for self-employment. This made many of them to migrate from rural villages to urban trading centers leaving subsistent agriculture to their parents. The

migrated youth have become a source of urban insecurity as they are idle and disorderly. Some of them are engaged in sport betting and theft as means of survival.

The Government interventions through poverty reduction programs especially "Operation wealth creation" and the Youth "Livelihood program" have not fought youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County. This is because; the few educated youth who benefited from these projects, have mismanaged the fund by dividing it among them and disappeared. This is attributed to lack of business knowledge and entrepreneurship skills by these youths to manage group projects and finances.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The community of Amuru Sub County is trapped in difficult situations resulting from the effects of youth unemployment. The educated youth who are not employed, lack income and their households struggle to sustain their livelihood. There are cases of crime such of robbery, theft, Idleness and disorderly, prostitution, burglary and gambling by the youth to make their end meet. Problems of Social conflict such as land wrangles, physical and sexual assaults, alcoholism; drug abuse and adultery are rising up due to frustration by the unemployed youth. The Uganda Government, Development partners and private individuals have attempted to put in place opportunities to create employment for the youth through financial supports and livelihood projects to address these problems but the situations have remained the same. Therefore, there was need to carry out a detail study about the effects of unemployment and get solutions that can address the problems of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru sub county.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

The General objective of the study is to assess the Effects of unemployment among Youth in Amuru Sub County

1.4.2 Specific objectives

1. To establish the effects of unemployment among the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County.
2. To examine the extent to which unemployment has affected the educated youth in Amuru Sub County
3. To suggest possible solutions to address the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County.

1.5 Research questions

This research was guided by the following questions:

1. What are the effects of unemployment among the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
2. How has unemployment affected the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
3. What possible solutions can you suggest to solve the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County?

1.6 Scope of the study

Content scope

This study was limited to the study of the effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County and how unemployment has affected them. The study also focused on suggesting solutions to solve the problem of unemployment among the youth in Amuru Sub County.

Geographical scope.

The study was done in Amuru Sub County in Amuru District in Northern part of Uganda. Amuru Sub County has six parishes namely: Pamuca, Pagak, Pailyec, Toro, Okungedi and Acwera. The Sub County was selected because the unemployed educated youth are more affected with the problem unemployment compared to other Sub counties in Amuru District.

There was also no any evident to show that someone has done a similar investigative research on the effect of unemployment among the educated youth particularly in Amuru Sub County. Furthermore, the sub county is known to the researcher and easily accessible. The researcher also speaks the local Lou language that is spoken by the community of Amuru Sub County.

Time scope

The study was confined to a period of three years from (2011-2014) involving review of available publications on the subject matter.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study has provided informations for academic purpose to the researcher for the award of a Bachelor Degree of Arts, Democracy and Development studies at Uganda Martyrs University. The study has also built the capacity and competency of the researcher to conduct more future research works. Furthermore, the study contributed, and added more information on the existing literatures in the field of academic for references in investigative research on the effect of unemployment among the educated youth.

This study also particularly its findings, could competently furnish government functionaries with an informed view and understanding of how unemployed educated youth deal with the problem of unemployment. This experience could in the end

promote cross-learning while serving to inform mainstream policies and programmes by different stakeholders.

Similarity, it is envisaged that findings from this study will attract employment opportunities from the Government of Uganda and Development partners as they respond to address the challenges of unemployment among the youth not only in Amuru but in Uganda as a whole.

It is also hoped that every participant in this study will benefit from their engagement in productive work to fight poverty without fear of criminalities that arises from the problem of youth unemployment if unemployment challenges among the youth had been addressed.

1.8 Justification of the study

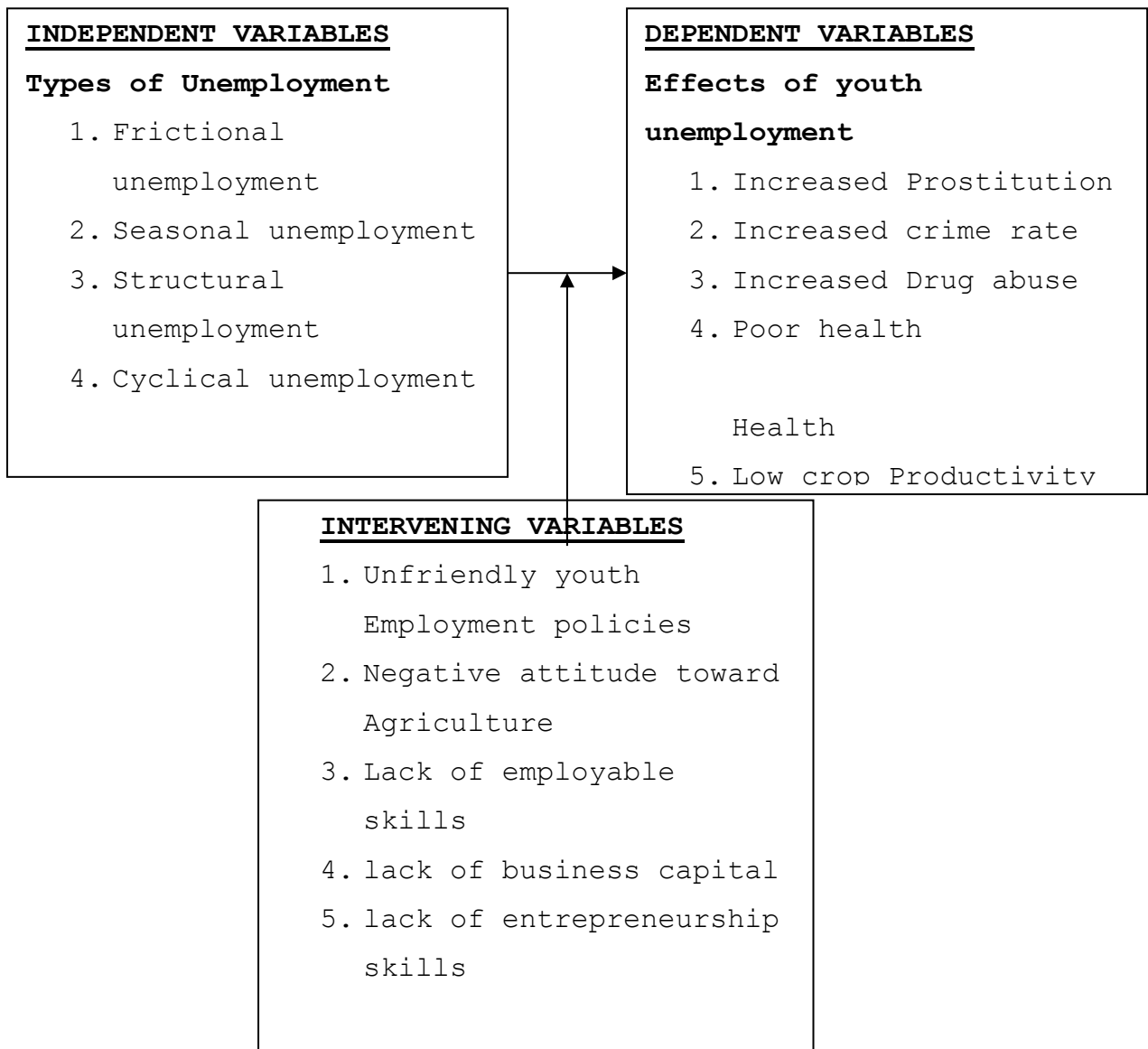
This study was a mandatory requirement as a partial fulfillment for the award of a Bachelor Degree of the Uganda Martyrs University.

There are also evidences of high poverty and unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County (country wide). It is believed that high levels of unemployment among the youth are recipients for organized crimes, lawlessness and social conflicts in Amuru. This is not known to many stakeholders. It is estimated that out of the five thousand (5,000) educated youth population of Amuru Sub county, only one hundredth and fifty (150) have been employed by Amuru District Local Government and other local farm investors. There is less Government budgetary allocation towards creating employment opportunities for the youth of Amuru.

The study was therefore, meant to document the plights and solutions to address youth unemployment and alert stakeholders to understand and make informed decision on how to solve the silenced problems of youth unemployment in Amuru sub county.

1.9 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework below illustrates the relationship between the different variables of this study. These variables are conceptualized as consisting of the independent variable, the dependent variable and the intervening variable



Source: *Formulated by the Researcher, 2016*

The preceding conceptual framework postulates a relationship between unemployment and its effects among the youth. Youth unemployment are understood to be contributing to increased prostitution, increased crime rates and drug abuse among the youth

Lack of employable skills, limited access to business capital and lack of entrepreneurship skills are intervening variables that has contributed to low crop productivity, poor health and low standard of living among the unemployed educated youth. Those mentioned intervening variables have restricted the unemployed youth from having opportunity to make choices to fight the negative consequences of unemployment.

Negative attitude toward practicing agriculture by the educated youth has contributed to low crop production and food insecurity among the youth households. While on the other hand, unfriendly youth policies that demands for employment experiences and creating job seekers instead of job creators, has continued to render educated youth unemployed and helpless making them to practice prostitution as a mean of survival.

1.10 Definition of key terms and concept

Unemployment: Refers to when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work.

Crime: Wrong act against the law for which someone can be prosecuted and punished by the Government.

Society: Is a group of people who live in a particular geographical location and are sharing common interests

Respondents: Those are persons to be called upon to give answers to the questions in this study.

Social problem is undesirable condition that affects most members within the society

Income: Payment derives from wages, salaries, and investments.

Poverty: Refers to deprivation of basic necessities of life to a person such as food, shelters, and clothing.

Youth: A period that one transit from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence as members of a community. Youth is a more known by age as all persons between the ages of 18-30 years.

Economies: All human activities that produces, distribute, and exchange good and services.

Corruption: Is the abuse of public resources or public power for personal gains.

Political instability: Refers to partial Government collapse

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Is a semi-autonomous body established by The Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act (1998) to promote the production of reliable official statistics

Households: Domestic unit consisting of the members of the family who live together and eat the same meals.

Human security: Freedom from violence and from threat.

Formal qualifications: are recognized qualifications that have formal assessment procedures that add to academic credit, or a module of such a recognized qualification.

Conclusion

This Chapter has highlighted and exhaustively explained all the relevant contents. The key contents explained were the objectives of the study, justification of the study, significant of the study, research questions, the conceptual scope, Geographical scope, the problem statement, the background of the study, conceptual frame work and definition of key terms.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter has reviewed the available literature concerning the effect of unemployment among the youth. This enabled the

researcher acquired an understanding of the topic, get acquainted with what has already been done on it; and also learn how ideas related to the topic have been researched, applied and developed. The review particularly includes three general themes which correlate to the specific objectives of the study.

The concept of youth

According to Arnett (2003), the concept of "youth" refers to the transitional phase from childhood to adulthood marked by events such as completing schooling and further education, entering the job market, achieving financial residential autonomy from family, engaging in close personal relationships, and in some cases marriage. The transitional aspects of youth are biological, cultural, and social. Therefore, youth is a transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community (Arnett 2003)

The concept of unemployment

Unemployment as defined by the International Labour organization (ILO), occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the past four weeks Unemployment is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as people who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and are currently available for work including people who were temporarily laid off and were waiting to be called back to that job are include.

The effects of youth unemployment among the youth

According to white (1991), individuals below the ages of 35years are more affected during unemployment. This is because, unemployment brings inability to save and very few youths are likely to have savings because majority lack jobs Unemployment according to White (1991) is seen as a determinant of social status within the community. He noted that positions of people

in any society depend largely upon their jobs such that those without job are less recognised. He then concluded that youth unemployment brings human insecurity. This is matching with the situation of Amuru where human insecurity is manifesting in forms violence, fears and threats among others.

Unemployment is also seen as a set-back in setting up of families by young persons. And in some cases, it could result into closure or suspending the existing households. This forces the youths to return to their parents and other relatives and friends for support (Klasen and Woolard 2009). This is because new youth couples who are unemployed are incapacitated to provide basic necessities for themselves independently from their parents. This situation is commonly seen in Amuru Sub County as many households have broken down due to inability to make end meet. This made some youth surviving in the hands of their parents and relatives.

According to the report released by ACODE (2014) entitled "youth unemployment and job creation in Uganda opportunities and challenge", unemployment has led to youth migration from rural to urban areas for search of work which negatively impact on the social service sector in urban Areas. The report revealed that in Uganda, the youth are shunning the agricultural sector which is one of the biggest employers in rural areas and prefer to work in service sector especially riding motorcycles (Boda-Bodas) and low-wage labourers in industries.

Furthermore, youth unemployment in most African countries led to the culture of living on streets by the youth and practicing of dangerous and illegal act of prostitution. Prostitution has become a business by the unemployed female in order to acquire basic necessities (Bambose 2002). Though regarded as an immoral activity in most traditional societies, prostitution is basically gaining ground not only among the youth, but also among the unemployed adults who faces harsh realities of

unemployment. This practice of the prostitution is being minimally noticed in Amuru Sub County especially in small trading centres where single ladies rent their accumulations. According to Bambose (2002), prostitution is associated with sexual transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies.

According Vena Neldelkovic (2014), being young and unemployed lead to increased risk of poverty, disliking and social exclusion as well as loss of motivation and mental health problems. Fresh graduates who lack experiences often find themselves trapped in a vicious cycle of youth unemployment because they lack the experience needed to fill a job. This prevents them from getting employed. Thus, the job-searching period for them becomes considerably longer compared to experienced workers. This leads to gaps in employment history, loss of skills, productivity and harms their future work prospects. This therefore, make the youth who are struggling to find permanent jobs bound to accept any temporary and intern positions (Vena Neldelkovic 2014)

Furthermore, unemployment among the youth also leads to reduced level of happiness and mental health problems. This is because, being employed is important for the youth in order to feel accepted in the society. Thus not having a job can cause economic, cultural and social isolation, social exclusion, stress and employment worries which causes mental health problems, such as depression and alcoholism. (Vena Neldelkovic 2014)

High youth unemployment has a negative effect on economic growth and productivity. There is a risk of loss of talent and skills since a great number of university graduates are unable to find jobs to practice their knowledge and capabilities into producing innovation and contributing to economic growth. Moreover, having a large share of the youth workforce unemployed does not only lead to reduced productivity and gross domestic product (GDP),

but also increases the economic costs for the state. This is because, there is more money being paid on social benefits and less money coming in from taxes. (Vena Neldelkovic 2014)

How unemployment has affected the educated youth

The Unemployed youth everywhere in the world are at the forefront fighting all practices of corruption, poor service delivery, unfriendly policies and other form mismanagement of public resource. According the (New vision June 19th 2015) two University students Norman Tumuhimbise and Robert Mayanja, members of the Jobless Brotherhood where arrested by police after they smuggled pigs into parliament protesting against political corruption and youth unemployment. The pigs were painted yellow, reflecting the NRM colour. On August 4th /2014 members of the same group were arrested during a protest at the Independence Monument on Speke Road in Kampala. The youth used the coffin as a sign of mourning corruption and youth unemployment in the country (New VISION 28/8/2014)

According to the writing Against Unemployment (1991), individuals below the age of 35years who come from manual jobs are likely to be more affected during unemployment. And due to the inability to save, few individuals among this category are likely to have savings but their saving capacity keeps falling back and only one in 10 gets redundancy payments (White 1991). Unemployment according to the White (1991), brings about human insecurity. This is because unemployment is seen as a 'determinant of social status in community. Youth who are not employed no not hold status or positions within their society. Meaning that that people's status or position in society depends largely upon their job' (White 1991:20). Thus unemployment brings about human insecurity.

Psychological effects: research over the years indicates that the large majority of people would choose to continue working

despite the costs involved, so that the psychological benefits of employment outweigh the costs (Warr2002).

In most cases, these negative effects of unemployment would combine. For example, lack of money, social contact and self-confidence would aggravate each other to yield a cumulative large deterioration and a reduced ability to find fresh work (Warr 2002).

Unemployment is furthermore seen as a barrier to attain youth ambition. In the writing "Hope is Cut" Youth Unemployment and the Future in Urban Ethiopia (2012), it is stated that the gap between unemployment and youth aspirations has been exacerbated by the spread of formal education that generated expectations among youth and their parents that they will find high paying white collar positions after completing their education (Mains 2012). However, the disappointment and the social pressure of others watching and judging brings about oppression forcing some youth to stay unemployed than to take up low status and low paying positions (Mains 2012). Like in Ethiopia, many youths in particular the uneducated ones in sub Saharan African continue to shy away from jobs that they think are below their standards. Unemployment is also seen as a set-back in the setting up of an individual household by young persons. And in some cases, it could result into closure or suspending the existing household which forces the youths to return to parents and other relatives and friends (Klasen and Woolard 2009)

Some youths are also said to have opted for "Squeegeeing" which refers to 'washing car windows' (Dachner and Tarasuk 2002) as the means of survival. This study about the food insecurity of the street youth in North American reveals that the street youth's primary source of income was Squeegeeing (washing car windows) and charitable food assistance as the means of survival despite the fact that charitable food was considered as poor quality and was associated with diseases (Dachner and Tarasuk 2002).

Trafficking of women in some parts of the world is portrayed as a means of survival in some parts of the world. In *Global Cities and Survival Circuits* (2002), migration is mostly carried out by women who move from south to north for work as nannies, domestics, or sex workers' (Sassen 2002). On the global level, debt and poverty struggles have triggered the third world countries to increasingly build survival circuits on the backs of women whether these be trafficked low wage workers and prostitutes or migrates workers sending remittances back home (Sassen 2002).

And for females in most African countries have opted for strategies like prostitution, which might be called a means of survival if one wants a place to sleep, food to eat and a way to get off the street for a short time (Bamgbose 2002). Though regarded as an immoral activity in most traditional societies, prostitution is basically carried out by some individuals as a means of survival on the harsh realities of the street life. Governments of different countries have come up with different strategies to reduce unemployment in their economies.

In Germany for example, the government uses the "bridging allowances" strategy which allows and facilitates the transition into self-employment for the unemployed people (Pfeiffer and Reize 2000).

The unemployed person is given the chance to decide in favor of self-employment if the present value of the stream of expected utilities is higher compared to remaining unemployed or becoming a dependent employee, taking into account the possibilities of firm closure or the probability of finding a job' (Pfeiffer and Reize 2000)

Employment interventions for the youth

Uganda has implemented a number of programs aimed at creating employment specifically for the educated youth. These programs consist of those that aimed at providing an enabling environment for the private sector to create jobs and those that targeted

building the skills and requisite knowledge to make youth more employable.

While the Ugandan public sector was the major employer before the 1990s, the civil service reform that started in year 1992 led to a large reduction in the number of public servants in Uganda. This reduction was achieved through retrenchment, voluntary retirement schemes and privatization of public enterprises. The private sector was trusted to be the driver of economic growth and employment creation of jobs for the youths. The government also looked at Macroeconomic stability, low inflation and stable foreign exchange rates as sufficient requirements for investment, economic growth, structural transformation and jobs creation. While these policies have generated much-needed economic growth, they have not created enough decent and productive jobs for the Ugandan youth. Analysts have blamed this poor performance on the failure of the policies to consider the structural nature of the economy which is largely agrarian /agricultural.

The Uganda government also took investment in infrastructures, promotion of foreign direct investment (FDI) and support to local investors to create jobs for the youth. The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) was then put in place by an act of parliament in the year 1991 purposely to foster and cement private sector investment and creation of jobs through foreign joint venture and local projects. Although the Uganda investment authority has created some jobs especially in telecommunication and banking, the number of youth employed is inadequate compared to the huge number of them who enter the market from various institutions of learning.

The Government has also promoted the culture of "self-employment" through microfinance. This kind of intervention dates back to the late 1990s when the government introduced the *Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme* (YES). The YES program was

designed as a loan scheme for youth who wished to venture into business. The scheme did not perform as anticipated because it was largely perceived as a political tool.

While it was meant to be a loan, it ended up being a handout with very low recoveries made. Despite none performance of the credit programs, the Uganda government has continued to use microfinance up to date as a way of addressing youth unemployment through businesses for the unemployed youth. For example, in the year 2011/12 three venture capital funds were introduced. These are the youth venture capital fund, Graduate Venture Fund, and lately the Youth Livelily hood program. However, it has been noted that these venture capital funds are mainly based in urban settings with some stringent criteria attached to them inform of collaterals. It is likely not to be accessed by rural youth who are involved in agriculture.

Another major intervention undertaken by the Uganda government relates to skills development for young people. Upon recognizing that youth lack employable skills and they possess skills that are irrelevant in the current job market, the government since 1997 has focused on a phased curriculum review at all levels of education with a focus on business, technical, vocational education and training (BTVET). Entrepreneurship was further introduced as a subject in both lower levels of education and university levels with a view of imparting practical knowledge and skills to enable youth to become job creators. In addition, the Ugandan government put an emphasis on science by paying higher wages to science teachers, building science labs and allocating more government sponsored slots (75 percent) for science students at universities. Despite these measures, the levels of youth unemployment have remained high. This is because programs have remained largely theoretical since most lack the infrastructure for undertaking practical lessons.

Conclusion

Although improvements in the investment climate and building of skills are crucial to jobs creation, there is also need for an effective strategy for industrial development. It is thus very important for the government to builds on the efforts to address skill gaps. International initiatives such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and every opportunity should be exploited to boost exports and create jobs for the youth.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explain the methodology used to conduct this study. The chapter give explanation by the researcher on research Design, Area of the study, Population of the Study, Sample size and sample technique, Data collection method, Quality data control methods, Data analysis techniques, Ethical consideration, and Limitation of the study.

3.2 Research Design

According Selltiz (2012), the research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with the economy in procedure. It is an explanation of how data is collected, what instruments were employed, how the instruments were used and the means used to analyse the collected data. This study therefore, used a qualitative approach of research Design.

The qualitative approach was used to find out just not what people think but why they think it. It's about getting people to talk about their opinion so that the researcher understands their motivation and feeling (Yin, 2003).

This approach was preferred given its ability to provide opportunities to the researcher to explore the phenomenon in its real life context while uncovering the unquantifiable veiled truths concerning the effects of unemployment and solutions to address the problems of unemployment.

While using qualitative approach, the researcher utilised questioners, interviews and focus group discussions as instruments that aided data collection.

3.3 Area of the Study

According Mugenda, (2003) Area of the study refers to physical location where the study is conducted. This particular study was conducted in Amuru Sub County, Amuru District in Northern Uganda. Amuru Sub County is located west from Gulu town, east of Arua, and north from Nwoya district. It is about 374 kilometers North of Kampala city.

Amuru Sub County was chosen as the area of the study because of the greater number of unemployed educated youth. These unemployed youths are believed to be the source of rampant criminalities and conflicts in the sub county. The sub county is also easily accessible with available means of transport at affordable cost to the researcher. The proposed respondents and the researcher speak the same local (Lou) language needed to minimize language barrier during field research.

3.4 Population of the Study

According to Polit and Hungler (1999), population of the study refers to an aggregate or totality of all the members that conform to a set of specifications. It is the group of individuals in the study. In this study, the youth, local leaders, civil servants and community members from Amuru Sub County formed population of the study

3.5 Sample size and sampling Techniques

Sample size

Sample size is the total number of respondents to participate in the study (Mugenda 2003). This study used a sample size of forty respondents who were selected and grouped into three broad categories. These three broad categories composed of five civil servants, twenty unemployed educated youth, five local leaders and ten ordinary members from the community of Amuru Sub County

Table 1: Category of respondents by status

Category	Total Number
Local leaders	05
Youth	20
Public servants	05
Ordinary members from the community	10
Total	<u>40</u>

Source of data: Field

Sampling techniques

According Hungler (2009), Sampling is a statistical method of obtaining representatives from the bigger group of individual to participate in an activity. It is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population.

For this particular study, the researcher used the following sampling techniques.

Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is when a researcher chooses specific people within the population to use for a study (Mugenda 2003). Purposive sampling as a sampling technique was used by the researcher to select respondents from the categories of public servants (five members) and local leaders (five members). This was because; the researcher believed that those respondents had

unique characteristics and duties that could allow them have an informed knowledge on the problem being investigated.

Convenient sampling

Convenient sampling is a statistical method of selecting people because of their volunteering, availability and easy access (Mugenda 2003). The advantage realised by this sampling technique was that it met the availability of respondents and quicken data collection. This sampling technique was used to select group of individual that were conveniently available during the study.

The researcher was choosing the closest and easy to reach persons as respondents. These included, persons found near the main road, living near the researcher and those found within the densely populated Amuru trading centre. The category of the respondents sampled using this technique were the unemployed educated youth who were twenty (20) in numbers.

Accidental sampling

Accidental sampling is when the researcher gets the respondents by accident without prior arrangement to meet them (Gurriedo 2012). In this study, the researcher interviewed ten members from the ordinary category of the community who came cross during the data collection using accidental sampling.

3.6 Source of data collection

According to Polit and Hungler (2009), Data is defined as information obtained in a course of a study. In this study, the researcher obtained data both from primary and secondary data sources

Primary source of Data

Primary data source refers to that data from firsthand experience (Gurriedo 2000). In this study, the researcher collected data from Primary Data source when he observed and

collected information from firsthand experience from the respondents. Here, primary data was collected during the focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and use of questionnaire forms.

Secondary source of Data

According Gurriedo (2000), Secondary data source refers to that data from second hand information. In this study, the researcher collected data from secondary data source from a diverse source of documents and electronically stored information on the subject under investigation.

3.7 Data collection instruments

According to (USA census bureau 2010), data collection instruments refer to devices that are used to collect data during the study. For this particular study, the researcher used the following data collection instruments.

Interview guide

Interview as technique for data collection was used primarily to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for people's attitudes, preferences, and behavior. Interviews were undertaken on a personal one to one basis.

The researcher used semi structured interviews to get information from the five selected local leaders. Interview as a technique was selected because it is accommodative, interactive and caters for privacy of the respondents.

Questionnaire guide

This technique involved distribution of questionnaires forms to respondents to help obtain data by filling the questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed to five

civil servants (Two parish chief and three community Development officers). This method was selected because it saves time and Marches with literacy level of the selected public servants.

Focus group discussion guide

According Morgia (1997), focus group discussions can be a very reliable means of collecting qualitative data. Focus group discussion as a technique for data collection was conducted by the researcher in a non-structured and natural manner with small group of respondents. In this study, the researcher conducted focus group discussions to the categories of the unemployed educated youth who were twenty (20) in number and ten ordinary members from the community.

Focus group discussion as a method of data collection helped the researcher gained insight feelings and truth from the respondents as they talked about the effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County.

Documentary analysis

Documentary analysis as a method of data collection was used to collect information from secondary sources of data. This involved reading of information that were collected and written by other authors on the issue under the investigation (effects of unemployment among the youth).

It included reading of international journal on youth unemployment, Magazines, the Daily Monitor and the Daily New vision papers.

3.8 Quality data control methods

Data control methods were done based on ensuring validity and reliability of the data collected. The two concepts are here explained below.

Validity

According to Burns&Grove (2011), validity is defined as a measure of truth or falsity of the data obtained through using the research Instrument.

It is classified as internal and external validity of the measuring instrument (Burns&Grove2011). In this study, the researcher observed the appropriateness, meaningfulness, and usefulness of any interference drawn on data obtained through an instrument.

Reliability

Reliability is the consistency of scores or answers provided by an instrument (Burns&Grove 2011). The internal consistency method of estimating reliability in this study, involved comparing responses to different sets of items that were part of an instrument.

3.9 Data analysis technique

Thematic analysis of data was employed throughout the process of analyzing all data. It involved identification of the common issues that reoccured across all data and then giving a summary of all the views collected (Green, 2007). This meant that before embarking on the task of analyzing and interpreting data, the researcher ensured first of all that the raw data is organized. In order to affect this, the researcher read through all the scripts, made notes on them, identify themes, developed a coding scheme and then manually coded the data. Thereafter, the

analysis and interpretation of the data was carried out concurrently.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Research ethics observed in this study were those principles stated by Polit and Hungler (1999) namely, the principles of beneficence, of respect for human dignity and of justice.

In the course of carrying out this study the researcher ensured utmost diligence as regards the freedom, confidentiality, anonymity and dignity of the respondents.

With a letter of introduction from Uganda Martyrs University at hand, the researcher initially explained to the respondents the objectives of the study before each of them could voluntarily participate in the study. Their privacy and integrity during the course of the interactions was respected. Prudence was exercised in the event where the respondents felt like not revealing some aspects related to their personal life.

Where the researcher judged that some questions would be embarrassing to the respondent, maximum restraint was exercised. In line with the virtue of academic honesty, the researcher ensured that all citations in his work were duly acknowledged.

3.11 Limitations of the Study

Limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that influences the interpretation of finding from the research. They are the constraints on generalibility application to practice and utility to finding that are the result of the way in which one initially choose to design the study and the method used to establish internal and external validity. In this study, the researcher acknowledges the followings limitations.

The phenomenon of unemployment among the educated youth being relatively new, the researcher did not have adequate written sources at his disposal to inform, challenge and make arguments in this study. However, researcher got additional information from Amuru District Local Government library and some electronically stored information from the internet that has helped in references and discussing the findings.

Since the sample size that was selected for this study was relatively small and was picked from only four parishes in Amuru Sub County, it is possible that some other important information could have been left out. However, the researcher ensured and picked the entire forty proposed respondents from all the four categories and they gave adequate representative views on the subject under investigation.

Lastly, the researcher had little time as per the time table to collect the required data from both primary and secondary sources. This could mean that some data could have been left out and not reflected in the analysis and discussion of the findings. However, the researcher extended data collection with additional one week to ensure that data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data collected then became sufficient upon which analysis and discussion of findings were based on.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four presents and discusses the findings of this study. The general objective of this field study was to assess the effects of unemployment among the Educated Youth in Amuru Sub County. In this regard, the respondents included local leaders, unemployed educated youth, public servants and some residents from Amuru Sub County. All these respondents were drawn from the parishes of Pagak, Pamuca, Okungedi, and Toro excluding the parishes of Pailyec and Acwera. The respondents selected were deemed to have some understanding of the subject under study. The findings were derived from the responses as obtained by use of in-depths interviews, focus group discussion and questionnaires.

4.1 Respondents participation

The categories of the respondents were: local leaders, unemployed youth, public servants and ordinary members from the community

Table 2: Presenting Participants participation

Category	Total number	Percentage (%)
Local leaders	05	12.5
unemployed youth	20	50%

Public servants	05	12.5
Ordinary members from the community of Amuru	10	25%
Total	<u>40</u>	100%

Source of data: Field

As seen from the table above, the categories of respondents in the study population consisted of unemployed educated youth who posted the highest rate of participation at 50%.

These were followed by ordinary members from the community of at 25%. Others were local leaders and public servant who all posted an equal participation rate of 12.5%.

The higher percentage rate of unemployed educated youth was anticipated by the researcher because this was the target group. On the other hand, local leaders, public servant and ordinary members from the community as key informants, provided important information in relation to the effects of unemployment among in Amuru Sub County.

4.2 Bio data of respondents

The respondents comprised of male and female

Table 3: Showing respondents by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	22	55%
Female	18	45%
Total	40	100%

Source of data: Field

As seen from the table above, the respondents comprised of both male and female sexes. Thus out of the forty respondents, twenty-two were female (55%) and eighteen females (45%). The categories of respondents in the study population consisted of unemployed educated youth who posted the highest rate of participation at 50%. These were followed by ordinary members from the community

of at 25%. Others were local leaders and public servant who all posted an equal participation rate of 12.5%.

Respondents' marital status

The respondents comprised of persons who are married, single, suspended plan to marry and separated

Table 4: Showing respondents marital status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Suspended marital plan	11	28%
Single	20	50%
Separated	5	13%
married	4	09%
Total	40	100%

Source of data: Field

The marital status of the respondents as shown in the table above indicates that eleven respondents (28%) suspended their marital plan due to fear of economic responsibilities attached to such plans. While twenty of them (50%) were still single, five (13%) separated from their relationship due to inadequate resources to sustain their families and four respondents (09%) were still in their marriage relationships.

Level of education of the respondents

Table 1: Showing the educational levels of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ordinary certificate of education (UCE)	16	40%
Advance certificate of education (UACE)	10	25%
Diploma	09	23%
Degree	05	12%

Total	40	100%
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Source of data: Field

The levels of education of the respondents as captured by the researcher from the above table were as follows: Those who completed and awarded with ordinary certificate of Uganda education (UCE) were 16 (40%), Advance level of Uganda education (UACE) 10 (25%), Diploma 09 (23%) and Degree 05 (12%)

Age bracket of respondents

The age bracket of the respondents ranges from 18-30 years of age

Table 5: showing respondent age brackets

Age category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-22	05	12.5%
23-25	10	25%
26-30	25	62.5%
Total	40	100%

Source of data: Field

The age categories of respondents who participated in this study showed that 25 (63%) were within the age bracket of 26-30 years. While 10 (25%) were within the age bracket of 23-25 years of age and 05 (12%) were within the age bracket of 18-22 years.

Respondents' employment status

The researcher also captures employment status of the respondents

Table 6: showing employment status of the respondents

Employment status	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Employed on permanent job	05	12.5%
Failed to get jobs/not employed	33	82.5%
lost a job	02	05%
Total	40	100%

Source of Data: Field

The majority of the respondents numbered 33 (82.5%) were not employed because they failed to get jobs due to job scarcity, skill mismatch and lack of business capital for self-employment. While five respondents 5 (12.5%) were civil servant employed on permanent jobs by Amuru District Local Government and two (05%) lost their jobs when their contract ended with world vision international.

4.3 The concept of employment and youth

This section deals with defining the concept of unemployment and youth as defined by the respondents.

Unemployment

The respondents defined the concept of unemployment as the state at which one is not getting reliable income from a reliable source and has difficulties in accessing basic needs. Furthermore, they also defined unemployment as the situation that occurs when people look for jobs but they cannot get jobs because of jobs Scarcity.

The two definitions of unemployment put forward by the respondents are similar to the general definition of unemployment by the International Labour organization (ILO). Unemployment as defined by the International Labour organization (ILO), occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the past four weeks

Youth

The respondents defined the concept of "youth" as the section of the people within the population who are young and energetic. Furthermore, they also defined Youth as those male and female persons within the age bracket of 18-30 years. The definitions put by the respondents define youth with physical ability and appearance. However, the general definition of youth given by Arnett, (2003) refers to a transition from dependence of

childhood to adulthood independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community (Arnett 2003).

4.4 Theme One: The effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru sub county

This section deals with the effects of unemployment among the unemployed educated youth in Amuru Sub County thereby responding to the first research question of this study.

4.4.1 Increased crime rate

The respondents maintain that assaults, killing over land, rape, condoning early marriages, defilement, drug abuse and gambling by the unemployed educated youth are escalating due to frustration of unemployment. According to the respondents, more youths have been arrested in the last two years (2014-2016) compared with those past years.

According to the respondents, the police have tried to calm down the situation by arresting some culprits and prosecuting in them in the court of law but have not help much as some unemployed youth are still committing those crimes.

The respondents further told the researcher that unemployment among the educated youth has led to engagement in prostitution by some female youth in Amuru trading center to earn a living. This is concurring with Bambose (2000) who observed that Prostitution has become a business by some unemployed female youth in order to acquire basic necessities (Bambose 2002).

The respondent maintains that the practice of prostitution thought regarded as immoral act in Amuru, is gaining ground not only among the unemployed youth, but also among the unemployed adults. As a result of prostitution, the respondents reported that Amuru sub county is witnessing cases of unwanted pregnancies, abortion and lack of parental care toward the children born under the practice prostitution.

4.2.2 Vulnerability to the risk of HIV infection

Respondents told the researcher that unemployment in Amuru Sub County has made educated youth more vulnerable to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS compared to their counterparts who are employed.

According to the respondents, Unemployed youths are easily lured into commercial sex by sugar mummies and daddies who afterward provides them with basic necessities. Furthermore, the respondents reported that female unemployed youth from poor families were more vulnerable to commercial sex and of contracting HIV/AIDS due material demands from sugar daddies. Furthermore, the respondents reported that some educated unemployed female youth are engaged in multiple sexual relationships with rich men. According to them, Majority of these men are suspected to be living on ART (drugs).

Basing on the advancements by the respondents, unemployment is seen as one the leading factors that is creating a situation of economic vulnerability among the unemployed youth in Amuru and is driving the spread of HIV/AIDS among the unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County.

4.4.3 Domestic violence and family breakdown.

According respondents, some unemployed youth have become "gang stars" bringing violence not only to the public but also to the members of their own families. They reported that some of the youth are fighting their parents over meager family resources. This situation was noted by Ibid who observed that Unemployment makes the youths end up being enemies of the society by forming gangs (Ibid 2011).

According to respondents, unemployment among the educated youth has escalated cases of domestic violence in many families due to uncontrolled pressure and rivaling over meager family resources. The respondents maintain that several families have broken down due to inadequate resources to sustain the members to stay together.

The respondents further told the researcher that the effect of Unemployment among the youth in Amuru is not only braking down families but it is also witnessing cases of divorce and delay among the unemployed youth to get married and set up their families. According to the respondents, unemployed youth are delaying and canceling plans to marry because such plans come with added responsibilities.

All those situations created by unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru are concurring with the findings by Bentolila and Ichino (2000) including Klasen and woo lard (2009) who all observed that unemployment create set back in setting up families by young persons. And in some cases, it results to closer and suspending the existing houshpoulds forcing the youth to return to their parents and relatives for supports.

4.4.4 Poor health conditions among the unemployed youth

According to the respondents, unemployed youths in Amuru are experiencing poor health conditions due to lack of resources in their hands. They maintain that unemployment is subjecting the unemployed youth to negative conditions of living. The respondents reported that some unemployed youth have been subjected to conditions of substandard housing; homelessness, inadequate nutrition, unclean water and poor health care services. The respondents reported that, those conditions of poor health are also affecting the children who are produced by the unemployed educated youth.

These children according to the respondents are not provided with proper medication, balance diet, good shelters, clothing and beddings.

Looking at all those conditions of poor health, the researcher observes that unemployment reduces the opportunity for one to live healthy and longer. It reduces youth life expectancy and increases child mortality due to poor conditions of living.

4.4.5 Low Agricultural production among the unemployed educated youth

The respondents interviewed reported that there is low agricultural production among the unemployed youth. They attributed this problem to the traditional farming practices and difficulties to access quality agricultural inputs and farming equipment by the unemployed youth.

According to the respondents, low Agricultural production has resulted to food insecurity some households that are headed by unemployed educated youth. During an in-depth interview, one youth shared his experience in relation to low agricultural production. He explained that:

We don't have enough food in our home because we use hand hoes to cultivate, plant poor seeds, and not able to buy pesticide to kill pests. This is making us to produce little food which is not enough for our home consumption. The food we produce does not take us to the next farming season (Amuru 9/8/2016)

The respondents maintain that Low agricultural production by the unemployed youth does not only affect the youth and their family with food insecurity but has also caused inflation, and high food prices in markets within Amuru.

This situation of low agricultural production among the unemployed youth has been observed by Vena Neldelkovic (2014) who observed that unemployment among the youth reduces agricultural production, gross domestic product (GDP) and it increases the economic costs for the state as more money is paid on social benefits and less money coming in from taxes through mass production. (Vena Neldelkovic 2014)

4.5 Theme Two: Effects of unemployment on educated youth.

This section deals with the ways through which unemployment has affected the educated youth in Amuru sub county, Amuru District thereby responding to the second research question. The table shows how unemployment has affected the educated youth

Table 7: showing how unemployment has affected the educated youth

S/N	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
01	The Psychological Consequences	12	30%
02	Involvement in grass root mobilization for Development	08	20%
03	Crippled youth capabilities	07	17.5%
04	Neglect and negative perception of agriculture	07	17.5%
05	Rural urban migration	06	15%
	Total	40	100%

Source of data: Field

The table above show how unemployment has affected the educated youth in Amuru. Twelve respondents (30%) maintain that unemployment has psychological consequences on the educated youth of Amuru. while eight respondents (20%) reported youth involvement in grass root mobilization for community Development and seven (17.5) maintain that unemployment has crippled youth capacities in Amuru. This is the same with those reported on neglect and negative perception of agriculture by the youth at 17.5%. Lastly, six respondents (15%) reported rural urban migration by the unemployed educated youth.

4.5.1 The Psychological Consequences

The twelve respondents maintain that unemployment has affected the educated youth of Amuru Sub County psychologically due to long search and failure to get jobs. According to these respondents, unemployment has affected some unemployed youths mentally making them rude, self-isolated, worries a lot, having low self-esteem and some suffering from depression.

Those respondents further told the researcher that unemployment has made some youth to experience harmful family relationships with their parents, spouses, and children as they are emotionally unstable. During the in-depth interview, one youth explained:

I regret why I went to school and wasted time because there is no different between me and illiterate youth. I fear

coming to community meetings because I feel am useless. I have made my mind to stay alone and drink alcohols. I don't want anybody to come near me. Sometime I feel like I should fight anybody who tells me to stop drinking alcohol (Amuru 9th /8/2016)

It is apparent that Unemployment reduces happiness and causes mental health problems to the unemployed educated youth. As observed, being employed is important for the youth in order to feel accepted in the society. Thus, not having a job causes economic, cultural and social isolation, social exclusion, stress and employment worries which causes mental health problems, such as depression and alcoholism (Vena Neldelkovic 2014)

4.5.2 Involvements in Grass Root Mobilization for Development

Involvements in grassroots mobilization for development by the unemployed educated youth were reported by eight respondents from all categories of the respondents. According to those eight respondents, some unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County have formed and registered several youth groups as community based organization (CBOs) to fight for social, political and economic change to enhance quality of lives of the community.

Those respondents further told the researcher that some of the unemployed educated youth are providing leadership in local councils, organizing community charity works, lobbying for grants and advocating for better service delivery from Amuru District Local Government. During in-depth interview, one youth respondent explained:

In June 2014 we organized a successful street protest against corruption and poor service delivery by the District. The RDC by then Mr Mwesigye took up the fight against the Chief Administrative officer Mr Kisule Martine. Immediately, CAO was transferred to Masindi District. Today as we talk, there is improvement in service delivery (Amuru 9/8/2016)

Furthermore, those eight respondents maintain that Unemployed educated youth in Amuru Sub County are always at forefronts

fighting corruption, poor service delivery, unfriendly policies and other form of public resource mismanagement. This is concurring with the report from New vision paper dated (June 19th 2015) where two University students Norman Tumuhimbise and Robert Mayanja, members of the Jobless Brotherhood were reportedly arrested by police after they smuggled pigs into parliament protesting against political corruption and high rate of youth unemployment in Uganda.

Again on 15th September 2016, two members of the same jobless brotherhood (Ferdinand lutta and josephs lukwago) were reportedly arrested by the police for staging pig protest at parliament. The two members of the jobless brotherhood were protesting against what they term as insensitivity, greed, and extravagant expenditure of taxpayers' money by members of parliaments to buy for them cars each at 150 million shillings

4.5.3 Unemployment has crippled youth's capabilities

According to seven respondents, unemployment has crippled the capabilities of the unemployed youth, depriving them to meet their dream and freedom to live a life they would have chosen if they were employed. The respondents maintain that unemployment has eroded the dignity, self-respect and has denied educated youth full participation in economic activities and in development processes of their community.

The respondents maintain that unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru could have permanent impact by impeding the youth talents and potentials to develop if nothing is done to reverse the trend.

This finding on the effect unemployment as crippling youth capabilities in Amuru has concurred with Vena Neldelkovic (2014) who observed that difficulties in finding employment early enough by the youth has lasting effect on their career, employability, health, adjustment in life and their general wellbeing. Furthermore, ILO (20014) also noted that youth

unemployment lead to gaps in employment history, loss of skills, productivity and harms the future for the youth to work.

4.5.4 Unemployment has made educated youth to neglect and have negative perceptions toward agriculture.

Seven respondents maintain that unemployment has negatively affected some educated youth of Amuru Sub County by them neglecting agriculture as a source of employment. According to the seven respondents, some educated youth have neglected agriculture because they consider it as dirty, outdated and not fit for them. The respondents further told the researcher that unemployed educated youth boos of attaining formal education for white scholar jobs not for self-employment in agriculture. Furthermore, those respondents reported some unemployed uneducated youth considers agricultural as for their grandparents whom they saw toiling the land for their livelihood

Basing on the above arguments, the researcher noted that unemployment has eroded the mind of the youth to the level of not thinking of self-employment in agriculture as another alternative source employment opportunity. Yet, white scholar jobs are scarce and competitive. However, the researcher also observed that at the time when the youth complete their education, they do not have adequate skills that they can use to start self-employment activities.

According to ACORD (2014), educated youth are shunning the agricultural sector which is one of the biggest employers in rural areas and prefer to work in service sector especially riding motorcycles (boda- boda) in urban centers concurring with the youth behaviors in Amuru sub county.

4.5.5 Rural urban migration

Rural urban migration by the unemployed educated youth was reported by seven respondents as one of the ways how unemployment has affected the educated youth in Amuru Sub County. The seven respondents maintain that the youth who are not employed are not willing to stay in rural areas. Instead; they prefer migrating to urban areas to stay with relatives and friends. According to the respondents, some of the unemployed educated youth from Amuru Sub County have migrated and living in the town of Amuru, Gulu, and Nwoya.

Furthermore, the respondents reported that unemployed educated youth from Amuru migrate to urban areas because they believe that more jobs and social opportunities are available in urban areas, but once in urban area, they find themselves without jobs because of social networks. According to the respondents, some of these youth have become house maids with relatives which have reduced labour force in rural areas. This is concurring with Sassen (2002) who observed that unemployed youth migrate from rural to urban centers with the view that employment opportunities are found within urban setting. Instead, they end up in prostitution and homelessness (Sassen 2002)

4.6 Theme three: suggested solutions to address the problem of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County

This section deals with the ways through which unemployment among the youth in Amuru Sub County can be solved thereby responding to the third research question.

4.6.1 Creation of District job advertising center

The respondents interviewed argued that that the problems of youth unemployment in Amuru can be addressed if Government set up job advertising center within Amuru District to serve the interest unemployed educated youth where jobs would be outsourced on the internet and on notice board. According to the respondents, this job advertising Centre will offer opportunity

for youth in Amuru Sub County to access information on different available job vacancies both from Government and private entities.

The respondent further argued that some educated youth in rural areas in Amuru do not have access to information on available jobs vacancies as they cannot access newspapers, and Television a situation that has continued to render many educated youths unemployed

According to The respondents, establishing the District job Centre would coordinate demand and supply on the labour market, give the private sector and Government employment agencies the opportunity to advertise vacancies and give young job seekers information on available placements.

Furthermore, the respondent maintains that the District job center would facilitate forum which would bring together employers, training institutions and young job seekers. Such forums would ensure that these key stakeholders maintain close contact and thus continuously assess the skills possessed by educated youth and those needed by potential employers.

4.6.2 Incorporation of educational curriculum with practical skill trainings

According to the respondents, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Education should formulate a policy which would allow for the revision of the education curriculum in secondary school to incorporate practical skill trainings on different aspects. They maintain that if such reforms are made, the education system would be able to mold young people whose skills are required by the labour market and thus enhance their employability.

According to MGLSD (2014), the Government of Uganda upon recognizing that youth lack employable skills and they possess skills that are irrelevant in the current job market, the Government since 1997 has focused on a phased curriculum review

at all levels of education with a focus on business, technical, vocational education and training (BTVET).

Entrepreneurship was further introduced as a subject in both lower levels of education and university levels with a view of imparting practical knowledge and skills to enable youth to become job creators.

Despite these measures, the researcher noted that the levels of youth unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru have remained high. This is because such skill training programs by the Government have remained largely theoretical, optional and lack infrastructures needed for undertaking practical lessons to enable the youth in school possess skills that are employable in the current jobs market when they leave school.

4.6.3 Providing the unemployed educated youth with financial support to start income generating activities of their choice

The respondents interviewed argued that many educated youths in Amuru have remained unemployed because they lack business capital to start income generating projects of their choices. According to respondents, there is need for the Government and Development partners to provide the educated youth with financial support in term of loans and grants so that those with zeal for business undertaking but lack sufficient funds can have opportunity to run income generating projects. According to Think tank (2014) countries such as Malaysia, realized that self-employment is a necessary tool in building sustainable economies with potential to absorb the existing labour force (Think Tank 2014).

According to MGLSD (2014), the Government of Uganda promoted the culture of "self-employment" through microfinance since 1990s when the *Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme* (YES) was introduced for the youth who wished to venture in business. In the year 2012, the youth venture capital was also introduced followed lately by the youth livelihood programs in 2014.

All those past schemes did not perform as anticipated to fight unemployment in Amuru Sub County because it was largely perceived as a political tool for selling NRM party, mainly concentrated in urban areas and has stringent conditions. The current youth livelihood program is also not targeting individual youth rather than youth groups to implement a single income generating activity.

Therefore, the researcher observed that youth livelihood programs through financial support to the youth is not addressing the problems of unemployment among the unemployed educated you in Amuru. This is because many unemployed youths who are not in groups are left out as the procedure requires that one must be in a group to benefits.

4.6.4 Infrastructural building to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed youth

The Respondent argued that unemployment among the youth in Amuru can be solved through building infrastructures that would create employment opportunities to the youth. According to the respondent interviewed, provision of accessible road network, safe water facilities and electricity can fight unemployment by creating opportunities for self-employment. The respondent maintains that Good road network would link the unemployed youth to market places where they would sell their products.

Furthermore, the respondents mentioned that provision of electricity would allow the unemployed youth start self-help projects that needed power to operate. They maintains that electricity would promote rural industrialization in Amuru sub county making some unemployed youth get engage in saloon, milling services and operating video for recreation as businesses.

4.6.5 Attracting foreign investors to Creates jobs to the unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County

The respondents suggested that unemployment among the unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County can be solved by Government attracting foreign companies and investors to do business and create jobs for the youth. They pointed out that Amuru Sub County does not have any foreign investor to employ the youth. According to the respondent, foreign direct investment in sugarcane and all agro processing industries are vital investment to create jobs for the youth in Amuru Sub County.

Furthermore, the respondent mentioned that investors would bring better technologies, spread their knowledge and hire local firms to supply them with local materials. This shall make every youth more productive, even those that have little or no contact with the newcomers.

Basing on the above suggestion, the researcher observes that foreign investors would not only create employment opportunities to the youth but also pay taxes, and bring foreign currency to the Government of Uganda and boost service delivery to the population.

According to the MGLSD (2014), the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) was put in place by an act of parliament in the year 1991 to foster and cement private sector investment and projects. But Uganda investment authority has created some jobs only in telecommunication and banking sectors

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study that examined the effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru sub county Amuru District. The findings of this study were thematically presented, analyzed and discussed in the foregoing chapter. Predominantly, the study explored the effects of unemployment and how it affects individual educated youth in Amuru Sub County.

This chapter therefore, proceeds to draw general conclusions based on the findings. Included also in this chapter is a summary of the findings and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study established that the effects of unemployment related to committing of crimes by the youth in Amuru Sub County are numerous. The study found out that these crimes are committed by the youth as they search for livelihoods in a survival style. Prostitution, societal conflicts, condoning defilement, early marriages, abortion and theft of properties are the common crimes found to exist in Amuru by this study.

The study also found out that the unemployed youth are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection as they are engaged in multiple commercial sexual encounters with sugar mummies and daddies without practicing safer sex. Furthermore, unemployment has also led to increase of Domestic Gender based violence, family breakdown, delay of marriages, low agricultural production, poor health and poor standard of living among the unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County.

The study further established how unemployment affects individual unemployed youth under the second research question.

It was found that some unemployed youth in Amuru have migrated to urban areas with the view that employment opportunities are

found within the urban setting and environment for living in urban areas are more conducive than those in rural areas. This migration left rural areas in Amuru with less labour force to engage in agricultural production.

The study further reveals that because of unemployment, the educated youth have developed negative attitude and perception toward practicing agriculture as alternative source of employment. They regard agriculture as dirty, backward and not fit for the educated youth. Instead, they prefer white scholar jobs which are so competitive and scarce in Amuru Sub County.

Positively, the study found that some unemployed educated youth are embarked on grass root mobilization to bring social and economic change to their lives as well as on the lives of the community. They have formed lobbying and advocacy groups to fight corruption and demand for better service delivery from Amuru District Local Government

Under the third research question, the study established concrete suggestions on how the problems of youth unemployment in Amuru can be solved. Infrastructural building in term of road networks and provision of electricity by the Government to ease mobility to the market and power for local industries were suggested as solutions that can be used to address the problem of unemployment among the unemployed educated youth.

Furthermore, the study found out that there is need for financial support in form soft loans and grants to the youth as business capital for those youth who are intending to start income generating activities. Incorporation of practical education /skills trainings into educational curriculum at secondary school level to impart employable skill to every youth was also among the suggested solutions to tackle unemployment among the youth in Amuru.

Lastly, the study suggested that the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru can be solved by Government attracting foreign investors to put up agro processing industries to offer employment opportunities to the youth. When this is done, the Government of Uganda shall also benefit from taxes that are paid by investors.

5.3 Conclusions

Unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County has social and economic consequences. The Unemployed youth in Amuru Sub County are forced by unemployment to find negative alternative mean for survival through criminal activities. Many unemployed youths have migrated from rural areas to urban places with believe that jobs and social opportunities are available in urban areas but they are finding themselves without jobs. Majority of them have turned into prostitution and drug abuse as survival mechanisms.

Furthermore, the unemployed youth in Amuru as revealed by this study, lack capacities to access health services, better accommodation and meals. Their standards of living are very poor This study went ahead and has revealed that unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County should be addressed using a multi-sectoral approach. The Government of Uganda Government should play its constitutional role by creating enabling socio economic and political environment including provision of infrastructures to make industrial climate and investment friendly to create jobs for youth in Amuru.

5.4 Recommendations

The recommendations given here are meant to assist a number of stakeholders who may find these findings useful.

In particular, these recommendations may be helpful to government bureaucrats, policy makers and implementers.

As a first step, the Government of Uganda should create more employment opportunities by investing capital into industrial projects and attracting foreign investors both in rural and urban areas within Amuru Sub County. When industries are set up, this will offer employment opportunities to the unemployed educated youth in Amuru Sub County

The Government of Uganda should also improve on rural infrastructural facilities within Amuru to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration. Better infrastructural facilities such as good roads, pipe water, electricity, good medical facilities, recreational centers and better schools could be provided to employ more youth and fight unemployment in Amuru Sub County.

Furthermore, the Government of Uganda should start promoting technical and self-employment education at secondary school level. This can be done by restructuring education curriculum to incorporate compulsory skill trainings. Acquisition of skills can be a sure way of making labour more employable thus reducing unemployment in the long run.

The government of Uganda should start supporting/funding self-employment projects for individual youth rather than focusing on groups projects. This can be done by creating a special program /fund to support individual youth to start income generating activities.

There is also need for the Government to make Agriculture attractive as a viable source of employment for the youth. There should be a transition from subsistence to commercialized farming. Farm and non-farm activities should be better packaged to make them really attractive.

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Time frame and Budget used for field study in Amuru Sub County

	Activity	Time frame	Resources needed	Unit cost	Total Amount
1	Mobilization	1 st -2 nd sept 2016	Airtime All traveling costs for the researcher	10,000/×2 20,000/×8	20,000= 140,000=
2	Preparation of	4 th sept 2016	Printing/ photocopying	1,000×40 15,000,×1	40,000= 15,000=

	questionnaire forms		One counter book		
3	Conducting interview LCI chairperson and LCIII councilors	7 th sept 2016	Refreshment Transport refund	2000×5 10,000×5	10,000= 50,000=
4	Conducting focus group discussion with the youth	8 th sept 2019	One grate of sodas Transport to respondents	20,000×1 10,000×12	20,000= 120,000=
5	Conducting interviews with parish chiefs and Community Development officers	9 th sept 2016	Lunch to respondents Transport refund	10,000×5 10,000×5	50,000= 50,000=
6	Focus group Discussion with ordinary members of the community	10 th sept 2016	Refreshment (sodas) Transport refund	1000×10 20,000×10	10,000= 200,000=
	Grand total			Grand Total	725,000

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Good morning!

My name is Mr. Opiyo Lapolo Robert a student of Uganda Martyrs University undertaking a study on the effects of unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County. I kindly request you to answer these simple questions honestly. The information you are going to give is strictly for academic purposes and shall remain confidential.

DEMOGRAPHIC

Tick the most appropriate answer

1. Sex

Female

Male

Age bracket

18-22 23-25 26-30

2. Marital status

Married Single separated

3. Education level

O, level A, level Diploma Degree

4 Are you employed?

Yes No

1. What do you understand by the concepts of "youth" and "Unemployment?".....
.....
.....

2. What are the effects of unemployment among the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?

.....
.....

3. How has unemployment affected the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?

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.....
.....

4. What possible solutions can you suggest to solve the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County?

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APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Good morning Sir/Madam

My name is Mr Opiyo Lapolo Robert a student of Uganda Martyrs University undertaking a study on the effects of youth unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County. I am kindly requesting you to Spar your time and have an interaction with me by answering these four simple questions honestly as the information you are going to give is between me and you and is strictly for academic purpose and shall remain confidential.

1. What do you understand by the concepts of "youth" and "Unemployment"?
2. What are the effects of unemployment among the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
3. How has unemployment affected the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
4. What possible solutions can you suggest to solve the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County?

APPENDIX 3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDES

Good morning members

My name is Mr Opiyo Lapolo Robert a student of Uganda Martyrs University undertaking a study on the effects of youth unemployment among the educated youth in Amuru Sub County. I want to thank you all for sparing your time to come to this focus group discussion. I am requesting all of you to discuss and agree on the answers to these four key questions. The information you are going to give is strictly for academic purpose and shall remain confidential.

1. What do you understand by the concepts of "youth" and "Unemployment"
2. What are the effects of unemployment among the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
3. How has unemployment affected the educated Youth in Amuru Sub County?
4. What possible solutions can you suggest to solve the problem of youth unemployment in Amuru Sub County?