

**THE IMPACT OF BRICK MAKING ON REDUCING YOUTH
UNEMPLOYMENT IN WAKISO DISTRICT**

A CASE STUDY OF NSANGI VILLAGE, WAKISO DISTRICT

BY

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BR/DBA/8011/17

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE UGANDA BUSINESS AND
TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR A DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION OF BUGANDA ROYAL
INSTITUTE**

December, 2019

DECLARATION

I Kibuuka Edward Nyombi declare that the work presented in this proposal, is my original work with all its contents compiled and produced out of my efforts under the guidance of my supervisor. It has never been presented for any award in any university/institution and where the work of other authors has been consulted, due acknowledgement has been made.

Signature.....

.

Date.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been under my supervision and it is now ready for submission with my approval.

SUPERVISOR: MADAM AISHA NANYUNJA

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved parents, my brother and my sisters for their guidance, moral and financial support they have wholeheartedly rendered to me towards the success of this research proposal and my Education.

May the Almighty God bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my innermost appreciation to my parents who have worked tirelessly to see me reach this level of education. I truly thank them for their endless love and support during this period.

I wish to express and extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, for his professional guidance which facilitated the accomplishment of this research.

I thank the Almighty God for His faithfulness throughout my studies. Without Him, I would not have been able to make it this far.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Schemes
UN	United Nations
CBOS	Community Based Organisation
FF	Fonts Foundation
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
IGG	Inspector General Of Government
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

According to the Commonwealth (2007), youth is a person aged 15 to 29; UN take youth to be persons aged 14 to 25 whereas the National Youth Policy defines youth as all young person's female and male, aged 12 to 30 years (Balunzi, 2001). The International Labour Organization defines unemployed youth as the proportion of the youth labour force that is unemployed. The unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who, during the reference point, were: without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work. The labour force therefore is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed.

In 2007, the UN secretary general Kofi Annan noted that there were approximately 66 million unemployed youth in the world today, an increase of nearly 10million since 1965 (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2004). The UNFPA state of the world's population 2005 report says that nearly half the world's population (about 3 billion) are under the age of 25. Of these, about 500 million are youth (people aged 15-24). Globally, more than one billion jobs need to be created to accommodate young workers entering the labour force and reduce the increasing unemployment rate. Since the 1970s, young people had become increasingly over represented among the unemployed in developed and developing nations. A Commonwealth Youth Program report (1996) summarized the situation when it pointed out that young people are too frequently subject to a disproportionate burden of unemployment.

According to Balunzi, (2001) Although in 1986 the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government made a radical departure in organizing the youth and put in place structures to empower them socially and economically, these have not been accompanied by sufficient resources. Both the department responsible for youth and the National Youth Council lack adequate resources. While a number of measures have been adopted to address the concerns of the youth such as skills and enterprise development programs, the efforts are still insufficient to meet the varied needs of the majority of the youth, (Youth Entrepreneurial Schemes (YES), 2002). It should also be noted that unlike in the past (1980s to 1990s) many youth serving organizations and Community Based-Organizations (CBOs) emerge which, while doing commendable jobs, work independently of each other

Wakiso District is a district in the Central Region of Uganda that partly encircles Kampala, Uganda's capital city. The town of Wakiso is the site of the district headquarters. Wakiso District lies in the Central Region of the country, bordering with Nakaseke District and Luweero District to the north, Mukono District to the east, Kalangala District in Lake Victoria to the south, Mpigi District to the southwest and Mityana District to the northwest. Wakiso, where the district headquarters are located, lies approximately 20 kilometres (12 mi), by road, northwest of Kampala, the capital of Uganda and the largest city in the country. The coordinates of the district are:00 24N, 32 29E.. In 1991, the national population census estimated the district population at about 562,900. According to the 2002 national census figures, Wakiso District had a population of approximately 957,300, making it the second-most populated district in the country. At that time, 53 percent of the population were children below the age of 18 years and 17 percent of the population were orphans. The district is rapidly becoming urbanized, with the main economic activities changing from agriculture to trade and industry.

1.2 Statement of Problem

In most parts of Uganda particularly Wakiso District, unemployment among the youths has continued to rise. It has been caused by the large youth population and high rates of rural urban migration (Balinzu 2001).

Despite all the ways that have been adopted by the concerned parties such as youths being educated with an average of holding a bachelor's degree to increase their competitiveness, still the youths have remained on streets unemployed. Operation wealth creation was also introduced in Uganda particularly in Wakiso District but still the threat exists. One wonders whether brick making could be the solution to the unemployment among the youths.

This study therefore seeks to examine the impact of brick making in reducing youth unemployment using Wakiso district.

1.3 General objective

To assess the impact of brick making in reducing youth unemployment in Wakiso district.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- i. To find out the reasons for increasing unemployment among the youths in Wakiso district.
- ii. To examine how brick making has tried to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso district.
- iii. To establish other possible solutions to reduce unemployment among youths in Waksio district.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What are the reasons for increasing unemployment among the youths in Wakiso district?

- ii. What has brick making done to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso district?
- iii. What are other possible solutions to reduce unemployment among youths in Waksio district?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Time scope

The study took a period of 4 months effective from February to May 2019 and it focused on brick making as aid to reducing unemployment among the youths in Wakiso District.

1.6.2 Subject scope

The study was majorly concerned with two aspects that is the independent variable (brick making) and dependent variables (unemployment among youths)

1.7 Significance of the study

- i. The findings of this study are expected to help the government realize the importance of making policies that are favorable so as to increase youth employment opportunities as well as participation.
- ii. The findings will aslo sensitize local authorities and other stakeholders on the importance of considering youth key to the success of any development initiative.
- iii. The results of the study are further expected to awaken the youth on the dangers of unemployment
- iv. The research study will be of importance to other researchers that will carry out research related study on researched topic.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of related literature that was written by other Researchers and Scholars. It therefore stresses various themes from the study objectives including causes of unemployment, and importance of brick making in reducing unemployment among the youths.

2.1 Reasons for increasing Unemployment among the youths in Uganda

Rural-urban migration

According to Mukwaya, Bamutaze, Mugarura & Benson, (2011, p. 5) Rural-urban migration is an often mentioned cause for unemployment and youth unemployment in particular. Most developing countries are facing rapid urbanization over the last 30-40 years with the trend continuing into this direction. While only 6.7 % of the Ugandan population was living in urban areas in 1980, there were already 14.8 % in 2010 (Mukwaya, Bamutaze, Mugarura & Benson, 2011, p. 5). The growth rate of urban areas was almost twice as high over the last 20 years than the growth rate of rural areas. If one takes into account the agglomeration of urban areas, e.g. areas that are semi-urban and that are located at the outskirts of urban centres like Kampala, the urban population increased from 22.4 % in 2002 to 29.3 % in 2010. Given the fact that this trend seems to continue, it can be assumed that around one third of today's population in Uganda is living in an urban area (Mukwaya et al., 2011, p. 7).

According to the UN (Chigunta, 2002, p. 12) the major reason for this ongoing rural-urban migration are economic motivations. People living on the country side are trying to escape the lower standard of living in rural areas to find employment and a better life in urban centres like Kampala. This then leads to an over-supply of labour on the

job market in urban areas, as the economy cannot absorb all the new job seekers that are leaving rural areas and are trying to find employment in the urban areas. This is especially relevant and problematic for youth, as youth migration is three times as high as other migration in Africa. The consequences of rural-urban migration are also more serious for youth as through the over-supply of labour, employers are in the position to become more selective when hiring people, therefore employing more experienced people first, which are normally not the youth. The result is that a lot of youth remains unemployed and is stuck in an urban area as they lack the economic resources to go back home or if they are too ashamed to go back because they failed in their endeavour.

Skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations

According to ILO 2012, Kellow (2010) the mismatch between the type of education provided at schools and the requirements of the labour market is a reason that has been both mentioned by the academic literature (e.g. Chigunta 2002, Haile 2003, ILO 2012, Kellow 2010), the youth from the PYC that participated in the interviews and the focus group discussions (e.g. the interviews with Denis, Immaculate, William as well as both focus group discussions) as well as the observations of the author. It has been stated that the Ugandan (or more general the "African") school system is far too theoretical and is not preparing the students in an adequate way to find a job after graduation as they lack employable skills, even though the job falls into their field of studies.

Kellow, (2010, p. 11) observed in his research, a lot of the unemployed youth in urban areas went through the best education system that a country like Uganda can provide (Haile, 2003, p. 7), which is a sign that the education and skills provided at school is not relevant enough for employers. Kellow comes to a similar conclusion as he shows that an increase in education (e.g. high school or higher) comes with higher unemployment rates for this youth (Kellow, 2010, p. 11).

As Simon Peter (2013) points it out appropriately, high schools and universities are like “exam factories, concentrating their energies on securing passes at A grade in exams and have given too little attention to the labour market requirements” (Peter, 2013, p. 10). Even though Uganda made massive improvements regarding educating its population over the last 2-3 decades and more and more youth are enjoying a high level of education, this education is not relevant enough in the labour market for the youth to actually find a job.

Limited access to financial capital

According to the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the youth is mainly facing three barriers when trying to access and use formal financial services in developing countries: Restrictions in the legal and regulatory environment, inappropriate and inaccessible financial products offered by financial service providers (FSPs) and poor financial capabilities of the youth (UN Capital Development Fund [UNCDF], 2012, p. 9). Restrictions in the legal and regulatory environment include the requirement of a minimum age to open an own bank account or to get access to loans as well as the requirement of identification documents.

Inadequate job matching – information gap between youth and employers

Another issue that came up during the second focus group discussion with PYC core course students was that the students felt the need that the Potentiam Youth Development Centre should help the students connecting with employers to provide them with future employment opportunities (Focus group discussion, 2014b, p. 3). Their argument was that Fontes Foundation has a large network in Kampala through its board members and all the mentors from the mentorship program who are working in various private companies, NGOs and government departments. The youth was claiming that they do not have enough information about job opportunities so that they do not even have the chance to apply for certain jobs.

Low level of aggregate demand for labour in the economy

As a lot of scholars and international organizations are claiming (e.g. Chigunta 2002, ILO 2012, Haile 2003, Kellow 2010), it is not enough to just look at the supply side of labour (employees that are offering their work force) when discussing unemployment, but also at the demand side of labour (employers looking for work force for their economic activities). Especially in phases of economic downturn or slow economic growth, the demand for labour is reduced as the economic performance is slowing down, accompanied by low levels of private sector investment, insufficient trade dynamism and less start up activity (ILO, 2012, p. 24). But the situation gets particularly difficult for youth, as they are often found at the end of the “job queue”: Employers are discriminating against the inexperienced youth in the face of relatively abundant adult labour, so that it is especially difficult for youth to find a job in such times (Haile, 2003, p. 6).

George Ogola Soti (1994) in his analysis of some of the characteristics of unemployment and the influence of some selected variables on employment growth, attributed the unemployment to factors like job selectivity among school leavers whose expectations are high to gain modern sector employment not considering the limited opportunities in the formal employment sector. He noted that of all the unemployed youths 26% could have completed primary education and 36% secondary school education but wonders why a good number of them are unemployed even in the informal sector of the economy. His observation could be correctly matching with the situation of the youth in Kisenyi because many of them have attained basic education but still caught in the unemployment trap. However his observations are criticized for not addressing the problem of employers asking for Kinobe (2010) attributed the problem of youth unemployment problem to the failure by the Central government to provide adequate land for investors to create employment opportunities for Uganda’s youth labour force. He believes that if this is done, it would go a long way to ease the creation of industries and employment. He says that the informal sector including

urban street vendors, hawkers and small scale informal industries are lacking in Uganda and this is not considered, the problem of unemployment in Uganda is to continue with its effects on the youth and Uganda as a country.

MGLSD (2011) reports indicated that corruption is one factor leading escalation of the unemployment problem in Uganda. The ministry reports that many government officials should be investigated by the office of the IGG because they have misappropriated the financial resources governments allocates to fight youth unemployment and indeed many official are now under investigation including former vice president Specioza Wandera Kazibwe who it is believed as head of the micro finance institutions in Uganda misappropriated over 10 billion shillings meant to provide financial assistance different people to address the unemployment problem. The ministry suggests that many youth are suffering with the unemployment problem because of deliberate and selfish desires of some few public officials. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development .dept of youth) (2011)

Uganda's education system and unemployment

UBOS (2009) Report noted that Uganda is in a trying moment with thousands of graduates who pour onto the streets every year to find jobs. Statistics from the labour department showed that 390000 students who finish tertiary education each year but with only 8000 jobs to fight for. This means that for every one job that is available, there are about 50 people to fill it and all government departments point to this as a serious crisis. According to the labour flow figures from the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics, (UBOS), of the more than 400000 Ugandans who enter the labour market each year, only 113000 are absorbed into the formal employment sector leaving the rest to join the informal sector. UBOS findings indicate that illiterates are more likely to be available for any work than the literates. Uganda's unemployment rate stands at 8% and under employment which is mainly prevalent in rural areas, is at 17%.

According to Callaway Archibald (1971), in many countries developed and developing countries, the extension of formal education has itself been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment. This vigorous expansion took place in line with the generally held belief that massive increases in education would help to generate economic growth. Gradually, it became revealed that large numbers of people completing different stages of education were not finding work that represented the period and years spent in classrooms emphasizing the need to redesign our theoretical education system to suit the changing situation. Archibald's revelations are not different from the situation in Kampala since from all surveys aimed at studying youth unemployment, it is discovered that nearly 55% of the unemployed youths have attained education and some are university graduate but many end up unemployed or underemployed.

According to Nasser Ssebagala (2010), the blame for youth unemployment is on government for not paying attention to skills imparting institutions, creating a big number of job seekers and government has not invested in technical schools increasing the unemployment problem. He notes thus: "a big number of youth have failed to acquire jobs because they have only studied theories."

Financial crisis; According to Peace 2015 Though the current youth unemployment crisis was not caused by the financial crisis alone, the recession just made existing problems in labour markets, education systems and other structures worse. Greece and Spain, for example, were experiencing high youth unemployment years before the financial downturn, and a sudden surging of economies wouldn't be enough to put the 74 million unemployed young people to work. Furthermore, the youth unemployment rate is two to three times higher than the adult rate no matter the economic climate.

2.2 Solutions to youth unemployment

Education and training programmes; Mukula (2011) argues that Initiatives or extracurricular instruction that target the skills gap can focus on anything from

employability skills to job hunting and interviewing to entrepreneurship to vocational education (including opportunities in the green economy). Ideally, in the future, these kinds of education will be embedded into national curricula, tackling the skills gap. Examples of training programmes include our Work the Change initiative and Be the Change Academies, which provide young people with the skills they need to succeed in their careers.

Youth access to capital ; According to Bishop Ssekamaanya (2009), for young people keen to get start-ups funded, they don't have to rely on banks alone. Crowd funding sites like Kiva.org and networks like Youth Business International give young people all over the world the chance to get the support they need to build their enterprises and increase their incomes. With more programmes like these being created every day, the future is getting brighter for aspiring entrepreneurs.

Universal internet access and greater availability of cheap tech; Joseph Okwakol (2005) with programmes like Facebook's Internet.org working towards free internet access to key sites and Computer Aid providing IT education across 32 countries, this solution to the digital divide is coming along. However, infrastructure development (electrical grids, etc.) is obviously key to this goal. As lower-income nations develop these sectors, the digital divide will continue to be bridged.

Skills matching; Andre (1980) argues that the private sector, government and education systems need to start collaborating to determine what knowledge and skills young people should be taught in order to find rewarding work. Considering businesses are suffering from the skills mismatch, too, they need to take a more active role in promoting appropriate education and skill-building for young people from an early age. Representatives from HR can provide career advice and give advice on job hunting, too. Social enterprise initiatives and non-profits are helping facilitate these connections, as are schools individually. However, wider efforts to involve the private sector in education are needed.

Callaway (1971) noted that government needs to know the characteristics of job seeking-young people: ages, educational positions, family backgrounds and living conditions, migratory movements, aspirations, periods unemployed as well as incidence of unemployment in different parts of the country. The government should create jobs for graduates to reduce on the number of those seeking greener pastures abroad.

According to Illi (1962) the solution to combating youth unemployment lies in establishing youth clubs all over the country. Those clubs are intended to provide education and social services and aim to discourage young persons from visiting unsuitable places or hanging around streets. They do not offer professional training and do not attempt to raise false hopes of youth by any pretence that they will find employment. Creation of improved youth employment centers would also help to check on unemployment through vocational schools where, young people receive theoretical and practical training in fields which they have freely chosen.

Mike (2011) argues that the government should develop policies and implement programmes that can enable youths to employ themselves in career through enterprise creation. Youth should embrace the entrepreneurship drive as it would reduce ignorance that is fueling unemployment in Uganda. The youth should learn how to save thus knowing how to save and invest is important for a successful enterprise and would assist in the reduction of the high youth unemployment problem.

Conclusions by the World Employment Conference (WEC 1976) revealed that to fight youth unemployment, ILO member states should place prime emphasis on the generation of employment, in particular to meet the challenges of creating sufficient jobs in developing countries such that by the year 2000 and thereby achieve full employment.

Sharon Nakandha (2011) suggests that in Uganda, we need a comprehensive solution to unemployment. She appreciates government's efforts in dealing with the problem of

youth unemployment like introduction of the Youth Entrepreneurship Venture Capital Fund and assistance to Enterprise Uganda to run a Youth Entrepreneurial Training Programmes among the youth. Sharon stressed that indeed these are necessary projects since the 2008 World Bank Report revealed that Uganda is among the countries with the youngest population and a high rate of youth unemployment rate of 83 percent. “Government has in the past tried to come up with progressive plans and programmes but many have collapsed due to mismanagement by certain individuals who in most cases go unpunished, and these youth unemployment schemes should not be politicized as has been the case with some government programmes. (Sharon Nakandha (2011): Dairy Monitor June 28th 2011: Monitor Publications Kampala Uganda).

Maria Kiwanuka, (2011): the Finance minister says that in a bid to reduce youth unemployment, her ministry will work with the Ministry of Education will review the education curriculum and include entrepreneurship and basic business management skills in the early years of education. She explained that in the budget for financial year 2011/2012, a Youth job scheme had been introduced and allocated funding totaling to 44billion shilling where according to her 22billion will be channeled through the YEVCf to support the youth who are starting or expanding their enterprises, 3.5billion to equipping the youths with business management skills to get jobs or create their own businesses.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design that was used, study population, sampling procedures and technique, sample size, data sources, and data collection methods and instruments and methods and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The study used a descriptive analytical research design. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to acquire information on the causes, effects and solutions to the persistent unemployment among youth. This was to enable the researcher to gather a wide range of information required by the objectives of the study

3.2 Area & Population of study

This includes the total number of individual that make up a universe, the study was comprised of youths, LCI chairman of Nsangi and elders of villages from Wakiso district that was selected from different villages/towns.

3.3 Sampling procedure or technique

The researcher used simple random sampling technique where the essence was to allow every member of the population to get an equal opportunity to be included in the study and to reduce biases in selecting samples.

3.4 Sample size

In this study, the sample size was 50 respondents as distributed in the table below;

Representatives	Sample Size
Youths	28
LCI chairperson	1
Elders	10
Parents	11
Total	50

3.5 Sources of data

The research data was obtained from two sources namely; primary and secondary data.

Primary source

Primary data was obtained through personal interviews with respondents, observations and self-administered questionnaires.

Secondary source

Secondary data was obtained through statistical report and bulletins, annual reports on general observation, textbooks, other student's research work.

3.6 Data collection and instruments

Questionnaire

In order to get reliable and accurate data, the researcher used a questionnaire. The researcher forwarded questions to find out the causes, effects and how unemployment problem could be reduced through brick making. The questions were answered by the use of a tick in the provided space/box as well as filling in answers in the dashes provided.

Interview guide

According to Abuja (2009) this is the type of method where the researcher asks questions face to face the respondents. This method was employed to find information necessary information from the group more quickly just to allow individual self-expression.

3.7 Data Processing, Presentation and Analysis

Data Processing

Data processing included coding and editing all the responses collected from the fields which were edited with the view of checking for completeness and accuracy to ensure that data is accurate and consistent. It also helped to remove unwanted responses which were considered insignificant.

Data analysis

The collected data was analyzed manually using tallies and the responses of the subjects was then categorized in frequency counts and score tables with varying percentages calculated and later tabulation method graphs and pie charts were used to present data.

3.8 Ethical consideration

An introduction letter was obtained by the researcher from the institute at the Department of Business where it was used to introduce the researcher to the heads of the Youth Association, LCI chairperson and youths where the study took place. The introductory letter sought for permission for the researcher to carry out research in the area.

3.9 Limitations of the study

1. The researcher faced a problem of inadequate funds; however, it was solved by soliciting funds from the guardians and friends to help him with sum amount of money in order to complete his research.
2. Bias from the respondents, some respondents were very busy with busy schedules however, the researcher assured them about the relevance of this research towards their lives and development and he managed to convince them and they provided information to researcher.

3. Respondents were unwilling to give the researcher required information due to a defensive attitude and lack of time to meet the researcher. In this case the researcher explained the importance of the study to the respondent.
4. Limited time, the time was not enough for the study to be conducted, but the researcher used a time frame where he allocated time for each activity.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the implications of the results of the findings. The findings are presented in a tabular form, which was analyzed using frequencies and percentages.

4.1 Findings on the demographic profile

The findings on the demographic profile includes; determining the sex of respondents, age, working experience and level of education.

4.1.1 Findings on the sex of respondents.

Table 1: Showing the sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	45	90
Female	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

According to the findings in table 1 shows that 90% of the respondents were males and 10% of the respondents were females. This implies that the study was dominated by the males.

4.1.2 Findings on the age of respondents.

Table 2: Showing the age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
10-17	-	-
18-25	28	56
26-35	20	40
Above 35	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

Findings in table 2 shows that 56% of the respondents were between 18-25 years, 40% of the respondents were between 26-35 years, and 4% were above 35 years of age. This implies that the study covered youths basically.

4.1.3 Findings on whether a resident of Wakiso.

Table 3: Showing whether a resident of Wakiso.

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	100
No	-	-
Total	50	100

Source: Primary data

From the findings it was revealed that 100% of the total respondents were residents of Wakiso District, and this implied that information can be reliable since the respondents are of that area.

4.1.4 Findings on marital status of respondents.

Table 4: Showing marital status of respondents.

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	15	30
Single	35	70
Divorced	-	-
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Findings from table 4 shows that 30% of the respondents were married and 70% of the respondents were single implying that the study was dominated by youths because most of them are not married.

4.1.5 Findings on education level of respondents.

Table 5: Showing education level of respondents.

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	4	8
Secondary	31	62
Tertiary	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Findings in table 5 show that 30% of the respondents had stopped in tertiary institutions, 62% of the respondents stopped in secondary school and 8% of the respondents stopped in primary school. This implies that most of the respondents were educated.

4.2 Reasons for increasing Unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district

Table 6 Showing reasons for increasing Unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations	30(60%)	20(40%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Lack of entrepreneurship and management skills	23(46%)	22(44%)	-	5(10%)	-	50(100%)
Limited access to financial capital or support	34(68%)	12(24%)	-	2(4%)	-	50(100%)
Inadequate job matching such as information gap between youth and employers	27(54%)	20(40%)	-	3(6%)	-	50(100%)
Low level of aggregate demand for labour in the economy	15(30%)	17(14%)	-	16(32%)	2(4%)	50(100%)
Uganda's education system	30(60%)	15(30%)	-	4(8%)	1(2%)	50(100%)

Source: Primary data

According to findings in table 6 shows that 30(60%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district, 20(40%) agreed. This implies that skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district.

Findings in table 6 shows that 23(46%) of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of entrepreneurship and management skills increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district, 22(44%) agreed, 5(10%) disagreed. This implies that lack of entrepreneurship and management skills increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district.

Findings in table 6 shows that 34(68%) of the respondents strongly agreed that limited access to financial capital or support increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district, 12(24%) agreed, 2(4%) disagreed. This implies that limited access to financial capital or support increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district.

Findings in table 6 shows that 27(54%) of the respondents strongly agreed that inadequate job matching such as information gap between youth and employers increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district, 20(40%) agreed, 3(6%) disagreed. This implies that inadequate job matching such as information gap between youth and employers increased unemployment among the youth in Wakiso district

Findings in table 6 shows that 15(30%) of the respondents strongly agreed that low level of aggregate demand for labour in the economy increased unemployment among the youth, 17(14%) agreed, 16(32%) disagreed, 2(4%) strongly disagreed. This implies that low level of aggregate demand for labour in the economy increased unemployment among the youth.

Findings in table 6 shows that 30(60%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Uganda's education system increased unemployment among the youth, 15(30%) agreed, 4(8%) disagreed, 1(2%) strongly disagreed. This implies that Uganda's education system increased unemployment among the youth.

4.3 How brick making has tried to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District

Table 7 Showing how brick making has tried to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
It has acted as a source of income to the youths	29(58%)	21(42%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
It has lifted youths standards of living	43(86%)	7(14%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
It has created employment opportunities among youths	48(96%)	2(4%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
It has helped youths to get capital	19(38%)	31(62%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

Source; Primary Data, 2019

Findings in table 7 shows that 29(58%) of the respondents strongly agreed that brick making has acted as a source of income to the youths, 21(42%) agreed, this implies that brick making has acted as a source of income to the youths.

Findings in table 7 shows that 43(86%) of the respondents strongly agreed that brick making has lifted youths standards of living, 7(14%) agreed, this implies that brick making has lifted youths standards of living

Findings in table 7 shows that 48(96%) of the respondents strongly agreed that brick making has created employment opportunities among youths, 2(4%) agreed, this implies that brick making has created employment opportunities among youths

Findings in table 7 shows that 19(38%) of the respondents strongly agreed that brick making has helped youths to get capital, 31(62%) agreed, this implies that brick making has helped youths to get capital

4.3 Findings on other possible solutions to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso district

Table 7 showing other possible solutions to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District

	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Training of youths in Wakiso district about entrepreneurships.	39(78%)	11(22%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Financial support from the Government.	4(8%)	46(92%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Creation of favorable incentives to upcoming small business like tax holidays.	32(64%)	18(36%)	-	-	-	50(100%)
Supporting of youth projects	42(84%)	8(16%)	-	-	-	50(100%)

Source; Primary Data, 2019

Findings in table 8 shows that 39(78%) of the respondents strongly agreed that training of youths in Wakiso district about entrepreneurships can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District, 11(22%) agreed, this implies that training of youths in Wakiso district about entrepreneurships can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District.

Findings in table 8 shows that 4(8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that financial support from the Government can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District, 46(92%) agreed, this implies that financial support from the Government can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District.

Findings in table 8 shows that 32(64%) of the respondents strongly agreed that creation of favorable incentives to upcoming small business like tax holidays can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District, 18(36%) agreed, this implies

that creation of favorable incentives to upcoming small business like tax holidays can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District.

Findings in table 8 shows that 42(84%) of the respondents strongly agreed that supporting of youth projects can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District, 8(16%) agreed, this implies that supporting of youth projects can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, conclusions reached and the researcher's recommendations derived from the study

5.1 Summary of the study

This report consists of different chapters where Chapter one of the study consists of the background of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study and significance of the study. Chapter two includes the different literature that have established by other authors and researchers, Chapter three consists of the research methodology which included different methods that were equipped or used to collect data from the respondents and chapter four showing the findings that were collected from the field.

5.1.1 Findings on the reasons for increasing unemployment among the youths in Wakiso district

The following were revealed as the reasons for increasing unemployment among youths; Skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations , Lack of entrepreneurship and management skills, Limited access to financial capital or support, Inadequate job matching such as information gap between youth and employers and Uganda's education system

5.1.2 Findings on the brick making done to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso district

The following were revealed as the brick making has acted as a source of income to the youths, brick making has lifted youths standards of living, brick making has

created employment opportunities among youths, and brick making has helped youths to get capital.

5.1.3 Findings on the other possible solutions to reduce unemployment among youths in Waksio district

The following are other possible solutions that were revealed that can reduce unemployment; training of youths in Wakiso district about entrepreneurships, financial support from the Government, creation of favorable incentives to upcoming small business like tax holidays and supporting of youth projects

5.2 Conclusion

From the findings that were collected it is concluded that brick making has done a lot to curb unemployment in Wakiso district particularly Kyengerera Sub County, and other villages inclusive. it was evidence that brick making has acted as a source of income to the youths, brick making has lifted youths standards of living, brick making has created employment opportunities among youths, and brick making has helped youths to get capital.

5.3 Recommendations

Training of the youth groups should be handled on a case by case basis depending on the nature of the enterprises specialized in while considering the group dynamics. Besides, the medium of communication should be in a language understood by the majority given the low education levels of the majority beneficiary group members.

There should be regular follow up by the relevant offices to save the situation before it runs out of hand. Invest in building on the capacity of the CDOs on adherence to the YLP operational guidelines/checklist.

There is need for massive sensitization to demystify the perception that the YLP is a government grant and a campaign tool. The youth should be sensitized to change their attitude, appreciate hard work and perceive the fund as a loan and not a grant.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student undertaking a study on impact of brick making on reducing youth unemployment. You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire exhaustively and as honestly as possible to enable me achieve the objectives of this study. The information provided is strictly for academic purposes and will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

SECTION A BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Tick the most appropriate answer.

1. Sex

Male

Female

2. Age bracket

10-17

18-35

3. Resident of Wakiso

Yes

No

4. Marital status

Married

Single

Divorced

5. Education level

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

SECTION B: REASONS FOR INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTHS IN WAKISO DISTRICT

	SA	A	NS	DS	SDA
Skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations					
Lack of entrepreneurship and management skills					
Limited access to financial capital or support					
Inadequate job matching such as information gap between youth and employers					
Low level of aggregate demand for labour in the economy					
Uganda's education system					

1. How has brick making helped to reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso district?

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2. What are the challenges faced by bricking making within Wakiso district?

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3. What are other possible solutions that can reduce unemployment among youths in Wakiso District?

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4. What are the solutions done towards the challenges of brick making in Wakiso district.

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5. What is the effect of brick making to the people within the area?

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THANK YOU
THE END