

Causes Of Unemployment Among The Youth In Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District Western Uganda

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the major causes of unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, Western Uganda. Unemployment has been a persistent challenge facing the youth in the area for many years. A cross-sectional study design was employed where both quantitative and qualitative data were collected to comprehensively understand this issue from different perspectives. Through a survey questionnaire, primary data was gathered from 380 randomly selected youths in the town council regarding their educational background, skills training, job-seeking attitudes and challenges faced. Additionally, 20 key informant interviews were conducted with local leaders and administrators to gain insights from their governance role in the community. The findings revealed that lack of practical vocational skills necessary for available job opportunities was the leading cause of unemployment reported by 71% of the youth respondents. This was attributed to the community prioritizing academic education over skills training as well as inadequate facilities and funding for vocational institutions. Secondly, the study uncovered that 64% of unemployed youth lacked start-up capital required to establish their own businesses due to limited access to affordable loans. Corruption and nepotism during recruitment in the few existing companies and organizations also emerged as another major challenge according to 59% of respondents. Furthermore, the interviews with leaders validated these quantitative results and added that poor road network inhibiting movement of goods and services exacerbated the problem.

Keywords: high birth rates, education systems, land tenure system and unemployment

Background of the study

Globally, youth employment is becoming an increasingly hot topic for the developing world, where there are more than a billion of the global population between the ages of 15 and 24 (Oliver et al., 2023). A notable fact is that youth unemployment is significantly higher than adult unemployment and has been so for the past two decades (Julius, 2024a). The largest relative difference is in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, while advanced economies and the European Union appear to have youth unemployment on average about two to two and a half times higher than adult unemployment (Nelson & Christopher, 2022a). There are a number of causes of youth unemployment, many of which there is considerable agreement on (Nelson & Christopher, 2022b). The most significant is poor macroeconomic performance (Frank et al., 2023). The lack of growth affects everyone in the economy, and some groups are

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particularly hard hit. In fact, youth are more affected because youth unemployment tends to be super-cyclical. It fluctuates more strongly than adult unemployment (Frank et al., 2023).

In Africa, the most important wealth is the youth, which is increasing rapidly. Two hundred million people aged 15 to 24 are likely to double to more than 830 million by 2050 (Ramadhan et al., 2023). If properly harnessed, this growth in the working-age population can increase inclusive economic growth and productivity across the continent (Ntirandekura & Christopher, 2022). There are nearly 420 million young people in Africa between the ages of 15 and 35, but one-third of them are discouraged and unemployed, and another third are in vulnerable employment. Only one in six young people is in paid employment (Allan et al., 2023). Young people face nearly twice the unemployment rate of adults, with rates that vary widely from country to country. According to the World Bank, young people are responsible for 60% of unemployment in Africa (Julius & Nancy, 2024).

In sub-Saharan Africa, at the launch of the World Development Report (2017), which focuses on development and the next generation by the World Bank, it was noted that the proportion of youth is currently the highest in the world, with more than 200 million young people between the ages of 12 and 24 (Joventa et al., 2023). According to the report, the number of young people in the region will peak in about 20 years.

In East Africa, unemployment in some countries such as Kenya has become a headache for both executives and those seeking opportunities (Anthony, Kazaara, Kazaara et al., 2023). As much as successive governments tried to alleviate the already alarming situation, the supply of labor grew in proportion to its demand (Benard, 2023). This created a huge backlog. The main impacts are felt by young people who are trying to get a return on their investment in education (Anthony, Kazaara, & Kazaara, 2023). Although there are conflicting reports on the unemployment rate in Kenya, there is no doubt that the unemployment rate is high as far as reports from various stakeholders are concerned. Kenya recorded 39.1 percent unemployment according to a recent United Nations report; Human Development Index (HDI) 2017. In addition, Tanzania's youth unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point (+2.39 percent) in 2022 compared to the previous year (Mark et al., 2023). The overall youth unemployment rate in 2022 was 4.26 percent. The youth unemployment rate expresses the share of the economically active population between the ages of 15 and 24 who are currently unemployed but looking for work. The youth unemployment rate does not include economically inactive persons such as the long-term unemployed or full-time students (F. Christopher, Komunda, et al., 2022).

In Uganda, Uganda currently has one of the youngest populations in the world with 78% of people under the age of 30. On the other hand, there is definitely a development potential in terms of youth contribution to economic growth (T. Christopher et al., 2023). Unfortunately, persistent and rising youth unemployment in the country seems to have weakened this potential. For example, the unemployment rate for 18-30 year olds, which was 4.5% in 2013 and 4.9% in 2015, has since more than doubled to 13.3% in 2016/17, compared to a decline national unemployment rate to 9.2% in 2016. 2016/17 from 11.1% in 2012/1 (Micheal et al., 2023). By 2022, the youth unemployment rate is almost

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unchanged at around 6.58 percent. A country or region's youth unemployment rate indicates the proportion of the total labor force aged 15 to 24 who are currently unemployed but actively looking for work (Julius, 2024b). It does not include economically inactive persons such as full-time students or the long-term unemployed (Micheal et al., 2023). The study therefore investigated the causes of youth unemployment in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District (Nelson & Christopher, 2022b). The study focused mainly on the effects of high birth rate on youth unemployment in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, the impact of education systems on youth unemployment in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District and the effect of land tenure system on youth unemployment in Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District (Suzan & Gracious Kazaara, 2023).

Problem statement.

Uganda's youth are the largest in number comprising 78% of Uganda's total population. However, a high youth population is unemployed due to lack of innovative and creative skills, limited number of white-collar jobs, among others (F. Christopher, Moses, et al., 2022). This leads to most of the youth losing hope in themselves and end up using dangerous drugs like marijuana, drinking alcohol, which causes them to get involved in crimes like rape, child abuse, murder and more (Mercy et al., 2023). 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, they were not accompanied by sufficient resources (Julius, 2024a). Both the department responsible for youth and the National Youth Council are under-resourced (Allan et al., 2023). Although a number of measures have been taken to address youth issues, such as skills development and entrepreneurship programs, efforts are still insufficient to meet the diverse needs of the majority of youth (Youth Entrepreneurship Programs (YES), 2017). It should also be noted that unlike past decades, many youth-serving organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs) are emerging that are doing commendable work and working independently of each other (F. Christopher, Moses, et al., 2022). In addition, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development has supported many programs such as EMYONGA, Youth Livelihood Program (YLP), NAADS, Parish Development Model (PDM), all of which curb youth unemployment (Godfrey et al., 2023). New farming methods were also promoted to reduce youth unemployment. A report by the Town Clerk released on October 10, 2023, when she held a budget conference at the Mabira Town Council headquarters, shows that 80% of the youth are unemployed in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District Western Uganda (Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District Report 2023). There, the researcher intended to study the causes of youth unemployment in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, Western Uganda.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of study was to investigate the causes of unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, Western Uganda

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Objectives of the study

1. To find out the effects of high birthrates towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district.
2. To examine the impact of education systems towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District.
3. To find out the effect of land tenure system towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District.

Research hypothesis

1. There is a relationship between high birth rates and unemployment among the youth of Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District Western Uganda.
2. There is a high relationship between education systems and unemployment among the youth in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district western Uganda.
3. There is a high relationship between land tenure system and unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District western Uganda.

Methodology

The study adopted a correlational research design that expressed the relationship between education systems and youth unemployment from Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, Western Uganda (L. A. Nafiu et al., 2012). It required the use of both quantitative and qualitative research approaches to data collection. The design mainly uses a questionnaire survey and does not include follow-up (Sedgwick, 2014). The study was conducted in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, Western Uganda. Kyenjojo Mabira Municipal Council was established on 7 January 2017. It is located in Western Uganda in Kyenjojo District in Mwenge North Constituency (Anwar et al., 2022). town Council has a total population of approximately 17,099 according to 2014 population and dwelling numbers, of which 8,719 are male and 8,380 are female, growing at a rate of 3% per annum. The town council borders Kanyamaizi town council to the north, Katooke town council to the south, Batalika sub-county to the east and Nyankwanzi sub-county to the west. It is about 16 km from Kyenjojo District Headquarters along Kyenjojo Hoima Road (Olanrewaju & Abiodun, 2021). It has 4 constituencies Haikona, Kitaihuka, Kyansigireki and Mabira District was established on November 28, 2000 and was curved from Kabarole District and later gave birth to Kyegegwa District on December 22, 2009. Administratively, the district has one district (Mwenge) and three constituencies (Mwenge North, Mwenge Central and Mwenge South), 18 sub-districts, 9 town councils, 109 parishes, 47 constituencies and 853 villages (L. Nafiu et al., 2013). The district is bordered by Kibaale to the north, Kyegegwa to the east, Kamwenge to the southwest and Kabarole to the west and is located in the central west approximately 250 km from Kampala city (Jallow et al., 2021). At latitude 0.609292 and longitude 30.640123, the total population is 541,406 inclusive, the number of males

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is 270058 and the number of females is 271348 (2014 census). Mabira Town Council was established on 7 January 2019. It is located in western Uganda, in Kyenjojo Mwenge District in the north (Olanrewaju et al., 2021a). According to the 2014 census, the city council has a total population of 17,099, of which 8,719 are men and 8,380 are women, growing at a rate of 3.8% per year. The town council borders Kyamutunzi town council in the north, Katooke town council in the south, Balika sub-county in the east and Nyankwanzi sub-county in the west. It is 16 km from Kyenjojo District Headquarters along the Kyenjojo Hoima Road (L. A. Nafiu et al., 2013). It has 4 wards such as Haikona, Kitaihuka, Kyansigireki and Mabira (Mabira Town Council Profile Book. 2023) The study considered different categories of respondents. The research targeted two hundred respondents (200) to participate in the study (Rasheed et al., 2022). These included; local government technical staff and elected leaders in Mabira Town Council and youth (18-35) years in designated local governments. Local government technical staff were selected because they were responsible for decisions made in government and elected local government officials (Jallow et al., 2022). The youth participated because of the experiences they have with the unemployment rate among them. The research study used the Krejcie & Morgan (1970) chart to determine sample size. According to Morgan's table, the sample size is determined from the total target population. Total target population size (N), mean total population 200. Sample size (S) was 132 respondents.

Table 1: Showing category of respondents.

category of sample	total population	sample size
political leaders	20	12
local government technical workers	30	19
Youth	150	101
Total	200	132

Source: Mabira town council local government staff (primary data).

The study used a stratified sampling method to select respondents. In stratified sampling, the population is divided into several subpopulations that are individually more homogeneous than the total population (the different subpopulations are called "strata"), and then the researcher selects items from each stratum to form the sample (L. A. Nafiu et al., 2013). Since each stratum is more homogenous than the total population, the researcher was able to obtain

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more accurate estimates for each stratum and by more accurately estimating each of the components, the researcher obtained a better estimate of the whole in Kyenjojo District of Mabira Town Council. Secondary data was collected by conducting a literature survey through the study of existing published and unpublished information sources (L. A. Nafiu et al., 2012). Most of the secondary data in this research was obtained from published reports, journals, research papers and other relevant data related to the subject. Primary data was collected in this study using two methods - interview and questionnaire, which were developed by the researcher before the actual data collection. This involved structured questions to which respondents answered in writing. This method was used because it was easy and convenient compared to other methods. This was used with technical staff and political leaders as they were considered more experienced and able to read, interpret and answer the questions without any assistance from the researcher (Olanrewaju et al., 2021a). This method was used because it allows more data to be collected in the shortest possible time, so this method helped the researcher because time was a limiting factor. Data was also collected through the interview method. This was done with youth using personal interaction between the researcher and respondents by asking questions during data collection in line with the theme (Mays & Pope, 2010). This was preferred because such interviews are useful when one wants detailed information about a person's thoughts and behavior or wants to explore new issues in detail (Kinyata & Abiodun, 2020). Based on the literature review and study objectives, a thematically driven predetermined set of open-ended questions was created. This method took place at the appropriate locations of the respondents. After that, the in-depth interviews began with an introductory sentence. A self-administered closed-ended questionnaire was used to collect primary data from technical staff and political leaders. A questionnaire instrument was chosen to reduce research bias, be cost effective and easy to analyze (Olanrewaju et al., 2021b). They were developed and delivered to the respondents by the researcher and they were given suitable time to complete them and then collected by the researcher. This only applied to key informants in the study. Data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze statistical data using SPSS & STATA (Nelson et al., 2022). Statistical data were presented graphically, in table, pie chart format and described in relation to the studied variables. The quantitative analytical method helped the researcher numerically provide the state of the situation. After analyzing the data, a report was created and presented during the research report presentation workshop. Content and thematic analysis techniques were used for qualitative data analysis.

Content analysis was used to generate common issues to describe the state of affairs and subject-specific themes were developed.

RESULTS

The effects of high birthrates towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district.

The first objective aimed to find out the effects of high birthrates towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district. The participant's views were measured on a 4 Likert's point scale with 1= Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree; 4 = strongly Agree; the result are presented as below.

Table 2: Showing participant's responses on the effects of high birthrates towards unemployment among the youth.

Item	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Competition for employment opportunities	18.4%	2.3%	19.5%	36.8%	23%
Population growth rate	16.1%	1.1%	19.5%	42.5%	20.7%
Presents a barrier to reduce poverty	13.8%	00%	26.4%	40.2%	19.5%
Competition for economic resources	23.0%	16.1%	11.5%	39.1%	10.3%
Low economic status	31.0%	13.8%	10.3%	28.7%	16.1%

Source. Primary data

Competition for employment opportunities

From table 2 above, majority of respondents at 36.8% agreed that there is competition for employment opportunities due to high birthrates has resulted into unemployment among the youth, followed by 23% who strongly agreed, 19.5% were not sure of their opinions and 18.4% disagreed, lastly 2.3% strongly disagreed. A total of 59.8% respondents who agreed and strongly agreed in the field in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district (Lucky et al., 2023). This means, there is high birth rate that have resulted into high population growth rate in the area, it has contributed into high labor force, thus leading into competition for the available employment opportunities. As it was also revealed from the interviews by some respondents in Harwooma A and B cells, Kitaihuka ward who reported that, citizens of Mabira

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town council, Kyenjojo district have a high birth rate due to high fertility (Richard et al., 2023). That have resulted to availability of labor force to carry out various activities in the area. Thus, leaving some youth unemployed because, the available activities are not enough to provide employment among all youth.

Population growth rate

From table 2 above, most of the respondents at 42.5% agreed that population growth rate due to high birthrates has resulted into unemployment among the youth, followed by 20.7 who agreed, 19.5% were not sure of their opinions, 16.1% respondents disagreed and 1.1% of respondents strongly disagreed, at a total of 63.2% of respondents who agreed and strongly agreed (Collins et al., 2023). This means that high population growth rate has increased the number of people who are able to perform different activities in various fields. This has resulted into some youth who are willing to work but unable to find places of work hence being unemployed, because of low employment opportunities and high labor force. This was also reported from the interviews by some respondents who indicated that in Mabira ward, Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district, the working population of youth is greater than the available employment opportunities.

Presents a barrier to reduce poverty

The study findings from table 2 above, it was revealed that, 40.2% of respondents agreed that high birth rate presents a barrier to reduce poverty due to unemployment, followed by 26.4% of respondents who were not sure of their opinions, 19.5% respondents agreed and 13.8% of respondents disagreed, lastly no one strongly disagreed. There for a total of 59.7% respondents agreed and strongly agreed that. This means that unemployment levels among the youth is as a result of poverty due to high birth rate (Shamim et al., 2023). From the conducted interviews in Nyankwanzi cell, Haikoona Ward, it was reported by the respondents, that some youth in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district, still leave under poverty line because of lacking what to do or being unemployed.

Competition for economic resources

From table 2 above, majority of the respondents at 39.1% agreed that there is competition for economic resources among the youth, followed by 23.0% respondents who disagreed, 16.1% of respondents strongly disagreed and 11.5% were not sure of their opinions, lastly 10.3% respondents strongly agreed, this totals only 49.4% who agreed and strongly agreed, as it was revealed from the study findings in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo. This means that, due to high birth rate in the area, it has increased population of people who compete for the available economic resources leading to unemployment among the youth. This was also reported from the conducted interviews with youth of Mabira ward, Mabira town council that, the available economic resources cannot sustain the whole population, thus leading to the high unemployment levels among the youth. Because resources like land, capital are inadequate for some youth who are able to practice agriculture.

Low economic status

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From table 2, most respondents at 31.0% agreed that low economic status has resulted into unemployment level among the youth due to high birth rate, followed by 28.7% who disagreed, 16.1% strongly agreed, and 13.8% strongly disagreed, lastly 10.3% of respondents were not sure of their opinions. This means that, low economic status due to high birthrate has also contribute to high unemployment levels. Because the little available capital is left to cater for families in facilitating for basic needs of life resulting into lack of capital to invest in some economic activities which eradicate unemployment.

The impact of education systems towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District.

The second objective aimed to examine the impact of education systems towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. The participant's views were measured on a 4 Likert's point scale with 1= Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree; 4 = strongly Agree; the result is presented as below.

Table 3: Showing participant's responses on the impact of education systems towards unemployment among the youth.

Item	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Poor education curriculum	27.6%	8.0%	10.3%	39.1%	14.9%
lack of specialized skills	19.5%	9.2%	3.4%	41.4%	26.4%
Low labor market	26.4%	16.1%	6.9%	31.0%	19.5%
level of education reached	17.2%	13.8%	12.6%	31.0%	25.3%
poor economic situation	29.9%	13.8%	5.7%	32.2%	18.4%

Source. Primary data

Poor education curriculum

From table 3 above, 39.1% of respondents agreed that poor education curriculum distance has led to unemployment among the youth, followed by 27.6% respondents disagreed, 14.9% strongly agreed, 10.3% were not sure of their opinions and 8.0% respondents strongly disagreed. There for, those who agreed and strongly agreed totals 54% of respondents in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. This means that, the available education curriculum taught

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in schools is more of theory and provides low practical skills to these youth in order to start their own businesses and provide self-employment.

Lack of specialized skills

From the study findings as indicated in table 3 above, 41.4% agreed that lack of specialized skills has led to unemployment among the youth, followed by 26.4% strongly agreed, 19.5% disagreed and 9.2 strongly disagreed, lastly 3.4% were not sure of their opinions from the field study. This makes a total of 67.8% of respondents who agreed and strongly agreed from the field study in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District (Brighton et al., 2023). This means that, failure to have specialized skills in some fields has contributed to unemployment level among the youth, because they fail to specialize in some sectors, hence this factor leaving them unemployed. From the interviews with some youth in Kyansigireki ward reported that, many youth aim at getting a lot money, this force them to get involved in various activities without specific skills, this results into registering only failures in these activities thus remaining unemployed.

Low labor market

From table 3, majority of respondents at 31.0% agreed that there is low labor market is due to education system resulting to unemployment among the youth, followed by 26.4% who disagreed, 19.5% strongly agreed, 16.1% strongly disagreed, and lastly 6.9% were not sure of their opinions, as it totals 50.5% of respondents who agreed and strongly agreed from the study findings (Kazaara & Christopher, 2023). As reported by some youth in Kyansigireki cell, Kyansigireki ward that, they are unemployed due to low labor market because they are educated with qualifications but they fail to get where to work or employed.

Level of education reached

From table 3, majority of respondents at 31.0% of respondents agreed that level of education reached also results into unemployment levels among the youth, followed, 25.3% of respondents who strongly agreed, 17.2% disagreed, and 13.8% strongly disagreed, lastly 12.6% of respondents were not sure of their opinions in the field study. This totaled 56.3% of respondents who agreed and strongly agreed by the respondents who consented to participate in the study in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. This means some youth are unemployed due to their level of education reached that cannot much with the available employment opportunities. From interviews with some youth leaders in Mabira ward reported that, some youth are unemployed because they did not attain higher education levels and they lack qualifications for some specific employment opportunities, hence being unemployed.

Poor economic situation

From table 3, majority of respondents at 32.2% agreed that poor economic situation results into unemployment among the youth, followed by 29.9% of respondents who disagreed, 18.4% strongly agreed, and 13.4 strongly disagreed, lastly 5.7% of respondents were not sure of their opinions from the field study. Therefor those who agreed and strongly

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agreed totaled 50.6% of respondents who consented to participate in the study. This means that, due to poor economic situation, some people do not attain good education and training in some fields which provide quick employment. As also reported from the conducted interviews from some youth in Kijjebere cell, Mabira ward, who said that they attain low education levels due to lack of financial support and the level of education attained by them results into less employment opportunities because of being low.

Others impacts obtained from interviews.

As it was reported from the interviews that, there are absence of training facilities and sufficient vocational guidance in Mabira town council, where the youth go and access free training on how to set up small scale enterprises. In order to be equipped with the necessary skills for managing their own businesses and enable them to identify business opportunities which they may take advantage of and employ themselves. Furthermore, from the interviews carried out with respondents from Mirambi cell, Kitaikuka ward reported that, the current education system is expensive which has hindered some youth to attain better education and reach to the high level of education in order to also compete in getting good employment in different fields.

The effect of land tenure system towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District.

Table 4, showing the effect of land tenure system towards unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council Kyenjojo District.

Statement	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Limited access to land	18.4%	2.6%	15.8%	38.2%	25.0%
Corrupt land tenure procedures and practices	13.2%	00%	17.1%	47.4%	22.4%
Limited land inheritance	11.8%	00%	26.3%	40.8%	21.1%
Discriminatory land laws	21.1%	15.8%	11.8%	42.1%	9.2%
High cost to purchase land	25.0%	15.8%	11.8%	32.9%	14.5%

Source: primary data

Limited access to land

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From the table 4 above, 38.2% of the respondents agreed that, limited access to land is due to land tenure system that results into unemployment among the youth, 25.0% strongly agreed, 18.4% disagreed, 15.8% of respondents not sure of their opinions and 2.6 disagreed. This is a total of 63.2% of respondents who agreed or strongly in the study, as it was revealed from the study findings in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. This means that, some youth they have limited chances to access land in their areas. Therefore, this results into the youth lacking enough land for perform different activities, thus remaining unemployed.

Corrupt land tenure procedures and practices

From table 4 above, 47.4% of the respondents agreed that corrupt land tenure procedures and practices due to land tenure system that result into unemployment among the youth, 22.4 strongly agreed, 13.2 % disagreed, no one strongly disagreed and 17.1 of respondents are not sure of their opinion. This is total of 69.8% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, as it was revealed from the study findings in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. This means that, some people corrupt land tenure and this leads into unemployment of some individuals, because of losing ownership of the land due to corruption.

In addition, it was also revealed from the conducted interviews with respondents from Kiyedu A cell, Kyansigireki ward that, their some individuals who corrupt land in some areas and end up grabbing land from some community members and the youth inclusive.

Limited land inheritance

From the table 4 above, 40.8% of respondents agreed that limited land inheritance is due to land tenure system that result into unemployment among the youth, followed by 21.1% strongly agreed, 11.8% disagreed, no one strongly disagreed and 26.3% of the respondents were not sure of their opinions. This makes a total of 61.9% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District that, limited land inheritance in some families has also resulted into unemployment among youth.

As it was reported from the interviews with some youth in Kyaduli cell, Mabira ward that, their parents do not inherit land to them instead they just sell the land to other rich people, this has also resulted into unemployment among some youth because they lack where to practice some activities like agriculture.

Discriminatory land laws

From the table 4 above, 42.1% of the respondents agreed that discriminatory land laws has also contributed to unemployment levels among the youth, 9.2% strongly agreed, 21.1% disagreed, 15.8% strongly disagreed and 11.8% not sure of their opinions, this makes a total of 51.3% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, as it was revealed from the study findings in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District.

From the conducted interviews with some youth in Mabira B cell, Mabira ward, it was reported that, there some land laws that discriminate some youth from access land. Therefore, also reduces chances of some youth to own land due to failure in meeting some law requirements.

High cost to purchase land

From the table 4 above, 32.9% of the respondents agreed that, high cost to purchase land has also contributed to unemployment levels among the youth, 14.5% strongly agreed, 25.0% disagreed, 15.8% strongly disagreed and 11.8% not sure of their opinions and this is only a total of 47.4% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, as it was revealed from the study findings in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District. This means that, the high costs to purchase land has resulted into some youth lacking land tenure.

Conclusion

Basing on the study findings, on the causes of unemployment among the youth in Mabira Town Council, Kyenjojo District, the effects of birthrate to wards unemployment among the youth were competition for employment opportunities, population growth rate, presents a barrier to reduce poverty, competition for economic resources, and low economic status. The education system impacts where such as, poor curriculum, lack of specialized skills, low labor market, level of education reached, and poor economic situation. And land tenure effects where like limited access to land, corrupt land tenure procedures and practices, limited land inheritance discriminatory land laws, and high cost to purchase land, therefore this needs more intervention in order to solve high unemployment levels among the youth as discussed.

Recommendations

The Government of Uganda should establish a full and independent ministry of the youth. This ministry would help in identifying the problems that the youth are facing and devise solutions to them. This is because the current ministry under which the youth belong is overloaded with too much concern which tends to overshadow the youth needs. So an independent youth ministry shall ensure focused planning and implementation of youth development.

The youth should review programs such as youth entrepreneurship schemes that previously failed so that they can build a strong partnership for viable and productive ventures so as to end youth unemployment in in Mabira town council, Kyenjojo district.

Local leaders should ensure full sensitization of the public in order to create awareness that call for mindset change for residents who have negativity towards involving in government programs like the PDM (Parish Development Model), Youth livelihood, EMYOGA program, often inform them on the existing programs, the roles and responsibilities and the mode in which the youth should engage in supporting the program in the areas of concern to call for community development and transformation.

Also leaders should sensitize community members to adopt family planning measures in order to check on the population growth rate.

The government should formulate policies on land use in order to support youth also to have land access, in order be able to practice different activities of development.

The Government should strengthen the Anti-Corruption Agencies at all levels to fight all civil servants who are engaged in corruption. This shall restrict on those who employ their relatives and friends yet they do not qualify to be employed.

The Government is recommended to set up productivity centres where the youth should go and access free training on how to set up small scale enterprises. This would equip the youth with the necessary skills for managing their own businesses and enable them identify business opportunities which they may take advantage of.

The Government should provide more access to basic education and invest more in vocational training and streamline the education system to have work transitions while at school so that the issues of experience do not arise.

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