

The Effects of Behaviors of Unemployed Urban Youths: A Case of Ilala Municipal Council

Mathias, B. D.; Kisumbe, L. A.; Mlowosa, T. P.

Local Government Training Institute (LGTI), P.O.Box 1125, Dodoma, Tanzania.

Abstract – Unemployment is a persistent challenge to human being the case which is more experienced in urban areas. Of recent, there is much efforts devoted to both local and international organs to alleviate the problem. The huge number of unemployment alleviation action reports points out that the majority of the world unemployed are found more in urban areas than in rural areas. Furthermore, many reports written by national organizations, regional integration, international organizations and conferences addressing the problem of unemployment and have a multitude of framework and policies to eliminate certain effects such as poverty. The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of unemployed urban youth behaviors of Ilala Municipality. The study was carried out in Ilala Municipality. The tour of identification was directed towards a sample frame generated through a field survey in two wards namely “Kivukoni” and “Mchafukoge”. The study observes that, unemployment problem leads to hard economic situation to youth due to low level of education, low income, working and living condition attached to them. The Tanzania Governments and its institutions should implement the policies by helping the youth get employment. Proper environment and regulations should be restructured for the youth to create self employments. The information should be provided to youths on how to form self generating income groups through provision of soft loans such as SACCOS and Micro financial credit. Self employments should be respected, acknowledged and legalized as well because they are personal initiatives for minimizing a biting living situation.

Keywords – Low Level of Education, Micro Financial Credits, Poverty, Unemployment And Urban Youth Behaviors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite both local and international efforts towards alleviating unemployment problem, the problem has become a persistent challenge to humanity particularly in urban areas. A huge number of unemployment alleviation action reports point out to the reality that a majority of the world’s unemployed people are found in urban areas. Furthermore, many reports written by national organizations, regional integrations, international organizations and conferences address the problem of unemployment and have a multitude of frameworks and policies to eliminate certain effects such as poverty. However, it can be argued that these have been more theoretical than practical due to poor implementation of these policies and frameworks.

This can be verified by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs’) as an eliminating instrument of unemployment by aiming that by 2015, employment and decent work would have been provided for all including women and young people. But, now many years have

passed since (MDGs’) inauguration, unemployment are still a human challenge especially in the developing countries urban areas. Ilala municipality is a typical setting where this reality can be clearly observed and justified. Moreover, the youth are a more vulnerable group living in urban areas. They are without employment, especially formal employment. Moreover, unemployment might have direct effects on the urban youth behavior that are moral, social, and psychological and others. It is from such kind of background that the researchers are interested in assessing the effects of unemployment on the urban youth behavior particularly in Ilala Municipal Council.

Despite the efforts to address the problem of unemployment, the problem has persisted particularly in urban areas. Precisely, in Ilala Municipality, there are minimal signs of progress in terms of socio-economic development among the youth as an effect of unemployment. It is quite evident that, the skilled and unskilled youth migrate from rural to urban areas hoping to get well paying jobs and better life. This comes due to the fact that the youth are highly dependent on the Government as a provider of employment. Moreover, a huge number of youth in Ilala Municipality suffer from poverty and regular police arrests because of involving themselves in drug abuse, robbery, prostitution, informal businesses and other crimes. They involve in these crimes as a means of making a living and a profit for personal and family gain. These are their only alternative ways of overcoming the effects of unemployment such as poverty and hopelessness. All these conditions and lack of developmental progress among the youth in urban areas, particularly in Ilala Municipality are attributed to unemployment. Furthermore, this life situation in Ilala Municipality makes researchers choose this urban area to assess the effects of unemployment on the behavior of the youths. Lack of peace of mind due to regular arrests of the youth gives some indication that unemployment has effects on the behavior of the youth.

According to the research conducted in 2005/2006 on employment by the Ministry of Labour and Youth Development, it was found that the active work force in Tanzania is 18.8 million people. This is an increase of 3.3% as compared to that of 2001 which is a growth rate of 4.1% per annum. The growth rate is equivalent to 800,000 people entering the labour market each year. The research revealed that 75.1% of all the work force for the year 2005 was employed in the agricultural sector (in crop production, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry). The national level of unemployment by 2005 was 11.7%. Large numbers of unemployed youths are in urban areas constituting 16.5%. It was further found that unemployment is a big problem in Dar es salaam City

which alone counts at 31.5%. The age group so far affected ranges between 18-34 years. Gender wise 13% are female and 10% are males.

However, Tanzania through the Ministry of Labour and Youth development has developed a national employment policy of 2007. The policy aimed at creating more than one million job vacancies in five years starting from 2005 to 2010. Among other things the policy aimed at the following objectives:

- Employment creation through private investment in business and trade, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs') and industrial promotion for both small and large industries.
- Employment creation through Public investment and Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Employment creation through exploration of human resources in the acquisition of knowledge and vocational skills through academic progression, and
- Employment creation through Sectoral programmes which are ideal in supervision of the labour market eg. Tanzania Employment Search Agency (TAESA).

Hence, the researchers main concern was to find out the responsible factors for the wide spread of unemployment and assess how the youths are affected by unemployment as far as their behavior is concerned by taking Ilala Municipality as a case of study.

II. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOURS OF UNEMPLOYED URBAN YOUTHS

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The researchers employed an assessment method in approaching their review of literature and analyzing data and other information written about the problem. The researchers defined some operational terms which supports this report paper; the defined terms are such as, youth, unemployment, migration, urbanization and others which may carry ambiguity.

According to Broom, et al (1984: Pg 187), chronic unemployment and underemployment are the largest cause of poverty and other human difficulties which can influence of the youth in urban areas in the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain. According to them, young people entering labour forces are two times more than those employed as workers. In fact, prolonged unemployment vividly weakens the family stability, deteriorates aspirations of the youth and endangers the security of children in urban areas and political stability of many countries. Furthermore, this view strongly gives the effects of unemployment on the urban youth as far as their behaviors are concern and also the entire community.

Moreover, this can be proved by the situation in Nairobi that '4 out of 5 young people in the streets in Nairobi are unemployed' (Shorter & Onyancha, 1997. Pg106). The same applies to Dar-es-Salaam City particularly in Ilala municipality where this research was conducted. Due to the above views, it is obvious that the youth are the most victims of unemployment. It affects their behavior and their lives as well. On the other hand, according to Shorter and Onyancha (1997), the number of the youth who leave

higher learning institutions is higher than the labour market; hence the rapid increase in the growth of unemployment levels in urban areas. For them, unemployment has a direct link to sexual abuses among the unemployed youth. Often, it is slightly higher than those who have an occupation. Probably this might be the result of persistent idleness and hopelessness as a consequence of unemployment among the youth in cities. Currently, these situations and youth behavior are clearly visible amongst the youth living in Ilala Municipality. Hence, it attracts the attention of the researchers to write this work to assess the effects of unemployment on the urban youth behavior.

Unemployment also can lead to psychological problems and behavior. For instance, it leads to high 'competition for job opportunities and training'. Moreover, those who do not have experience of job hunting may become psychologically damaged and perhaps even suicidal' (Shorter & Onyancha, (1997. Pg104). Consequently, long time persistence of unemployment may lead to low self-esteem among the urban youth. Moreover, this situation may also lead for the youth to conclude that they are unwanted and useless in the society, thus loss of esteem of others like family members and friends. Moreover, from the above views about unemployment, the researchers written this paper as a result of finding out the really causes of persistent unemployment and its effects on the urban youths behavior.

2.2 Contribution of the unemployed urban youth to the society

The unemployed youth are considered as hiring no huge thus, their contribution to the social economic development in the society is minimal .Also, not only those who are not employed in informal sectors and self employments have better life but they seen as malicious and non resourceful to the government. Of recent, this fact is evidenced for most youths earning money for their daily bread and not for further development. A large amount of labour force in the form of drug abusers, prostitutes, drunkards and "wapigadebe" does not participate in economic activities for the economic development of the society. They are an economic burden to the government and challenges to its vision and mission for development and achieving the millennium development goals argued Ms Immaculate S. Bachubire a municipal youth officer Ilala when interviewed on 14th July 2010.

However, some groups of unemployed youth like "wapigadebe" and prostitutes use their little money to send their children to school. Although the governments is evicting matching guys, "wapigadebe", prostitutes and others are somehow helpful especially for the case of educating children and supporting their families. What we can is legalize their jobs and create good working environment as well as advising them to rest keep their healthy well and reduce drinking and smocking, said Nurath Jafari a student of Dar es salaam college of Education, 24 years interviewed on 5th July 2010.

2.3 The altitudes of different institutions towards the unemployed urban youths

The government institutions from central to local Government Authorities in Ilala Municipality are aware of the existence of unemployment problem and its effects on youths. However, majority of these institutions have bad image towards the unemployed youths as for some years they have been treated as crooks, stubborn, thieves and criminals because of their behaviors they display. Since the government recognizes the contribution played by youths, then it has programme and policies to cater for them from the central government to the local governments Authorities. These programmes are meant to create employment both formal and self employments either in public or private sectors. Under the ministry of labour, employments and youth development (MLEYED), here are National Employments Creation Programme (NECP) National employments 2008 (NEP) and youth employments network (YEN). All these have been established to help the youth to get employment. Also the Ilala Municipality has constructed the shopping complex special for creating employment for the youth In addition, Ilala Municipal Council have constructed the matching complex for the small business men and women especially the youths who have no formal employments (conversation between researchers and Ms. Immaculata S. Bachubire a Municipal youth officer of Ilala Municipal Council, July 2010). Nevertheless both shopping centers are not very much effective since the conditions do not favor the lower class section of the population aimed to benefits from these programmes. As Mr. Lameck Zaoro said we have the shopping complex for small business people in Ilala municipality but the big question that comes in mind is how many young people can afford to pay rent in these shopping complexes. The most reason given by majority of respondents including Mr. Lameck Zaoro is these young men and woman can not afford paying rent in shopping complexes because they have low capital and the rent is high. Interpreting the literature above, researchers see that the government lacks implementation and commitment of the youth involved.

The 4th Tanzania governments under the President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete gave each region one billion Tanzania Shillings aiming at helping young people to start small business. It is famous known as “mabilioni ya Kikwete”. They were given to young people as loans from banks. This has not usefully helped the youth because most of them do not have assets for taking loans. Many youths of Ilala Municipality and Tanzania at large failed to benefits from this strategy because of the banks conditions. Many of them do not have assets to pledge as collateral and banks are for profits said one of the urban local government officials of Ilala name withheld interviewed on June, 29th 2010.

Moreover groups of unemployed youth like “wapigadebe”, prostitutes' and small business Persons known as “wamachinga” are considered as law breakers, thieves and drug abusers by the government officials. This led to their eviction arresting and Harassment in the so called city cleaning. They are forced to go back to rural areas. This is because their jobs in the city are not legalized. They work with no Security with fear of the

police arrest. They are insecure with the jobs and lives in the City. They sell clothes in the hidden places, the moment they see the police they run away.

2.4 Non governmental organizations

One of the NGOs which are working with the youth in Ilala Municipality is Plan International. It is assisting the youth in their development. It is helping them to increase their level of education so that they compete in the labour market. Plan international has helped many youths to get education and employment Ms Agnes Mvungi 27 years as secondary school teacher interviewed on 9th July 2010.

2.5 The Catholic Church

The Catholic Church is also trying to participate in proper enhancing of the youth in the society. The church does this through preaching, forming youth associations such as Tanzania Young Catholic Students (TYCS), “Vijana Wafanyakazi Wakatoliki” (VIWAWA)/ (Catholic Youth Workers) and other church services. In this way the church has been helping the youth to shape their behavior, working in solidarity to develop the society and themselves as well. Hence, enhancing the formation of youth employment. However, social and income inequalities, poverty, unemployment, lack of commitment and secularism hinder the vision and ambition of the church for the young people. It was said that the ties which bind the youth together in the church, society and public at large have been distorted by new style of living in urban areas (from the focus group discussion on 12th July 2010).

2.6 Effects to the unemployed urban youth

2.6.1 Economic effects

Unemployment in Tanzania is affecting both women and men across the whole country. Some social categories, especially youths, women and the disabled are more adversely affected. “They lack access of key resources such as land, capital and human skills which have impaired the growth of high productivity and self-employment (from the National Employment Creation Programme, 2008). Hence unemployment paralyses economic progression of the urban youths.

2.6.2 Psychosocial Effects

The ongoing conflict, rejection, eviction, arresting and harassment of the unemployed youth cause social problems. “Wapigadebe”, matching-guys and prostitutes, for example, live in a confrontational atmosphere. They lack social security and support. This has been made Matching –guys and “Wapigadebe” for example develop anxieties and tension due to fear of being arrested, evicted and eventually failed. Their thinking capacities are affected by these hash experiences.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample Size And Area Of The Study

A total of 120 respondents were chosen randomly to enable enough collection of information concerning the study. The study was conducted at Ilala Municipal Council in Dar es Salaam Region. The study targeted the unemployed urban youths who are adversely affected by unemployment in urban areas. The researchers also focused the government institutions and non governmental

institutions which are involved in eradicating unemployment by creating employment opportunities for the unemployed youths. All of these groups helped the researchers to get more accurate information about the study. The study area was chosen due to easy accessibility of reliable data and cost affordability.

3.2 Methods Of Data Collection And Analysis

Both primary and secondary data were used by researchers to investigate the problem. Primary data was collected from questionnaires, interviews and observation whereby Secondary data were obtained from books in the libraries, journals, research reports, news papers and Internet website.

Responses from interview (questionnaires) were analyzed and coded by using statistical tool of data analysis (SPSS). Results of the analysis were presented descriptively in a tabular form followed by narrative description of the results.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Common Causes Of Unemployment

4.1.1 Lack Of Employment Opportunities

Table I presents a summary of responses on the causes of lack of employment opportunities among the youths in Ilala Municipal Council. The data collected from both questionnaires and interviews for 120 respondents.

Table I: Lack of employment opportunities

Responses (n = 120)	Percentages (%)
Failure of the Government to create employment opportunities	72
Failure of the Private Sector to create employment opportunities	28
Total	100

Source: Field Data, 2010

The research findings indicate that lack of employment opportunities in urban areas including Ilala Municipality is a major root cause of increasing numbers of the unemployed youths. It is evidenced in table I that, 72% of the total respondents were of the views that lack of employment opportunities for the youths was mainly caused by inability of the government to provide employment opportunities. This leads to many youths becoming unemployed since the Tanzania government is the main employer compared with Private Organizations. On the other hand, 28% perceived that lack of employment opportunities for the youths is caused by the failure of Private Sectors to create more employment opportunities. Basing on the above explanations, it implies that unemployment for the youth is caused by Failure of both the Government and Private Sector in creating employment opportunities. The findings also correlates with Awogbenle, A and Iwuamadi, K (2010) who pointed out that the level of an employment in any country is a mirror image of a economy. In this respect, according to them youth unemployment is highly dependent on the status of the economy.

4.1.2 Low Level Of Education

Table II presents a summary of respondents' level of education in Ilala Municipal Council. The data collected from both questionnaires and interviews for 120 respondents.

Table II: Low level of education

Responses (n = 120)	Percentages (%)
Primary education	92
Secondary education	6
High learning education	2
Total	100

Source: Field Data, 2010

According to the statistics obtained by researchers, 92% of the total respondents interviewed had under gone primary education, 6% had undergone secondary education and 2% have higher education. On the basis of presentation in table II it is clearly shown that majority of the respondents have undergone primary education. This implies that level of education hinders them from being employed. The findings of the study tally with Redmond, J.(2006) who pointed out that sometimes work might be available but it becomes difficulty to fill in the vacant posts due to lack of trained personnel.

4.1.3 Poor Implementation Of Government Policy

Data for poor implementation of the Government policies as a cause for unemployment problems among the youths in Ilala Municipality were collected from 120 respondents through questionnaires and interviews as summarized in table III.

Table III: Poor implementation of Government policy

Responses (n = 120)	Percentages (%)
Yes	85
No	15
Total	100

Source: Field Data, 2010

According to the findings presented in table 3, 85% of the total respondents agreed that poor implementation of government policies made by the government officials is a major cause for unemployment. On the other hand, 15% of the total respondents refuted that poor policy implementation by government officials is not a major cause for the prevailing unemployment situation. On the basis of presentation in table III it is clearly shown that majority of the respondents have confirmed that there is relationship between poor policy implementation and the prevailing unemployment situation. The findings correspond with Awogbenle,A and Iwuamadi, K (2010) who pointed out that the education policies in many countries including Nigeria for a long time they have been focusing on academic excellence rather than skills acquisition which can prepare the individuals for useful self employment opportunities.

4.1.4 Lack Of Experience

Data on lack of experience among the youths in Ilala Municipality were collected from 120 respondents through questionnaires and interviews as summarized in table IV.

Table IV: Lack of experience

Responses (n = 120)	Percentages (%)
Yes	70
No	25
Unknown	5
Total	100

Source: Field Data, 2010

Findings presented in table IV shows that 70% of the total respondents confirmed that lack of experience is among the factors causing unemployment among the youths in Ilala Municipality. On the other hand, 25% of them were of the views that there was no relationship between lack of experience and unemployment problems. However, 5% of them were unaware on whether or not lack of experience is among the factors causing unemployment problems among the youths in Ilala municipality.

This implies that, lack of experience is among the major reasons for unemployment problems to the youths in Ilala municipal council. The findings of the study tally with Redmond, J. (2006) who pointed out that unemployment rates among young people tends to be higher than for other segments of the population. This is due to lack of experience which makes it more difficulty for them to jobs, and they can not gain the practical experience they need unless they can find someone willing to hire them.

4.1.5 Level Of Poverty

Data on level of poverty were collected from 120 respondents through questionnaires and interviews as summarized in table V.

Table V: Level of poverty

Responses (n = 120)	Percentages (%)
Lack of expanded government service provision	28
Lack of expanded private sectors service provision	12
Lack of provision of soft loans from Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)	60
Total	100

Source: Field Data, 2010

Findings presented in table V shows that 60% of the total respondents pointed out that lack of provision of soft loans from MFIs is a major reason for unemployment among the youths. On the other hand, 28% of them mentioned lack of expanded government service provision contributed greatly to youths unemployment. However, 12% of them viewed lack of expanded private sectors service provision limited youths employment. This implies that, majority of the youths are lacking collateral properties that could enable them secure loans from MFIs such as Banks, SACCOS etc also it is expected that the loans would have facilitated them for self employment. Furthermore, the government has failed to create more jobs for the youths as a means of curbing the problem. The

findings also tally with Awogbenle, A and Iwuamadi, K (2010) who pointed out that the level of an employment in any country is highly depends on the level of economic growth of the country.

4.2 Living Conditions Of The Unemployed Urban Youths

4.2.1 Work And Working Conditions

Most of the unemployed urban youths in Ilala Municipal Council involve themselves in informal employment. The findings indicate that “wapigadebe” work more than 12 hours a day. They do not go beyond their group in terms of establishing social interactions. Moreover, the researchers found out that the unemployed youths of Ilala Municipality are pulled more into informal activities like taking alcohol, drugs, irresponsible sex, violence, pick pocketing and robbery. Note some of the comments they rose “*this is the time for us to gain energy. We smoke and take drugs to reactivate our bodies’ for work. Don’t you think without “ganzi” drugs you can work properly?*” On the other hand, one of the prostitutes communicated: “*Aaah Bibie (madam) do you want hunger to kill us? We eat, drink and clothing our selves from this work*” (name withheld, interviewed on 9th July 2010). Some “wapigadebe” & drug abusers appear shabby with torn and dirty clothes. Nevertheless, for the case of prostitute they look very smart and well organized (researcher’s observation 25-30th, July 2010). Among the 15 drug abusers observed 12(80%) were educated unemployed youths.

4.2.2. Recognition

The problems of unemployment and its effects are not encouraged and appreciated by the Government. Basically one person interviewed said that unemployed youths are doing illegal jobs like touting, prostitution, gambling and robbing. They are doing these with lots of fear, hide and seek fighting tactics and resisting eviction. (Mr. Mohamed Shabani interviewed on 30th June 2010).

This implies that there are problems between the general public and the unemployed youths who engage themselves in illegal jobs. There is very little or no attention or recognition from the public and the Government. The unemployed youths develop inner conflicts such as agar, hatred and aggressiveness. They feel they are side lined and are instance to the society. One old woman interviewed said “there was no point of educating my son. After getting education he failed to get employment eventually he has become an alcoholic. Even the government knows young people like this are useless and unproductive to the society (Winnie Mosha a business woman interviewed on 4th July 2010).

The government and general public want to get rid of prostitutes, robbers, drug abusers and “wapiga debe” both are product of unemployment. This brings about Chaos, fighting, violence, rejection and isolation in the society. The unemployed youths are considered as extortionists who do absolutely nothing productive in the society. They are disrespected by the society. Hence the interpersonal relationship is distorted.

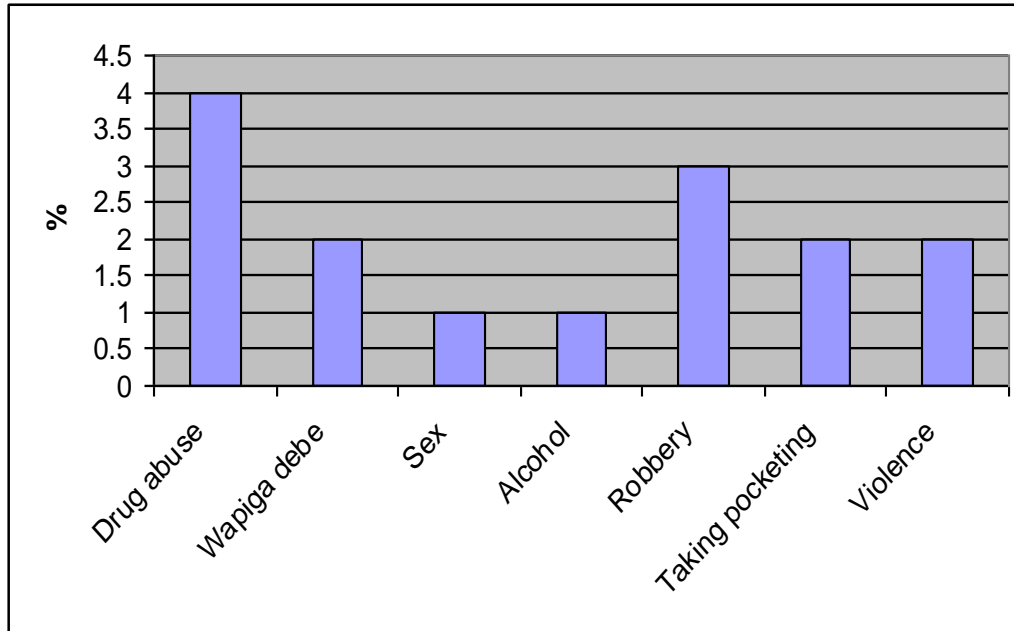


Fig.1. Living conditions of the unemployed urban youths

Source: Field Data, 2010

4.2.3 Common Habits And Skills Of Making A Living Of Unemployed Urban Youths

Illness, frustrations and tension areas results of harsh experience and difficulties the unemployed urban youths undergo feeling, guilty embarrassment and rejection which develop into unacceptable behaviors in the society. According to the questionnaires findings 48(40%) of respondents indicates that unemployed youths become drunkards. Jackson Ngowi, 36 years, a medical officer interviewed on 9th July 2010 said “These young people of today when fails to get jobs they start drinking and eventually lose their reasoning capacity. They do things without reflecting on the consequences. That is why most of them are stealing, abusing and idle. They engage in irresponsible sex. The findings according to both questionnaire and interviews shows that prostitutions, stealing, robbery, smuggling, gambling, touting and alcohol taking are the survival skills of unemployed urban

youths develop in order to overcome their anxieties and earn a living. (Information from Ilala Municipal Council on 15th July 2010).

4.3 Acceptability Of The Unemployed Youths

4.3.1 Relational Difficulty

Strange behaviors shown by different unemployed youths lead to difficulties in relationship with other people. The findings shows the relationship between drug abuser with other people is at average rate (see table III). This is seen in their participations on social gatherings and development programmes. The number of alcoholic, drug abusers and prostitutes both males and females attending social activities is minimal. (Said by Ms. Immaculate Bachubire 48 years) a Municipal youths officer interviewed on 14th July 2010. The study reveals that the unemployed urban youths loose interest and look at life as meaningless. they lose hope and undergo frustration because they find life so hard to be lived.

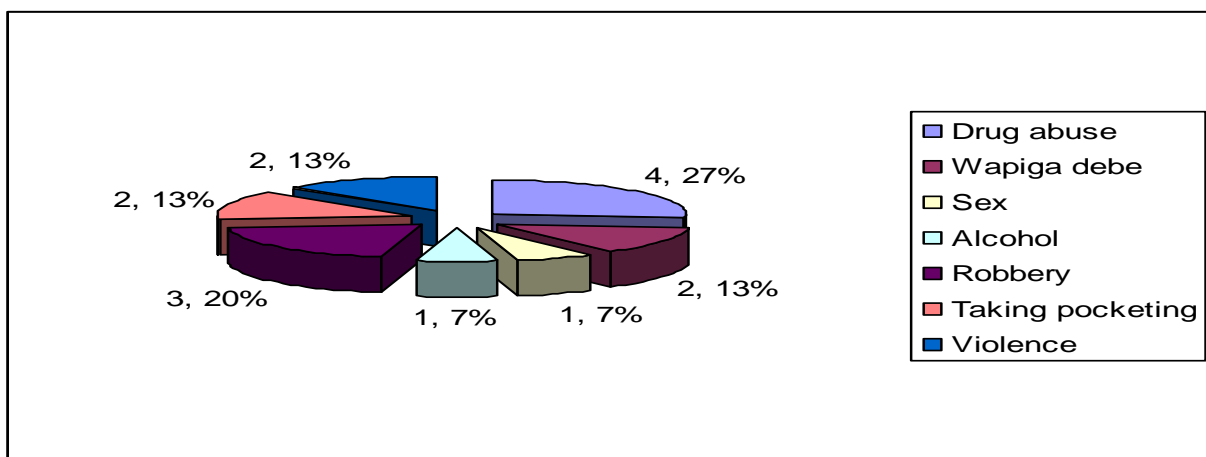


Fig.2. Acceptance of the unemployed youth

Source: Field Data, 2010

4.3.2 Other Relational Difficulty

Most of the unemployed urban youth spend most of their time and money in smoking and paying rent. They earn money from informal business such as selling marijuana, prostitution and gambling. They conduct these activities in hidden places from the Public. For example drug abusers who are a product of unemployment are so suspicious that they feel uncomfortable and unsettled when interacting with other people. Due to the existence of bad relationship between these groups of youths and the Government Authorities they tend to present their problems violently to the Government. This is because they are regularly arrested by the police. 84(70%) of the respondents shows that, matching guys, small businessmen are violent in presenting their claims and problems, this is because of bad treatments and harassment they get from the Police. Adapted from questionnaires, July 2010.

V. CONCLUSION

Lack of employment opportunities has been noted in this study as the main cause of unemployment in Ilala municipality. Other contributing factors are low level of education; lack of experience and skills. The level of poverty, frustration and idleness' have led many young people involve themselves in illegal jobs or informal employments. In Ilala Municipality many youths, after completing studies find themselves stranded with no jobs. Low level of education and lack of skills and experience have made it difficult for young to get jobs. In order to make a living many of young people create jobs for themselves which are informal such as prostitution, drug trafficking, gambling, touting and small business in informal places.

On the other hand, unemployment and its effects of the unemployed urban youths such as poverty, frustration, idleness and other psycho-social behaviors, all these affects the youths physically and mentally. This situation has made the youths create informal activities which are not acknowledged by the Government and the society. However, this paper has tried to reveal what unemployment has to do with the psycho-social effects facing the urban youths. This affects the interpersonal relationship between the unemployed with other people. Besides the unemployed youths for example "wapigadebe", prostitutes, drunkards, matching guys and others lack of affection, intimacy, love and assistance from the community. This can lead to their argil and irresponsibly actions and behaviors. Therefore the research questions on how unemployment affects the unemployed urban youths behaviors is justifying in accordance with the research findings and data analysis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The research recommends the followings

a) The Tanzania Government and its institutions should implement the policies in place to help the youths get employment. Proper environment and regulations should

be restructured for the youth to create self employment. The information should be properly provided to the youths on how to form business groups such that they can easily access soft loans from micro credits. Self employments should be respected, acknowledged and legalized as well because they are personal initiatives for making a living.

b) NGOs should revise their restrictions on employment so that the youths flesh from school can get employment regardless of their low level of experience and skills.

c) There is need for the Government, NGOs, Religious organizations and the Public at large to change their altitudes towards the unemployed urban youths behaviors and activities. The Government and the private sector should recognize and acknowledge the economic activities which are involved in by unemployed youths. These activities are like small business, food vending and others.

d) Policy making machinery should converse micro credit providers such as Pride Tanzania and NMB so that they can provide soft loans to encourage the unemployed society get self employment as a move to escape from poverty unemployment and idleness.

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE



Bundala D. Mathias

is a statistician and a Lecturer at Local Government Training Institute-Dodoma, Tanzania.

He has published over ten peer reviewed papers in both local and international journals. His current research involves Application of First in First out Queuing Discipline in Improving Tanzania banks financial services delivery.

Bundala holds Bachelor of Education in Mathematics and Statistics from the University of Dar es Salaam and MBA (Agribusiness) from Sokoine University of Agriculture obtained in 2004 and 2009 respectively.