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### 3. SUMMARY DISCUSSION

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1. The data noted above as well as that from Ethiopia, Tanzania and Sierra Leone (unrecorded here) indicates that, unemployment is a high priority problem and that 70-80% of the unemployed are between 15-24 years old. When one takes into additional account the attendant social welfare problems of unemployment and the fact that youth are never an obvious concern of ministries of economic planning, it is clear that youth departments ought to develop competence in employment planning. One way of doing this within existing frameworks is to bias youth programmes so that their long term goals for youth are closely related to existing or potential economic opportunities for sustained self employment. As we will see later planning a two year paramilitary youth programme, with over-emphasis on youth performance within the two years and almost total indifference to what happens after leaving the programme, is seriously being questioned.

2. The data suggests that economic planners see the overall national unemployment problem as arising from the over-growing flood of school leavers and continued under-development of rural areas relative to urban areas. Youth programmes which address themselves to the employment issue will increasingly be expected to cater for the school leavers and choose curricula which fit them for employment within the rural areas. This implies that youth programmes will:

- Have to pre-empt the function of education in creating aspirations and work values.
- Carry out pre-programme market surveys to estimate the capacity of rural areas to absorb programme graduates and perhaps link youth programmes to ongoing rural development efforts.
- Push for overall educational reform in favour

of functional education at lower levels and the reform of national wage systems where formal education is rewarded disproportionately highly relative to technical skills at the craftsman's level.

-In addition, have to support proposals for a progressive development and wages policy in favour of rural areas relative to urban areas.

3. The analysis of the economic, social and psychological deprivation arising from a state of continued unemployment as indicated by Professor Gutkind in his essay "The Energy of Dispair" pinpoints critical welfare problems among the youth. Frustration, apathy, self hate, aggression, disillusionment, all leading to practical social problems are well documented in any statistics on increasing crime, suicide, perversion, idleness, drunkenness etc.