

**SOCIAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF RETIRED SOLDIERS IN
NTUNGAMO DISTRICT-UGANDA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
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Abstract

This research investigated the social economic challenges of retired soldiers in Ntungamo District which would lead them into conflict like land wrangles. It was compiled in five chapters where the first chapter gave the background of the study, stated the problem, gave a scope, objectives and significance and ended up with framework concept of the study. The second chapter addressed a review of existing literature related to the study and highlighted the gaps left to be filled. Chapter three dealt with methodologies used in the study. It highlighted on the population, the sample size and how it was reached at and instruments used for data collection. In chapter four, data was presented and analysed and in chapter five findings were presented and conclusion and recommendations were given. The main objective of this study was to establish the social economic challenges of retired soldiers in Ntungamo District which lead them to conflict like land wrangles. Ntungamo District was chosen for the study though not visibly a hot spot for land conflict, as one of the areas that indigenous Banyankore both cultivators and herdsmen migrate from to other places that are today hot spots for land wrangles like Buganda, Bunyoro and Teso regions in which they are involved. They migrate mainly after failing to resolve land wrangles in their places of origin. In this investigation, a careful study was done and primary basic data was collected from two hundred and two (202) respondents. The respondents of this study were retired soldiers. These respondents were further put in categories according to their ranks. Personal interviews, focus group discussions, library search, questionnaires, and observation were the methods used. Raw data was arranged, corded, processed and analyzed manually using both simple qualitative and quantitative research methodologies that have enabled the researcher come up with this report. The findings of the study revealed that 22.1% of ex-servicemen were/are involved in land wrangles and 77.9 % were not. 70% have land less than 5 acres, 96.2% practice subsistence farming, 92.4 % have no enough land and 69% of the respondents have intentions to migrate to other areas like Tooro, Bunyoro and Singo of Buganda. This report found out that there is a likelihood of increased land wrangles in the area in future. Although the 22.1% involved in land wrangles seem to be minor by percentage, being retired soldiers with various military skills can cause havoc if the wrangles turn violent. Retired soldiers have a tendency of grouping themselves to help each other when their colleague is faced with a violent conflict. Therefore attention should be given by all stakeholders to the 22.1% to help it out of the wrangles peacefully. The emphasis of recommendations shows a need for combined effort from all stakeholders like government and its Departments like MOD/UPDF, Local Government and its arms like Parliament to guide and uplift and enable retired soldiers face their social economic challenges which lead them to conflict like land wrangles. The civil society like religious faiths, legal groups, community based and Non governmental organizations among others should also play a positive role using their social economic abilities to help these retired soldiers live a positive life and avoid conflict like land wrangles.