

THE EFFECT OF IMPORTS, INDUSTRY, INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND FEMALE LITERACY ON GDP GROWTH FOR UGANDA (1990-2018).

BY

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY (2019/2020).

JULY, 2020

DECLARATION

This research project is my work and has not been submitted for examination by any other student **NAGONGERA** campus **BUSITEMA** University.

Signature..... Date.....

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research work of **NDUGA VICENT** ‘‘entitled the effect of imports, infant mortality rate, industry and female literacy on GDP growth for Uganda (1990-2018).’’ has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the board of examiners with my approval

Signature..... Date.....

DR. NAMULONDO RACHEAL

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to the almighty God, all my family members especially my father **THE LATE MUKONGE HIMLER** and my Mum **NEMWA GETRUDE**, All my brothers and my loved sister Christine, my lecturer Dr. **NAMULONDO RACHEAL** for their constant encouragement and patience throughout my academic struggle and my uncle **MAGoola NABOTH** and also to my brother **MAISO MARTINE &** my lecturer **MR. MUGERWA E AMOS** for their financial support and advise for my being in a university to realize my long cherished dream.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this study would have been impossible without the material and moral support from various people. It is my obligation therefore to extend my gratitude to them. First of all, I thank the Almighty God for giving me good health, and guiding me through the entire course.

I am greatly indebted to **DR. NAMULONDO RACHEAL** my supervisor for her effective supervision, dedication, availability and professional advice. I extend my gratitude to my lecturers who taught me in the **SCE** program me, therefore enriching my research with knowledge.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

1. UBOS: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.
2. GDP: Growth Domestic Product.
3. GNP: Gross National Product.
4. BPOA: Brussels Program of Action.
5. LDC: Low Developed Country.
6. R&D: Revenue and Development.
7. USE: Universal Secondary Education.
8. UPE: Universal Primary Education.
9. SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.
10. UPET: Uganda Post-Primary Education and Training.
11. ESIP: Education Sector Strategic Investment Plan.
12. MDG: Millennium Development Goals.
13. IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons.
14. NAADS: National Agriculture Advisory Service.
15. HSSP: Health Sector Strategic Plan.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at the effects of industrial sector, import sector, female literacy, and infant mortality rate on GDP growth rate for Uganda

The effect of industrial development, infant mortality rate, imports and female literacy on the GDP growth for Uganda has over the past decade been a recurring issue for analysis like every economy most especially developing economies. Uganda has enjoyed a long period of sustained economic growth since 1991 and though, there is a poor contribution from the import sector since Uganda imports already finished goods with few factor inputs to boost production for GDP growth. However, the industrial sector and female literacy contribute the better percentage to the countries' GDP growth compared to the import sector as it is seen in the data analysis. There are various studies that have supported that industrial development, female literacy, reduced infant mortality rate and importation of raw materials is a pathway to sustainable economic growth. Thus, this research investigates the effect of imports, infant mortality rate, industrial development and female literacy on the Uganda's economic growth (1990 – 2018).

The secondary data that was collected from National statistical data set of the World Bank. GDP was used as the dependent variable, while the import sector, infant mortality rate, industrial sector and female literacy as the independent variables. The model used to explain the effect of the four variables on the GDP growth.

Infant mortality rate and importation of finished products have a negative relationship while female literacy and industrial development have positive relationship on GDP growth.

Based on the findings, it is therefore recommended that the government and its agencies should ensure political stability and also the implementation of strategic policies that will create a fair playing grounds for potential investors, clear policies to support female literacy and to reduce infant mortality rate so as to increase future labor force to facilitate the strengthening of economic growth (GDP)