

**ASSESSING ATTITUDES OF THE YOUTH TOWARDS THE ELDERLY A CASE
STUDY OF MUKONO MUNICIPALITY KAUGA VILLAGE**

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DECLARATION

I **Wabibye Josephine** do hereby declare that this research report has never been presented to any higher institution of learning for any academic purpose or award.

Sign... *Wabibye Josephine*

Date... *25/9/2024*

WABIBYE JOSEPHINE

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the academic board for approval.

Sign.....

Date.....25/9/2024

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my parents Mr. Kyankone Lawrence and Miss. Wazimbye Catherine for the support that cannot be exhaustively defined. May God's blessings be multiplied for their parental love and care.

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First and foremost, I dedicate this piece of work, to the highest God who graced this work to be a success.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the attitudes of the youths towards the elderly in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality and to examine its impact on the wellbeing of older individuals. The general objective was to explore the interplay between youths' attitudes and the quality of life of the elderly. A mixed-methods strategy was used in the research, employing both quantitative and qualitative data. Interviews were carried out with youth, the elderly, and important stakeholders in Kauga Village. The results of the study showed that young people's opinions significantly affect older folks' wellness, with positive attitudes resulting in higher levels of social support and involvement. On the other hand, loneliness and a lack of support were linked to negative sentiments. The study showed how crucial it is to comprehend young people's perspectives in order to foster social interaction and deal with interpersonal problems. In order to foster collaboration and respect amongst generations, it underlined the necessity of focused interventions and educational initiatives.

Potential bias from self-reported data as well as issues with representativeness and resource availability were among the study's shortcomings. Despite these limitations, the study offered valuable data about the nature of the youth-elder interactions in Kauga Village and presents a conceptual structure for formulating plans for creating age and inclusive community development initiatives.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions and the purpose of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Lewis and Brooks-Gunn (1979), age is a crucial factor for how children categorize the people in their social environment. Levy (2009) argues that there are two main ways in which preconceptions about ageing and, in particular, about older people, get internalized throughout life: top-down, from society to individuals, and over time, from childhood to old age. Older adults frequently experience unfavorable consequences as a result of internalized preconceptions from their childhood and adulthood becoming self-stereotypes (Levy, 2003). There seems to be four basic preconceptions about older people that are widely held in society: older people are homogeneous, ageing is seen as a one-dimensional and one-way process, older people are generally miserable and lonely, and they lack family and close friends.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2019), there is a clear indication that the world's population is getting older as the economy grows. There were one billion individuals sixty years of age or older in the world in 2019. By 2030, there will be 1.4 billion, and by 2050, there will be 2.1 billion. The exceptional growth rate is expected to pick up speed in the upcoming decades, particularly in low-income nations. As the world's population ages, people live longer on average and more chronic illnesses, strokes, brain injuries, and other diseases affect an increasing proportion of older adults. This results in an increase in the number of older adults who are partially or completely disabled (Cox & Brennan-Ing, 2017; Fleury et al., 2014).

As a result, the need for long-term care services has grown among the elderly population. However, the low actual supply rate and uneven distribution of care resources are caused by the growing older population worldwide and the relative paucity of care resources (Smith & Jones, 2023). Therefore, it is essential to look at the factors that affect older individuals' willingness to use long-term care services and to provide advice and guidelines for creating long-term care models that are acceptable.

Many cultural, social in nature and economic variables influence young people's attitudes toward the elderly around the world. While respect for seniors is still a traditional virtue in many communities, interpersonal relations have changed as a result of advancement, fast urbanization, and shifting family patterns. According to research by Bodner et al. (2018), ageist assumptions that are widely held and supported by the media and society norms cause young people in Western societies to have an adverse impression of aging. Nonetheless, there is proof that global collaboration between generations efforts are taking off, highlighting how crucial it is to promote goodwill throughout various age groups.

In Africa, customs of culture and social principles play a significant role in shaping attitudes toward the old. In spite of this, views are being shaped by technological and urbanization, especially among young people. Mba and Boikhutso's (2019) study notes that significant changes in migration patterns and demographics are making it difficult for many African communities to retain their traditional care networks for the elderly. However, programs that promote respectful communication between generations are becoming more popular throughout the continent, highlighting the significance of maintaining cultural values while addressing changing social conditions. Income gaps and limited access to healthcare and education can also increase conflicts and attitudes regarding aging.

East Africa has a youthful population whose attitudes towards the elderly are a product of a combination of modern influences and cultural standards. In many East African nations, respect for elders is still prevalent, but research by Mkenda and Kalombola (2017) suggests that urbanization and globalization are influencing changes in social norms and family structures. Intergenerational relationships and attitudes toward aged can be impacted by economic issues like youth unemployment and poverty. Nonetheless, governmental regulations and community-driven initiatives that support social inclusion and healthy aging are starting to take off in the area, indicating a rising understanding of the need of encouraging productive connections between generations.

The attitudes of youth toward the elderly are similar in Uganda, a frontier country in East Africa. While respect for elders has long been highly valued in Ugandan society, urbanization and globalization are altering social norms. In Uganda, caregiver networks are essential for the elderly, but they are also impacted by factors including migration, poverty, and limited access to healthcare, according to a study by Namboozee et al. (2018).caregiver systems are crucial for

the elderly in Uganda, but they are also impacted by issues including migration, poverty, and poor access to healthcare. Nevertheless, there is a rising recognition of the significance of attending to the needs of both young and old members of society as seen by the emergence of community-based groups and government projects fostering interdisciplinary discussion and unity within society.

In Mukono Municipality youth attitudes towards the elderly are a combination of modern and traditional influences. As with much of Uganda, Mukono has a fundamental cultural tradition of great respect for elders. However, customs in society and gender relations are gradually shifting as a result of urbanization and globalization. Studies conducted in 2019 by Makerere University and other institutions in Mukono Municipality have shown how important family support networks are for older individuals. These networks are often the primary source of care and support for older adults. But problems like unequal access to healthcare, the changing nature of families due to urban migration, and economic inequality may stress these well-established support systems.

1.2 Statement of the problem

A number of issues are contributing to the youth in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, being increasingly disconnected from traditional norms around elder respect. The traditional methods of socialization intended to cultivate in youth a respect for the elderly are losing their efficacy. It is concerning that current lifestyle choices like globalization, technology, and social media are undermining the traditional values that promote respect for the elderly. As a result, several young people in the community were unable to appreciate or show the respect that had long been traditional for generations past them.

Attempts have been made to teach the younger generation the importance of respecting the elderly through educational programs, cultural events, and family mentorship programs. It is unclear, nevertheless, how well these initiatives have worked in Mukono Municipality to change young people's perceptions of the elderly. Despite these efforts, there is a gap in understanding the current attitudes of the youth towards the elderly in the specific context of Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality. Therefore, this study seeks to assess the attitudes of the youth in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, towards the elderly. By exploring this topic, the research aimed at providing insights that can inform future interventions and policies aimed at fostering intergenerational respect and harmony within the community.

1.3 General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the attitudes of the youth towards the elderly in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, and examine its impact on the well-being of older individuals

1.3.1 Specific objectives of the Study

- i. To assess the willingness of young people to engage with the elderly in Kauga Village.
- ii. To examine the social support networks available to older individuals in Kauga Village.
- iii. To investigate how youth attitudes towards the elderly influence the social support received by the elderly in Kauga Village.
- iv. To assess available educational programs to promote intergenerational knowledge between the youth and the elderly in Kauga Village.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the level of willingness among young people in Kauga Village to engage with older individuals?
- ii. How extensive are the social support networks for older individuals in Kauga Village?
- iii. How do the attitudes of the youth towards the elderly affect the social support received by older individuals in Kauga Village?
- iv. Which educational programs are available to promote intergenerational knowledge between the youth and the elderly in Kauga Village?

1.5 Scope of the Study

1.5.1 Geographical Area

Kauga village, which is located in Mukono Municipality, will be the study's primary emphasis. Given that Kauga village in Mukono Municipality offers a variety of urban and peri-urban environments, it was chosen to shed light on the dynamics of young attitudes toward the old in a range of community circumstances.

1.5.2 Content scope

One of the study's main objectives was to look at how young people in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, felt toward the old. It included investigating several subjects, such as respect,

compassion, beliefs, and interactions with senior citizens. In addition, the study looked at how individual experiences, cultural norms, and social and economic factors affect these opinions.

The study aimed at investigating these aspects in order to shed light on interpersonal dynamics and highlight possible areas of intervention to promote good relations between the younger and older people.

1.6 Justification of the study

It is essential because the study may have an effect on improving social ties and people's overall well-being. In rural areas especially, strong intergenerational ties are essential for building community resilience and improving people's quality of life in general (Johnson et al. 2017). In order to address possible sources of conflict and encourage respect and understanding between the sexes, it is crucial to take into account how young people view the elderly. Research by Nyanguru et al. (2020) shows how economic hardships affect intergenerational connections, underscoring the necessity for focused initiatives to lessen inequality and advance equality in communities.

Given the factors impacting teenage attitudes toward the elderly, this study can be used to tailor tactics and activities aimed at fostering positive relationships and a feeling of community among Kauga Village people. The study's findings could ultimately help larger-scale efforts aimed at fostering harmony and strength among the various communities that comprise Mukono Municipality. The elements impacting young people's attitudes toward the elderly are clarified by this study, which can help with the development of targeted strategies and programs meant to promote positive interactions and a sense of community among Kauga Village residents. Ultimately, the results may motivate more extensive initiatives targeted at promoting peace and community development in Mukono Municipality.

1.7 Significance of the study Researchers

This study will be helpful to academics who are interested in how social viewpoints evolve over time and how generations interact. By concentrating on the attitudes of youth toward the elderly in Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village, this study provides a thorough understanding of these interactions within a specific cultural and social context. The findings might improve the more general scholarly conversation about ageism, social cohesion, and community integration. On the basis of this research, more studies looking at different cultures or regions can expand to acquire more understanding of the factors affecting young people's perceptions of the old.

Policy makers

The study will offer insightful information that decision-makers should take into account when encouraging welcoming and encouraging communities. The results could be used by policymakers to develop educational initiatives that combat prejudice and stereotypes towards the elderly and promote intergenerational cooperation and understanding.

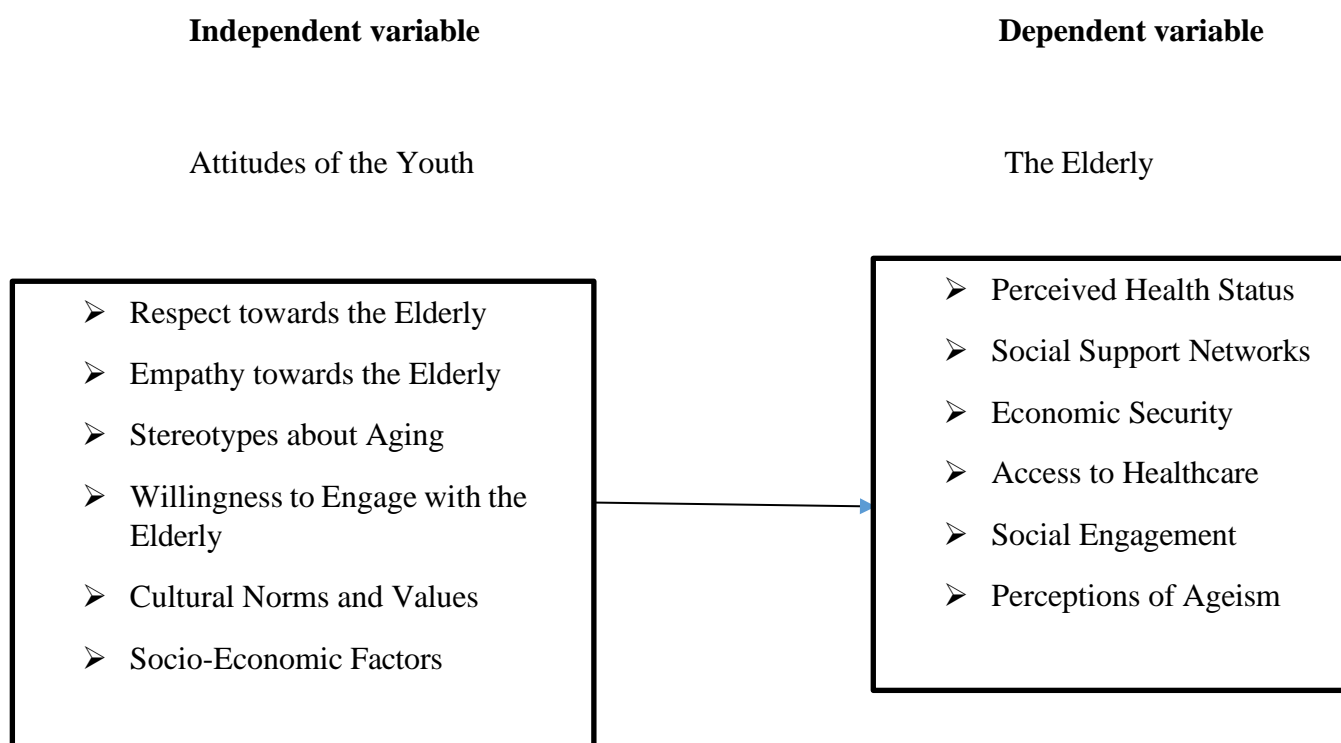
Social Work practice .

The results of the study can be used by social workers to help create and carry out interventions that are specific to the needs and difficulties faced by both young people and the elderly.

1.7 Limitations/Delimitations

Because the study primarily examines attitudes toward the elderly in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, the findings might not be applicable to other villages or municipalities. The fact that the study depends on young people's self-reported decisions, which could be impacted by other variables including social want bias, is another limitation of the research. The study may also be limited by the hamlet's capacity to provide volunteers and resources for data collection. Also, cultural differences and other contextual features specific to Kauga Village may have an impact on the findings' generalizability to other contexts. Last but not least, the study may not have been able to accurately capture the wide diversity of opinions and connections between generations because it focused on a certain age group and geographic location.

1.8 Conceptual Framework Figure 1: Conceptual model.



The conceptual framework of the study is on comprehending the relationship between the well-being of elderly persons in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, and young perspectives. The independent variable, "Attitudes of the Youth," is made up of many different components, such as stereotypes, socioeconomic effects, regard, empathy, and willingness to contribute. Together, these factors have an impact on how young people see and interact with older community members. The dependent variable, "The Elderly," on the other hand, include perspectives on ageism, social support networks, perceived health status, access to healthcare, and economic security, among other aspects of the well-being of older people. The senior residents of Kauga Village are represented by these components, which encompass their diverse conditions and experiences.

The conceptual framework states that the wellbeing and standard of living of the elderly are significantly impacted by the attitudes of young people toward them. Positive attitudes that help foster community cohesion, support networks, and intergenerational understanding include respect, empathy, and willingness to contribute. Unfavorable opinions resulting from wealth disparities or prejudices can also make older individuals feel alone in society, unsupported, and negatively perceive aging. By examining the relationship between factors, the study seeks to elucidate the mechanisms by which youthful attitudes impact the well-

being of the elderly in Kauga Village. It seeks to pinpoint potential intervention areas and create action plans in order to promote healthy intergenerational connections and booster social support networks.

In general, a conceptual framework offers a theoretical framework for examining the intricate connection between the perspectives of youth and the well-being of older adults. This framework also serves as a roadmap for research and the creation of evidence-based initiatives that support senior-friendly and equitable communities in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality.

1.8 Summary of the chapter

The major objective of this chapter was to comprehend the connections between the opinions of the youth and the health of the old in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality. Based on our conceptual framework, we established three specific objectives: determining the likelihood that young people will engage with the elderly, gauging the size of social support networks available to the elderly, and investigating the ways in which attitudes of the younger generation affect the social support received by the elderly. With the help of these goals, we hope to improve understanding of how different generations interact in the community and pinpoint areas that could benefit from intervention to foster good relations between generations and improve the wellbeing of both younger and older citizens. Our research questions are designed to address these objectives by examining the attitudes and experiences of both young and older individuals in Kauga Village. Overall, this chapter lays the groundwork for our study, setting the stage for our data collection and analysis to further explore these important issues within the community.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section is basically based on reviewing existing literature on assessing the attitudes of the youth towards the elderly. The literature review is presented in this section in the order of the research objectives, and it displays the opinions and viewpoints of different authors regarding the subject of the investigation.

2.1 Assessing the willingness of young people to engage with the elderly

Young people's and seniors' active participation in the community fosters intergenerational understanding and support. Research from 2019 by Smith et al. emphasize the importance of these kinds of connections in promoting positive attitudes toward aging and combating ageism. However, research has shown that a range of factors, including personal experiences, societal views toward aging, and cultural norms, might influence young people's inclination to interact with the elderly.

Personal experiences also have a big impact on attitudes on intergenerational interaction. According to research by Johnson and Wang (2020), positive experiences like being close to grandparents or volunteering in senior care facilities may assist young people develop empathy and compassion for the elderly. On the other hand, unpleasant experiences—such as seeing elder abuse or neglect—may make people uneasy or cautious around the elderly. Cultural ideas on aging and ageist viewpoints may also have an impact on young people's attitudes about dealing with the old. Relationships between generations may suffer from outmoded perspectives that are characterized by bias against older people and unfavorable assumptions. For example, outdated ideas that associate aging with dependency and degeneration may affect young people's opinions of older people and discourage them from interacting with this population, according to research by Jones and Pittman (2018). Programs that promote positive intergenerational relationships have, nevertheless, shown promise in that they have increased youths' willingness to engage in social interactions with seniors. Research has shown that implementing intergenerational initiatives, such as co-living arrangements or cooperative community projects, can effectively cultivate significant relationships between younger and older adults (Smythe et al., 2021). These programs encourage favorable attitudes toward aging and the elderly population by providing possibilities for friendships, mutual aid, and knowledge. Furthermore, it is impossible to overestimate the influence of education in forming viewpoints toward intergenerational involvement.

Furthermore, it is impossible to overestimate the influence of education in forming viewpoints toward intergenerational involvement. Brown and Wilson (2019) suggest that educational initiatives aimed at increasing understanding and comprehension of aging-related issues may have a positive effect on young people's attitudes toward the old. Dispelling ageist ideas and promoting empathy and respect are two ways that educational activities can contribute to the development of a culture that is inclusive and supportive of all generations.

By eliminating ageist concepts and encouraging Educational activities can help create a culture that is welcoming and supportive of all generations by dispelling ageist notions and encouraging empathy and respect.

2.2 Examining the level of social support networks available for older individuals

A person's social network is a collection of social connections and relationships. The average size of social networks among older people can vary from six to twelve members, even if operational definitions of social networks used in empirical investigations vary (Wenger, 1996; Moorer & Suurmeijer, 2001). Having strong social networks can make it more likely that new networks will emerge. For instance, compared to older individuals living alone, living with a partner later in life can result in greater social and family networks (Kim & Baik, 2002).

Support networks, which are made up of neighbours, friends, and, in times of need, health and social care professionals, are thought to be a vital source of support for senior citizens.

These individuals are available to offer companionship, support, and assistance on a regular basis (Wenger, 1994; Wenger & Keating, 2002). Wenger created a typology of support networks for older adults based on a 20-year longitudinal study of ageing in Wales. These networks were categorized as "wider community focused," which refers to primarily local friends, no local family, and involvement in the local community; "locally integrated," which refers to local family, friends, and neighbors as well as involvement in the local community; "local self-contained," which refers to primarily neighbors and some local family; and "private restricted," which refers to no local family and minimal contacts.

Social support networks significantly improve the health and well-being of senior citizens. According to Smith and Johnson (2018), having strong social ties is crucial for boosting older adults' perseverance and acting as a buffer against the detrimental consequences of age-related stress. To ascertain the extent of social support networks accessible to senior citizens, it is necessary to consider multiple factors such as family support, community resources, and official support initiatives. For older adults, family support is frequently the main source of

social assistance. According to Brown et al. (2019), family members play a crucial role in giving older individuals the financial, emotional, and practical support they need. This is especially true for spouses and adult children.

When older persons require social assistance, informal networks and community resources can be of great benefit. Elderly persons can find social engagement, support, and companionship in neighborhood associations, religious organizations, and community-based groups (Jones and Smith, 2020). These unofficial networks help people stay in partnerships and avoid loneliness by providing leisure, social connection, and support to one another. Institutional support services such as social services, healthcare, and aging-related activities serve to strengthen the unofficial social networks that older people depend on. Free and culturally sensitive services are essential for meeting the many needs of older persons, including social inclusion and mental and physical health, according to Li et al. (2017). The study provided a thorough understanding of the subject matter by letting participants express their opinions on their own terms, free from academic pressure or coercion. The researcher was able to learn about the attitudes, convictions, and actions of both young and old people in cross-generational connections and support networks by employing this strategy.

2.4 Attitudes towards the elderly influence the social support they received

In order to foster positive interpersonal interactions and improve the health of senior citizens in their neighborhoods, it is imperative to comprehend the ways in which young perspectives about aging affect the social support that senior citizens get. The importance of young viewpoints in creating intergenerational partnerships and support networks is illustrated by Johnson and Smith (2019). When studying this connection, it is vital to take into account a number of aspects, such as emotions, beliefs, and a willingness to contact with elderly people.

The majority of developed nations are impacted by the societal trend of population aging. Longer life spans are typically a good thing, but an aging population can sometimes have unfavorable effects including a rise in discrimination (Drury et al., 2016). This issue has presented fresh difficulties. 6) Because of biases that have surfaced and shaped our perspective of older age groups, this issue has brought up new difficulties. Culture shapes emotional and emotional ideas about aging in addition to the physiological constraints imposed by aging naturally (Chao, 2019; Lloyd et al., 2018; Lemaire et al., 2018).

Age norms have an impact on how younger people interact with and see older people. Studies by Brown and Jones (2018) have demonstrated that ageist presumptions, such as the idea that older people are untrustworthy or inadequate, have an effect on young people's unfavorable views and behaviors toward the elderly. These untrue notions might make individuals less sympathetic and less willing to offer elderly people social support, which would lower the amount and quality of help that they receive. Empathy is the capacity to comprehend and experience another person's feelings, and it is vital for promoting caring and uplifting relationships between young and elderly. Younger people with greater regard for the elderly are more inclined to provide emotional support, companionship, and other forms of interaction, according to Li et al. (2020).

According to Smith and Chang (2019), young individuals who are willing to spend time with seniors have a higher possibility of creating enduring relationships and helping elderly residents in their communities.

Programs and activities that span generations can help the elderly by strengthening their social networks and favorably influencing the attitudes of young people toward the old. Young and old can engage socially and develop feelings of respect through intergenerational activities (Johnson et al. 2021). Among these activities are volunteer opportunities, mentorship programs, and shared learning experiences. The meaningful contact and connection-building possibilities these programs offer improve older people's access to social services.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The research design, techniques for data collection and analysis, and sampling strategies were all covered in this chapter. It also contained a detailed description of the methods used to gather and assess data regarding the attitudes of younger people towards the elderly and the social services available to them. The limitations, ethical issues, and possible barriers encountered during the study process were also discussed in this chapter.

3.1 Research approach

To accomplish the study's goals, the researcher used a qualitative research methodology. In order to investigate the attitudes, opinions, and experiences of both young people and older people on social support networks and intergenerational ties, this strategy incorporated techniques like focus groups, interviews, and observation. By encouraging natural dialogue and documenting participants' individual viewpoints, the researcher was able to obtain a deeper understanding of the differences in perceptions that younger generations have of the elderly and the ways in which social support networks among older adults function. Employing a qualitative methodology facilitated a comprehensive comprehension of the research phenomena and furnished insightful viewpoints for interventions and regulations that seek to bolster social support networks within the community and foster constructive intergenerational relationships.

3.2 Research design

The study was conducted by the researcher utilizing a qualitative descriptive design. This concept worked especially well at painting a complete and accurate picture of young people's attitudes toward the elderly and the social networks available to them. To fully capture these attitudes and experiences, the researcher collected rich qualitative data using focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The study provided a thorough understanding of the subject matter by letting participants express their opinions on their own terms, free from academic pressure or coercion. The researcher was able to learn about the attitudes, convictions, and actions of both young and old people in cross-generational connections and support networks by employing this strategy.

3.3 Area of study

Kauga Village was an area of the research. A major Ugandan transportation route, the Kampala-Jinja Highway, runs directly through Kauga Village, making it an easy place to get to. This highway connects Kampala, the capital city, to Jinja, a major city in eastern Uganda, making Mukono an important transit point. From Kampala, Kauga Village is only a short drive away (about 21 kilometers, or 13 miles), taking between 30 and 45 minutes in normal conditions.

3.4 Study population and Sampling techniques

3.4.1 Study population

The study targeted young people, typically aged between 18 to 35 years old, who represented the youth demographic within the community. These people included students, young professionals, and village residents who were involved in a variety of local activities. The youth of Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality, were people between the ages of 18 and 35 who were actively involved in social, cultural, and economic activities.

3.4.2 Sample size and sample selection

In order to ensure a representative sample size that was still small enough to reflect the diversity of the young population, quota sampling was employed in the study. Quota sampling was a non-probability sampling method that involved first dividing the population into different parts and then selecting a certain amount of participants from each section. By considering significant factors such as age, gender, educational attainment, and work status, this methodology guaranteed that the sample precisely represented the demographic makeup of the populace. For this study, the researcher set quotas based on these demographic traits in order to create a representative and diverse sample of young people from Kauga Village.

3.4.3 Sampling Techniques

Approximately twenty-five individuals were chosen with the goal of achieving depth of knowledge rather than breadth in order to guarantee a variety of viewpoints and experiences. Each of the five focus group discussions (FGDs) had five participants. Confidentiality and informed consent were two ethical guidelines that were closely followed throughout the entire research project. Along with the young participants, the study included key informants who provided contextual and expert perspectives on the social dynamics of the village and the attitudes of young people. Key informants were chosen based on their positions and degree of community knowledge.

3.4.4 Key Informants

The study included eight key informants in all. Four community elders, two district headquarters officials one of whom was the community development officer (CDO) two Local Council Leaders, who offered valuable perspectives on the overall attitudes and behaviors of young people.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

Like Kumar (2019) pointed out, fact-finding techniques were used. The researcher used an interview guide to collect data. An interview involved face-to-face interaction where one person took the role of the interviewer and the other the role of the interviewee, with both roles carrying clear expectations concerning behavioral and attitudinal approaches (Kakinda, 2018). This instrument included face-to-face communication between the researcher and the respondents.

3.6 Procedure/Protocol for Data Collection

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the head of the department outlining the purpose and objectives of the study. This letter served as an official introduction to the Local Council Leaders (LCs) in Kauga Village, Mukono Municipality. The researcher then sought permission directly from the LCs to conduct the study within the village.

3.7 Data Management and Analysis

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) noted that evaluating field data in its unprocessed state could be challenging. Such data needed to be keyed into a computer, cleaned, coded, and examined. Data analysis, according to Barifaijo et al. (2010), involved organizing, ordering, and giving significance to the large amount of gathered data. In accordance with the goals and study questions, the qualitative data were grouped and organized into several themes. Next, the researcher connected the data to the contexts and interpreted the data. Comments highlighting some of the data's features were also included.

3.8 Summary

This chapter included a detailed description of the study's methodology as well as organizing and analyzing of the research. The qualitative method was chosen because it was effective in analyzing the attitudes of the youth toward the elderly. The chapter emphasized the need of standard operating procedures and protocols as a way to manage research circumstances and ensure consistency and accuracy throughout the investigation. The primary goal of the research was to understand the dynamics of social support networks and

intergenerational relationships within the community. By considering the study's temporal aspects, the timeline for data collection, analysis, and reporting was made clear. The validity and reliability metrics and data collection methods that were employed to increase the study's findings' accuracy and trustworthiness were also mentioned in this chapter. This chapter gave a comprehensive summary of the methodology employed, laying the groundwork for the subsequent analysis and interpretation of the study findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

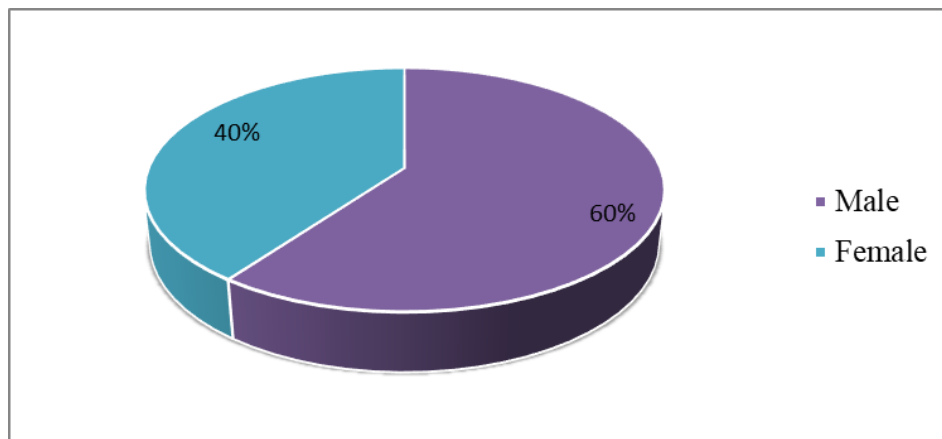
This chapter presents, analyses, presents and interprets data obtained from the field. This was done with aim of providing answers to the research questions and interpretation of each of these findings in light of the research objectives. Tables, frequencies, and other statistical tools were used to help with the analysis and interpretation of findings.

4.1 Biographic Characteristics of Head teachers and Teachers

4.1.1 Gender Composition of the Respondents

The researcher asked the respondents to reveal their gender as presented in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Gender Composition of the Respondents

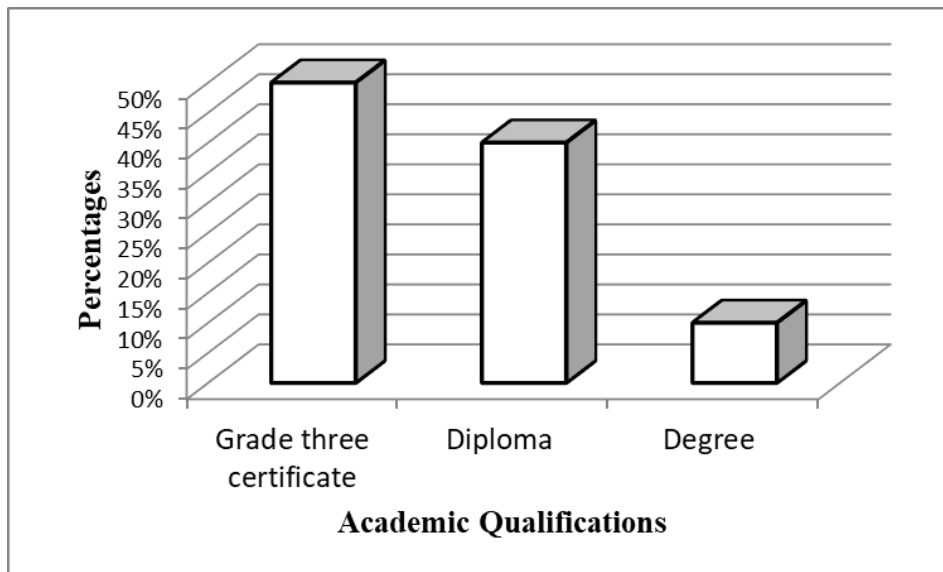


The respondents were asked to indicate their gender and it was revealed that the majority were males represented by 60% while the remaining 40% were females. This implies that more males were willing to participate in the study than females. Given that usually female teachers serve as role models to students than male teachers, this might have an implication on pupils' academic performance.

4.1.2 Academic Qualification of the Respondents

The researcher asked the respondents to give their academic qualification and the responses were presented in Figure 4.2;

Figure 4.2 Showing Academic Qualifications



On the academic qualifications, the respondents were asked about their highest academic qualifications of which the majority 50% indicated that they had certificate, 40% had diplomas while the remaining 10% had degrees. The results indicated that all the respondents had the necessary qualifications to participate in the study.

4.1.3 Highest education level attained.

Respondents were requested to reflect their highest education levels attained and their responses are as summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Highest Education Level attained.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	5	15.2
Certificate	6	18.2
Diploma	12	36.4
Bachelors	10	30.2
Total	33	100

Source: Field data, 2024

The table presents data on the highest education levels attained by a group of respondents, detailing the frequency and percentage for each category. Overall, there were 33 respondents included in the survey.

The group of responders with the largest percentage, 36.4% of the total, were those who had earned a diploma. This implies a considerable proportion of the group continued their education after completing high school, with the goal of obtaining specialized training in a trade or skill. The popularity of diplomas in particular categories is indicative of a widespread tendency among people to go for credentials and real-world experience that will improve their employability in particular industries. 30.2% of respondents had a bachelor's degree, trailing closely behind. Usually connected with better employment prospects and in-depth knowledge in particular fields of study, this category denotes a higher degree of education concentrated on more general academic or professional development.

18.2% of the respondents were certificate holders. Certificates are sometimes used to indicate the successful completion of short-term courses or specialized training programs that address certain abilities needed in a variety of professions. Because of its immediate relation to job requirements and practical application, this level of education is highly valued.

Finally, 15.2% of those surveyed had only completed their primary schooling. Despite making up the smallest fraction of respondents to the survey, this group highlights the spectrum of educational backgrounds among respondents and the accomplishments they have made, from basic to advance in both academic and vocational domains.

4.2 Empirical findings

4.2.1 Willingness of young people to engage with the elderly in Kauga Village.

Understanding the interactions between younger and older generations can be quite insightful about village social cohesion and support systems when considering community dynamics and intergenerational relationships. The frequency of encounters between young people and old residents in Kauga Village is depicted in Table 2 below, providing an overview of their readiness to interact at varying frequencies.

Table 2: How often do you interact with elderly residents in Kauga Village?

Views	Frequency	Percentage
Very Often	6	24
Often	10	40
Sometimes	5	20
Rarely	4	13.6
Never	0	16
Total	25	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

This table presents responses from 25 respondent youths regarding their interaction frequency with elderly residents. The findings reveal that a significant portion, 64% (Very Often + Often), actively engage with the elderly either very often or often. This suggests a positive inclination towards regular interaction, potentially indicating strong community bonds and respect for elders within Kauga Village.

Conversely, a smaller percentage, 33.6% (Sometimes + Rarely), indicated less frequent interactions, indicating varying levels of engagement among the younger population. Notably, none of the respondents reported never interacting with elderly residents, demonstrating the youth's general openness to taking part in intergenerational interactions.

These results emphasize how important it is to foster intergenerational relationships in places like Kauga Village, to promote mutual understanding, to set up support networks, and to preserve cultural history through exchanging experiences and knowledge. These kinds of connections are necessary to keep the community intact and to ensure everyone's welfare, no matter how old they are.

4.2.1.1 Activities or encounters that young people usually have with senior citizens

Table 3 demonstrating the kinds of interactions or activities that young people usually have with senior citizens.

Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Storytelling sessions	6	24
Traditional dance or music performances	7	28
Arts and crafts	5	20
Gardening or farming activities	4	13.6
Community gatherings or social events	3	12
Total	25	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

The table provides details on the relationships and activities that young people typically engage in with senior Kauga Village residents. Maintaining cultural traditions, fostering community cohesiveness, and ensuring intergenerational support all depend on these exchanges.

Storytelling workshops, which drew responses from 24% of participants, are particularly noteworthy. This rich in tradition practice fosters opportunities for reciprocal learning and understanding, which not only helps to convey oral histories and cultural narratives but also strengthens relationships between the young and the old.

Another popular recreational activity is traditional dance or music performances, which are indicated by 28% of respondents. As lively representations of cultural legacy, these performances give young people the chance to study and practice traditional arts with senior citizens. These kinds of events provide the community pride and delight in addition to celebrating ethnic identity.

Activities related to arts and crafts, selected by 20% of participants, provide a platform for

creativity wherein abilities and customs are shared. During these sessions, traditional craftsmanship may be taught and learned, helping to preserve and transmit important cultural practices from elder to younger generations. 13.6% of respondents selected gardening or farming as a practical type of contact. In addition to encouraging sustainable habits, these events give young people in Kauga Village the chance to work together and engage in practical learning experiences.

Social events or community get-togethers was by 12% of respondents as larger venues for communication. Across all age groups in the community, these events strengthen social links and networks of mutual assistance, fostering a sense of collective identity and belonging.

4.2.2 Social support networks available for older individuals in Kauga Village

When questioned about the social networks of support that Kauga Village's senior citizens have access to, both young and key informants participated in the conversation and expressed the opinions listed below.

Table 4: Showing Social support networks available for older individuals in Kauga Village

Social support networks	Frequency	Percentage
Community elders' councils	5	15.2
Local church groups	6	18.2
Family support systems	12	36.4
Village savings and loan associations	10	30.2
Total	33	100

Source: Field data, 2024

The social networks that elder residents of Kauga Village may access, as stated by key informants and youth respondents, are depicted in the table. These networks are essential for helping senior citizens integrate into the community and maintain their general well-being by offering them resources, company, and help. Family support networks are the most common type of social support, according to 36.4% of respondents who said they were important.

This highlights the traditional obligation of families to care for their elderly relatives,

ensuring they receive the necessary emotional, practical, and financial support. Family support networks in the village not only provide direct care but also strengthen family bonds and foster intergenerational harmony. Village savings and loan associations were cited by 30.2% of respondents as additional significant sources of assistance. These groups often serve as safety nets for seniors' finances, giving them access to loans or savings accounts that could improve their security and independence.

Then 18.2% of respondents said that their local religious groups improve their social support networks. In addition to meeting the needs of senior residents, these groups usually provide social activities, spiritual counseling, and community services that foster a sense of connection and belonging that extends beyond family ties. Fifteen percent of the respondents thought that the community elders' councils were a crucial source of support. Usually made up of well-respected community members, these councils offer advocacy, direction, and mediation to older people to make sure their views are heard and their issues are taken into consideration throughout longer-term group decision-making processes.

4.2.3 Effectiveness of support networks in meeting the needs of older residents

Table 5 presents an evaluation of the respondents' reported efficacy of support networks in catering to the requirements of elderly inhabitants of Kauga Village. This assessment clarifies the perceived usefulness and impact of current support systems in meeting the various demands of the senior citizen community.

Table 5: Showing the Effectiveness of support networks in meeting the needs of older residents

Effectiveness	Frequency	Percentage
Very effective	6	18.2
Effective	9	27.3
Neutral	10	30.2
Ineffective	5	15.2
Very ineffective	3	9.1
Total	33	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Very effective support networks are reported by 18.2% of respondents. This suggests that a notable portion of the community views certain support mechanisms as highly successful in fulfilling the needs of older residents. These networks likely demonstrate consistent reliability and responsiveness in providing necessary assistance and care.

Effective networks are perceived by 27.3% of respondents. This indicates a broader acknowledgment that the majority of support systems generally meet the expectations and requirements of older individuals, albeit with some room for improvement.

Thirty-two percent of replies were neutral, suggesting that people have mixed feelings or are unsure about how effective the support networks that are in place. According to this category, these networks might exist and offer some help, but their coverage or impact might differ, providing opportunity for more research or improvement. 24.3% of responders fall into the categories of ineffective and very unsuccessful. These replies reveal worries or opinions that some support systems would not be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of senior citizens. Inadequate funding, problems with accessibility, or gaps in programs that don't adequately meet the unique requirements or difficulties that older people confront could all be reasons for ineffectiveness.

4.2.4 How young people's perceptions of the elderly affect the social care that the elderly in Kauga Village receive

According to key informants, Table 6 below sheds light on how young views toward the elderly affect the social support that older inhabitants of Kauga Village receive. These viewpoints emphasize how important it is for young people's attitudes and actions to influence community dynamics and senior citizen assistance systems.

Table 6: How young people's perceptions of the elderly affect the social care that the elderly in Kauga Village receive

Influence	Frequency	Percentage
If youth show respect and honour towards the elderly, they are more likely to actively participate in community support networks for them.	3	37.5
Positive attitudes encourage youth to actively engage in caring for the elderly, whether through physical assistance or emotional support.	2	25
Positive attitudes foster a sense of community cohesion where everyone feels responsible for the well-being of the elderly.	2	25
Youth attitudes can influence resource allocation towards programs and initiatives aimed at supporting the elderly population in the village.	1	12.5
Total	8	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

37.5% of key informants emphasize that if youth show respect and honor towards the elderly, they are more likely to actively participate in community support networks for them. This aspect of view emphasizes the significance of respect across generations and how it directly influences the active engagement of younger generations in providing care and assistance to older members of the community.

According to 25% of informants, young people who have good attitudes are more likely to actively participate in giving the elderly emotional or practical support. This suggests that empathy and compassion for senior citizens can inspire young people to actively support their well-being in addition to joining official support groups.

A further quarter of informants observe that a cohesive community where all members take responsibility for the elderly's well-being is fostered by positive attitudes. This viewpoint draws attention to the wider social advantages of fostering wholesome relationships between generations, encouraging togetherness, and making sure senior citizens feel appreciated and

supported in their society. 12.5% of informants bring up the subject of how young views can affect how resources are allocated to the village's senior citizen assistance programs and activities. According to this point of view, youth attitudes may have an impact on policy and resources. It suggests that having positive attitudes toward the elderly may lead to increased financing or priority for programs that cater to their needs.

4.2.5 Programs for education that are offered in Kauga Village to encourage knowledge sharing between the younger and older generations.

Table 7 outlines the available educational programs aimed at promoting intergenerational knowledge exchange between youth and elderly residents in Kauga Village. Through shared learning experiences, these initiatives significantly contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage, mutual understanding, and community cohesiveness.

Table7: Programs for education that are offered in Kauga Village to encourage knowledge sharing between the younger and older generations.

Educational programs	Frequency	Percentage
Workshops or seminars on traditional practices and cultural heritage	6	18.2
Intergenerational storytelling sessions	9	27.3
Skill-sharing workshops (e.g., traditional crafts, farming techniques)	10	30.2
Mentorship programs	5	15.2
Community service projects	3	9.1
Total	33	100

Source: Field Data, 2024

Workshops or seminars on traditional practices and cultural heritage constitute 18.2% of the responses. By giving older people a platform to teach younger generations about traditional knowledge and traditions, these workshops help to ensure that cultural legacy is passed down

and protected for future generations.

Programs with an intergenerational storytelling component make up 27.3% of the total. These gatherings not only disseminate oral histories and narratives but also fortify the ties that bind young people and the elderly, encouraging empathy, comprehension, and a feeling of community identity.

Thirty-two percent of the programs are skill-sharing workshops (such as traditional crafts and farming techniques). Through these workshops, senior citizens can impart useful skills to younger people, encouraging respect for customs and providing the youth with important knowledge that promotes self-sufficiency and community sustainability.

According to 15.2% of respondents, mentoring programs enable older persons to provide one-on-one assistance and support to younger mentees. These programs not only teach practical skills but also provide emotional and social support, promoting personal growth and development among youth while reinforcing respect for elders. 9.1% of suggestions were about community service programs that involve young people and senior citizens working together for the good of the community. These initiatives promote intergenerational collaboration, civic engagement, and teamwork, thereby reiterating the notion that both age groups make significant contributions to the well-being of the community.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The discussion, conclusions, and suggestions that can be made in light of the facts discussed in chapter four are the main topics of this chapter.

5.1 Analysis of the results

The findings are summarized thematically as follows:

5.1.2 Evaluating the youth's readiness to interact with Kauga Village's senior population.

Initial analysis of the research completed in Kauga Village indicates that these results are in line with other research on attitudes toward older people and intergenerational relationships. A more thorough framework for comprehending the alterations seen in the village context is offered by this literature analysis.

The study's conclusions show that many young people in Kauga Village interact with the elderly on a daily basis; 64% of respondents indicated they do so frequently (Very Often + Often). Given the high level of participation, it is likely that relationships between the younger and older generations will develop, fostering a sense of community and respect for the elderly. This result is consistent with research demonstrating the advantages of these encounters in fostering aging-positive attitudes and decreasing ageism (Smith et al., 2019).

The research review emphasizes how cultural norms have a big impact on how young people feel about the elderly. According to Li and Chang (2018), young people tend to have more positive viewpoints and are more eager to participate in caregiving duties and intergenerational activities in communities where respect for the old is strongly ingrained, such as those influenced by Confucian ideals as evidenced in China. This culture probably has an impact on good relationships, as seen in Kauga Village, where community cohesion and traditional values are treasured.

Furthermore, studies show that impressions of the past are influenced by personal experiences. Positive life experiences, such as spending time with grandparents or taking part in elder care programs, can help young people develop greater empathy and compassion (Johnson and Wang, 2020). However, negative experiences, such as seeing elder abuse, could make participation challenging.

Absence of responses of citizens in Kauga Village points to a community where good experiences and cultural norms probably predominate, promoting continued support and contact.

Young people's attitudes toward the elderly are also influenced by societal perceptions of aging, particularly ageist stereotypes. According to Jones and Pittman (2018), ageist ideas have the potential to impede intergenerational connections by promoting unfavorable stereotypes about older persons. Nonetheless, research from Kauga Village, where most young people interact with the elderly on a regular basis, suggests that interactions within the village and positive role modeling could potentially lessen ageist sentiments.

5.1.3 Examining the social support networks available to older individuals in Kauga Village.

The initial description of the research undertaken in Kauga Village highlights numerous important social support networks that are accessible to older adults. The significance and implications of these findings are further illuminated by their resonance with ideas from the literature on social support networks among older persons.

Both the research findings and the literature review highlight the importance of family support. 36.4% of respondents in Kauga Village said that family support networks are essential to senior citizens' wellbeing. This is in line with research showing how important family members are for older persons in terms of emotional, practical, and financial support—especially adult children and spouses (Brown et al., 2019).

The economic aspect of social support is demonstrated by the fact that 30.2% of the residents of Kauga local are members of the local savings and loan associations, which provide a substantial support system. By providing financial assistance that increases elderly people's financial security and freedom, these associations act as safety nets. This result is in line with studies that emphasize the value of neighborhood resources and unofficial networks in encouraging social interaction and support for senior citizens (Jones and Smith, 2020). These networks offer endurance, a sense of camaraderie, and helpful assistance. These networks give senior individuals a sense of belonging, perseverance, and practical support. 18.2% of respondents claimed that local church groups had an impact on their social support networks. These groups foster human relationships and a feeling of community that extends beyond familial ties by providing social events, spiritual direction, and community services tailored to the needs of senior individuals. This is in line with research that demonstrates the

assistance and companionship that religious institutions and community associations may offer senior citizens (Brown et al., 2019). 15.2% of the participants recognized the value of village elder councils as networks of assistance. These esteemed members of the community sit on these councils, which provide older people with guidance, advocacy, and mediation while ensuring that their views are taken into consideration during the decision-making process. This is consistent with the findings of (Li et al., 2017), who demonstrated how community-based groups and institutional support services can assist seniors in enhancing their informal networks.

5.2 Investigating how youths attitudes towards the elderly influence the social support received by the elderly in Kauga Village.

37.5% of key informants stated that if young people treat seniors with dignity and respect, they will be more inclined to actively participate in community support networks. This viewpoint is consistent with that of (Johnson and Smith, 2019), who demonstrated the beneficial impacts of positive attitudes and respect on intergenerational interactions. According to research, negative preconceptions about aging can prevent young people from interacting with the elderly (Drury et al., 2016; Chao, 2019). These myths, which include the idea that senior citizens are untrustworthy or incapable (Brown and Jones, 2018), may deter young people from offering social help.

The research also emphasizes how important compassion is to building positive interactions between younger and older generations. According to research by Li et al. (2020), younger individuals who respect the elderly are more inclined to provide them with company, emotional support, and practical aid. This result is consistent with the findings of 25% of the informants, who stated that optimistic outlooks encourage youth to actively engage in elder care outside of formal support networks. Johnson and Smith (2019) demonstrated the positive effects of respect and a positive attitude.

According to (Smith and Chang, 2019), 25% more interviewees from Kauga Village emphasized a component of community cohesion that emphasizes the greater social advantages of forging close intergenerational bonds. He asserted that positive actions foster respect and harmony between generations by fostering a sense of accountability for the community's older residents' well-being.

5.3 Conclusion.

The majority of Kauga Village's youth actively converse with the elderly, indicating. This viewpoint is consistent with (Johnson and Smith, 2019), who demonstrated the advantages of decency and optimism. This result is consistent with the findings indicating that they are receptive to the concept of intergenerational relationships. This is a reflection of a culture where respect and concern for elderly people are encouraged by personal experiences and social norms.

The fact that there are so many different social support networks, such as family networks, village associations, religious groups, and elders' councils, emphasizes the range of support alternatives available to elderly individuals. Because they provide useful, affordable, and emotional support, these networks are critical to older people's overall wellbeing and integration into the community.

Social support networks are greatly affected by the attitudes of youth. Positive youth behaviours and attitudes, such as kindness, compassion, and active participation, have been demonstrated to strengthen social connections and support for the elderly. This highlights the ways in which strong elderly connections can promote inclusive community development and improve social ties.

The findings provide implications for intervention strategies and policy frameworks. By recognizing the impact of teenage views on the development of support networks, it is feasible to enhance intergenerational understanding, lessen ageist prejudices, and allocate resources to projects that benefit older populations in an efficient manner.

Eventually, establishing beneficial connections between young people and the elderly demands awareness of this and a commitment to it in order to build healthy, welcoming communities. By creating opportunities for aging activities, fostering compassion, and employing cultural values, communities like Kauga Village can enhance the quality of life and well-being of all residents. Future research and initiatives ought to continue looking at these mechanisms in order to enhance the peer support network and social engagement of older adults.

5.3 Recommendation of findings

Several suggestions can be made to improve assistance for older people and forge stronger intergenerational ties in light of the research completed in Kauga Village addressing young attitudes toward the elderly and social support networks.

Support Intergenerational Programs: Encourage and assist projects that help young people and senior citizens have meaningful relationships. Programs that bridge generations, such as skill-sharing sessions, mentoring, and community service initiatives, can promote empathy, compassion, and respect for one another.

Develop outreach efforts to raise people's understanding of the importance of adopting a positive view about aging. Campaigns like this one ought to dispel ageist myths and emphasize the important roles that senior citizens play in society.

Generate an awareness of group responsibility for the well-being of elderly individuals by means of community involvement. Encourage young involvement in elder care through community events and activities that will bolster support systems and social cohesiveness.

Support for Current Networks: Fortify current social support structures, including elder councils, religious groups, village associations, and family systems. Assist them with training and resources to improve their ability to successfully attend to the various requirements of senior citizens.

Policy Advocacy: Advocate for policies that prioritize the needs of older adults and allocate resources towards programs aimed at enhancing their quality of life. Youth attitudes towards the elderly should inform policy decisions to ensure inclusivity and equity within community development initiatives.

Research and Evaluation: Continuously assess the effectiveness of interventions and programs aimed at improving intergenerational relationships and social support networks. Conduct further research to explore emerging challenges and opportunities in aging-related issues within the community.

5.4 Areas for further study

Based on the research findings from Kauga Village regarding youth attitudes towards the elderly and social support networks, two areas for further research could be explored to deepen understanding and inform future interventions:

- **Longitudinal Study on Intergenerational Impact:** Conduct a longitudinal study to examine the long-term impact of positive youth attitudes towards the elderly on social support networks and community cohesion.
- **Qualitative Exploration of Cultural Norms:** Undertake qualitative research to explore the underlying cultural norms and values that shape youth attitudes towards the elderly in diverse community contexts.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Interview Guide for the Focused Group Discussions

I am Wabibye Josephine a student of social work and social administration from Uganda Christian University. I am conducting a study entitled: Assessing attitudes of the Youth towards the elderly. A case study of Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village. Your insights are crucial for understanding and enhancing community dynamics within Kauga Village, and your participation will contribute to the development of initiatives aimed at fostering greater intergenerational connections and support systems within Kauga Village.

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Age.....
2. Education level.....
3. Occupation.....
4. Marital status.....
5. Religion.....

Section B: Willingness of young people to engage with the elderly in Kauga Village.

1. How often do you interact with elderly residents in Kauga Village?
2. Can you describe the types of activities or interactions you typically engage in with the elderly?
3. What do you see as the benefits or positive outcomes of interacting with the elderly in our community?

Section C: Social support networks available for older individuals in Kauga Village.

1. What types of social support networks or services currently exist for older individuals in Kauga Village?
2. How effective are these support networks in meeting the needs of older residents?

3. What are the main barriers or challenges older individuals face in accessing these support services?
4. In your opinion, how can the community improve or expand social support networks for older residents in Kauga Village?

Section D: Available educational programs to promote intergenerational knowledge between the youth and the elderly in Kauga Village.

1. What educational programs or initiatives currently exist in Kauga Village to promote knowledge exchange between the youth and the elderly?
2. How are these programs structured to facilitate intergenerational learning and interaction?
3. In your experience, what are the benefits or positive outcomes of these educational programs for both younger and older participants?
4. What improvements or additional initiatives would you suggest to enhance the effectiveness of educational programs aimed at promoting intergenerational knowledge exchange in our community?

Thank you for your participation!

APPENDIX 2: Interview Guide for Key Informants

I am a student of Uganda Christian University (UCU), and your perspective is crucial in understanding and enhancing community dynamics within Kauga Village. This survey aims to gather insights into the attitudes of young people towards older individuals and the social support networks available for elders in our community. Your participation will contribute to the development of initiatives aimed at fostering greater intergenerational connections and support systems within Kauga Village.

Social Support Networks:

1. What social support networks or services are available for older individuals in Kauga Village?
2. How accessible do you find these support networks?
3. Have you utilized any of these support networks? If so, could you share your experience?

Perception of Youth Attitudes

4. How do you think the younger generation in Kauga Village feels about the elderly?
5. Have you directly interacted with any young people in the neighborhood in a favorable or negative way? If so, could you give some instances?

Impact on Social Support:

4. How, in your perspective, do young people's attitudes about the elderly impact the social support that the elderly in Kauga Village receive?
5. Have you seen any situations where unfavorable views have prevented older people from accessing social support? If so, could you please elaborate?

Suggestions for Improvement:

6. In your opinion, what steps could be done to strengthen the bonds between Kauga Village's younger and older populations?

Thank you for your Cooperation



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa

July 24th, 2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you **WABIBYE Josephine** Registration number **J23B15/001**, a student of Uganda Christian University, pursuing Bachelor's degree in Social Work. She is expected to carry out research in the final year under the guidance of a university supervisor in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the above mentioned award.

Topic: **Assessing Attitudes of the Youth towards the Elderly: A Case Study of Mukono Municipality, Kauga Village."**

The purpose of this communication is to request your office to allow her collect data from your organization. Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.



Doreen KUKUGIZA
Coordinator, Research & Fieldwork Programmes

Tel: 0773395349

Email: dkukugiza@ucu.ac.ug

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MATERNITY ZONE

C/O MUKONO CENTRAL DIVISION

P.O. BOX 201, MUKONO.

CHAIRPERSON : 0758356118

SECRETARY : 0782911779

0760713808

Our Ref:.....

Your ref:.....

DATE: 25/07/2024

To whom it may concern.

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR RESEARCH.

This serves to introduce to you Ms. Wakity Josephine a University student at Uganda Christian University Mukono she's carrying out a research of the Youth attitude towards the Elderly.

Please do avail her with the necessary support and assistance.

Yours in service

Nakab Regina
Chairperson h.c.c

