

RESEARCH PROPOSAL QUESTION

How did the role of social entrepreneurship affect in post conflict Recovery for Uganda?

TITLE

Crime and Entrepreneurship in the Informal Sector

ABSTRACT

The present research proposal examines the role of Social entrepreneurship affect in post conflict recovery for Uganda. It will also demonstrate how many businesses help a country grow large. This research study is significant because it is unique, and generally people always look at the negative sides of African nations but this research will show more lenient side of why countries like Uganda can do well on their own. There's no need for developed countries such as the United States to get involved.

COUNTRY PROFILE

Uganda is a landlocked country in Eastern Africa bordering Lake Victoria in south east. It is bordered by South Sudan in north, Democratic Republic of the Congo in west, Kenya in east, and by Rwanda and Tanzania in south. According to the world bank, as of 2017 Uganda has a population of 42.8 billion. Largest city and capital is Kampala. The languages of Uganda are English (official), Luganda (a major language of Uganda), Swahili, and other native languages. Uganda achieved independence from the English in 1962. The colonial partitions created by Britain to establish Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems, beliefs and cultures. The rule of Yoweri Museveni since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda.

SOURCES

Bewayo, E. D. (1995). Uganda entrepreneurs: why are they in business. *Journal of Small Business Strategy*, 6(1), 67-78.

The role of entrepreneurship in economic development is well recognized in most western countries. study done about the development and future prospects of entrepreneurship in Uganda. Based upon responses from 208 small business owners, the paper discusses what motivates Uganda entrepreneurs, their risk taking willingness, and the involvement of family members in the family business. The majority of Uganda entrepreneurs cited monetary considerations as the main reason for going into business, which could be a reflection of Uganda's current economic conditions.

Gottschalk, P., & Smith, R. (2011). Criminal entrepreneurship, white-collar criminality, and neutralization theory. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 5(4), 300-308.

This article demonstrates the neutralization theory to white-collar criminals to discuss criminal entrepreneurship. A legal entrepreneur is a person who operates a new enterprise or venture and assumes some accountability for the inherent risk. Similarly, the criminal entrepreneur's task is to discover and exploit opportunities, defined most simply as situations in which there are a profit to be made in criminal activity. As can be seen by this brief discussion of criminal entrepreneurship, white-collar criminality and corporate and organized crime, there is a need for a concentrated research effort to clarify and explain these conflated conflicts. By discussing them in context this paper has made a contribution to the literature by introducing the concepts of entrepreneurial leadership and entrepreneurial judgment into the debate.

Sserwanga, A., Isabella Kiconco, R., Nystrand, M., & Mindra, R. (2014). Social entrepreneurship and post conflict recovery in Uganda. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 8(4), 300-317.

The purpose of this study was to explore the role social entrepreneurship has played in post conflict recovery in Gulu district in northern Uganda. The findings revealed that there is an association between active social entrepreneurship and post conflict recovery. Social entrepreneurship was found to create opportunity recognition, networking and innovation at both an individual and societal level. This in-depth richness provides a clearer appreciation of the role social entrepreneurs' play in post conflict recovery.

Smith, R. (2009). Understanding entrepreneurial behaviour in organized criminals. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 3(3), 256-268.

This article focuses upon organized criminals as an enterprising community and as enterprising people. Organized crime is a global phenomenon that concentrates upon the development of both sustainable personal prosperity and criminal culture as they define it. Such criminal businesses and the business of criminality go far beyond simple economic and capitalist criteria and entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial ability play a significant part in creating criminal wealth. Indeed, it is part of committed criminality. That crime and entrepreneurship are interconnected areas of human endeavour which both transcend the legal and illegal economies.

Marshall, H. J. (2018). "Once you support, you are supported": Entrepreneurship and reintegration among ex-prisoners in Gulu, northern Uganda. *Economic Anthropology*, 5(1), 71-82.

This article describes the separation between ex-prisoners' use of entrepreneurship as a tool for rebuilding social ties and the vision of entrepreneurship provided by Mission Forward, a European-funded, Ugandan-run nongovernmental organization that provides ex-prisoners with entrepreneurship training. Mission Forward's training sessions for ex-prisoners and staff members, visits to ex-prisoners' businesses and homes, special events hosted by Mission Forward, and its general operations.

Lourenço, F., Sappleton, N., Dardaine-Edwards, A., McElwee, G., Cheng, R., W. Taylor, D., & G. Taylor, A. (2014). Experience of entrepreneurial training for female farmers to stimulate entrepreneurship in Uganda. *Gender in Management: An international journal*, 29(7), 382-401.

This study evaluates the success of a scheme, supported by the Ugandan Agribusiness Initiative Trust, to fund gender and entrepreneurship training for women farmers in the north of Uganda (Gulu District and Lira District). Through the experience of running gender and entrepreneurship training for women farmers in Uganda, a series of barriers to female rural entrepreneurs are highlighted: lack of access to credit, gender inequality, poor infrastructure, lack of access to knowledge and education, negative attitudes towards women and few initiatives to facilitate economic and business success. reflection of the experience gained from the delivery of training and interaction with women farmers and entrepreneurs in Uganda.

Leliveld, A. H. M. (2015). Social entrepreneurship in Uganda: exploring a different approach in development. ASC occasional publications.

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Mugarura, N. (2016). The IMF, its mandate and influence in prevention of financial sector abuse. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 23(4), 987-1011. doi:<http://dx.doi.org.ez.lib.jjay.cuny.edu/10.1108/JFC-05-2015-0029>

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Peberdy, S. (2000). Mobile entrepreneurship: Informal sector cross-border trade and street trade in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 17(2), 201-219.

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