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THE STATUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WOLKITE TOWN (IN
CASE OF GUBRE KEBELE.)

A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF
MANAGEMENT FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF BA DEGREE
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Abstract

Throughout the world there are millions of unemployed persons. The problem is very rampant in developing countries due to different reasons. This study investigated the status of unemployment in Gubrie kebele of Wolkite town. Quantitative research design was employed and the data were collected from 97 respondents. The collected data were analyzed through simple descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage. The findings revealed that majority of respondents have not monthly income. About 33% of them are unemployed due to discrimination. Structural unemployment type is affected majority of respondents. 82% of them have an interest to work cooperatively with others. Create job opportunity is the main solution to avoid unemployment problem. The study has implications to policy makers and interested researchers.

Key terms: Unemployment, Status,

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CHAPTE ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Unemployment is the situation of actively looking for employment but not being currently employed (Wikipedia). Unemployment also defined as the forced idleness of wage earners who are able and willing to work but cannot find job (Birhanu, 2003).

Unemployment is one of the challenges facing today's world. It has a significant impact on growth and development at large. It causes a waste of economic resources such as the productive labor force and affects the long run growth potential of the economy. Unemployment gives rise to private and social problems in the society such as increased crime, suicides, poverty, alcoholism and prostitution (Rafic, 2010 and Eita, 2010).

Unemployment is a problem for both developed and developing countries. However, the impact and intensity might differ. According to Rafic (2010), unemployment has been the most consistent problem in both advanced and poor countries.

Africa is severely affected with high rates of unemployment in most countries, particularly amongst the youth. Currently, Africa has a very youthful population compared to other continents covering 65% of its total population. That is why this menace of unemployment poses greater risk in Africa (Daniel H. 2013).

Unemployment is a big problem in Ethiopia generally and in Wolkite town specifically. There are many unemployed persons who are living in the town. Lack of good skill, low job creation, lack of available jobs, and corruption are some causes of unemployment in the town.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Unemployment is the serious problem of prevailing in virtually all countries of the world. These problems have a serious effect of all living standards of people and the socio economic status of nation (World Bank, 1994)

Unemployment causes to increase private and social problem in the society such as an increasing of poverty, crimes, alcoholism, suicide, prostitution, gambling and others. Most educated labor force concentrated around cities in searching for better job opportunity in infrastructures, so rural agriculture sectors employees are relatively unskilled labor(Ibid).

Recently, however, the country has been achieving a promising economic growth. According to World Bank the economy of Ethiopia grow at an average annual GDP rate of 8.4% during the periods of 2001-2010. Despite such improvements, unemployment is high and is one of the socio- economic problems in the country. The general unemployment rate (as percent of the total labor force) was 20.5% in 2009 (World Bank, 2011).

The ministry of urban development claims that the private sectors have so far creates job for more than one million Ethiopian throughout the country. However, the number of educated unemployment number is still becoming increase (Hiruy, 2012).

Unemployment is happened due to the population growth, the unbalanced economic growth and lack of job opportunity in urban areas. Only a small percentage of the unemployed were able to find job in the urban modern sectors. This problem of unemployment is aggravating from time to time. Consequently, evil crimes and gang of thieves, seems to be raising (Ayelekirus, 2003).

Unemployment is the major problem in Wolkite town. There are many unemployed persons in the town. Studies have conducted on the causes and impacts of unemployment in Ethiopia. Most

of these studies give a narrow view about unemployment. Especially these studies do not clearly show the status of unemployment.

Zelalem Bezabih (2014) conducted a study which entitled as “The nature of youth unemployment in Addis Ababa”. The study was more focused on youth unemployment, and he used only non probability sampling design. From this he used purpose sampling technique as a sample selection tool. Therefore, he didn’t generalize the data collected from his respondents, because each sample had not equal chance of being selected. But the current study used simple random technique to select respondents and each sample had get equal chance of being selected. Therefore, I generalized the data collected from the sample to the total population so that the current study fills the gaps of Zelalem’s study.

Generally, the status of unemployment is little researched in Ethiopia generally and in Wolkite town specifically. Therefore, the current study is filled this gap, which described the status of unemployment in Gubre kebele of Wolkite town.

1.3 Research Questions

- What is the trend of unemployment in the town?
- What are the causes of unemployment in the town?
- What are the consequences of unemployment in the town?

1.4. Research Objective

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the status of unemployment in Gubrie kebele of Wolkite town.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- ✓ To assess the status of unemployment in the study area
- ✓ To know the causes of unemployment in the study area

- ✓ To identify the consequences of unemployment in the study area

1.5. Significance of the study

Since unemployment is a global issue which potentially affects a large number of people in social, political and economic aspects, it needs immediate solution. So, this research is valuable as an input to inform policy makers and guidelines for other researchers who will do in this area.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study was conducted in Gubire kebele of Wolkite town. The study also limited itself to the status of unemployment in the town.

1.7. Organization of the paper

The study have organized in to five(5) chapters. The first chapter is introduction part and contains back ground of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study. The second chapter is literature review, the third chapter contains research methodology and the fourth chapter consists of analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Finally, the fifth chapter deals about conclusion and recommendation based on the analyzed data.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of unemployment

Unemployed person is one who is without work, is currently available for work, and is seeking or wanting to work. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons taken as a percentage of the economically active population, which includes both the employed and the unemployed (Barker, 1999:165).

The problem of unemployment can be defined as in various ways: according to new encyclopedia Britannia /11.12/, unemployment defined as the condition of one which is capable of working activity seeking work, but unable to find any work. Unemployment also defined as the forced idleness of wage earners who are able and willing to work but cannot find job (Birhanu, 2003).

2.2. Unemployment in developed and developing countries

The post WWII period in Europe was characterized by a sharp rise in unemployment resulting from the war time labor force, in developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America as much as more serious and wide spread problems is unemployment that is people are employed only part time or at work in efficient or unproductive with corresponding low income (Birhanu, 2003).

Much of unemployment and under employment in developing nations has occupied migration from rural to large urban centers /micro soft encyclopedia standard 2005). In most developing countries hidden unemployment concealed unemployment is commonly occur (Birhanu, 2003:316).

2.3. Types of unemployment

There are four types of unemployment; those are frictional, cyclical, structural and seasonal unemployment.

2.3.1. Frictional unemployment

Frictional unemployment is a transition or temporal that arise because of the unemployed people may take few weeks to find a new jobs after getting a job or after entering or re-entering the

labor force following illness, schooling, child bearing or some other reasons for being out of the labor force (Zerihun, 2005).

Frictional unemployment is a process of moving from one job to another, a person will miss a few days or even weeks of work without any serious or social consequences avoiding a brief period of job search for persons entering the labor market may benefit both the individual involved and the large economy, the unemployment associated with this kind of job is referred to as frictional unemployment (Schiller, 20080).

2.3.2. Cyclical unemployment

This type of unemployment also called demand deficient unemployment, which is an unemployment that arises from the business cycles which is created when an economy is at recession level or in the period of decline business activities (Zerihun, 2005). It occurs due to adverse supply and demand shocks come in the form of falls in the work force and capital in put, supplies, tax rate and firms expected inflation, poor weather technological retardation (forget fullness) and governmental stimulations regarding pollution and safety (Gupta, 2005).

2.3.3. Structural unemployment

This type of unemployment arises from change in the geographical structure of the economy. In other words, it occurs when workers find that their skills are not employed other they become technological out dated or there is no demand for them in particular locality (Zerihun, 2005). Structural unemployment rises because of the capital structure and the relative wage across various of the economy, which is at variance with the skill and location of the existing work force (Gupta, 2005).

2.3.4. Seasonal unemployment

This type of unemployment occurs when there is limited need for specific type of work to be formed during certain time of they are for example Teenage unemployment rate rise sharply in summer reason as student look for temporary job. To avoid such unemployment completely, we would have to keep everyone in school (Schiller, 2008).

2.4. Major causes of unemployment

A. Lack of skill

Even those people who have enough course of study with a specific career in mind often find themselves with general a theoretical knowledge that does little to prepare them for the actual work, they will encounter on the job. This is due to the fault of school curriculum and poor connection between employers and educational system (Oyebade, 2003).

B. Misguided Educational Policy

The educational policy focused quality and merely relies on quantitative truth, so most of graduated they cannot access job. They should to have acquired basic skills and knowledge (Hourly, 2012).

C. capital intensive Technologies

Most employers are now a day using capital intensive technologies which significantly diminish their potential to create employment opportunities (Hiruy, 2012).

D. lack of Available Jobs

In some labor market, especially in developing world there is simply a demographic mismatch between the number of people seeking works and the level of economic activity, most important work may be in formal or under developed industrial sectors (Oyebade, 2003).

E. Nepotism and Corruption

The wide spread of nepotism and corruption causes the way for unemployment .This has a lot to do with all most all issues range from accessing rural land to getting employed in public institutions. Ethic and political bias by the public and private employers up on recruitment cannot be under estimated (Hiruy, 2012).

F. Economic Recession and Inflation

Economic recession becomes a global crisis where the rate of unemployment regular affectspeople remained unemployed (Oyebade, 2003)

G. Racial Discrimination

People who are not citizen of that particular country remain unemployment due to discrimination on the ground of race, age, cast, religion and Ethnicity (Oyebade, 2003).

2.5. Consequence of unemployment

Unemployment has much long term consequence for the individual and their country. Some individual consequence involve finding employment in unrelated of unfulfilling trucks. For some countries, high unemployment causes youth to leave the country in searching of job (Furlong 2012).

Unemployment leads to increase the risk of poverty, deskilling and social exclusion as well as cause loss of motivation and mental health problems. Being employed is important for people in order to feel accepted in the society. Those not having a job can cause economic, cultural and social associated with increases in drug and alcohol use as well as higher level of crime among the people. Last but not least, high youth unemployment has negative effect on economic growth and productivity (Brussels , European youth Forum 2011) .

Unemployment has obvious and well dominated links to economic disadvantage and has also been connected in some discussion to higher crime rate (Cantor and Land ,1985),suicide and homicide, (Yang and Lester 1994).

A. Family Impact

This has been seen as the main effect of unemployment in families it is common when one person become unemployed. Unemployment is a major life event. It can have a devastating impact on people's lives. It affects not just the unemployed person but also family members and the wider community.

B. Homelessness

Being homelessness is one of the bad consequences of unemployment. It result economic hardship among the unemployed people and to those who are dependent on them consequently, the unemployed people forced to day house rate (Shafer,1998). Generally unemployment has its own

social, economic, and political consequences for individual and the society, such as poor health condition less social contact and less self esteem.

C. Individual and family consequences

Jobless is associated with elevated rates of mental and physical health problems increases in mortality rates, and detrimental change in family relationships and in the psychological well-being of spouses and children. compared to stable employed workers, those who have lost their jobs have significantly poorer mental health(Mc kee-Ryan, Song, Wan berg, and Kinaki, 2005).

Amen analysis by pour and Moser (2009) reinforces those findings unemployment was associated with depression anxiety, low subjective well-being and poor self-esteem.

Unemployment is associated with decrease self –esteem, increased alcohol use,and elevated rates of depression, as well as low birth weight among babies born to underemployed women (Dooley and Prause,2004).

D. Community effects

The impact of unemployment extends beyond individuals and families to communities and neighborhoods. High unemployment and poverty go hand in hand and the characteristics of poor neighborhoods amplify the impact of unemployment (Wilson 1996).

In adequate and low quality housing under founded schools, few recreational activities restricted access to services and public transportation limited opportunities for employment all characteristic of poor neighborhood contributes the social economic and political exclusion of individual and communities making it more difficult for people to return to work(van lenthe, borrell,2005).

Unemployment worker also report less neighborhood belonging than their employed counterpart a finding with implication for neighborhood safety and community wellbeing (Mankiw, 2009).

E. Social consequence of unemployment

Unemployment is widely regarded as a major social and economic global problem. This is an indication of the under use of a nation's resource and to inform on the economic and social hardship associated with the absence of employment (Richard Jackman, 1997).

Unemployment has obvious and well documented links to disadvantage and has also been connected in some discussion to higher crime rate, suicide, and home side (Young and Luster 1994) especially among the young.

The personal and social costs of unemployment include severe financial hardship and poverty, debt, homelessness and housing stress, family tensions and breakdown, boredom, shame and stigma, increased social isolation, crime, erosion of confidence and self-esteem, the atrophying of work skills and ill-health (Dixon, 1992; EPAC, 1992, Cass 1988).

Unemployed people report the being unemployed is one of the worst things that can happen to them (VSGCC 1992) of the worst things that can happen to them (Wike 1991). In addition, unemployment falls disproportionately on already disadvantaged groups in society. The Brotherhood of Lawrence's life chance study (Gilley 1993) found that compared with families who had an employed parent, more mothers in families in which there was no parent employed reported serious health problems of young children, serious problems for themselves, serious disagreements with partner, and serious financial and serious problems with housing. A drastic effect financially it creates disturbances, causes stress, welfare hopeless (Gilley 1993, p.85).

F. Economic consequence of unemployment

Longer unemployment has its most direct impact on family resources through lost earnings, which add up quickly with each additional week of unemployment. In the great recession, family incomes fell for most long term unemployed workers (Johnson and Fang 2013). For various reasons, youth unemployment rates are higher than adult unemployment rates. However, it remains disputed whether this is problematic as such, in fact, unemployment may be a smaller problem for the youth because it typically is of shorter duration (O'Higgins, 2007).

Unemployment early in life may have persistent negative consequences for the right job. So that the higher unemployment rates which we observe are mainly search unemployment and, thus

,not particular harmful. Yet unemployment early in life may have persistence negative consequence for the persons subsequent career ,as it may impair their productive potential and employment opportunities (O'Higgins 2007 and riyan2007).

Unemployment affects society by reducing the amount of resource available as job rate decline ,resources such as quality housing and public service become scarce .as these important resources skirt to decline ,people who are unable to locate adequate employment begin suffering since they are unable to afford nutritious foods ,medical care and others basic items.

unemployment is a problem because it can create losses of income ,increase expenditures and societal problem that negatively affect and creates a lack of financial stability, leading to a downwards spiral in social mobility and eventually poverty . (Garry ottoson and Douglas Thompson;1990).

G. Political consequence of unemployment

According to Rudyanto Wijaya it is difficult to separate the economic and political impacts of high unemployment in a society ,the two being inter wind and inter dependence on so many levels .political decisions made on the macro-economic level to address rising unemployment stimulus packages ,unemployment extensions, industry –targeted both intended and unintended consequences. Political discussion turns to raising taxes to finance ever increasing deficits, further paralyzing investors, freezing capital and undermining business ability to plan for expansion and hire workers.

2.6. Unemployment in Ethiopia

In this section, the Ethiopian labor market and studies on unemployment will be reviewed briefly. Unemployment in Ethiopia is a serious concern particularly for the youth (15-24) age group. The world bank (2007) has also prepared a comprehensive study in two volumes on the urban labor market situation in Ethiopia to ward growth job creation in the face of increasing poverty and labor supply in urban Ethiopia (Krishnan 1996) .

Serneals 2004 using the 1994 Ethiopia urban socio-economic survey studied that the incidence and duration of unemployment in urban Ethiopia emphasizing on the youth. According to this study in the year 1994 highest in the world with male unemployment standing at 34 percent and

the urban youth unemployment rate was even higher at 50 percent. There is evidence that households reduce their savings and consumption to cope with unemployment.

With regard to job aspiration, well educated first time job seekers who aspire to well paying jobs are more affected. On family background, he concluded that the effect for labor market performance in urban Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian urban socio-economic survey from 1994 to 2000, Haile 2008 studied that the nature of self and finds that the young, educated, those that migrate to urban areas recently and these without parents in self-employment are less likely to be found in self-employment. Women in Ethiopia are relatively more affected by unemployment and they are paid lower wages (World bank 2007).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHDODOLOGY

3.1. Research design

The research design of this study is cross sectional survey because the data were collected at one point in time. Quantitative research approach was employed in order to dig out the status of unemployment (in case of Gubrekebele in Wolkite town). From quantitative methods of data collection instruments questionnaire was employed to gather the necessary data.

3.2. Description of the study area

The study was conduct in Gubre kebele in Wolkite town which is located in South West part of Ethiopia SNNP regional state. The town is also 168 Km from the capital city of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), on the way to Jima. There are hundreds of unemployed persons in Wolkite town. Therefore, this study is mainly focused on the status of unemployment in Wolkite town.

3.3. Data sources

The sources of data were both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were obtained through questioners from respondents. Whereas the secondary data for this study were gathered from both published and unpublished source like researches, magazine, books, and internet. The researcher used primary data sources in order to understand the reality of the problem and to investigate the current situation of the issue. And also the researcher used secondary data source to understand the previous and the current situation of the problem and to fill the gap.

3.4. Method of data collection

The researcher use both primary and secondary data collection methods. The primary data were collected through questionnaires. The researchers used closed ended questions to collect the data from the respondents. Closed ended questions are easily to analysis and help the respondents to answer the questions easily.

3.5. Target population and Sampling techniques

The study population of this study was all unemployed in Gubrie kebele of Wolkite town. The total number of unemployed is 2014. The researcher selected 97-respondents by using the following formula to collect the essential data. In order to select a sample, the researcher used probability sampling design. From the probability sampling design the researcher used simple random sampling technique.

The rationale of using simple random sampling is to give equal chance to be selected as a sample for all respondents.

Given N = total population

N = 2014 which is population size e = 0.1 which is acceptable sample error

$$N = 2014/1+2014*(0.1)^2 \\ =105$$

Sample size (n)=105

3.6. Data analysis method

The collected data is analyzed by using simple descriptive statistical tools such as table, frequency, and percentage. The analyzed data are interpreted clearly to make it more understandable to the reader. Then after recommendations are forwarded to the concerned bodies based on the findings.

3.7. Ethical considerations

Regarding ethical consideration of this research, the following ethical principles have taken in to account during data collection and other procedures of the research.

- The researcher respected the respondents' right and dignity.
- The researcher promised them to preserve the confidentiality of the respondents' information.
- I collected the data based on the willingness of participants.
- I informed them the purpose of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis, presentation and interpretation of data collected through questionnaires. The collected data are interpreted into meaningful way. In the field the investigator distributed questioners for the sample respondents. All the questioners were returned to the researcher. The data which were obtained from the respondents through questionnaire were distributed 105 questionnaires but 8 questionnaires are not responds and analyzed by using descriptive statistics in the form of table, frequency, and percentage.

4.1 The demographic back ground of the respondents

The back ground of this study includes sex, age, and religion, place of birth, marital status, and educational status.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristic of respondents

No	Items	Option	Frequency(n)	Percentage(%)
1	Sex	Male	60	52
		Female	37	38
		Total	97	100
2	Age	Below 20	35	36
		21-25	32	33
		26-30	28	29
		Above 30 years	4	2
		Total	97	100
3	Religion	Orthodox	40	41
		Muslim	20	21
		Protestant	37	38
		Catholic	-	
		Other	-	-
		Total	97	100
4	Place of birth	Urban	61	63
		Rural	36	37
		Total	97	100
5	Marital status	Married	20	21

		Divorced	3	3
		Widowed		
		Single	74	76
		Total	97	100
6	Educational status	Certificate and below	10	10
		Diploma	65	67
		First degree	22	23
		Total	97	100

Source; survey 2019

Table1 clearly indicates that, from the total 97 respondents of unemployed persons 60(52%) of them are males and the rest are females. This clearly showed that the numbers of males are more unemployed than males.

From the total respondents 35(36%) of them were grouped under below the age of 20 years, 32(33%) were under the age between 21-25years, 28(29%) were grouped the age between 26-30 years, and 4(2%) are above 30 years.

The above table also indicates that 40(41%) of unemployed persons are Orthodox Christianity followers 20(21%) of them are Muslims, and 37(38%) of them are protestants.

From the above table we can easily understand that most of the respondents 61(63%) were born in urban areas and 36(37%) of them were born in rural areas.

As far as the marital status of respondents is concerned, the above table shows that 74(76%) of them are single, 20(21%) are married and the rest 3(3%) are divorced. Therefore, this indicated that most unemployed persons are single.

Moreover, the above table shows that 10% of the respondents are certificate and below, 67 % of them are diploma and the rest are first degree holders. From this educational status of unemployed shows that diploma holders are more unemployed as compared with others.

Table 2: distribution of respondents based on monthly income

Have you monthly income?	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Yes	10	10
No	87	87

Table 2 indicates that from the total respondents 10 of them have monthly income where as the majority have-not monthly income. This indicates that most of them are dependant to their families.

4.2. Status of unemployment in the study area

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on their years of staying as unemployed

Years of staying	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
<1 year	32	33
1-2 years	26	27
3 years	20	21
Above 3 years	19	19
Total	97	100

Table 3 indicates that from the total number of respondents 33 % of them stayed one year as unemployed.27 % of them stayed 1-2 years and the rest 21% and 19 % of them are stayed 3 and above 3 years respectively.

Table 4 distribution of respondents based on the causes of unemployment

Cause	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Lack of experiences	15	15
Lack of jobs	30	31
Discrimination	32	33
Lack of job creation	16	17
Capital intensive technology	4	4
Total	97	100

Table 4 shows that the causes of unemployment are lack of experiences, lack of jobs, discrimination, lack of job creation, capital intensive technology which accounts 15%,31%,33%,17%, and 4% respectively.

This indicates that many people are unemployed due to lack of jobs and discrimination followed by lack of jobs.

Table 5 distribution of respondents based on types of unemployment they have faced

Types of unemployment	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
-----------------------	--------------	----------------

Seasonal	16	17
Frictional	15	15
Structural	66	68
Total	97	100

Table 5 clearly shows that majority of respondents (68%) are faced by structural type of unemployment and the rest 17 % and 15% of them are faced by seasonal and frictional type of unemployment respectively. From the table I can concluded that structural type of unemployment is the most type of unemployment that affects most of unemployed persons.

Table 6 distribution of respondents based on their interest to work privately in their field of study

Have you Interest	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	32	33
No	65	67
Total	97	100

The above table indicates that majority of respondents (67%) of them have not an interest to work privately by their field of study where as the remaining have an interest.

Table 7 distribution of respondents based on vacancies available in their field of study

Availability of vacancies	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	29
No	70	71
Total	97	100

Table 7 indicates that 71 % of respondents responded as vacancies are not available by their field of study where as the rest are responded as the existence of jobs by their field of study. This clearly shows that the existence of shortages of vacancies.

Table 8 distribution of respondents based on their interest to work cooperatively with other unemployed persons

Have you an interest	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	82
No	17	18
Total	97	100

Table 8 shows that 82% of respondents have an interest to work cooperatively with other persons who are unemployed where as the rest are not volunteer to work with others.

Table 9 distribution of respondents based on the kind of relation they have with their family and friends

Relationship	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
High	27	28
Medium	49	51
Low	16	16
Have not relation	5	5
Total	97	100

Table 9 indicates that 28 % of respondents have high relationship with their friends and families. The table also shows that 51 % and 16% of respondents have medium and low relationship with their family and friends respectively. The rest have not relation with their family and relationship.

Table 10 distribution of respondents based on the consequence of unemployment

consequence	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Migration	22	23
Spread of crime	27	28
Addiction	26	27
Hopelessness	18	18
Streetism	4	4
Total	97	100

The above table clearly indicates that 22(23%), 27(28%), 26(27%), 18(18%) and 4(4%) of respondents are replied as the consequence of unemployment are migration, spread of crime, addiction, hopelessness and streetism respectively.

Table 11 distribution of respondents based on their opinion of possible solution that should be taken to reduce unemployment

Possible solution	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Create job opportunities	40	41
Credit provision	37	38
Vocational training	20	21
Total	97	100

Table 11 shows that (40) 41% of respondents replied as the government should create job opportunities for unemployed persons to reduce the number of unemployed. As respondents credit provision and vocational training are the other means that are taken as possible solutions to reduce the number of unemployed persons.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Unemployment in Wolikite town is a very serious problem regarding to social, economical, psychological, and political problem. In Gubire Kebele, the most affected people by unemployment problem are males as compared with females and most of the respondents were born in urban areas. As far as the marital status is concerned most of the respondents are single. Most unemployed persons are diploma holders.

Majority of respondents have not monthly sources of income so that they are dependant to their families. Unemployment has its own cause and consequence. The most causes of unemployment are lack of experiences, lack of jobs, discrimination, lack of job creation and capital intensive technology.

Following this there are many consequences of unemployment which are social, economical, psychological problem which are related to discrimination, haplessness, and spread of crime, prostitution, drug addiction, migration, streatism and others.

Finally, the major solution to reduce the problem of unemployment are increase awareness, job creation, change the attitude of unemployed persons on small and micro enterprise, give credit facilities, give awareness for their families.

5.2 Recommendation

The primary goal of this research paper is not only to know the status of unemployment in the study area ,but also to give some recommendation to the concerned bodies to minimize the rate of unemployment.

- The government should design socio economic policy which creates job opportunities and vacancies which can fit their education.
- Expansion of private investments and small enterprise which are very important in providing job opportunities.
- The government officials and employers should work in fairness distribution in employment creation.
- The NGO should support the unemployed to participate income generate activities.
- Parents should give advice to their children to engage in any activities that can generate income.
- The government should expand investment and industries to reduce unemployment rates.
- Keble administrators and micro enterprises officers should give awareness for unemployment to create their own business.
- Community and government should appreciate and encourage the unemployment participate in the community activities.
- A community should give psychological and other care for unemployment.
- The government should establish good governance; arrange credit facilities for unemployment to create their own business.
- The Keble administration should give additional vocational training for jobless individuals and indicates the way how to create self employment.

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Annex
Questionnaire
Wolikite University
College of Business and Economics
Department of Management

Questionnaire on the Status of Unemployment in Wolkite town

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on “The Status of Unemployment in Wolkite Town”. Note that the researcher is strong enough to keep the confidentiality of respondents view and it will not be transferred to third bodies and its ultimate objective is only for academic purpose. Thank you in advance for your time and cooperation in giving a genuine response. Participation in the research is in a voluntary base!

General Instruction

Do not write your name on the question paper. Read each of the following questions carefully and answer them by circling the answers that you feel as it is the right answer.

Part 1: Back ground information

1. Sex A. Male B. Female
2. Age A. Below 20 B. 21-25 C. 26-30 D. Above 30 years
3. Religious A. Orthodox B. Muslim C. Protestant D. Catholic E. Others
4. Marital Status A. Married B. Divorced C. Widowed D. Single
5. Education Status A. Certificate and below B. Diploma C. First degree
6. Place of Birth A. Urban B. Rural
7. Have you monthly income? A. Yes B. No
8. If your answer for question 7 is ‘yes’; what is your monthly income?
 A. Below 500 B. 500-100 C. 101-1500 D. above 1500
9. If your answer for question 7 is ‘yes’; what is your source of income? A. Family B. Self effort
 C. Government support D. If other please specify

Part II: Main questions

10. Year of staying as unemployed?
 A. <1 year B. 1-2year C. 3 year D. above 3year

11. What is the cause of being unemployed?
- A. Lack of experiences
 - B. Lack of jobs
 - C. Discrimination
 - D. Lack of job creation
 - E. Capital intensive technology
12. What type of unemployment you have faced?
- A. Seasonal unemployment
 - B. frictional unemployment
 - C. Structural unemployment
13. Are you interested to work privately in your field of study? A. Yes B. No
14. Do vacancies available in your field of study? A. Yes B. No
15. Are you interested to work cooperatively with unemployed persons? A. Yes B. No
16. What kind of relation do you have with your family and friends?
- A. Higher
 - B. Medium
 - C. Lower
 - D. Have not relation
17. What are the main consequence of unemployment highly affect the society?
- A. Migration
 - B. Spread of crime
 - C. Addiction
 - D. Hopelessness
 - E. Streetism
 - F. Prostitution
18. What do you think the possible solution that should be taken to reduce unemployment?
- A. Create job opportunities
 - B. credit provision
 - C. vocational training
 - D. others specify

