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**The Role of Technical Vocational College in unemployment  
reduction The cause of Technical vocational Education**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the role of technical vocational college un employment reduction the Cause of technical vocational education the purpose of research study was the role of technically vocational college to avoid at least the cause of education making process the next study to forward some possible the implemented full filling the gap the technical vocational education social economic impact this study also employed across section method designed to understand quantitative method and qualitative research approach was used data collection interview and questionnaire open ended close ended interview both primary and secondary sources of data.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Back ground of the study

The central importance of country's productivity and economic growth is Technical vocational college the graduates system suffer forme shortage of reliable knowlege .skills and attiudes many due to tranin program lakes quality relevance ofhuman capital embodied in the counters working population investment in human capital includes the acquisition of specific, job related skills and development of reliable of work habits and positive attitudes towards work of all kinds (UNISESCO,1999) Countries under taking the enormous task of restructuring reorienting and expanding their educational systems to meet development needs give more attention to the role of technical and vocational education. In support of this UNISECO (1979)has stated that political leaders economic planners, and educators in many countries, appear to consider the development of technical and vocational education as the key stone of an educational system that can be adopted to the needs of individual in which she/he lives. Hence, countries should engage in rethinking their educational systems in order to give much concern and attention to technical and vocational education and training Technical vocational college if education is to be responsible com temporary demands of society (ibdi) Developing countries need to improve the productivity and economic growth if they are to compete successfully in an area era of rapid economic and technological change.

To assert this Middleton, Z, derman and van Adams (1996) state Improved productivity requires not only capital investment, but also work force that has the flexibility to acquire new skills for the new job created as the structure of economic and occupation changes. The level of competence of a country's skilled workers and technicians is a key determinant of labors force of flexibility productivity skilled workers and technician's en hence the quality and efficiency of product development, production and maintains and they supervise and train workers with lesser skill.

According to on its international meeting on innovation and excellence in technical vocational education and training Technicalvocationalcollegeteacher and training, "all nations are facing with the challenge of improving their work force to respond to their own national development needs "Ethiopia like the rest of the world is facing the problem of skilled man power for repaid

development and growth, because property trained and skilled man power is one of the most important assets and pre requisite for social and economic development (UNISCO, July 2004)

According to the report on development of education in Ethiopia to the 47<sup>th</sup> sessions of the international conference on education introduction of technical and vocational training in Ethiopia education has dated back to more than 50 years. Although this is the fact that their development has been slow and was not up to the desired loved and owing to the failure to give proper emphasis were there was no proper policy support. But the new education policy gives special attention to technical and vocational education and training Technicalvocationalcollegeby providing broad and multilevel foundations presently, technical and vocational Education and technicalvocationalcollegeis divided into a number of categories such as training of agriculture fore, health, teaching, training industrial, Commercial and skill training. Trainees are encouraged through entrepreneur education to Create jobs for themselves. Information and communication technology is also introduced in the education system to strengthen the expansion of quality. College(ibdi)

## **1.2 Statement problem.**

The overall objective of the national Technical vocationalI college stratege is to cerate a competent and motivate, adaptable and innovate work force to poverty reduction and social economic development through facilitating demand driven high quality technical and vocational Collegeand training relevant to all sectors of the economy at all ) levels and to all people in need of skills development (ministry of education 2006; Therefore, technical and vocational College as sub –sector of the education system should be made to play its role in the country’s development ,Ethiopia like many other developing countries cannot achieve economic and social development without a skilled productive labor force that can meet the changing requirements of its environment.

and lack of instructional material are some of factor that combine to reduce the effective of meeting the required knowledge and skills objective .appropriate workshop equipment. Supply of training material and practice by learners are the requirement for high quality skills (African union 2007 )in Ethiopian the major challenge facing the technical vocational college program are low quality and theory teaching due to resource constraints .lake of skilled technical vocational college teacher under funding resource shortage lack of adequate place of work and running to the other problem in all developing country is the relevance of curricula mostly technical vocational college up dating and revised of curricula mostly take place after a major crisis in the labor market or problem of graduate un employment .there are no systematic

evaluations graduate system and effective two way linkage between industry and technical vocational college (Adduce 2009 ) the role of technical Vocational college program positively plays a role of equipping human resource creativity producing goods and services, control quality of the market products allocate financial resources and set over all strategies and objectives for the organization (milkovich and boudreou 1991’).

Nevertheless, Technical vocational college south nation nationality people the range of occupational areas, trades, skills and knowledge in which training offered is very limited ,training program are inflexibly designed and not often based on accessed demand in the labor market. The gap or the problem is no coordination between different training providers. As a result college officers are fragmented often duplicated and regional distribution of college of institution is fill of Technical vocational college to this study will be conducted to the role and the cause of technical vocational college unemployment reduction in selected it play in creating entrepreneurial concept in the society it also a great the cause of on The process of development and the unemployment of less The resource of financially economic reduction political reduction .

### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

The general objective to investigate researcher is the role of technical vocational college in un employment reduction the cause of Technical vocational college.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

This study is conducting the following specific objectives:

- ✓ To identify how of technical vocational college unemployment reduction.
- ✓ To identify the role of an entrepreneurial ability provided by the college for trainees to get employed.
- ✓ To identify what the vocational center is doing to prepare them to the external employment ecosystem.

## **1.4 Research Question**

This study has the following research questions

1. What are the causes of technical vocational college unemployment reduction?
2. What is the role of an entrepreneurial ability?
3. What role is the vocational center playing to prepare the trainees for the external job ecosystem?

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

The study is helpful in analyzing the effectiveness of Technical vocational college in solving the problem to private and public enterprise in offering them with skilled labor force and helping the youth in getting employment by training them with the necessary skills. It also used for policy makers in making amendments and policy interventions based on the recommendation if necessary.

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

This study is limited to the problems with unemployment problem of Technical vocational college trainees. It is good to study the unemployment of skilled work labor because of financial and time constraints, the research limited her study to Technical vocational college only.

### **1.7 Limitation of the study**

In conducting this study, the research face many limitations. Among these limitations: Shortage of time to collect enough data on the issue, willingness of the respondents to answer the questions, Financial constraints in gathering data from different trainees related to the issue Budget insufficiency, Shortage of time, and willingness of local people to give full information in the community to get qualified and reliable data from them.

### **1.8. Organization of Research**

The Research consists five chapters. The chapter one include introduction, background of study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, general objective, specific objective, research question, significance of study, scope of study, limitation of study, The chapter two deals about only review of related literature. The third chapter contains research method and methodology. The fourth chapter was discuss about the results of data analysis and interpretation the last chapter this study was chapter five about conclusion and recommendation the parts of study area.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Unemployment**

##### **2.1.1. Definition of Unemployment**

Unemployment can be defined in many ways. Not only unemployment, but also the age for which person enters the labor market difference from country to country. So, let us see some of the definitions given by some scholars of economists. Employee person include those during the survey look are 16 years or older and were either employed by a private firm and government unity or self-unemployed or has a job but not working because of illness, bad weather, labor disputes or vacation (McConnell and Brue, 1905:30) while the above definitions is the condition for employment one is also give for unemployment. That is people are officially considered unemployed if during the survey week they were 16 years and were not institutionalized and did not work but are available for work. It could be because they are engaged in some job seeking activity during the past four weeks or waiting to be called to a job from which temporary laid off and would d have been looking for a job but are temporary sick or were waiting to report for a new job within 30 days(ibid).

According to the same writers those who were 16 years or old or and not institutionalized but officially neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force (McConnell and Brue1995:511).

##### **2.1.2 Equilibrium Rate of Unemployment**

Full rate of employment that is zero rate of unemployment is not only unachievable but is also un desirable. Therefore, unemployment rate of 5.5 is equilibrium or natural rate of unemployment where there is no excess demand or supply in the labor market (ibdi).

## 2.2 Types of unemployment

Open unemployment can be classified into four types. These are: fractional, structural, demand deficit and seasonal unemployment. To study a type of unemployment that prevails in our country will help us to solve the problem and make right policy recommendations.

### A. Fractional Unemployment

Fractional unemployment is a type of unemployment which exists even when aggregate demand is sufficient to employ all the labor force and those who are employed job opening. The nation's unemployment rate will remain positive. This can be due to the fact that people are:

- ✓ Quite present to shop for news.
- ✓ Look for new jobs after looking previous ones.
- ✓ Re-enter the labor force to seek work for the 1<sup>st</sup> time.
- ✓ Seek new workers to fill jobs created by expansions of their first

### B. Structural Unemployment

This type of unemployment is futile similar to fractional unemployment in many ways except its long lived. Structural unemployment is costly to those currently unemployed and so to the nation. Structural unemployment is caused by changes in the composition of labor supply and demand. This type of unemployment has one or both of the following dimensions. First, it may result from mismatch between the skills needed for available jobs and skills possessed by those seeking work. Second, structural unemployment may occur because of a geographic mismatch between the locations of job seekers (ibdi)

#### • Demand Deficit Unemployment

Demand deficit unemployment is the kind of unemployment that is caused by decline in aggregate demand. This causes a large lay off or discharge of employees more over firms face a large inventory. Therefore, curtail their production and demand for labor. Similarly, they no longer wish to hire as many workers as each wage rate as previously (ibdi)

#### • Seasonal Unemployment

This type of unemployment is occurring due to the seasonal nature of the job. The industries that are affected by seasonal unemployment are hospitality and tourism industries and also the fruit picking and catering industries. Seasonal unemployment is relatively regular and moderately predictable and it is generally considered part of the condition of employment "construction workers can expect unemployment during the winter months or periods of inclement weather. School teachers regularly face unemployment during the summer. The employment of farm workers vary in a predictable manner with the end of seasonal planting and harvesting activities.

### **2.3. Youth Unemployment**

The youth unemployment rate is systematically higher in Ethiopia than the population as a whole. As we can see from the above statement, the majority of the unemployed people in Ethiopia are the Youth. This means that unemployment can adversely damage our output, income saving and so growth. Therefore, it will do as good to study its trend and features in order to tackle it (Berhanu...abrahamTekaste, and Hannah van Drdeijil. 2005)

### **2.4. Unemployment Rates by Educational level**

O' Hoggins (1997, 2003) reviews the experience of various countries and found no strong evidence. For the existence of widespread of unemployment among the educated people has been found in developing countries. The rate of returns to education are higher in developing countries than developed countries and all evidence countries the nation of an improvised end disadvantaged group of educated young people in developing countries (O'Higgins 2003).

### **2.5. Transitory Vis and Vis structural**

The term unemployment has done skilling and scaring affect. Two alternatives of structural unemployment among Youth exist- The first argues that Youth faces higher incidence of competing agreement is that the unemployment of young people is relatively transitory. Youth experience a higher level of unemployment rate compared to the older. This is because the tendency of the youth to shop around in the labor market. This doesn't last long. However, the youth would eventually have lower average of duration of unemployment than older people (BerhanuDemu, abrahamtekaste, Hannalyvanderdeji).

### **2.6. Cost of unemployment**

The especial attention toward unemployment arises from the fact that it is costly to individual and society at large. This is because of it has severe economic, psychological, and social damages. Above all labor, is unavailable economic resource. If it is not utilized for productive activity, it will cause a permanent loss in output and consumption (ad nett, 1989)There is also another loss due to the deterioration of skill physical and moral of unemployed (Pani, 1996). Thus long term cost of unemployment is more sensitive to the short term damages.

On the other hand, since unemployed person is more likely not to support his family economically, he/she will be placed in socially degrading position which definitely can have a hurting psychological effect. If this unemployment is continue for a long time, it will destroy the man's pride and self-esteem (Appleton, 1975).

Unemployment is also believed to be directly correlated to the level of crime and social disturbance for instance pain indicated that unemployment in the past century in India, was most important single factor in vacancy related economic insecurity (Pani, 1996)

In a similar manner, similar (1987) report shows that unemployment is twice as likely to commit suicide in Great Britain (A dnett, 1989) To move to a lower paying and less skilled job training. The most significant change that took place between 1994/95 to 2004/05 which includes among other things student enrolment in technical and vocational education and training from 2338 to 45417. Despite the encouraging results achieved in enrolment increases, the graduates of the Technicalvocationalcollege system suffer from shortage of reliable knowledge, skills and attitudes mainly due to a training program lacks quality and relevance as stated earlier due to numerous bottle necks (Mot, 2004:5).

## **2.7. Importance of Technical vocational college**

Among many others is to develop human resource capacity with necessary skills and infrastructure capacities (King and Palmer, 2006) Another issue is globalization many less developed countries are now a day is being forced to join globalization. To survive in this world, high countries completion need to be competitive enough (WB, 2004:9 and Kings and(ibdi) Therefore, labor force with basic sold skill foundations is necessary for countries to exploit their opportunities created by technological changes in skill requires richer cognitive content, higher skills needs and higher skills in labor force and continued enhancement of work force skills (Beckerman, 2001 in WB2004:17). Skill training is important to the informal sector in a number of ways.

Skill training in the informal sector increase productivity, occupational safety and improve health. It also increases and creates income for those employed and reduce poverty for them and their families (WB, 2004:128 in King Palmer, 2006:51) Its skills training help to develop social training helps for gradual build up of the informal business networks. Informal social networks will be developed and knowledge about formal sector associations will be gained (ibdi)

## **2.8. Technical and vocational college in Africa**

The Technicalvocationalcollege polices followed by newly independent Africa countries were aimed at providing the managers and skilled labor which these countries needed to support the growth of the modern sector. In the late 1970s, however, the African economies entered a period of recession and economic crisis. The growth of modern sector employment slowed sharply as a result of spending cuts in the public sector and massive lay-offs to maintain productivity in the

sector. The consequence was rapid rise in unemployment among young people, particularly, those who had completed their secondary school. Gradually the structure of employment in sub-Saharan Africa changed, with the rapid growing informal sector absorbing much of the labor force.

Imported models of technical and vocational, which were developed in the context of economic growth, provide in capable of supplying skilled labor that meet the highly varied requirements of African production systems. Wave of criticism concerning the in effectiveness and high cost of Technicalvocationalcollege began to be heard and this form of education has been called in to sharp question on the ground that it is poorly suited to labor markets dominated by informal sector employment. Numerous criticisms of technical education and vocational training have been voice over the past decade. These may be summarized as poor quality ,very high cost, training not suited to actual socio-economic conditions disregard of informal sectors need s and disregard of the labor market and of the high unemployment rate among graduates(At Cho arena and Delluce 2002:37-38).

Besides, that in the 1960s and international development agencies, particularly the world bank had played significant role in popularizing the Technicalvocationalcollege system in various African countries nevertheless in the following decades T came under strong criticism and both national and international support had declined considerably. In recent years, however, Technicalvocationalcollege has come back to claim a place of importance on the agendas of many international organizations and donor agencies. As aresult, policy makers in many African countries as well as the international donor community have renewed their perspective of the role of technicalvocationalcollege as a key to create wealth and emerge out of poverty by producing skilled and enterpremerial or employable work force. This is mainly because the need for economic competitiveness and technical improvement has rapidly so grow through globalization and the numbers of young people. Who have completed basic education but remain in poverty with low social participation because of high level of unemployment has increased (Girma, 2009:9).

## **2.9. Technical and vocational and college in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia has been having an alphabet of its own for many centuries and it has been running its educational system in religious institutions. This was going on until early twentieth century when modern education was introduced. Towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, several things

accentuated the need for modern education. The victory of Adwa in 1896 resulted in gaining international recognition for the country so that several European and Asian countries expressed their wishes to establish embassies and negotiate treaties. The war itself taught Emperor Menelik II that realizes the inadequacies of church education if Ethiopia was to remain independent. The innovation introduced, such as the information of the council of ministers, the starting of postal, telephone and telegraphic systems the establishment of the state bank printing press the construction of rail way line etc all required a new type of personnel qualified civil servants (maluu,2008:8).

Academic education continued to be provided until 1936 without vocational curriculum immediately after the liberation there was an urgent demand for trained people to introduce modern management and launch a program of reconstruction. It needed technicians of all levels, managers, planners' engineers, and other economic oriented labor force. The immediate response urgent demand was the establishment of technical and vocational schools to train and supply the critical needed trained people in the various areas of technology (Girma, 2009:26, 27)

The vocational technical schools established in the years 1940s-1960s were: Addis Ababa. Building Trade school (1946 phased out). Ambo Agricultural school (1946), Jimma Agricultural school, and Bahir Dar poly technique school (1964) (wanna,1998:57) is the most neglected area in the history of the Ethiopian Education system however, since 2000/01 massive expansion of this sub-sector has been operational. The strategic thinking behind the expansion of the technical vocational college sub –sector is to meet the middle level human power demand of the industry service sector and commercial agriculture which have become very essential to the overall development of the country. Technical vocational college is a system for providing technicians equipped with practical knowledge, who unlike in the past would be job creators rather than expecting jobs to be provided by the government (FDRE/2005:5)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Description of the Study Area**

The study would use conducted in the technical vocational college in Guragie zone south nation nationality and people or regional state the town has 158 km far from the capital city of the country. His town has altitude and longitude 8.17N 37.47E 8.283N 37.783 E.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

In this researcher method would be developed the researcher approach (both qualitative and quantitative) quantitative research involving numerical and statistical data and also qualitative researcher an approach to gathering data. And the reason the researcher would approach using language and numerical number.

#### **3.4. Sample size and sampling method**

The researcher would use purposive and non-probability sampling to gate because deep information and sufficient knowledge with study area. The researcher would be interview and questionnaires in the study. Samples size the total population select the respondent 20 the researcher would use purposive sample technique

#### **3.5. Sampling method**

The researcher would be both purposive and non-probability sampling method to select the respondents for questionnaires from the total of technical vocational college and the research selected this method to give equal chance for all trainees and to minimize bias among the trainees effectively.

##### **3.5.1. Source Data**

###### **Primary Data Source**

The primary source data use through questionnaire include open ended and close ended question the research is collect through interview it is important for research also used direct observe researcher also collect through interviews .

## **Secondary Data Source**

The researcher also secondary data source by written material such as document published and an published material include journals magazine internet .

### **3.5.2. Method of data collection**

The data were collected from the respondents through questionnaires and interview.

### **3.5.3 Questionnaires**

This questionnaire is design to data collection opened and close ended question require the respondent to answer the question in their own world .while close ended question asked the respondent to choose from list respondent.

### **3.5.4 Interview**

The researcher use and the respondent for this researcher would use structure of interview would list all questions that are supposed to be asking for worker commission.

### **3.5.5. Observation**

The researcher attempted to use unemployment while the were on the process of technical vocational college and participating on the reduction of unemployment activities in the education to check the questions presented on questions and interview.

### **3.5.6. Method of data Analysis**

The research gathered data through questionnaires, interview and observation by using qualitative and quantitative methods and data analyzed interpreted and the data analysis would use table percentages and thematic analysis because to ask the respondent and the researcher write answer the question on the researcher paper and summary conclusion and recommendations were for warded.

### **3.5.7. Ethical Consideration**

The following ethical issue were taken in to account at all stage of the study permission will asked the collect the necessary data to maintain confidentiality and privacy at time in other session name of respondent will not been motion by any means the researcher information all right the respondent right to voluntarily participation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1 Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter concerned with the presentation analysis and interpretation of data which are collected questionnaires' and interviews to analysis data. The researcher use to obtain through the listed sampling methods to present and analysis by using quantitative and qualities methods. This chapter is the main part of the study on the rule of technical vocational college unemployment reduction in the cases of technical vocational education.

### 4.2. Background Information of the Respondent

Table 4-1 Sex Background

S e x	F r e q u e n c y	p e r c e n t a g e
M a l e	1 2	6 0 %
F e m a l e	8	4 0 %
t o t a l	2 0	1 0 0 %

Source own result 2020.

As we have above table 12 respondent of 60% of them males and respondent or 40 % them were female the above table show that the majority respondent are male.

#### 4.2.2. Age Backgrounds of respondent.

Table 4-2 age Back ground

A g e	F r e q u e n c y	p e r s e n t a g e
1 8 . 3 0	6	3 0 %
3 1 . 4 0	7	3 5 %
4 1 . 5 0	6	3 0 %
5 0 a n d a b o v e	1	5 %
T o t a l	2 0	1 0 0

Source of own

result 2020

We can understand from the above table respondent ( 6 ) 30%and the other respondent of age Group 18-30 and 7. (35%) the respondante age Group 31-40 6 .(30%)41-50 1 .5 the respondante above 50 regarding the majority of respondent were age group above 50 year.

#### 4.2.4 Language Back ground of the respondent

Table 4-3 Language Back ground .

L a n g u a g e	f r e q u a n c y	p e r s e n t a g e
G u r a g i e g n	6	3 0 %
A m h a r i c	4	2 0 %
Both amharicGuragiegna	1 0	5 0 %
t o t a l	2 0	1 0 0 %

Regarding to the above table majority of the respondante 10/50%/of theme were both Guragigna and Amharic speaker 4/20%/of the respondante were Amharic speakers and about 6/30% /of the respondante speakers Guragigna Language.

#### 4.4 .4 Education Background of the respondante.

Table 4-4 Education Background.

Level of education	f r e q u e n c y	percentage
L i t e r a c y	0	0 %
1 - 4 G r a d	3	1 0 %
5 - 6 G r a d	3	1 0 %
9 - 1 0 G r a d	4	2 0 %
1 1 a n d a b o v e	1 0	5 0 %
t o t a l	2 0	1 0 0 %

Based on the above table 4.4.2 you can see the of respondante 0.(0%) Literacy and the other respondent 3.(10)1-4 Grade 3.(10%)5-6 Grade 4.(20%) 9-10 above 11 the majority respondent above 11 Grade

Table 4-5 Religion Backed ground

<b>R e l i g i o n</b>	<b>f r e q u e n c y</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>O r t h o d o x</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4 5 %</b>
<b>M u s l i m</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3 0 %</b>
<b>P r o t e s t a n t</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 0 %</b>
<b>C a t h o l i c</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5 %</b>
<b>t o t a l</b>	<b>2 0</b>	<b>1 0 0 %</b>

According to the above the table 9 (45%) on the study participants are the orthodox christianity . Next to that 6( 30%) of particpatnts are those muslim further as the religion frofile show 4(20%) of theme. The respondents of protestante. Finally, 1(5%) are catholics and the majority respondant orthodoxchristianity religion .

Technical vocational college in reduces the unemployment problem. Also 268% 100) of the respondents said that the government should organize the Technical vocational college graduates well to reduce the unemployment well by working capital is. Moreover, 240(89.6%, 28(10.4%) said that working the technical vocational college should work.

### **4.3 The Mechanism in Which the Technical Vocational College Reduces Unemployment**

You can and understand meaningful teaching and learning can take place in an environment that is nonconductive observation infrastructure fascinating and has obsolete equipment adequate for there to be good result output teaching and learn changing environment need to be conducted.

The college provides do different material support to different trainees to create their jobs and also individuals with different innovative ideas are supported with financial support. The availability of trainers who provide skill and knowledge are limited in number. Therefore, the trainees are not getting enough and adequate support. The college is not providing skills and knowledge that is necessary for us to be entrepreneurs and get employed (Interviewees, 2020).

In terms of competitiveness, the vocational training center is playing a very limited role. Particularly, in terms of enabling the trainees to directly get employed based on their demonstrated capacity and skill, the vocational center is playing a very limited role. The integration between the training center and employing organizations is so limited.

We are not well oriented where to go and where to get employed based on our talent and acquired skills. Because of this, we are frustrated like our senior graduates that the non-availability of training centers will not enable us to get employed. There is no strong cooperation between the college and other organizations whose skill requirement matches our acquired skills and knowledge to easily get employed (Interviewees, 2020).

Hence, it is clear that intellectual and training skill capacity that is required to be innovative and to be entrepreneurial is not well instituted in the training process of vocational centers. Lack of integration and partnership between training centers, skills acquirers, organizations and the market is limited, thereby limiting the ability and prospect of employees to get employed and to create their own work (Mertins et al., 2008; Vilsteren et al., 2015; Franche et al., 2006; Furlan; 2012; Cullen et al., 2018; Hoosain et al., 2019).

#### **4.4. The Role of an Entrepreneurial Ability**

The central position in market economic the economic success of nation worldwide the result of encourage you are extremely importantly to your world your success is vital because of identify the step you could take immediately to operate your business more efficiency.

Table 4-6 the role of the vocational center and readiness of trainees for entrepreneurship and employment

NO	I t e m	Rating scales	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
1	Do you think you have in youth knowledge in your field of study to get employed and create your own job?	A . Y e	2 0 0	7 4 . 6
		B . N o	6 3	2 5 . 4
		C. Undecided		
2	Is the answer for question no 1 is no. why?	A. Lack of invest		
		B. Lack of competent teachers.	1 4 0	5 2 . 2
		C. Lack of heading materials.	6 0	2 2 . 4
		D. Personal problems	6 8	2 5 . 4
3	Have a trouble in applying your knowledge	A . Y e s	5 8	2 1 . 6
		B . N o	2 1 0	7 8 . 4
		C. Undecided		
4	Do you think you have an entrepreneurial ability	A . Y e s	2 4 0	8 9 . 6
		B . N o	2 8	1 0 . 4
		C. Undecided		-
5	Do you think that you open your business after you grad	A : y e s	2 5 0	9 3 . 3
		B : N O	2 8	6 . 7
		C: undecided	-	-
6	Do you think technical vocation collage reduces the unemployment	A - y e s	2 6 0	9 7 . 1
		B - n o	8	2 . 9
		C-undecided	-	-

As demonstrated in the table above, the majority (6%) responded that they do not have the ability and required skill necessary to improve their future livelihood. This implies that the people that are trained in the college do not get adequate training that fits the external job market and competitive work environment. The reduction and training process lacks adequate procedures and elements that build the capacity and skill of the trainees.

In the college, much of the training is oriented towards memorization and the availability of technical logistics and laboratories to build our skill are so limited. So, because of this, we are not able to get a level of skill that helps our ability to be entrepreneurs (Interviewees, 2020).

Apart from this, the trainees are not ready yet to be entrepreneurs.

We have not yet decided to be entrepreneurs because of lack of business and the training process did not built our confidence. After graduation, we do not know what type of jobs to create and the ability to invent different kinds of works that could pool market. Regarding decision, the other reason is that we do not know well the external job market and innovative practices. Since we

were limited in the university and the educational practices were not well integrated with the socio-economic and political aspect of the external environment, we do not know how to innovate and be entrepreneurs (Interviewees, 2020).

Therefore, the training process and material and non-material aspects of the training in the college are not helping the trainees to be entrepreneurs and innovative. This is partly because of the lack of integration and connection between the training process and the practical job market and entrepreneurial skills required by the socio-economic and political environment (WB, 2004:128 in King Palmer, 2006:51).

#### **4.5. The Role of Your Business after Graduate Technical Vocational College**

It is obvious that in colleges, after the graduate degree program, thinking that is your best option but consider a vocational school because it has a lot of after as well you can find variety of program offered at a trade school with many benefit another huge advantage to trade school training is that you are faster the college spend a lot of time on theory traditional college usually required outside courses form your main program to earn credits and complex your degrees these can be a lot of extra work and gat up your study time your technical vocational college mean you are participating in the activity gate one to one training and you have the chance to ask questions.

The job ecosystem in the outside world is not matching their acquired skill. Hence, the job requirement is not well fitted to their skill. Besides, the vocational center is not providing financial provision for the trainees to be able to change their idea into employment. The skill that is given by the vocational center is not matching what is required by organizations. Hence, the vocational center should provide appropriate transition from training to employment.

Generally, the vocational center is not well suited to what the trainees aspire to acquire in the job market. Hence, the imbalance between the job market, trainees' capacity and the vocational center is becoming a troubling problem. Solving this is essentially very necessary (Nevala et al., 2015; MacDowel et al., 2015).

# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5. SUMMARY, CONCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1 Summary

This study aimed at the role of technical vocational education and in unemployment reduction in the case of technical vocational education . According to, data were gathered from trainees who were selected by simple random sampling techniques. Also, data were gathered through questionnaires, interview and observation.

The government of Ethiopia has taken as a means of reducing unemployment .Though reducing unemployment is not only objective of it is also one of the main goals of technical vocational college generally unemployment reduction social economic reduction they are more like to develop violent act become addicted involved in committing survey society and thereby increasing percipients per capitals with other criteria of development. The trend in which its contribution towards Unemployment reduction has been growing is one of that cannot be undermined .The role of it has played in creating entrepreneurial concept in the society is also of a great role on the process of development .Though, the competence of the student (trainees) is not perfect it is on the way that is the institution is trying to obtain the standard level of competence. Since technical vocational college institutions conduct market study before developing a system there is less waste of resources financially and economically in .Therefore, the result that college is scoring one thing which is not undermined and should be appreciated .it is showing appositve trend in its contribution to unemployment reduction poverty reduction.

### 5.2. Recommendation

The researcher has some recommendation on technical vocational college through has played a great role in unemployment reduction and alleviate poverty .Based on the findings for warded the researcher identified some recommendation s as follows:

- .Unemployment reduction technical vocational College has no enough teaching materials would have a devastating effect on the competence of the students. This forced the trainees not to identify their fields of study. Therefore, enough teaching materials should be presented to College.
- Trainees should believe in opening their own entrepreneurial business after graduating the program of very widely expressed social economic participation the Government.

- Government should help the trainees through organizing in IMX and giving them loan to reduce unemployment.
- Government should provide the necessary equipment machine facilities and infrastructure need in in the effective teaching and learning of vocational a and technical education.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix I

Wolkite University

College Of Social Science and Humanities

Department Of Civics and Ethical Studies

Der the respondante taking time the researcher questionnaire prepared by 3rd year Graduate student civic and ethical studies of partial of the role of technical vocational colleague unemployment reduction .the cause of technical vocational education.

Part one Socio Demographic Background

Sex: A male B female

Age: A.18-30 B 31-40 c 41-50 D above 50

Language: A. Guragigna B. Amharic C. both Amharic Guragigna .

Education: A. 1 - 4 Grade B. 5-6 Grade C. 9 -10 Grade D. 11above Grade.

Religion: A. Orthodox B.Muslim C.Protestant D. Catholic

## Appendix II

1. Questionnaire to be completed by technical vocational college of education .

Dear trainees.

The major concern of this questionnaire is to collect data above the role of Technical vocational college in unemployment Reduction in the cause of technical vocational education. Dear trainees since your experience, attitude and suggestions are valuable for this study, please respond to the questions honestly. I appreciate the co operations you have shown by beings willing to respond the questionnaire.

Direction

I. Circle the following questions carefully.

1. Do you think you have enough knowledge in your field of study?

A. Yes      B. No      C .Undecided.

2. If the answer for questions no 1 is no, Why?

A. Lack of interest B. Lack of conge tent teachers C. Lack of teaching materials D. Personal problems.

3. Have a trouble in applying your knowledge well?

A. Yes      B. No      C. Undecided

4. If your answer to questions number 3 is yes why?

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5. Do you think you have entrepreneurial ability?

A. Yes      B. No      C. Undecided.

6. Do you think that you open your own business other you graduate from technical vocational college ?

A. Yes      B. No      C. Undecided

## Appendix III

### Observation check list

The researcher would be focuses on the following points to the role of technical vocational college in unemployment reduction in the cause of technical vocation education. So the researcher would observe particularly trainees graduated from technical vocational college while they are accomplishing the task on the field they are trained. Therefore the number indicating the level of agreement or disagreement on the points are as follows.

1. excellent                      2. very good                      3 good                      4 poor

**Table, 4.4 Show observation of respondents.**

N	o	I	t	e	m	s		
							2	
			1					
1		Trainees have enough knowledge on their fields						
2		Trainees have no trouble in applying their knowledge.						
3		Trainees have entrepreneurial ability.						
4		Trainees open their own business after they graduate						
5		The technical vocational college reduces the unemployment						
6		The government helps technical vocational college graduates by repairing and giving them loan that can be used as working capital.						
7		working in education cooperated with technical vocational college						
8		Students/trainees are interested in technical vocational college facilities well.						
9		Competent teachers are training trainees						

**Source: survey of 2020**

## Appendix IV

### Interviews

The researcher will use the interview to get enough information from the sample trainees in order to the role of technical vocational college in unemployment reduction in the cause of technical vocational college education. Therefore, the following questions are the interview question that the trainees are asked by the researcher.

1. How do you think that you open your work business after you graduate from technical vocational college?
2. How do you think technical vocational colleges reduce unemployment?
3. Do you think that the works of with technical vocational College?