HOMELESSNES In wolkite town; Its cause and consequence

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Abstract

This study focuses on describing the cause and consequence of homelessness in wolkite town. Homelessness is a person who sleeps in a place which is not meant for human habitation; for example, peoples living on the street, living in homelessness emergency shelter and it is a condition of peoples without a permanent dowelling such as a house or apartment. In this study researchers used both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Questionnaire used as quantitative data gathering which include open and close ended questions, and qualitative data was collected through interview by preparing semi structure interview guide line. The quantitative data which obtained through was analyzed and interpreted by descriptive statics. in questionnaire was shown by tables, percentages and frequency whereas the qualitative data was collected through key informant and in-depth interview by preparing semi structure interview guide line and the interview was analyzed by the thematic explanation and form of the sampling technique that used in this study was both probability and non-probability. From probability sampling technique we used simple random sampling whereas in non-probability sampling the researchers used purposive sampling technique. By using simple random sampling, the researchers selected 84 samples from the total population (540) whereas by using non probability sampling the researchers selected 3 respondents of whom, 1 the city administration and 2 were government officials. This study shows that the rational and purposeful implementation of homelessness is very problem of society. The majors finding of the study is that most females are homelessness living on the street and that homelessness had bad interaction with community and they do not involve in different voluntary association because of lack of enough income and discrimination. Those homeless individuals highly faced different forms of social and psychological impact including assault due to absence of permanent residential area. The Researchers forwarded a recommendation that the community member must accept the homelessness and create cohesion and sense of belongingness and government design different project related with how to reduce homelessness in order to make homeless people live in the permanent place.

Key words: homelessness, Street people, negative consequence impact

Acronym

HHS – Health and Human service

CRDA – Card regulatory dominant agent

UNECE –United Nation Economic commission for Europe

WHO – World Health organization

WB- World Bank

UN- United nation

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CHAPTER ONE

1.Introduction

1.1 Back ground of the study

Homelessness is the condition of people without an apartment developing such as a house or apartment. It is a complex social problem with a variety of underling economic and social factors such as affordable housing, uncertain physical, and mental health, addiction and community and family homelessness is the condition of people without apartment dwelling such as a house or apartment it is a complex social problem with a variety of underling economic and social factor (Kissoon, 2016).

Homelessness exists in all countries and most communities in the world. Therefore, it is known that homelessness is the biggest social problem which the whole world faces in the twenty-first century. That means that homelessness is an international issue that exists in a lot of societies and every locality people live in and some people in the world suffer from instability due to homelessness (Dong,2016). Natural, homelessness is not a fine phenomenon because unfortunately it is a proof that there is a defect in the societies that have it. Apparently, homelessness affects personal life for homeless people themselves and others. Therefore, it is very important to find a solution for this matter (Dong,2016). To reach to a solution for any issue or problem, it needs a comprehensive study on it in all aspects, so as we get complete information about it. For example, we have to know, the causes which tend to it, the effects which consequent that issue, the issues which people suffer from them and the people themselves who suffer from it. Then, we will be able to choose the right solution for that phenomenon or issue. This applies to homeless people who we see every day. There are many causes and effects for homelessness. Also, homeless people have their own issues. There are no really reliable statistics for homelessness in the developing world.

However, the UN's own estimates, and national counts where they exist, suggest the number has increased in the last two decades. The vast majority of the 1.1 billion people estimated to be homeless by the UN (including inadequately housed and street sleepers) live in developing countries. Given the on-going impact of climate change, war/civil unrest, and global economic uncertainty, it is likely that numbers will continue to increase and 100milion people no housing at all. (Office of the high commissioner2001).

Globally, homelessness has varied and sometimes conflicting definition. This absence of shared vocabulary leads to ambiguous policy, difficulty understanding scope, and lack of analogous data.in some countries national censuses rely on one definition while states rely on another. For example, the 2011 Indian national census considered homeless anyone living anywhere other than a census house, defined as a structure with a roof. But some Indian states use more nuanced definitions the state of Karnataka uses a definition with five categories and includes families and individuals spending the night in their workplaces (Mahamallik 2016), European action for coalition for the right to housing and to the city 2016.

According to United Nations, the households without shelter fall within the scope of living quilters, who carry their few possessions, sleeping in the streets, in doorways or on piers or in another space, on a more or less random basis (Y. YONGE.2017). UN descried the two categories of homelessness; absolute and relative. People live on the street with no physical shelter of their own, e.g., sleeping in temporary shelters or in locations not meant for human habitation are considered under the category of absolute, literal or visible homelessness [UN,2015 APPRIL 14]. People live in spaces that do not meet minimum standards. They are with inadequate protection from the elements, access to safe water and sanitation, secure tenure, personal safety, affordability and access to employment, education, and health care are considered the category of relative, hidden or concealed homelessness. Homelessness consists with rapid population growth, urbanization, industrialization and rural-urban migration for livelihood towards cities [S. NOVAC, 2016]. Homeless often appears as threatening conditions that relate to violence against a member, individuals or families with alcoholism, drugs, crime and mental ill-health, domestic violence, sexual assault and HIV [R. DESSALEGN AND AKLILU,2003].

IN Africa, the homelessness population comprises a large percentage of people with low or no income who are increasingly migrating to the large cities in search of work, which in turn increases the housing problem in these densely populated areas (Schively ,2007) indicted that about 16 presents of the

population was living in inadequate housing such as informal settlement and dwellings in 2004.defining homelessness is a complex matter, because authors use different descriptions such as not having a place to stay (SANCHEZ,2010 ,102) OR a continuum ranging from people who may be at risk of becoming homeless to those who currently have absolutely no shelter of their own and live and sleep on the streets(Seager AND Tamasanem 2010,64).

IN a meaningful search of available literature applicable to South Africa context, a rapid critical appraisal on available literature in the field of homelessness was conducted to gain a better understanding of homelessness in South Africa.

Ethiopian cities have also a realm of homeless people where live in dirty tents, slums, caves, pipes, under flyovers and along roads with relative inadequate facilities. Such people do not easy get job, access all social services because a majority of them lives without any records regarding their birth date, place, address of identification, photo identity and so on [WFP,2018]. Major causes for homelessness documented by many reports and studies, include unfair distribution of employment opportunities, poverty, war or armed conflict, natural disasters, disability, prevailing chronic and weakening diseases [S.J ATKINSON,2013].

In wolkite town which is one of lot of number of homelessness see people in part of Ethiopia the researchers observed different types of problem by preliminary observation. homelessness participates Crim and are not socially involved.

Homelessness is a current problem in Ethiopia specifically in wolkite and homelessness the one of reason expand crime and also slum area and homeless people there cannot get learn and being unable to afford essential like housing, food, education and more greatly increases a person's or family's risk.

in wolkite cause of homelessness by any reason like, unaffordable rent price, poverty, family disintegration any other but most of people homeless situation by war. By this reason I disintegrate from family. And so economic condition of most of peoples not get daily income but supported by the society. Other ways by this situation consequence of any problem the special challenge is exclusiveness from different social diffusive and marginalization .and physical insecurity and health problem and one reason rain, cold and feeling of loneliness

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Homeless people have a lot of issues which they have to deal with. Poverty is one of these issues. Homeless people have a lot of issues which they should deal with. Poverty is one of these issues. They do not have the money which ensures to them accommodation and food. Where that most of them do not have jobs and they find it to get jobs. This goes back to that they are non-eligible to get jobs which means there are no sources of income for them. Most institutions and companies do not accept them because of lack of education. Also, some homeless people do have the motivation for work. As mentioned previously, poverty is the core cause for homeless people. “Homelessness is rooted hard and deep in poverty. Homeless are poor people they come overwhelmingly from poor families” [LIEBOW E (2014)]. The feelings of loneliness experienced by the homeless can have very detrimental effects both on their spiritual, physical and emotional health. Loneliness has been linked to such maladies as anxiety, hostility, depression, poor self-concept, alcoholism, and psychosomatic illnesses [David Bruno L (2001]. Because of all this consequence it has a research need to be done in this specific topic.

As the researchers tried to observe different researches done in this topic what the researchers can found was that there are different researches about homelessness which are done in Europe and USA even it is better in other African countries but in Ethiopia the researchers are not saying there is no research at all but the researchers that are found are not enough and many of them focus on homeless that are in not get enough money homelessness. Despite the scarcity of research done in town in this topic the researchers can’t find a research that is done in wolkite town so that the researchers want to conduct a research about homelessness in this specific area in 2023.

The researchers found some researchers that are done in all homelessness but it was hard for us to find researchers done in street line homelessness specifically menehariya kebele .so that the researchers wanted to conduct the research in street line homelessness of wolkite town. And why the researchers want to conduct the research in this specific area is because the researchers observed different types of problems in the place because of homelessness and wanted to conduct research in order to fix those problem as much as possible. the other most important reason to conduct this research the methodology of the researchers the researchers found are more quantitative which may neglect the views and opinions of individuals in specific issues and the researchers believe that in topics like homelessness it is better to use mixed research methods because it is hard to conduct a research in this topic only using quantitative methodology a

qualitative methodology also needed. among few of the researchers identified is the one conducted on homelessness of Ethiopian research which focus on the socio-economic status of homeless people however the research A Cording to Present work is an attempt to describe the socio-economic status of homeless people. It was conducted in Bahir Dar city of Amhara region with objectives to identify demographic characteristics and socio-economic status of the homeless population, and to describe problems faced by homeless people. On basis of random sampling four kebeles were selected where using purposive sampling 120 homeless households were sampled. The findings show that 80% homeless people arrived from hinterland of the city covering 60 km distance, who were mainly orthodox Christians and Muslims, nearly 80% were either illiterate or having only primary education. They performed economic activities as casual/daily labor, restaurant, hotel workers, housemaids, catching fish, selling Agri items and pity trades. They passed their live in rented houses, slums and along the roads where civic amenities were either absent or measurable. Then, the previous study was conducted on the soico-economic status and demographic character of homelessness people case of bahirdar city of Amhara region this study will try to fill the gap in terms of methodology and they used systematic sampling and the previous study only for cased on geographic character and socio-economic status of homeless people however, our study will try to see all homelessness people cause and consequence by any cause in our study area by use random sampling technique because in most homeless may not have affordable situation and the researchers will try to see the cause and consequence of homelessness .the other research which identified is (Ashenafi hagos)this thesis is focus on an exploratory study of homelessness in Addis Ababa city -ledeta sub city an urban slum area in the south western part of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of this research is develop a questionnaire to assess homelessness in Ethiopia and to find out the history and causes of homelessness the major finding of this research 1) factors which lead individuals to homelessness are rural-urban migration, early childhood experiences, and unemployment; 2) homeless people's sources of income include begging, working as a house-servant, and other secondary jobs;, 3) preferable places of living are areas around hospitals, churches, colleges and at the sides of rivers; 4) major challenges faced by the homeless people are shortage of food, health problems, lack of security, discrimination and stigma; ,5) single women and children face many challenges than other group of homeless population; 6) homeless individuals who are living in plastic accommodations face more challenges as compared to the other7)most of the homeless believe that they cannot be housed by themselves. The Ashenafi Hagos Homeless Questionnaire (AHHQ) can be used to understand the background of homeless

people, the main causes of homelessness, the challenges they face, their ways of living, and their strengths. Implications for social action include: 1) provision of low-cost housing and temporary shelter; 2) provision of training and employment; 3) provision of health facilities, 4) provision of conducive environment to educate homeless children; 5) legal coverage especially for women and children; 6) alcohol and chat recovery services programs; and 7) advocacy in order to gain support from the wider community and to reduce stigma and discrimination.

The third research which is identified is (worku kassaw)in Addis Ababa city was his study focus on factor that leads the problem of homelessness in Addis Ababa city he did not clearly thought specifically which type of homelessness and also they did not see the living condition of homeless people this research's attempting to fill the gap by investigate the living condition of homelessness people and its cause and consequence of homelessness' case study of living on the street.

Therefore, the aim this was be to assess the cause and consequence of homelessness study the researcher try to specify focus on homeless people lining on the street and also living condition in wolkite town particularly among elders and youth in meneharia kebele. This research will tend to fill the methodological gap most researchers used quantitative researches approach but this research was use mixed research approach. The other gap this research is going to fill is most researchers focus on cause of homelessness and economic condition homelessness but this research will focus both on the cause and consequence of homeliness and elders and youth peoples include. And also, this research will fill the place gap sufficient researches are not done in wolkite town specifically menhariya kebele about homelessness. Generally, as the researchers think the inner voice and support of homelessness people must be hard and understand and the researchers aim to study by any situation support condition for homelessness at wolkite town menehariya kebele because there are no sufficient researches in our topic in this area since wolkite town especially menehariya kebele is suffering from the homelessness problem, the researchers give an emphasis to a particular area by selecting for study.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The General objective of this study will be assessing the cause and consequences of homelessness in wolkite town.

1.3.2 Specific objective

- To examine the major cause of homelessness

-To examine the economic condition of homeless people

-To assess the negative consequences of homelessness

1.4 Research question

1. What is the major cause of homelessness people**?**
2. What is the economic condition of homelessness people?
3. what are the negative consequence of homelessness?

1.5 significance of the study

The finding of this study will have different importance the result of this study will be the baseline of other students and researches who study in the same issue. The study as supplementary provision for future investigation of the problem and also it uses as a source of knowledge and to conduct the research in this area regarding this issue.in addition to this the investigation uses as information for policy maker and planer in order to formulate different policies related with the problem of homelessness and the resolution mechanism. This study wasfocus on the case and consequence homelessness in wollkite town, the result of this study was provide investigation for further study in this area for other researchers who are interested to work in relation to this issue.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study was be geographically limited to Gurage zone in the case of wolkite town community, particularly in one kebele (menehariya). This study was mainly focus on the cause and consequence homelessness by using mixed approach (qualitative and quantitative)2023.

1.7 0Perational Defnition

HOMELESSNESS; means the people who have not any shelter by any means and who spent night and day on the street.

1.8 Limitation of the study

At the time of conducting this study the researcher encountered the following limitations.

- ✓ first there is the problem of access to different published or unpublished materials like, books, internet, and other that are related with our study.
- ✓ Some respondents also were not interested to give the information openly because of misconception.
- ✓ The other limitations were the shortage of time and finance

1.9 Organization of the Paper

The research paper would contain five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statements of the problem, objective of the study, includes general and specific objective, significance of the study, limitation of the study and delimitation of the study. The second chapter deals with literature review. The third chapter contains description of the study area, methodology and data type. The fourth chapter was containing data analysis and interpretation and the fifth chapters contain conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.Review Litrature

2.1 Definition of Homelessness

Homelessness is a complex social issue that refers to the condition of individuals who lack a fixed, regular nighttime residence and whose primary residence is a public or private shelter, car park, bench, or other pace not designed for human habitation (Fitzpatrick,S,and Pleace,N.(2019).

Homelessness to the segment of UN housed community who do not have ordinary lawful access to buildings in which to sleep and accommodation for human being (HUD, 2012). Homeless household those hold without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters. They care their possession with them. Sleeping the street, in doorways or on piers, hotels or in another space on more or less random basis (United Nations department of economics and social

It may also include people whose primary night time residence is in homeless shelter a warming center, a domestic violence shelters long term residence in hotel, squatting care board city, tarpaulins, and Shantytown structure made of discarded building material or other temporary housing situation. (Fleck Carole, 2012)

The reality is that sleeping on the street is the most extreme form of homelessness. The vast majority of homelessness people are families or single people who are not sleeping rough. some may be staying with relatives and friends on a such as bed and breakfast hotels, hotels, night shelter and refuges many people only associate homelessness with sleeping on the streets but this can seal the range and scale of the problem. Homelessness exists in many different forms you may be homeless if you live in unstable housing do not have right to stay where you are sleeping rough. Homeless even if you have any rights to stay where a roof over your head you can still be homeless. If you do not have any rights to stay where you live or your home is unstable due to several overcrowding or other reasons (Goldberger 2015]).

Homelessness is a condition that includes persons living in the street without shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters. Homelessness is a condition includes person with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodation (UNECE, 2019). Homelessness is highly related to refuge, it includes any persons compel to abandon their home because of events for which they cannot be held responsible (Vernant, 1915).Homelessness does not define a person but instead a temporary situation. Homelessness connection serve people of all races, gender, age, ethnicity and educational backgrounds (Muller, Larissa, 2016). It is a condition of people without a permanent dowelling, such as hours or a

permanent people who are homeless are most often unable to acquire and maintain regular, safe, secure and adequate house (Gold Berege2015).

Someone who is experienced homelessness does not have a primary residence he or she may be staying in a shelter, living on the streets, occupying a mother room and are forced to stay with series of friend and extended family living in any unstable or non-permanent situation(subsonic,2015)

2.2 Official definition of Homelessness

There is more one official definition of homelessness health centers founded by the US department of health and human service (HHS) use the following. A homeless individual is defined as an individual who lacks housing with a shelter, without regarding to weather the individual is a member of family, including an individual whose primary residence during the

A homeless person is an individual without permanent housing who may live on the streets stay in a shelter, mission, single room occupancy facilities individual may be considered to be homeless if that person is live in poor condition in the social setting (section 330of the public health service act (42 USC25 b)). Hence different agencies 2use different definitions of homelessness which affect how various programs determine eligibility for individuals and family at the state and local level.

2.3 Cultural definition of homelessness

This definition defines homelessness as not having access to the right to expect in order to live according to the convention of contemporary life. This definition leads to the homeless population (Chamberlin, 2001).

A. Primary Homeless:-people without conventional accommodation living on the streets in deserted budgies rail way carriages under bridges and in parks rough sleepers. (Chamberlin, 2001)

B. Secondary homelessness: - peoples moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, home emergency accommodation, refuges and hotels (Webster, 2015)

C. Tertiary homelessness: - people living permanently in single room private or kitchen and without security of tenure. They are homeless because their accommodation does not satisfy the requisite conditions of the minimum community standard.

2.4 Types Of Homelessness

There are three types of homelessness these are: -

2.4.1 Situational (Transactional) homelessness

This is when someone is forced into homelessness because of UN controllable circumstance such as, losing job, important material lost, loss of main bread winner etc.

2.4.2 Episodic (Cyclical) Homelessness

When a person repeatedly falls in and out of homelessness. This often happiness with drug addicts and with people experiencing mental health issue. The person might live episodic of sever deprivation cyclical way and fall back to homelessness. Then this occur some for someone with drug abuse issue person may be able to stop consuming for certain period of time and get off the street, while being at high risk of homelessness all the time.

2.4.3 Chronic Homelessness

This is when an individual is the street for a long period of time and very few or no resource is at their disposition to modify their situation. Often this people will suffer from mental health issue. They will not have the ability to modify their situation without the supports of other life and a voluntary bias (Roseau solidarities du Quebec 2016).

2.5 Cause of Homelessness

The two biggest factors driving homelessness are poverty and lack of affordable housing relationship break down is the main reason people give for losing their accommodation is that a friend or relative are no longer able to provide support or because of relationship breakdown. However, there is often snide number of factor at play a long chain of other life events (copper.B 2015).

2.5.1 Individual Circumstance

Some factors and experiences can make people more vulnerable to homelessness. These includes poor physical health, mental health problem, alcohol and drug issues, bereavement, experience of care, and experience of the criminal justice system.

2.5.2 Wider Force

Structural factors can include poverty, inequality, housing supply and affordability, unemployment, welfare and income policies.

2.5.3 Complex Interplay

Structural and individual factors are often interrelated individual issue can arise from structural disadvantage such as, poverty, or lack of education while personal factors such as, family and social relationship, can also be put under pressure by structural forces such as poverty.

There are a range of factors which can lead to a person becoming homeless which can be dividing into the following.

Structural cause: - can include poverty, unemployment and lack of quality, affordable and appropriate housing.

Institutional cause: -can include people who have been living in foster care and young people in a state care, these who have been in prison or in mental health institution people who has been a hospital on a long term basis or those who have been in the armed force.

Relationship cause: - can include people involved in abusive relationship or family breakdown.it can also due to a death in the family.

Personal cause: -is can include people with mental health issues learning difficulties and problem with drug and alcoholism. generally, it is a combination of these factors that result in a person becoming homeless for example if someone is lost their job and their relationship breakdown, they may have to leave the family home but not be able to afford to rent alternative accommodation

2.6 Global Perspective On Homelessness

Homeless is an issue that negative impacts both poor and rich countries around the world. Although the majority of the world nation agree that homelessness deserves care full attention and significant relief funding national governments often cannot contained with the sheer volume of homeless people in need of assistance despite general global sympathy worsened in the 21 first centuries. According to whom there were approximately 90 million people in 1993 live in the in problem of homelessness many European countries have habitually experienced to care for 2009 varying national wealth has shown to have little bearing on countries abilities to care for their homeless population as even the most financially diverse states.

Not only developing country but also the problem of homelessness is existing in America. According to the US department of housing and urban development reported at the end of 2013 that the United State hosted more than 610,000 homeless people a 3.8 percent decrease from 2010. The problem of homelessness is highly severed in developing countries than developed, especially to Africa and Asia.

2.7 The Living Condition of Homelessness

Homelessness is situation human being does not have a permanent place to settle in. The living condition of homeless people is not constant in a fixed place

2.8 Sociological Theories On Homelessness

Macro – functionalist theory- Conflict theory

Micro - symbolic interaction

2.8.1 Functionalist Theory

Functionalist might give is that homelessness serves some function in society. In class someone pointed out that there are many jobs related to providing for or managing homelessness social workers, those who run food, banks and shelters, sociologist who study homelessness through homelessness may indicate the presence of some dysfunction in the system. Society has turned it in to a functional component.

2.8.2 Conflict theory

Conflict theories might argue that the entire social welfare system is designed to appease those who are dies empowered by the emphasis on profit by given them a “band aid” rather than having to change the system that creates the problem those empower can provide a small status power jump to the few working and can claim that the persistent problem in the face who of having created this safety net must mean that those who are individually at fault.

2.8.3 Symbolic Interaction

This theory examines homelessness at a much different level rather than looking for long scale cause or explanations these theories would focus on the ways individuals have towards each other in relation to homeless.

2.9 Consequnce of Homelesness

The diseases are of main for these effects of homeless people. Most of them have health problems. Some of diseases which they have are intractable or permanent such as cancer. In addition, they are vulnerable to dangerous diseases such as hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections [SMOLLAR J (2019)]. Also, some of them are non-chronic. They suffer from diseases because of several reasons. One of these reasons is that homeless have difficulty accessing hospitals and health services (Hospital discharge of homeless people, 2014). Other reason is that they do not care about their personal hygiene. Where that, some of them are not taking a shower for a long period of time, maybe it reaches to consecutive three months. But, what about the reasons which made them do not bathe? There are many reasons; one of them is that they do not have houses that mean there is no place to take a shower for them. In addition, lack of awareness is one of core reasons. Where that there is no one tells them that ablution is very significant for their health. So, most of them do not have knowledge about the importance ablution for their health. This is because the majority of them do not have families and friends which mean they do not have anyone help to know the health ailments which maybe happened because of lack of ablution. Also, most of governments in the world do not contact with them and show them the risk of not washing. In addition, homeless youth suffer from psychological symptoms such as depression, anxiety and behavioral disorders at high rates [18-20]. One of them is violence. Violence is most of dangerous crime for all people, because often, it leads to death. There are many people in the world who suffer from violence and a lot of people classify the homeless as sources of violence in the societies. Many homeless people commit crimes such as theft, murder and kidnapping. If we look at the crimes that happened, we find that most of these are committed by homeless people. Last year’s victims, a man called Mark Lufkin, 39, died in April last year after he was attacked at a homeless shelter in Concord. Also, there are a lot of victims due to homeless people. They are influential because of several reasons. One of these reasons is that

Some homeless people were influenced in the past when they were children from their families if they had ones or from any other people. As we know influence generates more influence. Therefore, they commit crimes, as a reaction for the action which happened for them in the past. In addition, the majority of homeless people do not have families and they lost anything in the life, so they feel that their life is empty. Therefore, they do not care about anything they do that means it is possible for them to kill or steal to the extent that they may commit suicide. Also, some people look to homeless people offensive look. Some of them look at homeless contempt look and disrespect them. For example, when a homeless person stays around a street and says hello to someone walks around him or her, the other person ignores him or her deliberately. This makes a kind of hostility toward the other person; so maybe, it develops to reach the valiance. This makes homeless feel there is more animus toward homeless people from some people. This makes homeless have a cruel reaction toward the societies [THERESA K 2016)]. In addition, diseases are of main effects for homeless people. Most of them have health problems. Some of diseases which they have are intractable or permanent such as cancer. Some of them are non-chronic. They suffer from diseases because of several reasons. One of these reasons is that they do not care about their personal hygiene. Where that, some of them are not taking a shower for a long period of time, maybe it reaches to consecutive three months. But, what about the reasons which made them do not bathe? There are many reasons; one of them is that they do not have houses that mean there is no place to take a shower for them. In addition, lack of awareness is one of core reasons. Where that there is no one tells them that ablution is very significant for their health. So, most of them do not have knowledge about the importance ablution for their health. This is because the majority of them do not have families and friends which mean they do not have anyone help to know the health ailments which maybe happened because of lack of ablution. Also, most of governments in the world do not contact with them and show them the risk of not washing. Poor nutrition is one of disease causes. Homeless people usually do not eat for a long time. Also, when they eat, they eat leftovers. For example, as we see them often, they collect their food from the trash which means they feed on unhealthy food. Consequently, it is normal that they will have healthy problems. On the other hand, most the hospitals in the world are not free and are not cheap. So, homeless people face difficulties to treat themselves. As we know that homeless people do not have money to have food which means they do not have the financial capacity to pay to the hospital in order to manage to be tre

2.10 Conceptual Framework

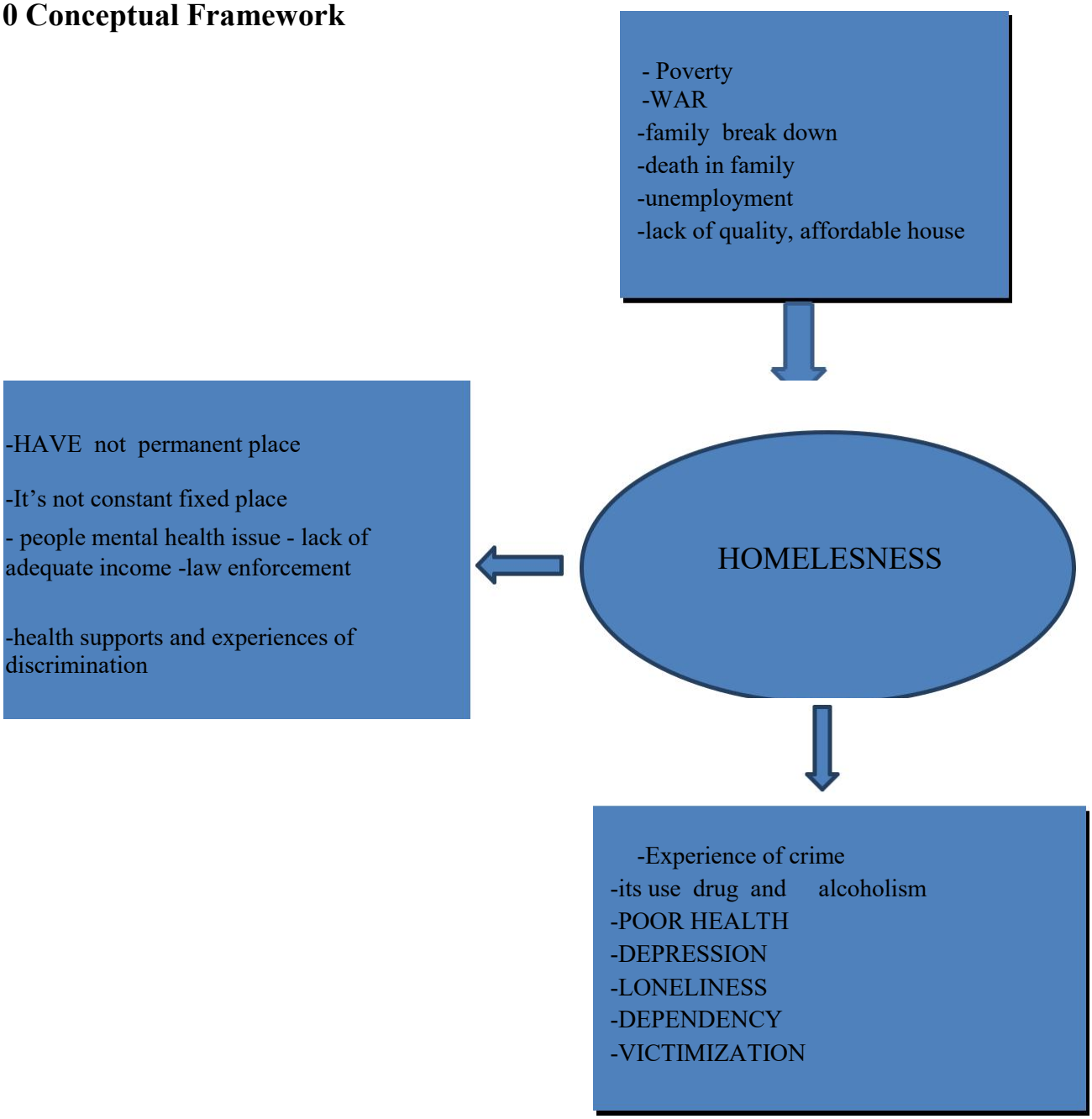


Figure 1. The conceptual framework

The above figure is developed by the researchers and it show that the conceptual frame work which comparing different variables. At the center of the diagram we find that the independent variable which is influenced by dependent variables that connected by to the center such as major cause, economic condition and impact or consequence

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodologies

3.1 Description Of Study Area

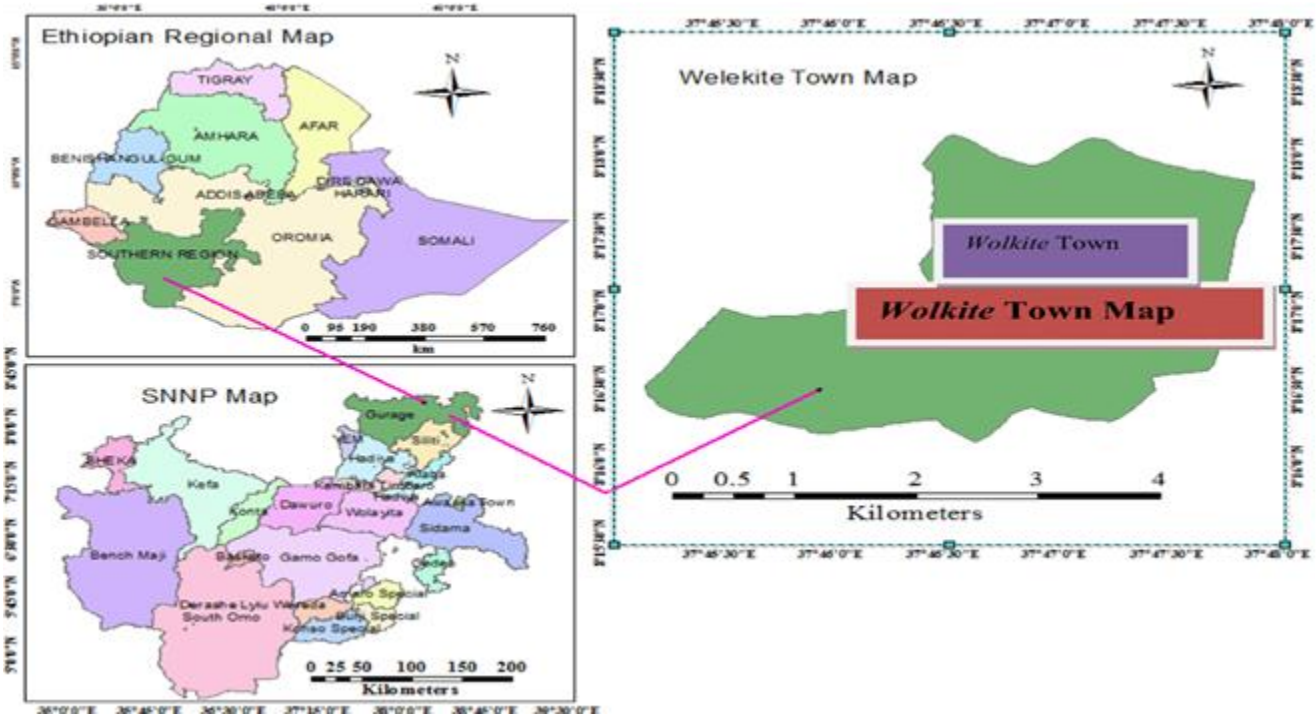
The description of the study area the researcher was be place in Wolkite town administration. Wolkite is the capital town of Gurage zone South Nations Nationality peoples regional state, Border of this town on South Hadiya, on east Oromia region, on South east by Site. It is also located in Gurage zone,158km away from Addis Ababa Ethiopia passing through Sebeta town. The Ethiopian statistics Services (web) reported this town had a total population of 77,514 of whom 38,842 were men and 38,672 were women (The Ethiopian statistics Services (web) 2022). The plurality of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 44.17% of the population reporting that belief, while 38.31% were Muslim, 13.86% were Protestants, and 3.34% were Catholic. They work different activities to organize different types of enterprise registered indifferent job creations. They mention in the Trade and Industry Development Bureau registered manufacture, construction, service, trade, and urban agriculture sectors, hotel and tourism, saving, technology, marketing but not all are activities and not intention to reduction of unemployment (Amdemicheal Berhanu;2018).

WOLKITE town is the home of nation nationality and their language also different like Afaan Oromo, Amharic, Wolaita, Sidama and Guragegna. From this Guragegna is the largest spoken language. wolkite is a town and separate woreda in south-western Ethiopia. The Cooperative housing center of the Gurage Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), this town has a latitude and longitude of 8°17′N 37°47′E and an elevation between 1910 and According to Alemayehu et al. (2016), the age of household heads positively affected the 1935 meters above sea level. It is surrounded by Kebena woreda and it was part of former ((Goro woreda.

According to the Gurage Zone government, Wolkite is one of 12 towns with electrical power, one of 11 with telephone service and one of nine that have postal service. The SNNPR's Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, adds that as of 2003 Wolkite also had a bank branch and other financial institutions, as well as a hospital. An all-weather road was built in 1962which connects Wolkite to Addis Ababa by way of Endibir. At Wolkite an extreme example of an attempt at eviction of tenants before the Ethiopian revolution is reported to have occurred. At first he decided to modernize rapidly and announced that he was going to terminate the tenancy relationships with all Of his Tenant. But more people are economy in trade. The tenants,

however, are said to have responded violently, attempting to stone their landlord one night as he left a bar in Wolkite.The main reason that the researcher selects Wolkite town to conduct research is that to municipal office in Wolkite town. There for, the researchers think about this thing to would study.

Figure 1.The Administrative map of Wolkite town.



Source: Endalkachew kabtamu(2022)

3.2 Justification Of The Study Site Selection

The researchers choose this study site because homelessness is the major issue in our country and current issue which is affecting many peoples specially in this specific town and it has there is not enough research conducted before regarding to this issue. And the researchers eye witness problems around there. It was specific area in menehariya kebele because there is high number of homelessness than others kebele. And also the place was better for collected data with adequate information and the researchers want this study serve as supplementary provision for future investigation of the problem.

3.3 Research Approach

This study was employed mixed research approach. Because when the researchers use one of the two approaches, drawbacks was be occurring. therefore, mixed research approach helps us to reduce the degree of flaws or uncertainty. Mixing data sets can give a better understanding of the problem and yield more complete evidence the investigator gains both depth and breadth data.

The reason behind using this method is qualitative approach was help the researchers to collect more details or deep information through asking, understanding respondents emotion and responses particularly from key informant. On the other hand quantitative methods was help the researchers to collect large amount of valid information from the homelessness ,in general, mixed research methods was help to gather accurate data for the study and to conduct effective research. To study about the economic condition of homelessness the researchers was used quantitative research approach because it can be described in numbers. And for the cause and negative consequence of homelessness the researchers was used qualitative research approach because it needs explanation.

3.4 Research Design

The researchers used descriptive cross sectional research design because the researchers want to address the data at one time to assess the cause, economic condition, consequence of homelessness among wolkite town menhariya kebele street line peoples. And also the objectives the researchers want to conduct can be conducted at one time only and descriptive research design is used to describe a phenomenon, situation or population. More specifically it helps to answer what, when, where and how questions.so it was appropriate to use descriptive cross sectional research design with the research objective's.

3.5 Sources Of Data

Source of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary sources of data were use.

3.5.1 Primary source of data collection

The primary source of data was collected directly from the respondents by using interview and questionnaire.

3.5.2 Secondary source of Data collection

The secondary source of data was collected from written documents or sources action such as magazine, journals, published and unpublished books.

3.6 Methods Of Data Collection

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Interviews the process of communication in the subject or interviews given the needed information verbally in face-to-face situation attitudes and option. so, this method allows the

researcher to collect valuable data from cause of homelessness and economic condition and negative consequence from the homeless themselves. The researchers had a depth interview with those people for purpose of gathering data on the form of it help to training wait the data, which collected through interviews and questionaries. The researchers used semi-structured interviews because the researchers had predetermined questions and if the researchers may need further information that aren't planned its better to used semi-structure interview. the researchers prepared interviews for 3 homelessness**.**

3.6.3 Key Informat Interview

Key informant interviews involve interviewing people who have particularly informed perspective/knowledge about the topic under study. First key informant interview guide speared and then the purpose of the study introduced. 2 government officials and 1 city administration selected as key informants purposely to assess the activities of government and stakeholders reduce impact of homelessness and the role of religious institution reduce impact of homelessness. and what low exist control homeliness. The researchers used semi-structure interviews because the researchers had predetermined questions and if the researchers may need further information that aren't planned it's better to use semi structured interview.

3.7 Target Population

The target population for this study was of this study wolkite street line homelessness more specifically menhariya kebele. The researchers selected only menehariya kebele homelessness. because of the homelessness are very large, it is difficult to conduct research all street homelessness.

3.8 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

3.8.1 Sampling Techniques

The researchers was employ probability and non-probability. Under probability, sampling technique the researchers use simple random because to provide equal chance for respondent, to represent the population under study freely, to avoid any personal base and such kind of sampling think Mach less completed another method. The researchers selected 84 respondents by this technique. While under non probability sampling technique the researchers use purposive, because this technique is used to get full information from a person who have deep knowledge toward the issue. The researchers select 3 government officials.

3.8.2 Sample size

From the total number of 540 homeless people in wolkite town were selected by using simple random sampling technique to collect quantitative data by distributing questioner and 3 key informants and 3 in-depth interview respondents were selected to collect qualitative data through interview, they were the city administer and two government officials. The researcher used the above formula the sample size of the study is determined as;.

n=N/1+N(e)2

where n=sample size

N=total population

n=540/1+540(0.1)2

n=540/1+5.4

n=540/6.4

n=8 Thus, the total sample of the study is 84, which means questionaries would distribute to 81 respondent questionnaire and 3 in-depth interview and 3 respondents were also used to the key informant.

3.9 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The researchers analyzed the data that was be obtained from respondents through qualitative and quantitative method of analysis. Data gather through questionnaire was analysis quantitatively by descriptive static. In the case of quantitative data analysis table, percentage, and frequency was used. Whereas the data that gather through interview was analyzed qualitatively by using thematic words and sentence. For gather the data through interview we analyze thematic qualitative data analysis to present data from key informant discussion and interview.

3.10 Data Quality Assurance

To enhance the reliability and validity of the data the researchers was take data quality assurance.in order to apply a reliable data, the researchers was take across check the data which was collected not be stored type. And the validity of the method will be improved by knowing the actual behavior of the respondents, while the data was collected. This means respondents was ask and interviews while they are in a good condition. The careful sampling methods was ensuring the representatives on survey research.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

During period of data collection researchers was obtain legal letter form concerned bodies and also the respect the culture, custom, value and religion of the participant. Moreover,clearly inform the real objective of the people when the research. It relevancy, uses and expect beneficiary of the people when the research is carried out. Additionally, the response was keep secretly in order to assure its confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Introduction

This part of study deals with analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from wolkite town homelessness. the analysis starts from describing and analyzing quantitative data ending with summarizing the qualitative data. Those include the distribution of age group, educational level religion and marital status. the outcomes were also used to understand the experience of the respondent that used to confirm the validity and depth of the information obtained at the field work.in this chapter then describes the role of cause and consequence of homelessness at wolkite town.

4.2 Back ground information of respondents

Table 1 age and sex of respondents

Variable	Item	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	28	34.56%
	Female	53	65.43%
	Total	81	100%
Age	16-25	40	59.38%
	26-35	16	19.75%
	36-45	20	24.69%
	Above 46	5	6.17%
	Total	81	100%

Source Survey: 2023

The above table shows that 28 (34.56%) of participant are males and 53 (65.43%) of them are female the age of the participants 16-25 (40)59.38%, 26-35 (16)19.75%,36-45 (20) 24.69% and above 46 (5)6.17%. The most homeless in my study area are female and the most homeless in my study area in the age of 16-25 are live in the street.

Table 2 level of education respondent

Variable	Item	Frequency	Percentage
Level of education	Illiterate	8	9.87%
	Read and write	20	24.69%
	Only elementary	8	9.87%
	Lower high school	24	29.62%
	Upper high school	8	9.87%
	Above	13	16.04%
	Total	81	100%

Source survey:2023

The above table 2 shows that 8 (9.87%) of respondent illiterate next to these 20(24.69%) respondents only elementary 8(9.87%) of them are learned from lower high school (grade 9 or 10)24(29.62%) of respondent are learned from upper high school 8(9.87%)and above 13(16.04)respondent. This indicates that most of homeless individuals are under grade lower high school.

Table 3 respondents' response about their religion and marital status

Variable	Item	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Religion	Orthodox	28	34.93%
	Catholic	4	4.93%
	Muslim	20	24.69%
	Protestant	20	24.69%
	Other	9	11.11%
	Total	81	100%

Marital status	Single	52	64.19%
	Married	8	9.87%
	Divorce	12	14.81%
	Widowed	9	11.11%
	Others	-	-
	Total	81	100%

Source survey: 2023

The above table indicate that 28(34.93%) of respondents are orthodox followers and the next 4(4.93%) of the respondent are catholic next 20(24.69%) respondents are the followers of Muslim the rest 20(24.69%) respondents are the follower of protestant religion next 9(11.11%) respondent are the followers of other.

According to the above information 52(64.19%) of the respondent are single and 8(9.87%) of them are married. next to this 12(14.81%) of the participant are divorce. And the remaining 9 (11.11%) respondent are widowed .The table shows that the majority of homeless on our study area are single and the list respondent divorce as it shows that the most homeless orthodox religion followers and most of homeless are single.

4.3 The Cause And Consequnce of Homelessness

Table 4 cause of homelessness

Variable	Item	frequency	Percentage
What are the mean cause of being homelessness	War	44	54.32%
	Family disintegration	8	9.87%
	Unaffordable rent price	8	9.87%
	Poverty	21	25.92%
	Other	0	0
	Total	81	100%

Source;2023

According to the above table 44(54.32%) respondent were cause by war that respondent homelessness are war like conflict between two groups also 21(25.92%) respondents were poverty. And 8(9.87%) respondents were family disintegration as those divorce of family like disagreement of parent and also 8(9.87%) respondents were unaffordable rent price and. Generally, the majority of the respondents are agreed by cause of war. Because war is the more cause of homelessness, attack physical and physiological. all respondents argued that, because of homelessness one war. According to the response of the interviewee, I1 and I2, each interviewee says,

> *"As cause of homelessness are numerous like family problem if families divorce different problem their children likely to be live on the street. Respondent thinks economic problems are cause because economic is very relevant for family if there is no money there is no love, stable and they become fall in to externally cannot live long lasting together for economic poor condition they therefore family disintegration occur and address their children without home.so respondent says cause of living on the street to me is family disagreement they couldn't long like together my family, because my mother has many children due to economic problem even we haven't any income to serve our selves then we to enforced living on the street.so now this time as you can see now a am living on the street people help us some money and sometime people take us to employ works like, washing their cloths by paying low wage and gives to us inadequate food."*

And according other respondent from in-depth interview, I3, cause of homelessness is war,

> *"Last year we displaced from we urge due to war then we left our property in order to save us like so now we enforced to living on the street. She says, economic problem is cause because of human beings cannot live without any basic needs like shelter, cloth and food therefor economic is key important for human beings. Economic can helps you even if you if you haven't your own house you can live by paying house rent is you have. Income therefore economic is key factors."*

Therefore, wars problems may solve become reduce impact of homelessness. The other duties government it more detail to those homelessness peoples by control the war and others cause solve the situation is not continue like this so government also must control this situation.

Table 5 respondents family respond to the situation

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percentage
Is your family is responsible to experience the situation	Yes	28	34.56%
	No	53	65.43%
	Total	81%	100%

Source;2023

On the above table 53(65.43%) respondents are not experience of situation of homelessness by family because it cannot of responsible means homeless situation affect any a lot of problem Poverty Lake of price etc. And 28(34.56%) respondent were yes family responsible to experience the situation and the remained so based on the above table it is possible to say that there are too more homelessness who not family responsible to experience the situation.

They respondents were answers yes because of the families adopted for long time and family divorced; they are no treat and give advice family's not agreement between conflict parent so family problems one mean cause of push homelessness situation.

Table 6 respondents' unemployment its cause of homelessness

Variable	Item	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment is it cause for you to homelessness	Yes	64	79.01%
	No	17	20.98%
	Total	81	100%

Source;2023

Above the table shows that 64(79.01%)OF THE respondent as providing unemployment for cause of homelessness help as to improve live of homelessness ,lack of price because it helps to push homelessness situation .17(20.98)of the respondents gave their reason as no , because of the reason that more than reason by homelessness so only this reason cannot be enough.so the majority of the respondent were agree the unemployment cause of homelessness's majority of the respondent said yes, due to the provision of unemployment it is one cause and increase the

number of homelessness .this helps to provide a negative assumption for that of by understanding of past experience. Therefore, it is very impact of homelessness.

Respondent with integrated by the society so society's by support any material good relation because of life is living process but sometimes was some troubles and it's bad because of your society is discriminate, and sometimes feeling of loneliness.

4.4 Economic Condition of Homelesness

Table 7 respondent's daily income

Variable	Item	Frequency	percentage
Do you have daily income	Yes	24	29.62%
	No	57	70.37%
	Total	81	100%

Source;2023

According to the above table 57(70%) of respondents were not get daily income because they believe live in the street line more difficult get money.24(29.62) of the respondent were accept the get income because as they think some homelessness are doing the daily works. generally, the majority of homeless people were not getting money because in this situation to get income more difficult.

So the minority people answer agree because of sometimes 50 birr between 100 birr get cause of unregularly daily labor like washing cloth other peoples, carrying other people's things sedentary sometimes working as labor force to house cons taction hired under private people and get money to other load, etc. .and other ways not agree respondents were of the get your daily food the majority homeless people get from the society gives food for survival so generally daily food give by hotel and society.

Table 8 respondent get aid from society

Variable	Item	Frequency	percentage
Did you get aid from society	Yes	73	90.12%
	No	8	9.87%
	Total	81	100%

Source;2023

According to the above table 73(90.12%) of the respondents are agree by get aid from society because of they are getting food, cloth any others. Whereas 8(9.87%) of the respondents are disagreed by aid get from society because of sometimes get from aid more difficult and society not support instead the discriminate.

Table 9 respondent what kind of aid

	Item	Frequency	Percentage
	Money	12	14.81%
If you answer from table number 8 is yes what kind of aid?	Food	32	39.50%
	Cloth	8	9.87%
	Advice	8	9.87%
	Other	8	9.87%
	All	13	16.05%
	Total	81	100%

Source ;2023

According to the above table 32(39.50%)the respondents are food ,8(9.87%)of homeless answer was cloth 12(14.81%)respondents are given answer money 8(9.87%)respondents are advice,8(9.87%)of respondents answer other,13(16.05%) of the respondent answer all, so on this discretion the answer of majority respondents are there food so as we know homelessness are more aid from society is food as we have got some information from our respondents the society of our respondents are interest when good condition our society so because of those and other reasons society support.

Table 10 you get credit from microfinance institution

Variable	Item	Frequency	Percentage
Is it possible, if you get credit from microfinance institutions?	Yes	-	-
	No	81	100%
	Total	81	100%

SOURCE 2023

According to the above table 81(100%) of the respondents are disagreement by not give credit from macro finance institution because of they are homelessness to more difficult to trust because of not permanent income so institution not give credit so not good condition. all of our respondents are not agreeing by giving credit because of institutions more difficult to not interest borrow.

4.5 Consequnce of Homelesness

Table 11 respondents' social interaction in society

VARIABLE	ITEM	FRWQUNCEY	PERCENTEAGE
WHAT seems the interaction of homelessness people with the community of the kebele	Very good	8	9.87%
	Good	24	29.62%
	Bad	28	34.56%
	Very bad	21	25.92%
	Total	81	100%

SOURCE 2023

As indicate the above table regarding to interaction with the community of wolkite menehariya kebele from the total respondents 28(34.56%) of them are says there is bad interaction next 24(29.625) of the respondents are tells that there is good interaction to this the remaining 21(25.92%) the respondent says that the interaction very bad. from the total respondents 8(9.87%) of the mare says that the interaction is very good Generally, more than half of the respondents are says that there is bad integration with the community members and some of says that the interaction is good.

According to response from in-depth interview, I1andI2, each respondent says,

"The homelessness still there is no change brought people to normal condition the problem even become more and affected us weather government or society bodies still the problem is not solved by anyone. Respondent says, as we are living on the street without home. We are affecting different situation like heavy rain fall at summer season, sun shine at winter season and disease all are challenging us."

And other in this wolkite town the number of homelessness become increasing time to time epicyclically children, adult and elder people in case or lose job opportunity like no income no money therefore they are likely to be suffer says, am challenging for being female like, gender based violence from male, therefore moral depression problem, likely self-discrimination. And other response, I3, from in-depth interview was;

"we are living in difficult situation we haven't food to feed, but sometime if we get daily wage me serve ourselves but most of the time difficult to get work so living on the street is difficult condition in our life but society help us by food, and other some material and like me adult searching jobs to serving their life. And other questions who responsible bodies to solve the problem, as my option families have responsible because everything started from family if family strong interactive love each other agreement children and their family not become without home".

Therefore, family agreement may solve this problem. The other duties government it more detail to those homelessness people by giving land and other material things the situation is not continue like this so government also must control this situation as particular program and have detail on this issue.

Table 12 respondents involvement social interaction of social institution

VARIABLE	ITEM	FREQUNCIY	PERSENTAGE
Do you participate among social event which are performed in around this community?	YES	28	34.56%
	NO	53	65.43%
	Total	81	100%

SOURCE 2023

As the indicated the above table regarding to the involvement of social institution 53(65.43%) of the respondents are not participant indifferent social institution 28(34.56%) are participant in formal and informal social institution most of time like religious ceremony involvement because

of religious institution open all persons. This indicates that most homelessness peoples not participated in social institution process.

Indicates most of homelessness not participate because of any homeless people's reason lack of enough income and respondents are felling loneliness as the reason become do not involve in the social institution. And others reason like respondents are a lot of time society discrimination on the determinant factor that you do not involve in social institution.

Table 13 respondents' response about assault

VARIABLE	ITEM	FREQUNCEY	PERESENETAGE
Is there any social and phycological assault from the community?	Yes	69	85.18%
	No	12	14.81%
	Total	81	100%

SOURCE 2023

As indicate in the above the table shows that 69(85.18%) of the respondents were phycological and social assault from the community and the 12(14.81%) of the respondents were no phycological or social assault on our members.as indicates most of respondents answer agree others ways answers disagreement because of most of time live in street society support.

As it is apparently shows most of answers respondents agree because of say affecting is marginalization from our society and were lack of permission to give palace is one of the psychological and social influence towards their living. And the other reasons affecting assault is insulating.

4.6 Key Informant Interview Analysis

According to the response of key informants' homelessness is being a concerning issue in the homeless people include all age generation specially youth generation since living of the street peoples are among the youth generation, they are one part of this issue. And there are many consequences the homeless peoples face in their social relation and also living standard because of homelessness.

4.6.1 The Activities Of Government And Stakeholders In Reduce Impact Of Homelessness

The national governments for the UK (Suzanne Fitzpatric (2015) and Scotland (Department for communities and local government (2015) have both formed short-term working groups made

up of figures from across the public sphere. These task forces are initially focusing on ending rough slipping (the former by 2027 and the latter by 2022), with substantial revenue funding being made available to help realize their goals. The national government for Wales (Suzanne Fitzpatrick (2015) declared an intention to tackle youth homelessness and street homelessness, this was backed up with funding a warded to Welsh local authorities. previous political interventions on rough sleeping have had mixed success. (Wendy Wilson (2017)

According to key informants, to response from key informants k 1 and k2 and k 3 each says,

> "Governments *there is no sufficient activity reduce impact of homelessness' but there is tried by another organ however they failed to other support from government like resettlement area etc.in fact stakeholders intended to put program for homelessness' yearly but failed to anything because there is no government intervention to facilitate to those organs. And first and for most for those without have government intended prepare home around kebele and attempt to resettle in seated of those who steeled illegal by reforming residential area. And government side public servant supports some of them but not whole encompassing due to their number*."

So according to the key informants the activity of government and stake holders reduce the impacts homelessness in wolkite town is homelessness situation seen but government little attraction sufficient activity reduces impact other ways stakeholders they support them as they can like money and other material things with society and others so more activates reduce impact by stakeholders.

4.6.2 role of religious institution reduces impact of homelessness

Religious leaders across the country may possess some level of distance between the church, mosque and homeless population. The reason **can** vary from knowledge to resource with are valid and acceptable hindrance. religious church pastoral leaders may have difficultly in providing temporary gratification to homeless individual. This may be caused by failure to create relevant and consistent long-term solution. (New, 2017)

According to the response of key informants, k1says,

> *Of course, There are peoples who living around the church and mosque by supporting by them food, money and other material things. But not all homelessness centralized due to their number.*

And other response k2 and k3 both says,

> *It is not much but I have seen religious organ support those who highly shelter by facilitate education material their children like cloth food etc. and is better than*

government and stakeholders supporting homelessness peoples spiritual support pray to them and also Shera meweter living people beyond the church giving aid different things by religious institution.

Based on the information provided from key informant's religious institution more activity and support by homeless peoples more than others institutions and more attract about this situation and treats.

4.6.3 Laws Exist To Control Homelessness

The goals of an effective crisis response system are to identify those experiencing homelessness, prevent homeless, when possible, connect peoples with housing quickly and provide service when needed.an effective crisis response system achieves those goals through the following; outreach -workers connect peoples at risk of experiencing homelessness to coordinated entry, emergency services, and shelter. They work with other programs in the system to connect people to stable, permanent housing. Coordinated entry-is a process designed to quickly identify, assess, refer and connect peoples in crisis to housing and assistance and services.(Goodisn et al 2020).

According to the response of key informants, k1 and k2 both says,

Laws exist yearly by government like effort society encompass that homelessness and even hiding there family back ground back to there arginal area and governments planned to locality by organizing people to support those who have not home by giving house that law exist in the document poor-poor slogan by government but stile there is not practice performed.

Response of the k3 he says that,

There are no laws performed to control homelessness but government attempting to recognized poo-poor slogan assistance programs.

So that based on the information the key informants' laws exist to control homelessness laws exist governments planned to locality by organizing peoples to support who have not home and government recognize poor-slogan.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.Conclusion, Summary And Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter include the overall outcomes of the analyzed qualitative and quantitative data, which pass a series of investigation and interpretation, thus resulting in conclusion on the answers in response to the general and specific problems and providing recommendations based on the salient findings of the study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Based on the obtained and interpreted data from the informant, the researchers determined the cause and consequence of homelessness, cause of homelessness, economic condition of homelessness and consequence of homelessness. The short summary of this research finding presented as follow.

For objective one, War is the primary contributor to homelessness, according to objective one. War is one of the major reasons of homelessness, but there are other factors as well, including the following: Family dissolution or poverty, unaffordable rent prices are regarded as push factors that may have contributed to the homeless situation and, subsequently, to unemployment and, before to homelessness, excellent interactions with the community, but now this time unpleasant interactions from the community.

For objective two,the financial circumstances of homelessness. Tell items on the street line homelessness most of the time do not get many but occasionally doing the daily labors like carry, wash cloth others and so sometimes 50 or 100 birrs get but most of the time homelessness peoples aid from the society like support money, food, cloth and other than work doing because homelessness peoples getting work is more difficult because of lack of trust and non-permanent residents.

For objective three, the study provided this result of homelessness for aim three. The study found that society's interactions with homeless individuals are typically negative due to certain people's misconceptions about them, which lead to discrimination, violence, and other negative behaviors, but occasionally positive because of societal support for their various needs. As a result of religious organizations opening their doors to all individuals, including homeless people, they do not participate in social gatherings and face additional obstacles from the elements like rain, sleet, and cold.

5.3 Conclusions

The aim of this study is assessing the cause and consequence of homelessness a case study on people's lives on the street in wolkite town menehariya kebele. homelessness is a condition which an individual who have no house. the problem is highly observed in developing country.it is a serious of problem throughout the world homeless peoples are face serious problem. Based on this study the researchers conclude that homeless peoples have not permanent residence they sleep on the street and unclean area. Based on the finding from the analyzing and interpreting data the researcher developed conclusion. According to the finding of this study the majority of the respondents were found the age group between 16-25. the majority respondents were sex female greater than male the majority of the respondents were greed lower high school while the minority was grade upper high school. Therefore, the educational levels of majority respondents were greed lower high school. And the majority respondents were religious 28 (34.93%) orthodox.

From our study with respect to the reason for cause of homelessness the answers of majority respondents are there is war because conflict between two groups so the majority of respondents agree more cause of homelessness war because attack psychological and physical. the majority of the respondents are family responsible to experience is 53(65.43%) respondents were not accepting because they believe homelessness situation affect any a lot of reason for instance poverty lack of affordable house etc. so family is not responsible because it is not there willing being homeless. But 28(34.56%)0f the respondents were accepting the idea that family responsible homelessness situation. Because of they families adopted for long time and family divorced and they no treated. so based on our finding the family responsible homeless situation are not responsible. The majority of the respondents are agreed by unemployment is cause of homelessness. Unemployment helps as to improve live of homelessness, lack of price because it helps to push homelessness situation. And the minority respondents not agree because of more than reason by homelessness so only this reason can not be enough. Because majority respondents cause of homeless is war. And the response of the most respondents the interaction before become homelessness interaction with the community and know lose their interaction because they know homeless. And the majority respondent 57(7037%) not agree by the get daily income because they believe live in the street line more difficult get money but mainority respondents agree because of doing daily labor worker.based on our study finding 73(90.12%)agree get aid from the society because of they are getting food,cloth any others

8(9.87%)respondents were dis agree by get aid from society ,because it can not simple get aid more difficult and society not support instead the discriminate. generally the majority of respondent were agree by get aid from the society .and the majority respondents 32(39.50%) were get aid from society food.

All respondents argued that disagreement by not give credit from macro finance institution because of they are homeless to more difficult to trust because of not permanent income so institution not give credit. From the total respondents the majority of them were responded that social interaction in society is 28(34.56%) respondents were bad interaction because society discriminate. 53(65.43) the majority of respondents were not participant indifferent social institution. The minority of the respondents were responded that are participate in informal social institution most of time like religious ceremony, because of religious institutions open all persons. The researchers conclude most of the respondent not participant involvement social interaction of social institutions. this study shows that 69 (85.18%) of the respondent responded as were psychological and social assault from the community so affecting is marginalizing from society and were lack of permission to give place. While 12(14.81)of the respondents gave their reason as no, because of the reason that most of time live in street society support like food, cloth etc.so the majority of the respondents were social and physiological assaults from the community.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the study in wolkite town homeless people and analysis carried out on the study of homelessness the following intervention measures could be recommended in order to make homeless people become live in permanent place and good living condition.

- ✓ community member must accept the homeless and create cohesion and sense of belongingness.
- ✓ The government should give more attention to minimize the adverse effect of homelessness among street line homeless peoples by control war .
- ✓ Government must formulate different homeless reduction polices and strategies relate with homelessness.
- ✓ Government officials (stakeholders)must announce the government problem of homelessness and find immediate response for the problem.
- ✓ Community members and stake holders must work cooperative and reduce this problem.
- ✓ Religious institution also should be play in their role to reduce the problem of homelessness.
- ✓ Government design different design to reduce the impact of homelessness.
- ✓ For many consequences, poverty can be mentioned as a cause.so in order to solve specific problems, as whole governments have to elevate poverty and promote sustainable growth and development as a whole.

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Appenddix 1

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

College of social science and humanity

Department of sociology

This questionnaire is design mainly for the purpose of gathering firsthand information from the homeless people. The information gather will use as a major source for the fulfillment the requirement of BA degree in wolkite university.

Part 1 demography of the respondents or Personal information

1, Sex A. female B. male

2, Age ☐

3, Educational level A. illiterate B, read and write C, only elementary D, lower high school (i.e., grade 9 or 10 E, upper high school F, college diploma G, first degree H. below grade 6 I, above

4, Religion A. Orthodox B. Catholic C. Muslim D. protestant

E. other

5, marital status A, single B, Married Divorce Widowed

QUESTION RELATED WITH THE STUDY

PART 2 cause of homelessness

1, what are the main causes of being homelessness?

A, war Unaffordable rent price D, poverty

B, family disintegration E, if others, please specify----------

2, is your family is responsible to experience the situation of homelessness?

A, yes B, no

3, if your answer from question number 2 yes how?

4, unemployment is it cause for you to homelessness?

A, YES B, NO

5, you was integrated with your society?

PART 3 Economic condition of homelessness

1, Do you have daily income?

A, yes B, no

2, if your answer yes for question number 1 how much?

3, if your answer from question 1 is no where did you get your daily food?

4, did you get aid from society?

A, yes B, no

5, if you answer from question number 4 is yes what kind of aid?

A, money B, food C, cloth Advice E, other

6, is it possible, if you want to get credit from microfinance institutions?

A, yes B, no

PART 4 consequence of homelessness

1, what seems the interaction of homeless people with the community of the kebele?

A, very good B, good C, bad D, very bad

2, Do you participate among social events which are performed in around this community?

A, yes B, NO

3 IF your answer for question number 2 is no in which institution?

4, is there any social and psychological assault from the community?

A, yes B, no

5, if your answer for question number 5 is yes which type of assault?

APPENDIX 2 INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW

1, what do think about cause of homelessness you think economic problem are cause of homelessness?

2, would you explain your idea about the general situation of homelessness in wolkite town?

3, who is the responsible bodies to solve the problem?

APPENDEX 3 INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY-INFORMANT (FOR MANAGER AND DIPUT MANAGER)

1, What seem the activities of government and stakeholders in reduce impact of homelessness?

2, What is the role religious institution to reduce the impact of homelessness?

3, What laws exist to control homelessness?

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