

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE: THE CASE WOLISO TOWN AYETU (01) KABELE

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Declaration

The research team has conducted a senior essay on to investigating the socio economic situation of elderly people the case of Woliso town Ayetu (01) .This work is completed with satisfactory evaluation of adviser and examiner as per the requirement of the university approved by;

Approval by Advisor and Examiner

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ACRONYMS

AIDS: Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

FGD: Focus group discussion

HIV: Human immune virus

MOLSA: Ministry of labor and social affairs

SNNP: South Nation Nationalities and Peoples.

SW/SH: South Western Shao

UN: United nation

WHO: World health organizati

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on economic situation of elderly people the case of Woliso town Ayetu(01) kebele. The aim of this study is to assess the socio-economic situation of elderly people Woliso town (Ayetu 01) kebele as case study. The socio economic situation of elderly people in in Africa is the deteriorating process of modernization like individualism, urbanization, and parallel process of HIV/AIDS. It was conducted in Woliso town. Both primary and secondary data were collected qualitatively and quantitatively. The sample selected by both probability and non-probability sampling. Data was collected from selected simple random from probability sampling and purposive sampling from non-probability techniques by using both qualitative and quantitative method. Data were analyzed use qualitatively by observation, key informants, case-study and quantitative methods such as percentage, table and using statement. The finding this study shows that there were various socio-economic problems that elder people in the study area have been faced like isolation lack of shelter lack basic need and there is no any government and non-government institution take some action on those problems. As a result the researchers used conclusion and recommendation of the further study and the government taking action to solve the problem of elders in their life situation like garneting house, making awareness to the community.

Key words; Situation, Elders, Economic, Social

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The term elderly or older person has different meaning in different countries it is mainly explained and is related to chronological age, functional age as well as retirement age. According to the UN definition older persons are those people whose age is 60 years and over. The definition has gained acceptance in Ethiopian context as it coincides with the country's official retirement age (MOLSA, 2006).

Old age is not quite unavoidable; there is an old saying "the only thing worse than growing old is dying young " therefore in all societies every one hopes to grow older. In the traditional society of the past old age was no problem the family provided a guaranteed protection for its elderly (saxena, 2006) cited (Abdi, 2012).

Old age or senescence is the last stage of the normal lifespan in human beings. The terms old age has a dual definition the first is the last stage in the life processes of an individual and the second is an age group or generation comprising age a segment of the oldest member of population. however, there is no universally accepted age that is considered old among or within societies; because of inconsistencies as to what age a society may consider old and what members in the society may consider old (Kitle, 2002).

In most developing countries people over 60 years old likely to be poor health than their counterparts in industrialized nations yet few of those countries are in opposition to offer extensive financial support to the elderly. Ironically though the motorization of the developing world has brought many social and economic advances, it has undercut the traditionally high status of the elderly. In many cultures the earning power of young adults now exceeds that of their older relatives (Schafer, p298).

In developing countries, the majority of the people who are economically active are working in the informal sectors, typically in agriculture, trading or service activities. In these sectors it is evident that older woman and men continue to work until advanced ages or up to end of their physical power. Many older woman struggle to balance food production activates with care responsibility as noted above, for husband's children and grandchildren. These roles are often

performed in conditions of poverty where there are very limited opportunities to participate in income generating activities over time. Many developing countries have experienced a decline in the proportion employed by the formal sector, because of the stagnation or shrinking of national economies, particularly in Africa. This trend has led to the laying off of formal sector workers for an extended period and compulsory early retirement. In many countries in Africa, those fortunate at 50 or soon after with the increase in longevity of older people, life after retirement may belong with either an ammeter or no pension thus the circumstance that face the majority of older people in Africa are characterized by lack of support.(UN,2007)

The fragmentation of families, poverty and health problems combine to prevent younger generation from providing traditional support roles. At the same time limited coverage or lack of social security system means that in most Africa countries the state institutional framework is not currently in place to protect older people in their vulnerability. For those older people whose physical health allows them to pursue income generation activities there is often the obstacle of lack of opportunity (UN, 2007)

The social and economic situation of older people in Africa is deteriorating processes of modernization including individualism, urbanization and migration, and the parallel process of the impact of HIV/AIDS have eroded traditional system of intergenerational family and community support where many people living with HIV/AIDS (plwha) become dependent on their parents for care rather than supporting them in older age. These factors have combined to undermine not only older people's financial security but also traditional levels of respect and valuing many older people particularly women's suffer stigmatization, abuse, and violence (UN, 2007).

Elders through their life accumulated knowledge and experiences could maintain the continuity of traditional and culture of society. In addition they can also contribute a lot in development of their country. For these reasons the elderly in Ethiopia must be treated with respect and love, but nowadays in Ethiopia older persons are encountered with various problems with eventually expose them to begging due to the absence of the lack of physical ability and necessary family and community support hence it is common to see that older persons who have the knowledge and skill to help not only themselves but also others are facing serious problems and resort to begging (MOLSA, 2006).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Researchers show that survival in old age is clearly related to having minimal physical ability and economic dependence on others. In other word, complete reliance on others is the worst thing that can happen to old people. When this occurs, they feel trapped because they can no longer make the changes they want, and they no longer have choice. Most elderly people desire self-sufficiency as well as some degree of freedom and activity. Their needs are clearly tied to the most basic fears they have a) poor health b) social isolation c) loss of feeling meaningful to society (Mahon & Romanov, 1994).

Researchers in developing countries have shown that older consistently experience disproportionately high levels of poverty. It is estimated that 80% of older people in these countries have no regular income and 100 million live on less than \$1 per a day. More than 10% of people living on less than US \$1 per day are over 60 years old because old people are viewed as less productive and poor investment. They are often forced to create their own work or accept low paying. They join Denigrating jobs in the informal sectors that younger people have rejected since they are harmful. Older people in developing countries have traditionally maintained reciprocal relationships with their adult children, receiving support in exchange for work in the home or on the land. Yet in many countries rapid industrialization, urban migration, unstable employment and low wages increasingly erode intergenerational dependencies (WHO, 2008)

One of source of these financial problems is that as people grow older, they are likely to be employed. Older people look forward to retirement and the escape it offers from the pressures of the working world, but some find they must retire because they no longer have the stamina their jobs require. Another problems arises when technological changes suddenly make skills that older workers have acquired over a lifetime obsolete (Coleman & Cressey, 1999)

The elderly in Ethiopian face multiple problems of vulnerability and social exclusion. Traditionally, older persons received supports from families and communities but this support mechanism has declined largely due to widespread poverty. The absolute number of the elderly has been increasing and the proportion of elderly is expected to increase more than twofold by 2050 (Gemech, S2013).

In traditional societies with extended family systems, increasing age is usually accompanied by increasing prestige; but with the breakup of extended family the status of the elderly has suffered a server decline no longer are old men and woman the respective heads of an ongoing social unit rather they are increasing isolated and alone (Coleman &Cressey, 1999).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Oromia regional state is one of the vast or broadest region in Ethiopia where Addis Ababa or the capital city of the country found and sometimes known by ethnic and nationalistic movement which lead youth to migrate from local environment that erode family support especially elder's. Woliso town is a town which is its socio economic affected by urbanization, which is leads youth to migration especially political displacement (both internally and externally) and drug abusing. So, the elders and illiterate peoples of the towns has face social and economic problem come from the above factors especially urban to urban migration due to its proximity to Addis Ababa. As a result this and Oromia region also together with the modern way of life caused by growing urbanization and modernization as well as internal political conflict are now eroding the culture of intergenerational solidarity and mental support that has been existing for avery long time and this increase the vulnerability of the society in general and older persons in particular poverty become more acute among older person because once they are exposed to it ,it is much more difficult for them to come out of it.

Health problems lack of balanced diet shelter unsubtle residential areas, absence of family and community support, absence of social welfare coverage limited social security services and absence of education and training opportunity limited employment and income generating opportunities are some of the factors on contributing to the poverty of older persons (MOLSA; 2010).

Even though many authors say much about socio-economic problems of the elder people, the researchers does not find any study conducted on the problem of socioeconomic situation of older people done before in the Ethiopian rather than quantitative research done by Kasehun Kinde on the economic problem of elderly people in Adigrat town.

As a research gap we tried to feel this gap by conducting research on socio economic situation of elderly people by both qualitative and quantitative approach. So the methodological gap of this

study was employing both qualitative and quantitative method of research. The knowledge gap of our study was addition of the issue of social situation to the issue of economic situation and explaining of the elderly situation in terms both socially and economically.

Therefore, to identify the social and economic situation of elderly people the researchers want to conduct this study.

Therefore, the researchers tried to identify the well-known problem that elders with their coping mechanism and explain the degree of socioeconomic problems of elder of people in Woliso particularly Ayetu (01) Keble as the aim of the researchers was to assess socio economic situation elderly people means the social and economic condition of elderly people.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the socio-economic situation of the elder people.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

Specifically this study was aimed

- To identify housing condition of elderly people.
- To investigate the economic condition of elderly people.
- To find out the underlying problems that elderly people face.
- To suggest copying mechanism to address the problems.

1.4. Research Question

1. How the housing condition of elderly people is structured?
2. What are the economic conditions of the elderly people?
3. What are the underlying problems that elderly people are prone/face/?
4. What are the best mechanisms to suggest in addressing their problems?

1.5. Significance of the study

The issue of socioeconomic status and life of elderly people living in the city of Woliso is timely and worth of doing research. Currently the number of aged people is increasing in the world due to improve public health services. This research has an importance in investigating, identify and describing the socio economic situation of the elder people. In addition, the result of this study provides insights to the individual and other organization who are interested to work in relation to this issue. It serves as a bench mark for researchers and students who have a will to work with this issue

1.6. Scope of the study

The scope of the study is limited on socio economic situation of the elder people in Woliso town Ayetu (01) kebele specially people those above 60 years old or age of retirement through both qualitative and quantitative method. Theoretically the study issue was explained by conflict, activity approach of interactionism theory and functionalist approach. Since it is difficult to analyze and interpret the population of Woliso town as a whole, because of time and financial inadequacy socio economic situation of the elderly people in Woliso town Ayetu (01) kebele is selected to be discussed briefly in this study.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The researchers face different problems like, lack of enough experience to set information, lack of the availability of books, lack of internet accessibility and financial problems while conducting the research. The research also has lack of its own like explaining political and cultural situation of elder peoples due to fear of lack of time.

1.8 Operational Definition

Economy: System of production, consumption and distribution as well as efficient use of resource.

Elderly: peoples who are old in age which are considered as low physical ability and strength.

Situation: condition or position in which individuals or groups found.

Social: relating to human society and its members.

1.9 Organization of the Study

This study paper contains five chapters. The first chapter explains introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study both general and specific, scope of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter is literature review, theoretical and conceptual frame work.

The third chapter deals with research methodology and the fourth chapter is result and discussion, and the last chapter is recommendation and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The situation of Elders

There is one crucial difference between older people and other subordinate groups such as a racial and ethnic minority or woman; all of us who live long enough will eventually assume the ascribed status of being an older person (Schafer, 2004)

2.1.1 The situation of Elders in Ethiopia

There is an underlying respect for older in Ethiopia where family and community support system are relatively strong however, significant number of older have no family and community support, mainly due to the death of relative, separation caused by famine, war disease and displacement and the weakening of family and community support. Even in family setting older persons are often disproportionately affected in the times of drought coping strategies are often limited as they may not be able to travel long distance in spacer of pasture water or foods engage in daily labor or other income generating activities. They may have difficulty consuming wiled or drought foods in addition they may also sacrifice themselves in order to save the lives of other members of the family either by refusing food eating last or preferring to be left behind when family migrate. These situations are usually not identified by aid agencies vulnerable older people; particularly the bedridden or itinerant beggars are not easily visible and rarely prioritized for interventions. Until recently nutritional surveys have focused exclusively on children under five (Tinstone, 2001).

2.1.2. Assessing older people nutritional Status

A number of difficult were experienced promoting the inclusion of older people in emergency programmed; including a belief that older people in are unproductive group and always be cared for by relative, regardless of food stress by far biggest challenges, among adults and older people (Tinstone, 2001).

2.2. Socio-economic problems of Elder People

Research shows that survival in old age is clearly related to having minimal physical and economic dependence on others. In other words, complete reliance on others is the worst thing that can happen to old people. When this occurs, they feel trapped because they can no longer make the changes they want, they no longer have choice. Most elderly people desire self-sufficiency as well as some degree of freedom and activity. Their needs are clearly tied to the most basic fears they have a) poor health, b) social isolation, c) a loss of feeling meaningful to society. Other problem is the negative attitude towards aging that exists in this world has very sad side effect many old people themselves have accepted it and they wind up-viewing themselves as a burden (Mahon & Romano, 1994).

2.2.1. Vulnerability and health in Emergencies

While older people vary greatly their health status and ability to adapt the risk to this Populations in emergencies remain significant. By one definition, aging refers to a progressive Loss of adaptability so that the individual becomes increasingly less capable of coping with life Challenges. In developed countries studies have shown that up to 4% of persons over 65 suffer from chronic illness or disability that limits their daily activity. Of these 75 and over, less than one third experience good health, over one third of those and over cannot walk outside their home without assistance (WHO, 2008).

2.2.2. Neglect abuse and Violence

WHO estimates that between 4 and 6 percent of older persons worldwide having suffered from Physical, psychological, emotional, financial or other forms of abuse or neglect. Some risk factors for elder abuse include social isolation, the societal depiction of older persons and the erosion of bonds between in generation in many societies' older women at special risk of being abandoned and having their property seized when they are widowed. In situational abuse occurs most often when there are poor trained and over worked staff and care standards are low or inadequately monitored (UN; 2011)

2.2.3. Lower self-esteem

Lowered self-esteem among older persons has a complex etiology that includes isolation, neglect, reduced responsibilities and decrease value or worth by one self-family and the Society (www.helpage India programme.org).

2.2.4. Lack of preparedness for old age

A large number of people enter old age with little or no awareness of what this entails. While demographically we acknowledge that a person's is considered to be old when she or he attain" the age of 60 years, there is no such clear indicator available to the individual. For each person there is a turning point after which she or he feels physiologically functionally old this event could take place at any age before or after the age of 60 unfortunately in India there is almost no form awareness program (ibid).

2.2.5. Loss of control

This problem of older persons has many facets. While self-realization and reality of the situations acceptable to some; there are others for whom life becomes insecure when they begin to lose control of their resources physical strength, body systems, income social or designated status and decision-making power. (ibid)

2.2.6. Shelter

Lack of house is one of the problems of old people. Observation has shown that most of the huts of old people need maintenance. The poor and very poor categories are victims for this problem. The walls of some huts have not been daubed and thus could not protect the blowing of wind that effect affects the health of old people (Kitle; 2002).

2.2.7. Economic insecurity

The problem of economic insecurity is faced by the elderly when they are unable to sustain themselves financially. Many older persons either lack the opportunity and or the capacity to be as productive as they were increasing competition from younger people, individual, family and societal mind sets, chronic malnutrition and slowing physical and mental faculties, limited access to resources and lack of awareness of their rights and entitlement play significant roles in reducing the ability of the elderly to remain financially productive and there by independent (www.help ageindiaprgamme.org).

2.2.8. Isolation

Isolation or a deep sense of loneliness is a common complaint of many elderly is the feeling of being isolated, while there are a few who impose it on themselves. Isolation is most often imposed purposefully or inadvertently by the families and or communities where the elderly live. Isolation is a terrible feeling that, if not addressed. Leads to tragic deterioration of the quality of life (ibid).

2.2.9. Boredom (Idleness)

Boredom is a result of being poorly motivated to be useful or productive and occurs when a person' sis unwilling or unable to do something meaningful with his\ her time. The problem occurs due to forced inactivity withdrawal from responsibilities and lack of personal goal. A person who is not usefully occupied tends to physically and mentally decline and this intern has a negative emotional impact (ibid).

2.3. Aging and Poverty

Many older people lack sufficient saving or pension benefits to be self-supporting; while some elderly is quite affluent, social security is the greatest source of income for those over sixty-five thus poverty rates rise somewhat as people enter old age (John J Macionis; p392).

2.4. Aging and Society

Age stratification varies from culture to culture. One society may treat older people with great reverence while another sees them a nonproductive and difficult. It is understandable that all societies have some systems of age stratification that associates certain social roles with distinct periods in life some of these age differentiations seems to the inevitable (Schaefer; 2004).

2.5. Sociological Perspectives

Gerontologist Rely heavily on sociological principles and theories to explain the impact of aging on the individual and society two influential views of aging disengagement theory and activity theory can be best understood in terms of sociological understanding of aging (ibid).

2.5.1. Functionalist Approach

Elaine Cumming and William Henry (1961) introduced disengagement theory. To explain the impact of aging during one's life course. This theory based on a study of elderly people in good health and relatively comfortable economic circumstances, contends that society and the aging individual mutually sever many of their relationships. In keeping with the functionalist perspective, disengagement theory emphasizes that passing, social roles on from one generation to another ensures social stability. According to this theory the approach of death forces people to drop most of their social roles Younger members of society then take on these functions. The Aging person withdraws into an increasing state of inactivity while preparing for death. At the sometime, society withdraws from the elderly by segregating them residentially (retirement homes) education (programs designed solely for senior citizens) and reaction-ally (senior citizens social centers).implicit in disengagement theory is the view that society should help older people to withdraw from their accustomed social roles: Disengagement theory has generated considerable contrivers. Some gerontologists have objected to the implication that old People want to be ignored and "put way" and even more to the idea that they should be encouraged to withdraw from meaningful social roles. Critics of disengagement theory insist that society forces the elderly in to an involuntary and painful withdrawal from than voluntary seeking to disengage older employees find themselves pushed out of their jobs in many instances, even before they are entitled to maximum retirement benefits (Boaz; 1987) (Schaefer;2004

2.5.2. Interactionism approach activity Theory

Often seen as to an opposing approach to disengagement theory argues that the elderly person who remains active and socially involved will be best adjusted. Proponents of this perspective contend that old people have essentially the same need for social interaction a~ any other group. The improved health of older people has strengthened the argument of activity theorist (ibid). Disengagement theory suggests that older people find satisfaction from society. Functionally speaking them conveniently recedes into the background and allows the next generation to take over. Proponents of activity theory view such withdrawals as harmful for both the elderly and Society and focus on the potential contribution of older people to them maintenance of society. In their opinion aging citizens will feel satisfied only when they can be useful and productive in

Society terms primary by working for wage (Civic ventures; 2009, Dowd; 1930. Quadagno:2008) Cited (Schaefer; 2004).

2.5.3 Conflict Approach

Conflict theorist has criticized both the disengagement theory and activity theory for failing to consider the impact of social structure on patterns of aging. Neither approach attempts to question why social interaction must change or decrease in old age. In addition, these perspectives, in contrast to the conflict perspective often ignore the impact of social class on the lives of the elderly. The privileged position of the upper class generally leads to better health and vigor and less likelihood of dependency in old age. Conflict theorists have noted that the transition from agricultural economies to industrialization and capitalism has not always been beneficial for the elderly as a society's production methods change the traditionally valued role of older people within the economy tends to erode. Their wisdom is no longer relevant (ibid).

The three perspectives considered here take different views of the elderly. Functionalist portrays them as socially isolated with reduced social roles; conflict theorists regard older people as victimized by social structure with their social roles relatively unchanged but devalued (Schaefer; 2004)

2.6. Conceptual Framework

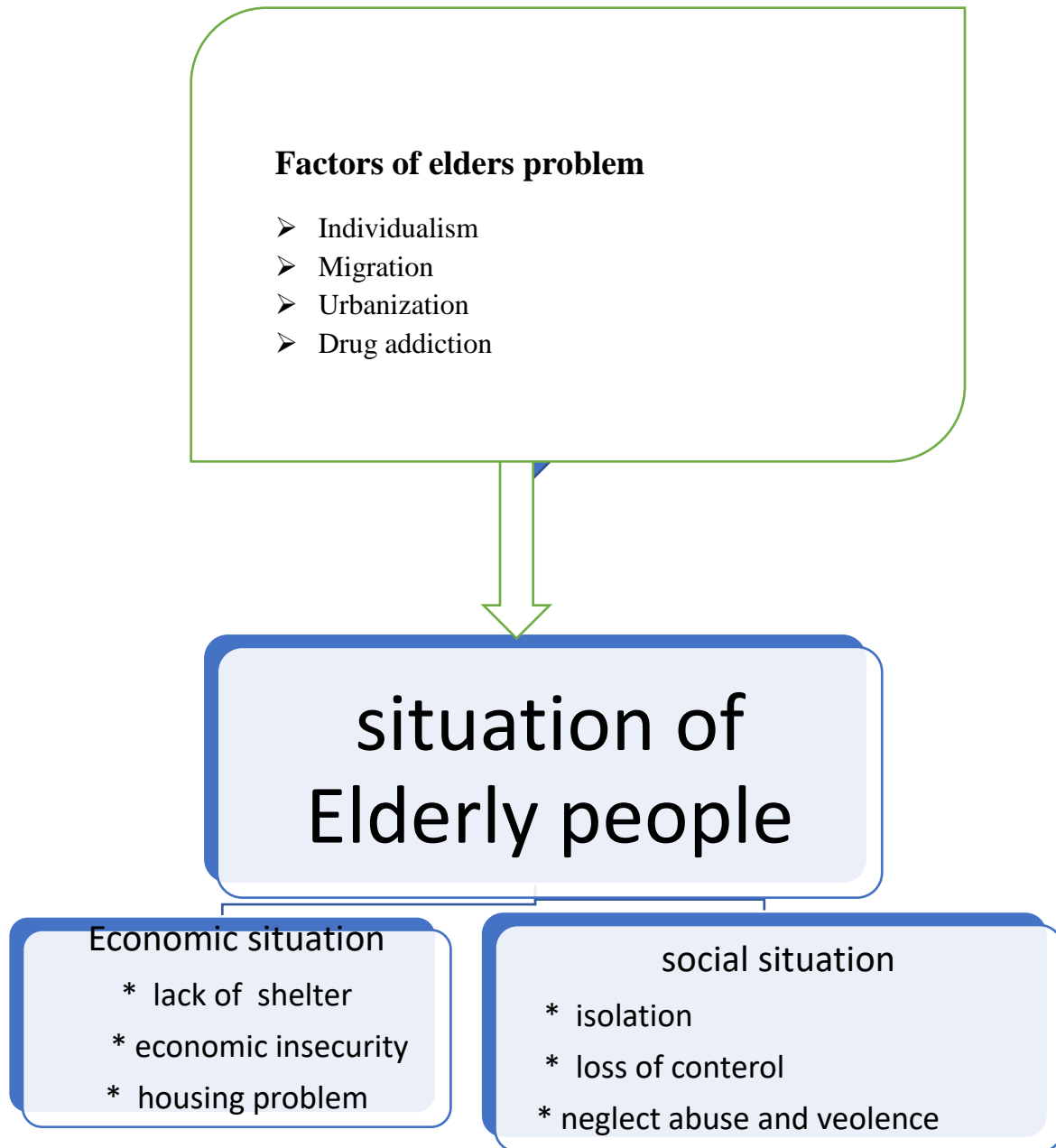


Figure. 2.1. Conceptual Framework (Own development from explanation depend review literature)

CHAPTER THREE

3. Researcher methodology

3.1. Description of the study area

Woliso town is located In Oromia regional state south western Shoa (SW/Sh) zone. South western Shoa zone is the zone which bounded by southern nation nationalities and people(SNNP) regional state of Ethiopia at distance 114 kilo meters from Addis Ababa (AA) country capital city and the Oromia regional capital city. Woliso town is located In Oromia regional state south western Shoa (SW/Sh) zone. The town's astronomical location is on $8^{\circ} 32'N$ latitude and $37^{\circ} 58' E$ longitudes with in on elevation 2063 meters about sea level. It is divided in to seven Kebeles in the town government communication bureaus. when come to the back ground information of study area Ayetu (01) is one of seven Kebele in the town the total number of populations are 59,685 among these male 18880 and female 18998 from the total population of Ayetu (01) Kebele most of people in are living in urban area and some are living in rural area of the Kebele. (Kebele administration office: 2008).

3.2. Research Approach

In this research, mixed research approach (both qualitative and quantitative) was employed. Because using a mixed research approach can help us to reduce the degree or the amount of errors in conducting this study. The purpose of using in-depth interview is one of the principal qualitative research approaches which chiefly used to information from a small number of informants so as to explore their perspective on a particular situation.

The purpose of collecting information from interviewee and key informants to get broad information from knowledgeable people directly with their related experience, to get confidential information from respondents and to seek the views of government officials in various organizations about what the town administration has done on the issue of elderly people such as housing and creation awareness on the contribution elderly people

3.3. Research design

When we conduct this research we employed cross sectional research design, because the study has taken place within a short period of time. For this reason, this type of research design is suitable to this particular study. For our purpose of study cross sectional study design is essential and related with the time that we have to collect the data we want to show and describe.

3.4 Target population

Our target population was the elderly people or the people who are on the age (60) and over on Woliso town Ayetu (01) kebele

3.5. Sampling size and Sampling Technique

This study the researchers used both probability techniques and non-probability sampling techniques; from the Probability sampling techniques, simple random sampling was utilized as a sampling technique to selected respondents from the total population. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling was used when there is the respondents no will to give response from selected respondents of "Ayetu 01" Keble and the researchers also conducted by taking twenty five percent of the total numbers of elderly are in the study were a systematically. The total number of elderly in the Ayetu kebele is 136 and the sample size is selected as follows.

$$n = N * p / 100 \text{ Where } n = \text{sample size}$$

$$N = \text{total number of elder in "01"} = 136$$

$$p = \text{the percentage taken} = 25 / 100 = 25\%$$

$$n = 136 * 25 / 100 = 34 \quad n = 34$$

3.6. Method of Data Collection

In this study the researchers used survey questionnaires both open and close ended from elders' respondents, in-depth interview .The key informant from people who know about elderly situation of them, the researchers used observation of the elder's people what look likes of the situation of elder's life such as housing condition and other problem they pron.

3.7. Sources of data

The researchers collected the data from both primary and secondary data sources to gain valid information about socio economic situation of older people. Primary sources are the sources that were the researchers' used questionnaire from respondents, case study, from informant persons to know about older people. Secondary sources that the researchers used are both published and unpublished documents, Internet, reference books and other journals.

3.8. Data Collection Instrument

The researcher's data collection tools were questionnaire quantitatively, as well as case study, and interview guideline and observation checklists in terms qualitative approach. The questionnaire employed both open ended and close ended questions to collect quantitative data with 29 respondents. The researchers also used a semi-structured interview by selecting respondents from various groups like male and female elders, Ayetu (01) kebele of Woliso town labor and social affair office worker to get qualitative data. The researchers also used secondary data (documents reviews).

In-depth interview:-the researchers were tried to employing-depth interview guide to obtain valuable information. For instance the viable interview was held with two elders who face the situation or the informants which generate information based on their life challenge.

Observation:- it was use to collect reliable information by observing what happen to the target population; it is a qualitative research method that provides detail analysis of single. It would help the study issue deeply.

Key informants:-the semi structured interview guides were prepared to collect data from two (2) people who know about the issue.

Case study: - it makes the study simple and easier on the investigation of socio economic situation of elderly. In addition to this case study was necessary to get deep information and deeper understanding about the issue that was socio economic situation of elderly people.

Questionnaire: - the questions which were related to the issue both open ended and close ended were presented to the respondents in the target population.

3.9. Methods of Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis, presentation and interpretation of the final result were made through quantitative and qualitative method after the collection of the relevant data and reliable data that the study would be targeted. The data was collected, organized, sorted, and converted into percentage and frequency in table form. Finally, descriptive statistic was used because the research that the researchers was conducted to present in percent and table form. Qualitative data was analyzed by using qualitative analysis method like narration and summarization of the interview results.

3.10 Method of Data Quality Control

To enhance the reliability and validity of data the researchers were take data quality assurance in order to apply reliable data. The researchers were take cross check the data which was collect not be stored type and the validity of method was improved by actual behavior of respondents, when the data was collect I.e. respondents would ask and interviews when they were in a good condition and will. The careful sampling method was ensured the representativeness on survey research.

3.11. Ethical Consideration

The researchers respected the ethical morality of the target population in general and respecting morality, honors, dignity and will of respondents in particular. Confidentiality of the respondents is the back bones of the response they gave. So it was respected to get reliable information. When we were conducting our research at moment of data collection by any means were confidential, secretive, and systematic and take only information for the purpose of the study issue. Because as we have learned in research course confidentiality , secretive and systematic gathering of information are the main principle for any doing research and get for appropriate information and the respondents are assured that their participation voluntary and are they free to pull-out of the study at any time. Finally the name of the interviewees and key informants was used code name.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This part of the research indicates the fact results of the collected data specifically the analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data assessing the socio economic situation elder people in Woliso in the case of Ayetu (01) Keble in the quantitative survey 13 males and 16 females total of the respondents are 29 elder were interviewed with open and closed ended questionnaire and the researchers do an in depth interview in key informant persons.

This part explains the results of descriptive statistics about the socio demographic characteristics of respondents, to investigate the current socio economic situations of elders, the cause of socio economic problems of elders, to identify the livelihood strategies of elders and asses of the coping mechanism of elders to address the problems.

4.2 RESULTS OF THE STUDY

This section of the research contains from tow broad parts which states about the background of the respondents and objective of the study.

SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPODENTS:

Table 1 respondent distribution based on age:

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| 60-64 | 14 | 48% |
| 65-69 | 8 | 28% |
| 70-74 | 4 | 14% |
| >75 | 3 | 10% |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 1 out of the total 29 respondents 14(48%) respondents are 60-64 years old, (28%) respondents are 65-69 years old, 4(14%) respondents are 70-74 years old, and 3(10%) respondents are 75 and greater 75 years old. In the above table 1 the researchers generalized that the majority of the respondents were 60-64 Years olds followed by 65-69 years old.

Table 2: Respondent distribution based on sex:

| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Male | 13 | 45% |
| Female | 16 | 55% |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown table 2 the majority of the respondents are females 16(55%), the rest of the respondents 13 (45%) respondent are males from the total population of elder living "Ayetu (01)"Keble.

Table 3: Respondent's distribution based on religion:

| Religion | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Orthodox | 12 | 41% |
| Catholic | - | |
| Muslim | 4 | 14% |
| Protestant | 7 | 24% |
| Wakefanna | 6 | 21% |
| Others | - | |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown table 3 religiously, the majority of the respondents 12 (41%) respondents are the Followers of orthodox Christen, 4(14%) are Muslim followers, 7(24%) respondents are protestant, 7(21%) are followers of Wakefanna religion and there is no respondents which are the followers of Catholic. Therefore, the researchers generalized that in the above table majority of "Ayetu (01)" Keble elderly Peoples are the -followers of orthodox Christianity because of Woliso are dominated to orthodox Christianity and followed by Wakefanna the local and ritual Oromo people religion which is now on the verge of self-reform by youth and re understand by some elders.

Table 4 respondent's distribution based on level of education:

| Education level | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cannot read and write | 15 | 52% |
| Read and write only | 4 | 14% |
| 1-4 grade | 1 | 3% |
| 5-8 grade | 1 | 3% |
| 9-12 grade | 1 | 3% |
| Certificate | 2 | 7% |
| Diploma | 5 | 17% |
| Degree and above | - | - |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown table 4 when the researchers see the educational level of the respondents, the majority Of the respondents of elders are 15(52%) cannot read and write, 4(17.64%), 5(14.70%) elders Respondents are can read and write only, 1(3%) elders respondents are 1-4 grade, 1(3%" Elders respondents are 5-8 grade, 1(3%) elders respondents are 9-12 grade, 2(7%) elders Respondents are certificate, 5(17%) elders respondents are diploma.

Therefore, the researchers see the above data conclude that the majority of the respondents are illiterates.

Table 5 respondent's distribution based on birth of place:

| Place | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| Urban | 13 | 45% |
| Rural | 16 | 55% |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 5 respondent's birth place 13(45%) respondents in urban area, 16(55%) elders' respondents are born in the rural part. So, the researchers generalized that majority of elder's respondent's born in rural areas. They came by migration because of searching for good working residential areas and survival of life.

Table 6: Respondent's distribution based on marital status:

| Marital status | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Married | 13 | %45 |
| Unmarried | - | - |
| Divorced | 9 | 31% |
| Widowed | 7 | 24% |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 6, marital status of elders respondents are 13(45 %) elders respondents are Married, 9(31 %) elders' respondents are divorced, and 7(24%) elder's respondents are widowed. Therefore, the researchers generalized that majority of the respondents are married followed by divorced.

Table 7 respondent distribution based on children they have:

| Number of children | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| No child | - | - |
| 1 | 3 | 10% |
| 2 | 10 | 34% |
| 3 | 7 | 24% |
| 4 | 6 | 21% |
| >5 | 3 | 10% |
| Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in the table the majority of the respondent's 10(34%) elders' respondents have two children, 7(24%) elders respondents have three children, 6(21%) elder respondents have four children, 3(10%) elders' respondents have one child and also 3(10%) elder's respondent has five and greater than five. Therefore it conclude that majority of the elders respondent have two children. This indicates that there is no using family planning method but there is some problem to loss their child whether social, economic, political system of the structure.

4.3 OBJECTIVES

4.3.1 Socio economic situation of elders:

Table 8 respondent distribution based on fulfillment of basic need:

| Do you fulfill basic need? | Response | Frequency | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|------|
| | Yes | 7 | 24% |
| | No | 22 | 76% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in the above table 8, the respondents which account 22(76 %) elders respondent are Not fulfilling basic needs, 7(24%) are fulfilling basic needs like shelter, food, clothing. Therefore the researchers see the above results the most of the respondents cannot fulfilling basic Needs this indicate to that elderly people- are dependents to other people and they have exposed to Starvations in the living conditions.

Table 9 respondent distribution based on source of income:

| What is main source of your income today? | Response | frequency | Percentage |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Retirement | 5 | 17% |
| | Daily working | 9 | 31% |
| | Support from Children and relatives | 10 | 34% |
| | Begging | 2 | 7% |
| | Government support | 3 | 10% |
| | NGOS | 1 | 3% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

Table 9 revealed the main source of elder's income 10(34%) elder's main source of income is Children and relatives, 9(34%) the main source of income is daily working, 5(17%) the main source of income retirement of elders, 3(10%) the main source of income of elders are governments support, 2(7%) the main source of income elders are begging because of they do

not have any option to generate their income, and 1(3%) the main source of income elders are nongovernmental organizations. Therefore the researchers generalized that the majority of the respondents main source of income of elders is children and relatives followed that daily working condition this indicates the elderly people they disadvantage of economy this leads to dependents with others by this case their loss social status.

Table 10 respondent distribution the living these situations:

| With whom do you live? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | With spouse | 10 | 34% |
| | With children | 12 | 41% |
| | Lonely | 6 | 23% |
| | With relatives | - | - |
| | Institutions | 3 | 10% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in the above table 10, the living situation of elderly respondents that 12(41%) elderly Respondents living with their children's, 10(34%) elderly respondents are with Spouse, 6(23) elderly respondents are live in lonely life and 3(10%) elderly respondents are live in institutions. Therefore, the researchers generalized that majority of elderly respondents in the above table 10; depend on their children followed by with spouse.

Table 11, respondent distribution of social bond of family support and care for elders in their area:

| Is there social bound of family support and care for response elders in your area | response | Frequency | percentage |
|---|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 6 | 21% |
| | No | 23 | 79% |
| | Total | 34 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As indicating the above table 11; to know about 23(79%) elderly respondents are not having Social bond of family support and care of elders, 6(21%) elderly respondents said that there is Social bond of family support and care of elders.

Elders said that eroding mutual support between families aggravating the problem of elders for the reason of physical, mental, socio-economical. There is no support family and care of elders difficult to resist living situation. Because of in the case of poverty, migration, modernization leads to nuclear family create by this reason care of elders reduced time to time.

4.3.2 Housing condition of elderly people

Table 12 respondent's distribution based on living house:

| Have you own house? | Response | Frequency | percentage |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 12 | 41% |
| | No | 17 | 59% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

Table 12; shown that respondents 17 (59%) elderly respondents are have not house of the Individual ownerships, 12(41%) elderly respondents are having house of the individual ownerships. Therefore, the researchers conclude that majority of the respondents there is no house of the individual ownership; this indicates that elderly people have socio economic problems their lacks house. Majority of the respondents said that there is no having house. We can live with the government rent house and private and others respondents said that there is no house there is live with dependent with relatives and children. The researchers observe that elderly house whose roof are leaky in the rainy season house that do not have proper doors and window and lack of toilet service, there is no wear comfort clothing.

What are the current socioeconomic problems of elderly people?

According to Abeba labour and social affair office said that, the current socioeconomic Problems are the multiple factors combine to undermine, lack of food problems is the most Problems of elderly people, health problems one of the problems of the current problems because of lack of financial to treat health services, the physical and emotional welling of older People. These includes the already noted breakdown of families supported in terms of financial Contributions

to maintain adequate shelter; buy food, for a healthy diet and medication to treat illness. As family members disperse or neglect family care. Responsibility this has negative Effect not only on the physical care of older people but also reducing their social interaction and emotional wellbeing as links within the local community decline. In the absence of adequate Social protection and others forms of supported older people become increasingly disadvantaged and vulnerable to illness.

4.3.3 Underlying problem of elderly people

Table 13: respondent distribution based on respect being elders:

| Do you get respect for being elder? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 16 | 55% |
| | No | 13 | 45% |
| | Total | 34 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 13, 16(55%) elder's respondents that they get respect of being old age, 13(44%) respondent that they do not get respected for being older age. Therefore, the researchers generalized that in the above table majority of elders are respecting of being old age.

Table 14 respondent distribution based on social institution participation:

| In what institution do you involved? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Mahiber | 5 | 17% |
| | Iqub | 1 | 3% |
| | Senbetie | - | |
| | Idir | 13 | 45% |
| | All of institution | 7 | 24% |
| | Not involved | 3 | 10% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 14, 13 (45%) elders respondents involved in idir social institution, 7(24%) elders who participate all activity of social institution, 5(17%) elders' involved social institution

of managers, 3(10%) elder's not involved social institution because there is no capital to meet this social institutions.

Therefore, in the above table 14, respondents give the response of the researchers generalized that majority of the respondents who participate idir because of idir one of the most manifestation of orthodox Christianity if one idir member will be died all consumption activity is cover by idir.

Table 15 respondent distribution medical care situation of elders:

| Under what situation do you attend medical care? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | With your money | 14 | 48% |
| | With assistance relatives | 8 | 28% |
| | Free medical service | 7 | 24% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 15, the majority of the respondents 14(55.88%) elders attend their medical care With their own money; this mean that if they cannot get money to attend care they suffer more .8(28%) elders attend their medical care with the assistance of their relatives, and 7(28 %,) Elders also attend their medical care with free medical service by the government.

Therefore, in the above table the researchers generalized that majority of the respondents 19(55.88%) elders attend their medical with their own money. The researcher's observation that health is one of the big problems of old people's in Woliso town particularly, Ayetu (01) kebele observe the elder people. They have multiple health problems such as sight problems, hearing and mobility problems that the researchers observe.

Table 16 respondent's distribution based on elder participation and decision making

| Have you elders a change to participate and decide in Social and economic situations in your area? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 10 | 34%" |
| | No | 19 | 56% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 16, 19(56%) elders response that they do not get a chance to participate and make decision in social and economic situations. Most elderly people do not participation on economic and political aspects because of the society consider as obsolete and not create new. Based on economic distribution mostly they are vulnerability of other age groups. 10(34%) elders response that, they are get a chance to participate and make in social and Economic situations through elders thought that their role and status is minimal today. They still participate in various functions. Elders tried to solve some problems of the community like settling the high frequency of divorce, the misappropriation of church find solving interns of conflict, mahaber, celebrates of church ceremony, material exchange of neighborhood, paying Indri financial in the time of a person death to give support each other's.

Therefore, in the above table the majority of the respondents are not participate social and economic situations. Because elderly people consider as obsolete for development but the real is without elder people we cannot jump one activity. By elderly people we can able to know about the past events and modified the present events.

Table 17 respondent distribution based income per monthly:

| How much get income per monthly? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Less than 300 | - | - |
| | 301-500 | 2 | 7% |
| | 501-700 | 11 | 38% |
| | 701-900 | 14 | 48% |
| | >901 | 3 | 10% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As the above table shows that there is no respondent of elders respond income per motherly less than 300 per Monthly, 2(7%) elder respond income per monthly income per month 301-500 per monthly, 11(38%) elders respond 501-700 income per monthly. 14(47%) elders respond per monthly 701-900 income per month, 3(10%) elderly responds that monthly get 901 and greater than 901. Therefore, the researchers generalized that majority of the respondents are income per

monthly 701-300 birr this indicates elderly people have low economic status with this era of inflection or in the year of money has less value.

What is the challenge of livelihood of the elderly people?

According to Mezana the informant elderly persons said that older persons play key role in contributing to the social and economic fabric of the family. However, their ability to provide Consistent support is challenged through exclusion and discrimination. In the area of Woliso town in the case of Ayetu (01) kebele older people often unable to achieve household security as a result of unreliable source of income, instability in their livelihoods and lacks of diversified livelihoods.

4.3.3 Coping mechanism of elderly people to address the problems

Table 18 respondent distribution based on resistance of life

| Did you resistance of problem easily? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | yes | 19 | 56% |
| | No | 10 | 34% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As the above table shows that, 19 (56%) elder respondents are resistance of the problem easily, 10(34%) elderly respondents are not easily resistance of the problems. Therefore, the researchers generalized that majority of the respondents are easily resistance of the problems. Because of elderly people seen good and bad experience in the life time of processes this Experience the coping of life is knows to resistance of the problems.

Table 19 respondent distribution based on involved in conflict resolution activity in society:

| Are you involved in conflict resolution activity In Response Frequency Percentage? Society? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 23 | 59% |
| | No | 6 | 21% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As the in above" table 19, shows that 23(59%) most of the elderly respondents are to solving Mechanism of conflict resolution activity from the society, 6(21 %) elderly respondents are Not conflict resolution activity from the society.

Therefore, the researchers generalized that almost elderly respondents are the main source of Conflict resolution mechanisms in the society.

Table 20 respondent distribution based on elders contributes a lot for community:

| Do you think that elders contribute a lot for Community? | Response | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | 24 | 83% |
| | No | 5 | 17% |
| | Total | 29 | 100% |

Source: sample survey, 2021

As shown in table 20, 24(83%) elders response that elder can contribute a lot in the social and Economic development of the community, the rest 5(17%) elders think that elder do not contribute a lot for the community.

Therefore in the above table 20, the researchers generalized that, 24(83%) the majority of the respondent's main agent of the contribution of elders; that elder have the ability and acceptance to solve conflict resolution between people's among conflict activities.

The majority of the respondents said that about the contribution of elders is not simple. Elders have many rich past good and bad history; the rich experience of elders is good for the recent generation and the country. They share their life experience to shape the behavior of the young generation and help the community by solving conflicts between people. They contribute more in making peace full life in the society.

What are the contributions of elders to the community?

According to Abeba Woliso town labor and social affair: Elders are the part of society having enough experience for working technique, for dispute solving experience and advising young generations specially to transfer their customs, norms, culture and social living systems to their children. Moreover elders also strength solve any problems in kebele without time consuming or loss of economy, this is especially true when there is disagreements between the neighborhoods and also encourages younger with their lifelong knowledge's. Other most important

contributions of elders are that they are capable of doing anything with full confidence and more resist that whenever difficulties affect their goal. Additionally they are the sources of different types of oral stories, quotations or proverbs which have sufficient information about the devotions of work, counter, disciplines at the same time they are always ready to transfer this known leads to the news generations. They are also rich in the thoughts of smart work ethics, careers and professions.

What should be done on the part of government for the elderly in your community?

The government should give attention to elders, by allocating sufficient budget. Organizes Elders association to struggle for their right use media to promote about elders, the government, NGOS, communities and elders themselves should work collaboratively and Integrative to solve the problems of elders; elders should reject their dependency thinking, They should try to solve their problems with their own effort. The government also must facilitate free service like health service, to give fund for the feeding, wearing and support care services.

What sort attitudes do you think the younger generation holds about elderly people today?

Mr. Halfom said that I cannot say all young generation but most young generation do not give attention for elders do not protection and for elder some young have also poor attitude to elders.

The elders who cannot generate their income to survive their life make their life by begging of streets. This is the last option and worst life of the elders. Young generation has negative attitude towards elderly say some proverbs about the elders (KARGU AYBEGU).Even though elders lost their energy. They have excellent mindset to share their life experience and knowledge. He gives an example those elders that pass their life through education these elders seems like a library. Because of elderly people passed bad and good condition in the life process.

CASE STUDE ABOUT COPING MECHANISMS

Mr. Teklay an elderly man who is 69 years old he explained his situations as follows. I was engaged in petty trade. I was selling candles and matches in front of the church gates. This is not common activity carried out by man but to survival of my life. I worked to this work and by Persons with disabilities and them always sell these candles and matches in front of the Woliso (Abbo Orthodox Church). People usually light candles when their paires are as were the continuous. I was usually enough to food me and that was the only way I could have dealt with my problems. I could tolerate the idea of begging it is disgusting.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

This study mainly conducted to assess the socioeconomic situations of elders living Woliso particularly Ayetu (01) Kebele. Elderly is the last stage in the life process of an individual and it is an age group of generation comprising a segment of the oldest members of a population. This research would provide information on the socio economic constraints facing elder. Generally the result of the study showed that the elders have social problem, economic problems facing of elderly people; like social problem lonely abuse, exploitation, isolation and economic problem like lack of food, housing problem, clothing and health problem. These are one of the problems of elderly people. They are neglected by the people, the neighborhood of elders those have poor physical strength and ill elders. This situation leads elder are psychological depression. The other problems are economic problem. Elders have poor physical strength; this hinders them not to do heavy works to generate their income, they do not get enough income to cover their expense of food, clothing and shelter. The elder who cannot generate their income will survive their life by begging on streets. The problem of elder's increases time to time. There is no any government and NGO that gives support and care.

5.2 Recommendation

The following recommendations have been made based on the finding and conclusions of the study;

As the finding of this research revealed that elders living in Woliso in the case of "Ayetu (01)" Kebele has social problems like health problems, economy problems such as lack of food, housing, cloth, low income, and unable to generate their income.

- ❖ Government to introduce mechanism for all key stake holder's; including elder people, the full range of civil society organization and private sector to engage in dialogue with public sector to inform decision making.

- ❖ The government and non-government organization should create awareness for the community about the positive contribution of elders by using campaign, media, and seminars.
- ❖ The community members should understand and give sense of elder's problem as his or her own problem and should committed to give support and care for elders.
- ❖ Elders have a right to participate in the country's political, social, and economical aspects, so all concerned bodies should give chance on decision making process. The government should give health care and housing service for elders.
- ❖ Policy focus is required on the concerns of older people's particularly older women who In general experience higher levels of poverty disadvantage than older men.
- ❖ The role of civil society organization and their interventions should examine to assess the possibility of scaling up.
- ❖ Increase advocacy with Keble to introduce the model of having an active aging focal point
- ❖ Sitting with in local government and ensure that older person's issues are highlighted.

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APPEDIX I

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

DEPARTMENT SOCIOLOGY

This questionnaire is to be filled by elders (60 years and above) living in Woliso in "Ayetu (01)" Keble. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect relevant data to assess the situation and socio economic problems of elderlies living in Woliso town in the case of "Ayetu (01)"Keble.

Dear respondents, you are kindly requested to complete this questions. Your genuine response is valuable for the successful accomplishments and reliable finding of the study for Understanding of elders living in Woliso

Your response will be kept confidential and will not be used for any other purpose. There is no need of writing your name.

INSTRUCTION: below this a list of questions which checks participants, demographic characteristics. Please read each questions carefully and respond the right answer which represents you.

PART ONE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Age: 60-64 65-69 70-74 75 and above
2. Sex: Male Female
- 3 .Religions: Orthodox Protestant Muslims Catholic Wakefanna
Other specify
4. Level of education: Do not write and read Read and write only 1-4 grades
5-8 grade 9-12 grade certificate diploma degree master and above
5. Birth place rural urban
6. Marital statuses Married Single Divorced Windowed
7. How many children do you have? 1 2 3 More than 3

PART TWO SPESFIC OBJECTIVE

2.1. To describe the current socioeconomic situation of elders

- 1. Do you fulfill basic needs? Yes No
- 2. What is main source of your income today? Retirement Daily working
support from Children and relatives Begging Government support
NGO support

Other, specify-----

- 3. With whom do you live? With spouse with children with relatives
Institution Other, specify-----

- 4. Is there social bond of family support and care for elders in your area? Yes No

5. If you say "no" question (3) do you think that eroding mutual support between families?

2.2. To describe housing condition of elderly people

- 6. Have you own living house? Yes No

7. If your answer is "no" for question "5" from whose house do you live? -----

.....
.....

2.3 To find out the underlying problem that elderly people face.

- 1. Do you get respect for being elder? Yes No

2. If your answer is "no" for question" 1" what are the reason f r not being respected?

3. In what social institutions are you involved?

- Mahaber Iqub Senbete Idir Not involub

Other, spec iffy-----

4. Under what situation do you attend your medical case?

- With your own money Free medical service With the assistance of relation

Other, specify -----

5. Have you elders a change to participate and decide in social and economic problems in your areas? Yes No

6. How much get' income per monthly? Less than 300

301-500 501-600 701-900 901and above

2.4. Suggest the coping mechanism of elder's people to address the problems.

I. Are you involved in conflict resolution activity in society? Yes No

2. Do you think that elders contribute a lot for the community?

Yes No

3. If your answer is " yes" for question "2" list the kind of contribution you give? -----

4. What situations are improved to elders to share their rich life experience? -----,-----

Interview guideline for “Ayetu (01) kebele and Woliso town labor and social affair

1. What are the current socioeconomic problems of elderly people?
2. What is the main cause socioeconomic problem of elders?
3. What are the challenges of livelihood of the elderly people’s?
4. What sort attitudes do you think the younger generation holds about elders people today?
5. What is the contribution of elders to the community?
6. What should be done on the part of government for the elderly in your community?