



**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**ASSESSMENT ON THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISE TO
PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY
TOWARDS YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR
REFERENCE TO THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA,
SNNP, ETHIOPIA**

BY

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May /2015

KONSO, ETHIOPIAN

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY TOWARDS
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA, SNNP, ETHIOPIA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF ART ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(MARD)**

By

KASECHE WONDIMU MEKURIA

**May, 2015
KONSO, ETHIOPIA**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled ASSESSMENT ON THE ROLE OF RURAL ENTERPRISES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY TOWARDS THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA SNNP, ETHIOPIA submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of M.A in rural development to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institutions for fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declared that no chapter of this manuscript in a whole or part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Miss Kassech Wondimu Mekuria, student of M.A (RD) from Indira Gandhi national Open University New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for this project work for the course MRD-004. Her project work entitled "ASSESSMENT ON THE ROLE OF RURAL ENTERPRISES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY TOWARDS THE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA SNNP, ETHIOPIA which she is submitted her genuine and original work.

Place-Addis Ababa Ethiopian

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-

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

EPS- Enter Priner Ship

FGD- Focus Group Discussion

KDO- Konso Developmental Office

MOFED – Ministry of Finance and Economy of Development

NGO – None Governmental Organization

PS- Partner Ship

RE- Rural Enterprise

RIBS- Rural Informal Business Sector

SHG – Self Help Group

SSE – Small Scale Enterprise

VO – Volunteer's Organization

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In developing countries, the rapid expansion of urbanization which has brought about the breaking down of traditional supportive system rendered by extended and unclear families and the community at a large resulted in a number of social problems like the problem of employment. Many researchers argued that unemployment is in one way or another relates to rapid expansion of urbanization and it's also considered as a consequence of urbanization. However, the problem of unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon. It varies in terms of type cause extent and magnitude from country to country particularly from woreda to woreda depending on their level of development.

Unlike developed countries, the typical feature of the expansion of urbanization in developing counters especially at a woreda level created unfavorable conditions for management and it also gradually taken over the family and communities.

In other hand if there is no favorable conditions, created existence of economic stagnation or decline and high population growth on the other hand forms the problem of unemployment.

Konso, which is poor country, has more problems such as rapid population growth declines the growth of woreda economy that widen the magnitude of the problem. Since the population of the woreda characterized by a cone which is wider at the bottom and hence they are highly affected by the problem of unemployment relatively compared to other section of SNNP of the woreda.

The problem of woreda unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular have become a burning socioeconomic problem in konso woreda.

Youth, who are economically active, should be considered as the wealth of the woreda people since the development of any country is depend on these

contribution, youth unemployment is wastage of productive labor force that could have a significant important in woreda socio economic development.

Since, building the economy capacity of the woreda entrepreneur organization and enterprise are providing a job to the new growing force. Therefore, now a day's setting rural enterprise and informal small-scale business industries establishment in each grass root of the kebele sector either directly or indirectly play a vital role in the promotion of woredas people economies and an alleviation of the problem of youth unemployment.

In order to assess the role of enterprise, the researcher of this study was select ten model enterprise that found in a woreda which are proximity to the woreda center and has permanent place to progress their daily activity carefully. For this reason, the researchers need to find out the roles of the enterprise that played to promote the economy of the woreda rural society and to alleviate unemployment youth of the woreda rural people is the target point of the researcher of this study.



Plate -1 sample map of more populated and overcrowdedvillage of konso

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

An enterprise is the way of initiating business in making work Joyful in expression of one's contribution to the society. This is happen in cooperative basic qualities of leader ship and hard working vision of entrepreneur who are always directed to words the wall being of the society and community. In this, personal satisfactory and monetary rewards of the entrepreneur are blended with social betterment and welfare of material.

An enterprise is a venture to accomplish certain predetermined objectives of manufacturing, construction, transportation and whole collective sale forms that continually face risks. It is the business project that does not believe in long term plan but gets enable daily chores of running profit through organizing and arranging working capital to buy inputs and sell out puts in a require experience.

An enterprise is the basic units of an economic organization that provides goods and service worth more than the resource used. Thus any effort it to bear it ultimately affect directly or indirectly individual activity, coverage and energy.

It involves the willingness to assume risk and decision making in undertaking an economic activity. It also involves innovation, thus entrepreneur and enterprise are inter linked and enterprise being the offshoot of entrepreneur. Its success depends on entrepreneur.

Peter Duke had observed, "En ovation is the specific tool of enterprise that by which it express change as an opportunity for different business or different service and capable of being practiced."

Professor Jan Tinbergen points out. The best entrepreneur in any developing country is not necessarily the man who uses much capital but rather the man who knows how to organizing the employment how to training employees and how to managing rural enterprise.

1.3 GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study was planned to assess the function and successful experience of enterprises in promotion of economical development and to create conditions or opportunities for unemployed youth especially for grade 10 and 12 complete. In addition to these, check if enterprises use human and local resource of the area in anew modern technological system for sustainable economy.

1.3.1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the prone and cons status of set up enterprise in light of optimum resource utilization in a minimum possible time.
- To determine the magnitude problems of each enterprise in its kind
- To assess the entrepreneurs know how to mange to event and innovate new product to this enterprise
- To find out if the enterprises ensure sustainable economic sources of rural people
- To asses weather the entrepreneurs use new technology to change this enterprise.
- To device appropriate strategies that support the entrepreneurs to investigate to manage, to invent and innovate new products from their environment that which make then equal in quantity and quality in comparing them to other are for this enterprise
- To build the capacity of entrepreneur to create and respect regional and national interaction culture of enterprise
- To know if an entrepreneurs that present in a worda level are to ensure a sustainable economic sources for themselves and the rural poor people
- To understand if the entrepreneurs have a knowledge of using short periods of time to create and produce new materials and serve the society as the need of the people
- To evaluate and recognize the entrepreneurs are using entrepreneurial functions through value addition and processing of local raw materials and resources need of the people.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY

- What type of enterprise is set up in a rural area of konso woreda?
- What are the major challenges found to set up, expand and progress enterprise of the woreda?
- Does enterprise set up at each grate rout level of woreda depend on great entente of economic, social, religious, cultural, psychological and political factors of the woreda society?
- Does enterprise set up at each grass root level of rural woreda innovate or invent new technology and new products?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The problem of poverty and youth unemployment in konso woreda is not only limited an Individual but also the family and the society of the woreda as a whole.

Since evaluation and assessing the establishment extending and progress each kinds of small scale enterprise of the woreda grass root level either directly and indirectly benefits.

- The rural unemployed and employed youth entrepreneurs and others who set or work in an enterprise
- Different agencies who promote economical development of the woreda society and has a plan to eliminate poverty
- Professional men, Arts men and crafts men who has a capacity of invent and innovate new product or technology in a woreda level.
- For other woreda researchers as a document or reference.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- ☞ External force to establish and employment rural enterprise
- ☞ Know how of the entrepreneur towards enterprise and entrepreneurs
- ☞ Opportunity to find and use new technology
- ☞ Opportunity to get credit or finance to expend enterprise and local area market based needs of the society
- ☞ Using local natural recourses and surplice human power

1.7. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is fully and lonely qualitative basic research to find out the problem of the enterprise that was set up in each grass root level of the woreda and its solution. Thus, it may be acceptable some limitations were happened for the successful completion of the study. Such as:

- Different written and unwritten documents relevant to the study
- Professorial men that have know how about the topic and respected officials that engaged for this study
- Availability of time and budget during field work.

1.8. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS AND TERMS

1.8.1. WHAT IS PROMOTION OR DEVELOPMENT?

Promotion is marketing efforts designed to generate immediate interest in purchasing a product or service including coupons sales, discounts, premiums, contests and events having sufficient financial resources that make the enterprise exposures to practice and use different techniques. It is the way of each rural enterprise hub will seek to improve the quality of local produce and product.

According to the ministry of food, in the world there is a very high degree of fragmentation in the food processing industry because nearly about 70 percent of the processing capacity is in the small and medium enterprise sectors. However it needs technical know-how to improve the product quality and the will it has a better competitive standards Durker (1985).

1.8.2. WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?

Is a process of gradual change of people and society from the existing state to a better one? It aims at releasing the broken, restoring the marginalized and transforming the present exploitative and oppressive economic, political, social and cultural structure into a just society. In this vision of a just society, exploitation of man by man, and domination of man over man and men over women, must be stopped.

Pit has defined development in more general terms in perceived increased effectiveness of social and economic activities and functions of the society and situations in a range of options open to people. In this sense, development is improvement in the quality of life, develop a normative concept and to follow. Lastly, in the modern context it is referred as over all process of transforming men and society into social order in which every human being can achieve moral and mental well being as a whole (Rural development page 38 Hagen (1992)).

1.8.3. WHAT IS RURAL?

Rural is differentiated from urban in terms of its Geo-physical location, spatial distribution of households based on kinship-family ties and close interaction between individuals and families. The growth and development of urban areas have been at the expense of rural areas.



Plate-2 Sample fig of konso woreda rural people who grained crops in local stone mile

1.8.4. WHAT IS RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Is a power of improving or demand increasing and forming competence that having certain knowledge, skill and personality profile among the rural people who lives outside of the urbanized area of the woreda then equate them with agricultural products besides to other activities that which improves their economic and social life of rural poor. On the other hand, according to the World Bank, rural development is not restricting in one single department but

Spread over several and the result mixture service rise agricultural output, create new employment, improve health and improve education of the people then expand communication and provide housing like.

1.8.5. WHAT IS YOUTH

The concept of “Youth” has been used since early themes but there it’s not standard or university accepted different perceptions. Even different researchers perceived the concept in different ways. For example, according to Scholar’s perceived youth as” a development stage with specific conceals of behavioral pattern is not well know (1977).

But today, there is a general tendency to see youth as a stage between late child hood and early adolescence. For instance, UN defined youth as constitute of population in between 15-24. And it also defined as a stage in which young people continued with some modes of the major rules that they are supposed to emulate in adult life (Eisensta 1972, 14).

According to concise dictionary of sociology, the concept of ‘youth’ is defined an ascribed status or socially constructed label, rather than simply the biological condition of being young.

The term is used in three ways; very generally, to cover a set of phases in the life cycle, from early infancy to young adult-hood; in preference to the rather

unsatisfactory term adolescence to denote theory and research of teenagers and the transition of adult hood; and less commonly now, for a set of supposed emotional and social problems associated with growing up in industrial society (Gran Marshal 1996, 573).

In Ethiopia 'youth' is according to MOLSA, all person both male and female in age group 15-29 are considered (1991, 12). But Ethiopian legal system considered all persons under age of 18 as minors (Penal code, Art 52 and civil code Art 193); hence, youth between the ages of 18-29 are considered and treated as youth. Therefore, this study also accepts youth who considers age 15-29 .

1.8.6. WHAT IS UNEMPLOYMENT?

According to the concise dictionary of sociology, unemployment is defined as the state of being unable to sell one's labor power in labor market despite being to do so. In practice, unemployment is difficult to identify and measure because willingness to be employed is partly affected by the extent and nature of demand for one's services.

As a result official definition imposed by government employment agencies are affected by political theories about the cause of being unwilling or unable to employed, one hand and other, by the rulers following registration as out of work and eligible for such welfare benefit as may be on offer (Grand Marshal, 1996).

As we understand from the above definition it is difficult to define unemployment because of different or various reasons. But for the study unemployment is considered as idleness because of being unable to be employed in labor market.

1.8.7. WHAT IS BUSINESS

Business is the activity of making buying, selling or supplying things for money, Knowledge or a skill at commercial procedures.

Business entrepreneur is individuals who conceive an idea for a new product or service and then create business to materialize their idea in to reality. They top both production and marketing resources in their search to develop a new business opportunity. They are called big or small business. Therefore this study considers small scale business found in a woreda that processing small commodity shop, construction materials, small local food and tea room, Blocket manufacturing and selling shop, photograph shop and wood product shop are the one which found in konso rural grass root and urban area.

1.8.8. WHAT IS RURAL INFORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR

According to the report of councilor statics authority, ministry of labor and social affairs, It is a home based or individual establishment activity operated by the owners with few or no employees... these activities engaged in market production which are not registered as companies or co-operatives and have not written books of accounts and have less than ten person in activity (CAS and MLSA, 1996)



Plate -3 Traditional preparation of local draft(chaka) in konso woreda rural area for business with its wooden fermentation pot

Based on the above points the researcher of this study was need to comper and contrasts enterprises of the former and the later then:-

- Investigate the types and levels of enterprise which was set up in Woreda
- Identify the present and previous status of the enterprise
- Find out the main challenges faced by entrepreneurs to set up enterprise
- Identify the role of enterprise to reduce unemployment and develop economy of the woreda society.
- Find out role of different governmental and non governmental agency towards the entrepreneurs and their enterprise
- Identify if woman's equal rights to set up and participate in each enterprise

1.8.9. WHAT IS RURAL ENTERPRISE

It is a small scale industry sector that which an ideal nursery for rapid growth and development or rural family and rural community through generating local material and providing service and conception.

A rural enterprise according to dynamics, it is a home based or individual establishment activity that which operated by the owner with few of no employees. The activities include the market production. It can't be registered as companies or cooperatives and have no written book of accounts but have less than ten persons engaged voluntarily in its own. It is an activity undertaken by single or limited number rather than complex organization.

Therefore, the researcher of this study motivated and inspired to conduct and identify the types, establishment of enterprise in konso woreda each grass root level kebele then assess if they use planning before set up an enterprise and evolving an entrepreneurial culture in a society, identify the significance of the role that human and material resources play in starting and launching rural enterprise. Assess the role of infrastructure and facilitators are then to help

entrepreneurs evolving in conducive atmosphere and developing rural enterprise.

On the other hand to identify the knowledge the entrepreneurs have about various kinds of sources of finance that they may use to set up enterprise and the concept of how operating and calculating the working capital required for the entire period.

Finally, understand it an innovations and best practices of rural market that promote immediate interest in purchasing product or service in successful may and sustain computes in its pries and quality parameters with urban products of enterprise.

Rural small-scale industries are labor intensive and provide large employment opportunities to rural folks of all age groups. Therefore, the village and small scale industries which set up in rural of konso has the objectives of

- Orient the rural population specially the rural youth towards enterprise
- Increase the levels of earnings of artisans in rural area
- Sustain and create a venture of self employment among the unemployed youth
- Ensure regular supply of goods and services through use of local skills
- Develop entrepreneurial relation and combination with improved methods of production through appropriate training and package of intensive and
- Preserve crafts mans ship and are heritage of the woreda



Fig-4 Different sampled enterprise that accepted for this study in konso woreda kebeles

1.8.10.IMPORTANT TERMS USED IN THE STUDY

- **In enterprise** is a project or an activity specially one requires effort to his/her business that managed and developed by hum self or organization (Cole, A.H, 1959).
- **Capital** is the prime requirement for any enterprise. It is the means of finance or funding that the project obtained
- **Wage** is a basic pay, dreams allowance or production incentives to do the project or activity.
- **Floor price** is the minimum pries that can be set to beat the computation.
- **Cash flow** statement is cash in hand, cash sources, credit dues and amounts of cash spent or raw materials, wages and salaries
- **Working capital** is the amount of capital perpetually locked up in the forms of production and sale.

- **Market research** is the systematic way of gathering recording and analyzing of data about problem to the working of service and goods.
- **Supporting system** is the way of having information or materials that which helps in sound of decision making such as infrastructure facilities, in conceives availability of raw materials taxi concessions etc.
- **Breaking point** is the event point of the venture at which total revenue equally to the total cost of production (Adam smith 1912).
- **Empowerment** is the process which will enable the enterprise and understand his/her unique potential and make strive to break barriers then realize the capability and capacity to tap the potential (Drunker peter 1985).
- **Economy** is the factor of production (land, labor and capital) used to produce goods and service (McClellan)
- **Promotion** is the process of increasing competence by having certain knowledge, skill or personality profile among the rural people to be successful in this life. (Schumpeter)
- **En ovation** and innovation I s the development of new strategies, products, better service or process that did not exist previous (Peter 1985)
- **Resource** are things that include man, material, Machinery and money- (Entrepreneurship and rural development modules block)
- **Agency-** government and non-government organization that support rural economic promotion program.
- **Infrastructure** the basic frame work of utilities facilities and service available in providing various benefit of people (Kilby 1974)
- **Rural marketing** is process that Demotes a wider-ray of product and service like agricultural imputes, fast making consumer's goods, hand craft products, and other local manufactured products etc (Jhingan m (1988)).

- **Development** is economic advancement of the rural people that benefits the majority of rural people by ensuring basic needs and opportunities (Hagen 1962)
- **Entrepreneur** is one who assumes the responsibility of the risk and management of business (Webster)
- **Enterprising** society (communities) a society characterized by a high number of innovative, motivated and energetic individual willing to start their own ventures. (MRDE004 block/ page 33).
- **Rural industry** is an enterprise located in rural setting using local resources (MRDE 004 block 1 page 48).

1.9. ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

This research report is arranged in to five chapters chapter one consists of introduction parts, statement part, objectives, research questions, significance, limitation of the study, definition of concepts and terms.

Chapter two deals with review literature of enterprises theory key elements, types of enterprise functions, characteristics and successful enterprise also express in simplify ways. Chapter three express methodology of the study such as: design of the study, data collection, tools of the study, and the ways of analyzing data was stated briefly. Chapter four express data interpretation and result of the study. Expressed in different sampled tables of the respondent. Lastly chapter five described and generalized the summary conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER TWOLITERATURE REVIEW

2 DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS OF ENTERPRISE

2.1 WHAT IS AN ENTERPRISE?

An enterprise is project or an activity, especially one that is difficult or requires effort. It is the ability imagination and desire to carry out new activity.

It is a business activity developed and managed by individual rather than the state which creating an economic environment to encourage its company (Oxford learners dictionaries). The enterprise is an alertness to noticed opportunities which creates a tendency of the ever-circular (KIRZENER)

2.2. THEORY OF ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTERPRISE

The emergence of entrepreneurs in a society depend to great content on the economic, social, religious, cultural and psychological factor prevailing in the society. In the advanced countries of the world, there is a phenomenal increase in the number of self-employed after the world war. In the United States, women own 25 percent of all business, even though their sales on an average are less than two-fifths of those of other small business. In Canada, one-third of small businesses are owned by women and in France it is one-fifth. In the UK, since 1980, the number of self employed women has increased three times as fast as the number of self-employed men.

An entrepreneur is derived from a French verb entrepreneur means to understand in the early 16th century that organized and lead military expedition. In around 1700 A.D the term was used for a richest and constructors of public work.

2.3 MODERN CONCEPT OF ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTERPRISE

The term 'entrepreneur' in the modern sense came into usage in the late 18th century with advent of the industrial revolution in England. During this period the people developed inventions, and made an appreciable amounts of discovers in a variety of productive occupations.

This innovative behavior engaged them in doing new and use full things or old things in an improved way.

The invention of color photograph and color television, for example, were the response of the efforts of the individual who conceived the idea developed and pursued it to its ultimate success.

According to Kirzener viewed, an entrepreneur is one who always search for change and exploit it as an opportunity. Innovations are the specific tools of entrepreneurs, that means by which they exploit change as an opportunity for a different business or service.

An entrepreneur is economic men who try to maximize his profit by innovation that which solve problems of the society and they change the agent-yonder. Drucker1985.

An entrepreneur is an integral part of economic development. It is a fundamental source of equilibrium. It need not necessary be the person who invest the money and manages the day to day routine work, but that could be the person who brings about the necessary change by introducing the innovative element such as hairs and co-ordinates land labor and capital to the consumer and product under free completion through increasing the output product and reducing the profit. Wolras1954.

2.4 THE KEY ELEMENTS TO SET UP AN ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTERPRISE

In THOMAS COCHRAN'S, Cultural values, role expectations and social sanctions are the key elements of to set up entrepreneur and enterprise in any community. In this, the process of economic development, entrepreneurs and enterprise are not seen as a being deviant or super normal individuals but rather as representing society's model personality. This model personality is modulated by preventing as child-rearing practice and schooling common given culture.

The performance of business man according to this theory is generally influenced by their factors.

- The attitude of entrepreneur towards its occupation
- The role expectations held by sanctioning group
- The operational requirement of the job

The determinants for the above factors are the society's value and changes over time in such variables as population technology and institutional drift impinge. The structure creates new operational needs in a life and then it depends on some degree on individuals qualities. SCHUMETER, 1949, and CARLAND, Italy, (1984) page 65.7

2.5 THEORY OF HIGH ACHIEVEMENT

MCCLELLAND identified the two characteristics of entrepreneur, namely, doing things in a new and better and decision making under uncertainty. He stressed the need for achievement or achievement orientation as the most directly relevant factor for explains economic behavior. This motive is defined as the tendency of one's performance in relation to some standard of excellence people having high need for achievement are more likely success in this activity.

In terms of benefiting the people, the development of small and medium scale industries and business offered many advantages, perhaps, the most important amid the mounting of unemployment are the small and medium enterprise in rural area that which generates more jobs and often use labor intensive methods of production. Industries and business of smaller size enterprise also work towards promoting better income distribution and development economy increasing export earnings.

One of the most potentially portable and profitable areas of human resources development for small and medium enterprise is the training of entrepreneurs and managers.

Such training programs should be as well rounded as possible covering not only the base of business, technology and so forth but also helping the trainers to identify attitudes, motivating then encouraging innovative thinking and helping to develop personality and attitudes geared for success ended small industries and business are skills, initiative and talent. Thus assisting and building a dynamic private sector.

In the process of development, the government seeks to improve the working process or markets rather than replace them. So, the economy generally works better. A rapid and balanced economy development and expansion of opportunities for employment as well as self-employment are the basic objectives of developmental planning. Economic development is primarily related to the impulse of social change. Reflecting the development usage for self-respect and self re license, UN development and under development is the primary due impulse however,, industrialization result for the interaction of technological change, specialization and trade, good transport, efficient communication, entrepreneur ship and an educated labor force help to promote the rapid development of economy. In this, as economies become more complex it needs specialization. There by the concept of entrepreneur and

enterprise incorporates basic qualities of leadership innovation, hardworking, vision and maximization of profits.



Fig-5 sample of hard working vision groups of konso woredapeople machines and technical experience from abroad and asking the experts to put up the machines and work them here. This has been the normal method. This is all right in the begging of the process but if we want to do it steadily, we have to do it ourselves. We have to build up the skills and we have to build up the machine. DAVID AND CHARILES, GNEAT BRITAIN, 1973, p 109-111

2.6 TYPES OF ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTERPRISE

In economists analysis, entrepreneurial and enterprise types depend on functions and the form to the wish of the society's super intendance, control and direction. It mean to assemble the means, turn out maximum or minimum cost and to supervise the work, the follow and good use of finance, utilization of enterprise, activities and its goal oriented person then keep the organization constantly on the path of the objectives is the main indicator of the types of entrepreneur and enterprise. In this for the study the small scale entrepreneur and enterprise such as business enterprise is regarded.

- The rich farmer as an entrepreneur who managed and makes his/her enterprise profitable by his/her intelligence, skill and wealth (QUESNAY).

- The supply of entrepreneur is limited 1st by scarcity of the requisite personal activities and 2nd by the difficulty of identifying them they are available (MCCIEUAND), therefore, embarking up on.

2.7 FUNCTIONS OF ENTREPRENEUR

The concepts of innovation and its corollary development embrace five functions.

- Introduction of new method of production
- Opening new market
- Conquest of new force of supply of raw materials
- Correcting out of new organization of any industry (HEYDERNANN)
- Introduction of new good

There by encouraging entrepreneurial activities is an issue applicable to both developed and developing countries to search for effective means. Therefore, the functions also based on

- Economical development of the society
- Social development and cultural heritage to set up good political environment.

2.8 CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTREPRENEUR

Entrepreneurial activities confines to the task of planning, directing, controlling, marketing, leading motivating and channelizing the activities of individuals and groups towards its goals. The special characteristics being an inherent capacity to select correct answer, energized mind to overcome fixed talents of thoughts and capacity to withstand social opposition there for characteristics of enterprise are

- Young
- Energetic/callous entrusted
- Has minimum basic education
- Pleasant-mannered
- Hard working
- Determined
- Flexible and create demand
- Responsible and value driven
- Systematic
- Self made man
- Self confident
- Planned approach
- Trained and experienced
- Have small capital or meager
- Deal in one product
- Great visionary

Japanese have very successful integrated culture with this business and have achieved a great success in bringing the value management to the value of long employment, worker participation quality circle, loyalty and pride in the organization and similarly what every is good in India culture should be reflected and reinforced in the business.

In the absence of this India can't design its own unique form of management suitable for its values and achieve excellence.

A sense of quality and pride is one's own profession equality before God could be extended to mutual\consideration respect in the work place also. Therefore all individuals have a need for training new recruits, need introduction in to the rational and objectives of their jobs, besides being trained in specific skills and routines. Because it develop the crucial weakness of staff and promote mental development.

Based the above points not only men but also women entrepreneurs have been a significant impact in all segments of the economic development in Canada, great Britain, Germany, Australia and U.S. the area chosen by women are retail trade, restaurant, hotels, education cultural, cleaning, insurance and manufacturing. This are also happened in one way and another in konso rural area as the context of ther cultur and norms unlike developed countres listed the above they change their self sufficient,do difrent gobs,control the responsiblitys and blifes of their family.



Plate -6 sample of women participation in doing house equipment such as pot, dish and etc.

2.9 CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTERPRISE

An enterprise is the ability of doing work with economical goals and has the function of buying labor and material in uncertain prices and selling the resultant product of a contracted price (BERNARED BELIDOR).

An enterprise is the basic unit of an economic organization. It produces good and service worth more than the resources used. Thus any effort of it to be or an altimete effect directly or indirectly couraged and energiyzed. It involves the willingness to assume rules and decision making in a data king economic activities. Thus, entrepreneur and enterprise are interlinked because enterprise being the off shot of entrepreneur.

It is success in depend on

- Professional employed person
- Selected and capital contributed or stuck exchange
- Small assets
- Need not diversified activity

- Put and promotes goods to the market
- Small turn over and sales of profit
- Small leverage for development
- Consumer awareness programs

2.10 SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEUR

“Excellence doesn’t happen miraculously but springs from pace setting levels of personal effectiveness and efficiency. Great business government and nonprofit organizations own their greatness to a few individuals who masters” elder ship skills and passed those skills on other.

The link between high achievement and economic development is the entrepreneurial behavior which is exhibited by people who are desire to take personal responsibility for decisions involving in a moderate degree of risk and having interest with concert knowledge. Therefore successful entrepreneurs have.

- An attitude of comment and determination
- Keep a desire for responsibility
- A great of opportunity obsession/satisfaction
- Tolerance for risk, ambiguity and uncertainty
- Self confidence or an ability of an ability of optimistic and high degree of creativity and flexibility (MCCIEILAND AND DAVID.C, the achieving society, New York the free press, 1961).

2.11 FACTORIES INFLUENCING OR AFFECTING ENTERPRISE AND ENTREPRENEUR

Peter Heydemann, the science of councilor in the U.S embassy here seems much impressed with the whole the small business play in the process of innovation. However, the factors affecting enterprise and entrepreneur are

- Culture
- Resource
- Lack of available concept
- Social stigma
- Lack of market knowledge
- Technology and infrastructure
- Lack of technical skill
- Lack of seed capital
- Lack of business know how
- Monopoly and protectionism
- In habitation due to patents
- Not flexible and open for diversification and innovation
- Not observe competing and involving in technology

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study carried out or identifies the extent of ten basic selected formal model business enterprises in around five kebeles such as Segn Karat, Turayte, Dokatu and Gamole. The study focused on business individuals not more than fifteen members of entrepreneurial that which activate and progress.

- Manufacturing enterprise
- Agricultural entrepreneurial enterprise
- Trading commodity enterprise and
- Service enterprise that which are shown as the above

Generally the above organization ran specifically the enterprise

- Small commodity shop
- Wood product shop
- Construction material shop
- Metal and wood workshop
- Small local food and tea room
- Photo shop
- building material enterprise

Why of these

- For proximate of the town and most of them are permanent place to progress thier activity
- The knowhow of the respondents and the capacity of the enterprise

The research design that used for this research used on proposed time and money or budget. As tise research is exploratory to realize the reliability of the data, this study design was also depend on objectiv and hypotesis of the problem and based on survey sample and the data was collected in acceptable way. Becouse the risercher wanted to assess and discribe the presense status of an enterpris that found in konso woreda rural area toward they ensure asustainabe economy for enterpriner of enterprise and the rural society then reduce unemployment specialy youth unemployment of gread 10and12 student. Ther fore, the coverage of this study was depend on 10 ten sampled

enterprise that which found in rural area of konso, on office member of governmental, non governmental and on youth unemployment students. This are provided in the following table

No	Item	Total population size	Sample taken	Percent
1	Sample of 10 enterpriner respondant	83	44	53
2	Sample of unemployed student	829	50	6.03
3	Sample of govenmental office	37	37	50
4	Sample of non governmental office	20	20	47-6

Based on the above table sample taken indicted that the total population which recognized by this researcher is totally 1208 from this number the researcher was take only 106 delebrtly. It is somewhat about 10.31% of the total population because the researcher of this study is civil servant and there was also ashortage to time and budge.

Choice of variables was based on socio economic system that which focus on independent existing enterprise that progress in konso woreda. This is to improve the economic development of rural society and give an opportunity to reduce un employment of rural youth. The selected sample fore this research was decided on homogeneity universe of the enterprise through survey probability methods. The data collection tools that used for this research were observation, interviews and questionaries' under this way the researcher focus more on psychological ways to get reliable results because the same of respondents early man that no how about enterprise and enterprisers (uneducated). Besides, document analysis was not used because as the study new even for zonal areas of some parts of Ethiopian specially Segon zone in konso area the researcher depend on written both clothed and opened questioners and was distributed for selected sample respondents then gathered the anther paper, recorded, organized in this categories step by step then coded them in tables then put the result of them in a percentile in unit four.

3.2. TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION:

3.2.1. PRIMARY DATA SOURCE

Primary data source are based on ten enterprises of Konso Woreda that which are modern and acceptable for enterprise. The researcher was used closed and open ended questions. And were developed to collect primary data from deliberately sampled respondents. The questioner were prepared in English then translated in to Amharic and local language of Konso. This questions were tested before final decision to check and modify for its reliable. This was happen for minimizing errors in data collection process and lastly the feedback of the research was acceptable to distributed for sampled population of four groups of the study such as: entrepreneurs, unemployed students, woreda administration officers and NGOs. Lastly distributed questioners response was collected, recorded ,organized, organized, categorized step by step coded in tables then the result was put in percentile in unit four.

3.2.2 SECONDARY DATA:

Secondary data was not that much was done by the researcher because the research is new and at a woreda level nothing was done in the corner of entrepreneur and enterprise. However, some documents were found from the financial office of the woreda which indicate the number of enterprises that found in woreda level only.

3.2.3 KEY INFORMATION INTERVIEW

Key information interview was conducted and provided for some officers of agriculture, village leaders entrepreneur, merchants and some known persons. It was happened in closed and open ended forms which was used in extended and possible way.

3.2.4. OBSERVATION

During this research field work observation was controlled and some samples were also taken a lot the small scale enterprise and the information was gathered and persuaded about the enterprise that implemented and processed in woreda.

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The analysis of the categorized data carefully examined and tested through planned time then explain its result in convention and frame work keeping its logical and sequential order in narrative description way of writing system also in unit four.

CHAPTER FOUR: DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

4.1. GENERAL FEATURES OF KONSO WOREDA

Konso Woreda is located in the southern Nation nationality people in Segen zone. It is one of the fifth Woreda of the zone. It located at south eastern part of Burigi, south west part of Ale Woreda, at North West part of Drashe and of northeast part of Kore Woreda. It also bounds with Oromia zone called Telltel Woreda.

The land area of the Woreda is 2, 0229 squ.km with a population of 250,750 from these 120,693 are males and 130,057 are females. Of these people 239,422 peoples live in rural setting and only 11,328 live in nearby two towns called karat town and Segen town.

Its Geographic location lies in between 5⁰-66 and 37⁰-01 North latitude and 37⁰-57 and east longitude. The total area of the Woreda is about 20229 s. It consist 43 Kebele and above 200 grass root level villages with two towns called karat town and Segen town. The Administrative town of Konso woreda is Karat. The Woreda is 362 km far from Awassa and 595k.m far from center of Ethiopia called Addis Ababa.



Plate 7 Sampled map of konso woreda villages with its neighbor woreda

4.2. THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF KONSO WOREDA

The climatic condition of Konso woreda are sub divided in to four.

They are :

- Dry kola
- Dray Woinadega
- Wet dray kola and
- Wet dry Woinadega

The population of the woreda in 2004 till to 2005, it is around 243730 (house and population census) and population per one square k.m is around 110 house old. Comparing to the Segen zone, Konso woreda is the most populated woreda but the list of all in a wealth and natural resources.

The woreda people are organized from nine race groups such as Eshalayta, Togemaleta, Soudata, Ealayita, Mahaleta, Tigisayta, Argamayita, Passanta and Gertita.

In Konso Woreda, there is insufficient annual rainfall and no any permanent river that cross the Woreda which used for irrigation and utilization.

Therefore, the people of the Woreda mostly used dual intensive agricultural crop planting system such as practicing tracing to keep soil and water to cultivate crops in using the small scale lands around their home and their village then maturing some short period rainy season crops during rain such as soya been and mostly they planting cabbage tree called Moringa Olitera or Halecoo shefera which is used it commonly often for daily consumption. Besides the people at the whole, maintain cattle such as sheep, goat and rarely oxen under shelter and feed them in their compounds. In case, they live from hand to mouth and economically they are very poor. As a result of this, the woreda people leave their own area and move to the neighbor woreda or zone

such as Oromia region south Omo, and Arbaminch for tread and to search different jobs.

However under these reality, the woreda people is hard worker and known people in our country Ethiopia and in the world which registered in 2004 EC in UNISCO in keeping the natural land scape, culture and having unique traditional way of administration system that which ruled by themselves. Base on the above points, the woreda people have surplus labor man power.

The economic profiles of Konso woreda are basically categorized in 3 groups. Such as Agriculture, trade and cattle reared (livestock) but most probability the woreda people live in sub parts in agriculture and in most parts in trade and home base industry.

In recent year study indicated that due to a combination interrelated problems of the population growth, declining land holding sites, deforestation, land degradation, declining soil fertility, erratic and insufficient rain fall for production, the problem needs to be tackled in a comprehensive manner problem of increased destitution of food production and material resources in a woreda. Besides to these problems, the land scape of the woreda are varies in between hills and mountains and it is covered by bush forest in some area of kola and no rivers cross the woreda at any area.



Fig-8 Konso woreda land scap with its unique man made trracing

Therefore, the woreda people 90 percent largely depend on trade and small scale home managed industries and they live in most with importing crops from nearby woreda and use a precious cabbage tree called Moringa Oilfera leaves that cultivated through the year.

Market access in Konso woreda is very poor. It is not above 2 days within a week at any cluster zones of the woreda. They are in most Tuesday and Thursday in some area and Thursday and Monday in another. It is consistent with in these days but at rest nothing is commereced until those days. This even has its negative impact for fast development of the society because the society never sells or buys what they need in its own time. There are also no any cash crops that saficently cultivated but in each kebele clusters there are traumatic roads that which connect each kebeles and woredas to import the crope from each woreda and kebele to konso from nearby woreda,zone and other near zones.

4.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC OF KONSO WEREDA

Wealth break down of the woreda, according to the socioeconomic survey stated, it is based in three groups such as very poor, poor and middle not relatively rich is there in woreda. The wealth profile is determined permanently by the number of land owned and by number of cattle reared. This are not enough to form surplus product and to change the life of the society. Therefore most of Konso people live from hand to mouth.

Despite the fact, the consent of this study doesn't indicate the number of all youth in each kebeles of the woreda and grass root level, the study never included all the society of the woreda but took only 10 selected sampled enterprise as it is. From those registered five cluster of the woreda zone kebeles, which is 483 male and 346 female totally 829 are unemployed students of grade 10 and 12. Of course, sufficient and reliable data are not found in available, it is quite difficult to indicate and get the accurate or fact decision but it mean that the information found is not incorrect. Based to these points, the study announced that all job seekers who completed grade 10 and 12.

Therefore the researcher of this study motivated to know more about problems of unemployed youth of the Woreda and problems of established small scale enterprise in each grass root of the woreda that promote the rural economic and the way of eradicate poverty and maintain self-help group.

Of course, the concept of rural development was born in the context of agricultural product but it doesn't mean differentiating rural people from the rest but the target aim is to widen rural people's range of choices in economy, social and political entity through organizing implementing enterprise in each grass root level of the woreda.

This study conducted with the main objectives of assessing the opportunity and challenges of an entrepreneur to implement an enterprise and the role of an enterprise to promote economical development and to reduce poverty from rural area of konso people each grass root level. So, in this study an attempt is

also mead to evaluate the performance of an enterprise in providing and using local input from local resources, how to get a chance in using credit opportunity to expand enterprise and to asset building of employment are expressed one by one in its own chapter.

Thus, the researcher of this study contains five chapters. Such as the introduction part, the review part, the methodology part, the interpretation analysis part and recommendation conclusion part are the main critical foundation of this study. Within each part, there are different sub topic and main idea parts that which precisely explain and stated about the enterprise and its parts.

Based on the above critical points the researcher of this study account you wither the enterprise of konso each grass root levels are

- Use modern technological system to establish and processing enterprise.
- Free of any external force to organize and implement enterprise
- Bring change of economy on enterprise and the people
- Identify the problems that hinder expansion of enterprise and processing it.
- Find out the solution towards the problem are the one that the researcher accepted and recognized in the study to answer these points. There by well come to read.



Plate -9 Sample of small scale enterprise that found in selected area of fasha and gamole kebel

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In this chapter data obtained from respondents and collected data from questionnaires and interview were presented, tabulated and analyzed. The first part of this chapter presents the personal characteristics of the respondents, discussion of the opinion that was get towards the problem of unemployment, to eliminate poverty or promote economic development of rural people. Additionally in other phase the extent of the role of enterprise, the factors affecting entrepreneurial function towards its solution would be detailed interpreted in the following ways.

Table 1

Personal information of different respondent's opinion

No	Item		Entrepreneurs that sample selected purposely		Governmental bodies and none governmental bodies		Non governmental		Sample unemployed youth		Remark
			No of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	
1	Sex	F	20	44.4	20	31.1	14	25.9	25	41.6%	
		M	25	55.6	37	68.4	30	68.15	25		
2	Age	20-25	28	63-.6	18	48.6	12	60	24		
		26-30	12	27.3	17	48.9	25	125	24		
		31-35	4	9	12	32.4	-	-	20		
		Above 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Qualification	Certificate	29	65-9	11	29.7	13	65	24		
		Diploma	10	22.7	16	43.2	5	25	8		
		Degree	5	11.4	10	27	6	30	2		
		Above degree	-		-	-	-	-			
	Experience	1-5	33	75%	24	64.8	-	-	-		
		6-10	14	31.8%	10	27	14	70	-		
		Above 10 years	6	13.6%	2	5.4	6	30	-		

By Own work (2015)

As the table above shows that, in its different listed item the participation of female are very low and totally they are 19(5.2%) in ten enterprise entrepreneurs and from those who registered but not employed in five cluster zones of the woreda planning and management office stated. This is why, the culture, the norm and the environmental condition of the woreda societies to woredas women to do work in a success way and organize themselves is unbelievable except home management activity.

On the other hand, the members of entrepreneur are strong young and they are in most in between age 20-25 that which around 63.6% is. This age is not most of the time much more productive in sustainable conditions rather than fierce and movable from place to place to prefer jobs. The qualification of the entrepreneur that process or activate the enterprise in general have no degree or diploma but some of them complete 2ⁿ and preparatory. Extent it is that they don't have know how about entrepreneur's character of entrepreneurs.

Finally as it seen from personal characteristics of respondent table, the study indicate 75% respondents have no experience, 65.9% they have not qualification certificate and 63.6 are very young and at the age of fire. Therefore, a cording to the characteristics of energetic, in orders to they are not trained, not experienced and at a fire stage the achievement of the enterprise towards its goal could take less.

The roles of enterprise and entrepreneur leaders in enterprise and entrepreneurial function are not easy to promote rural society economic development of the society and self-help entrepreneur.

Thus, beliefs and opinion towards the organization and its enterprise was rated down in summarized way of different items below.

Table -2**Youth unemployment in five cluster zones of konso woreda**

No	Population and Housing census of woreda	Sex in No			Percent	Total population size in cluster	Percent%	Remark
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Karat planning and Admin office	163	197	360	43.4	133803	51	
2	Segen planning admin office	88	11	99	11.9	38528	14.9	
3	Fasha planning Admin-office	30	10	40	4.8	66829	25.9	
4	Kolime planning Admin-office	164	114	278	33.5	49042	19	
5	Arfayde planning administration office	38	14	52	6.2	22,243	8.6	
		483	346	829	100	257973	100	

By Own work (2015)

As a table-1 above shows, the total population size of Konso woreda in 2006 E.C Housing and population cones of Konso woreda total population indicated that 257973. From this, karat cluster zone is 133,803 (51%) Segen Gumayde cluster is 38528 (14.9%); fash cluster zone is 66,829 (25.9%) Kolime cluster zone is 49042 (19%) and Turo Arfayde cluster zone is 22,243 (8.6%) From these clusters, the highest population size is karat which is 51 percent of the woreda population and the list is to so zone which is 8.6 percent.

Based on the above population size the youth unemployment of the woreda which are registered in 5 cluster zones are totally 829 in both sexes. These are 163 male and 197 female 9 totally 360 or 43.4% are which is the highest is found in karat cluster zone and 30 male to 14 female totally 40 or 4.8 are the list cluster of unemployment.

Table 3**Static data of ten sampled enterprise respondents**

NO	Names of enterprise that selected purposely form five cluster w/zone	Address of enterprise	Set up year	No of entrepreneur			Initial capital	Present capital	Sample taken				Remark
				F	M	T			F	M	T	%	
1	A Broadeg photo studio	Karat	2005	2	4	6			2	2	4	80	
2	Limat sheketa sheket shop	Segen	2005	-	14	14			-	7	7	50	
3	Mayra blocket shop	Karat	2003	1	5	6			1	2	3	50	
4	Hulegeb Edget sheketa sheket shop	Segen	2004	5	7	12			2	3	5	41.6	
5	Kubania D.A construction	Turaite	2006	-	6	6			-	3	3	50	
6	Engudina construction	Dokatu	2006	2	3	5			2	2	4	90	
7	A Kashia Shema shop	Dokatu	2006	3	2	5			2	2	4	90	
8	Yenega Tesfa nib manbat shop	Karat	2006	2	12	14			2	4	6	42.8	
9	Hibret Le Limat birettabiret	Karat	2006	1	4	5			1	2	3	60	
10	Adera wood product	Gamole	2006	3	7	10			2	3	5	50	
				19	64	83			14	30	44	53	

By Own work (2015)

Konso werada people economic background has been mostly based on agricultural product. Even it is that, know in this time the number of people become increase from time to time. This 202266s.k.m land area of the wereda never properly feed at any direction the werada people. Therefore the worda government and nongovernmental office made different efforts to solve these critical problems the people such as poor and unemployed through planning and implementing different enterprises at different area. Such as constructing enterprisers, trading different commodity, town agriculture and manufacturing of small scale industry. In organization totally 321members are registered but from this, now in this time not about 150 members are presented in all enterprise.

Because as the study indicates each organization have the problems of capitals budgets, market problems, know how about the organization, not use local recourses, minimum profit what is in are and participation of the members of female even in administration case.

As the result of this and the other, in each present organization the member cannot help themselves in a butter rather than hand to mouth. However, as can be seen from this table, even the participation of female is totally 15.77% from all sampled enterprise or 0.001 from the organization, some female assigned as symbol in some enterprise brings at list aching rather than male in organization. So it is better the government and non-government of konso could think more about the way how to support and help the enterprise.

Table-4

Static data of governmental and non governmental agencies office respondents' sample

No	Government and non government agencies	Total No of population			Sampled taken			Percent	Remark
		F	M	T	F	M	T		
1	Woreda administration officers	5	10	15	3	5	8	53	-
2	Woreda agricultural office	6	10	16	3	5	8	50	-
3	Konso developmental agency officers	6	10	16	3	5	8	53	-
4	NGOs officers	5	8	13	2	4	6	42	-
5	Omo micro finances officer	5	8	13	2	4	6	46	-
6	Five cluster kebele offices	15	28	43	7	14	21	37	-
	Total	42	74	116	20	37	57	51	-

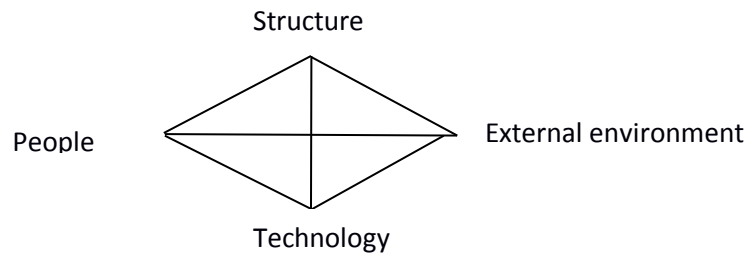
By Own work (2015)

Government and non-government offices of the woreda are more such as educational offices, health offices, agricultural offices, financial and economical and Tourism offices, non-government and voluntary organization offices are the one but from those, the researcher select those tabled in the above in order to relate the topic of the study and then may support the enterprise found in wereda.

Even it is that still in each of these offices the female participation within each office is less, this may not be accepted in administration office of the woreda.

Therefore even the matter of the number may not be acceptable all the wereda governmental and nongovernmental officers have no know how all in all about enterprise that might have its own negative impacts to bring change on member of entrepreneur to progress enterprise.

According to the structure represents of the formal, official task relationships of people in entrepreneurial activities (dynamics, VASTAN DESAT), the structure is the logical culmination of authority and responsibility of different levels and growth, they create proper attitudes and provide the proper tools.



Thus, the managerial (leader) function of any organization is planning, directing controlling, leading, motivating and challenging its duty or activity. But the entrepreneurs of Konso never use this structure properly.

Table5
Questionnaires prepared for respondents of 10 sampled entrepreneurs

No	Item	Agree disagree	Total no	Percent	Remark
1.	Would you provide and involve in preparation of annual and term plan budget of organization?	Yes	15	37	
		No	25	03	
2.	Would you accept decentralized target of organization?	Yes	19	47	
		No	21	53	
3.	Could you solve challenges in accepting commitment and flexible way?	Yes	16	40	
		No	24	60	
4.	Could you mobilize and collaborates them in diversified systematic activity?	Yes	28	70	
		No	12	30	
5.	Would your organization is consumer awareness and tolerate to risk?	Yes	46	15	
		No	34	70.5	
6.	Are there any super vision and guidance and counseling program in your organization?	Yes	13	32.5	
		No	27	67.5	

By Own work (2015)

However, based on the above table the entrepreneurial managers of Konso woreda enterprise are very high in using systematic way in organizing this entrepreneur and use diversify activity practice but very low in consumer awareness and tolerance to risk. Besides, as the table shows, in general the manager of Konso entrepreneurs are 40.25 average they are very weak to achieve the goal of an enterprise towards the promotion of rural economic of the woreda society and reducing unemployment rural youth of the woreda.

Table- 6

Questionnaires prepped for unemployment youth

NO	ITEM OF THE QWESTION	YES				NO			
		M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
1	Does unemployment of youth determined by population growth?	18	20	38	73	7	7	14	26
2	Does the migration of rural people to the nearest town cause unemployment?	15	19	34	65.3	10	8	18	52
3	Are setting up small industries in rural area minimize the number of unemployment	6	21	37	51.9	9	16	25	48
4	Eos the land scope of Konso woreda suitable to agricultural activities towards self employment?	10	18	28	53.8	5	11	16	30
5	Is there any cultural, sociological and political determination to unemployment of youth?	21	23	44	87.6	4	4	8	15.3
6	Is necessary to have working skill for employment?	20	28	48	92.3	3	1	4	7.6
	Total	90	108	198	70.15	38	47	85	29.8

As indicated the table above 38 (76%) population growth, 34(68%) migration of rural people to the town near by 27(54%) setting rural enterprise, 28(56%) woreda land scope problem, 44(86%) socio cultural and political condition and lastly 48(88%) hewing working skill are data mine youth unemployment in rural area of Konso woreda.

Thus, the problems of unemployment are

- High population growth and low development of economy.
- Movement of the rural people to the woreda town
- The mismatch between small scale industries and commercial sector capacity to employers
- The land scope of the woreda is not suitable for agricultural purpose in its nature
- In access of education to form of create attractive situation in this surrounding.
- Cultural, sociological and political situation
- Necessary working skills.

On the other hand, the consequences of unemployment bring a problem on a peace and development of the country for instance, crime, diligence, prostitution, drug addiction, alcoholism etc. Then the cause of these problems also brings poverty and frustration in life besides using different illegal activities to obtain money to fulfill daily requirements and negative attitude towards state, culture and norms of the society.

Generally the above and other academic and natural conditions of the woreda make unemployment of youth in a woreda to look for vacancies and leave the area to the nearby towns.

Table-7
Questioner provided only for NGO respondents

No	Item	Response							
		Yes				No			
		M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
1	Does NGO support those youth unemployment that found or registered in five cluster zone of	3	1	4	20	12	4	16	80
2	Does NGO support any of an enterprise set up at each grass root level of Konso woreda?	1	1	2	10	14	4	18	90
3	Does NGO support those students from poor of the woreda society?	4	2	6	30	11	3	14	70
4	Does NGO teach the students of poor and to be made them to hold any profession?	3	2	5	25	13	2	15	75

By Own work (2015)

The above table indicates the role of NGO towards unemployment and enterprise that set up in Konso woreda five cluster zones. Thus, the NGO of Konso woreda have made many different excellent model things such as health service, building school, irrigation, tracing, vegetation and forestry plantation stations, and credit service in a general for society in a particular in some selected area of Konso. However, in the area of unemployment and enterprise of the woreda 78.7 percent averagely nothing has been done by NGO in supporting of unemployment, enterprise, helping poor students and has made poor family students to hold any work or profession.

Generally, the role of NGO and VOS has roots in the society, and as can be seen from responded table the basic needs and aspiration of NGO or VOS are

- Securing peoples participation which is success in any program of rural development
- Insuring the benefits of rural poor
- Acting as link b/n the administration and people to bring a change
- Supplementing governmental programs in a rural area in wider variety of alternatives
- Functioning as watching dog of the people at local level and improving the services
- Demonstrate how local initiative and local resource can be effectively used

- Training and motivating grass root workers
- Facilitating the process in social, political and economic structure.

Table 8
Questioners that provided for four different purposely selected sampled
officers such as entrepreneur, NGO, government and unemployment.

NO	Items	44selected entrepreneur						20 NGO officer						37 governmental officer						50 unemployed Respondent opinion					
		Yes			No			yes			No			Yes			No			yes			No		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	Would you think the enterprise set up in Konso woreda would be solving the problem of the community?	10	1	25	20	13	25	4	1	25	11	4	75	5	5	27	17	10	73	10	5	30	15	20	70
	Tot and percent		11	25		33	75		5	25		14	75		10	27		27	73		15	45		35	70
2	Are the enterprise that set up in a woreda participate both sex equally?	23	11	77	7	3	23	3	5	40	12	-	60	18	10	75.5	4	5	24.4	20	20	80	5	5	20
	Tot and percent		36	77		10	23		8	40		12	60		28	75.6		9	24.4		40	80		10	20
3	Has the service provide by enterprise are quality and less cost?	3	8	25	27	6	75	9	1	50	6	4	50	5	4	24	17	11	26	2	4	12	23	21	88
	Tot and percent		11	25		35	75		10	50		10	50		9	24		28	76		6	12		44	88
4	Are the set up enterprise use local resource to produce products?	20	9	65.9	10	5	34.1	3	3	30	12	2	70	12	8	54	10	7	46	15	12	54	10	13	46
	Tot and percent		29	65.9		15	34.1		6	30		14	70		20	54		17	46		27	54		23	46
5	In your opinion the inter priers in a woreda rural area could improve the community life?	5	1	30	25	13	70	8	-	45	7	4	25	6	5	29.7	16	10	69.3	5	10	20	15	15	70
	Tot and percent		6	30		38	70		9	45		11	55		11	29.7		26	69.3		25	30		35	70

6	The development and expansion of different set up enterprise in a woreda can minimize and solve unemployment of the rural youth?	20	3	2	10	22
	Tot and percent	27	7	6	5	9
7	Would you think that the set up enterprise of the woreda supported by governed and non government bodies of the woreda?	61.3	11.2	13.6	34	70.4
	Tot and percent	27	12	10	9	29
8	In your opinion, is there any problem that affect the set up and expert ion of enterprises in each grass roof of equal and balance cad my?	38.7	88.7	87.4	76	29.6
	Tot and percent	3	2	4	7	10
9	Are the objectives of an enterprise that set up in each grates root of the woreda reducing the problem of the rural poor people?	35	20	40	50	70
	Tot and percent	12	4	3	2	10
10	Would you think that, the setup enterprise must have common office in a woreda level?	35	20	60	50	30
	Tot and percent	11	12	16	8	5
		65	80	18.9	45.9	67.5
		12	3	4	9	16
		8	5	3	8	9
		54	21.6	18.9	13	6
		10	19	18	7	6
		7	10	12	30	6
		46	78.4	81.1	54.1	31.5
		20	5	4	11	18
		7	5	5	6	20
		54	20	18	34	76
		5	20	26	14	7
		18	20	20	6	5
		46	80	82	66	24

By Own work (2015)

Since the influence of early child hood and other social rules are determinant factors for the formation of the personality which motivate an individual towards any work, of course, the enterprise that set up in a woreda rural area level not that much as a whole improve community life but 33.6 percent it is a model to them to improve themselves rather than other related activity. Because, psychologically the entrepreneurs can lead the society to set up their own successful cumulative affect not only this, but also the enterprise that set up in Konso 51.7solve the problem of unemployment youth.

On the other hand, men who establish and progress anew business are men who are right and focused on different environment. Because research studies have indicated that successful entrepreneurs and enterprise identify a crises before they venture new entrepreneurial activity and creating a successful new business is also not due to an isolated incidences in life of an individual but it has been the result of supportive economic environment and learned response in addition to motivation. As a result, the enterprise and entrepreneurs of Konso woreda are 18.2 percent only supported by government office and non-governments of the woreda. Thus, the unemployed youth of the woreda, the entrepreneurial and the other community deviate from placing themselves to progress or to open a new enterprise. Besides, even there is not that much hard problems focuses, 23.1% traditional, culture, expression of skills, needs of more satisfaction, sub meeting of the environment is the problem of the enterprise and entrepreneurial function of the woreda.

Finally as the table indicated that respondents even orally express the objectives of the woreda enterprise as a whole, are having chances to reduce poverty from woreda sub-community and enhance self-help groups no success in service and no prosper in economy soon in a time frame and not that much bring change also in economy. This is, above half or around 51% to serve the people to provide service requirement but not for professional and innovation. In case of these and other the respondents argue that in most above 65% either governmentally or individually, there must be having a common office at a

woreda level can make the enterprise of the woreda to success and accomplish (perform) the objectives of why for enterprise. Even it is that, some indicated problems of enterprise in Konso woreda during the progress are:-

- no participation of equal sex with in enterprise
- no using local resources to produce new products and services
- no expansion of different enterprises in different local area that nearer to the poor community
- no self -help group
- no objectives that documented to progress the enterprise
- No knowledge of know how about usage of time and sours etc. that indicated.

On the other hand, 68% the main problem of setting an enterprise and organizing entrepreneurs were full participation of entrepreneurs in the program of progressing enterprises 12.3% time, cast and quality of the Service and way of communication, way of doing independence or no need of foiling together 50.9% not using local row materials 33%psychological problem towards culture and norms, 81.8% government and none government support problem and 78,7% extent of planning, management, market opportunity and proximity to the rural community and lastly lack of training and identifying influential section for success are the one that indicated one by one on the above table.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMERY OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of this study was to assess the role of Konso woreda set up enterprise towards the promotion of rural economy and minimizing youth unemployment in Konso woreda. Besides it checks the gender equality participation in each enterprise. The important information was gathered, analyzed and interpreted based on collected documents. To do so, the obtained data from different parts was tabulated, computed, analyzed and interpreted by using Microsoft excel/SPSS, the statically techniques was also used. There for, the analysis and interpretation of data come out with the following major summary.

This research was conducted were enterprise of Konso woreda was promoted economic development of the society to wards youth unemployment.

It amid on ten selected sample enterprises such as, small commodity shop, wood product shop, building construction shop photo industry shop, tea and food room and on metal welding shop.

As the study indicated 44 or 56.8% the enterprise didn't use plane, 21 or 53% they were in centralized command systems of political situation 70% each enterprise never been flexible and belive in diversification to solve any challenges. 67.5% they didn't have guidance and counseling program owner besides training. Therefore, the enterprise of Konso woreda entrepreneur never achieved their goals.

The land scape of the woreda, the political situation and socio-cultural condition of Konso wereda of an appropriate to implement enterprises in each grass root levels. Therefore, 66.% of youth in a woreda migrate from there area

to the nearest woreda and zone. This was also an obstacle to expand and implement enterprises in each grass root level of the woreda.

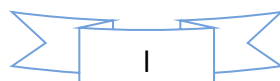
In addition to this 92.3% the entrepreneurs did not have working scales 80% the governments of the woreda and non- governmental agencies didn't support and trained the entrepreneurs. Therefore, most enterprises of the woreda were disappeared. 90% of the people of the woreda never accept the youths and programs of enterprises. Therefore, the entrepreneurs didn't know and understand the benefits of the enterprises in addition to this the VOs and NGOs of the woreda most of the time had done model things. Such as healthy programs, food security programs. But 78.7% they did not support enterprises of the woreda.

Finally this study indicated that the entrepreneurs of Konso woreda all in all never use modern technology that save time, money and local natural resources which is the product of agriculture and they were follow traditional system. Therefore, the entrepreneurs of the enterprises and the enterprises itself were must follow the character and functions of the enterprises and entrepreneur properly.

6.2 SOLUTION OF THE STUDY

First, the role plaid by entrepreneurs and enterprise as the major theories of entrepreneur must complete to accomplish various functional roles such as, risk taking, decision making, in formation seeking, in put completing and besides certain common goal could be identified. So, it is advisable to do this activity.

Second, the entrepreneurs of enterprise that set up in a rural area of Konso involving in organization mustexaming and using local recourses product that found in local area and must use quality control method of market supplies to success.



Third, the entrepreneurs must have adequate experience and enough knowledge about the enterprise and must have the ability to use required components of enterprise and trained activity.

Fourth, the entrepreneurial manager must adopt an enabling mode of leadership so that the skilled labor evolves to become experts in their own enterprise to be effective and also harnessing their full potential for their organization.

Lastly, the government and non-government structure and organization must be hard worker and make in any need of entrepreneurs must supporting, motivating, facilitating communication system, must assist and training the members of entrepreneur, must monitoring, evaluating, identifying the list poor of the woreda people from the medium and must implement planned programs of supporting entrepreneurs and enterprise. There for, it is important to entrepreneurs and enterprises leaders of the woreda to communicate with the governmental and nongovernmental bodies of the woreda to help themselves and to bring change in the community and their own to be promoting the economic development of rural people besides reducing unemployment of rural youth.

6.3 RECOMMENDATION

Economic development of rural people is based on the police and constriction of the country in addition to regional and environmental. This activity in one way another develop the economy of the rural area at any angle besides reducing unemployment of the rural youth. Therefore, enterpriser enterprise of konso woreda rural area could be consider and belief in the following critical points. Such as

- ☞ Accept any kind of jobs that change the economic status of the rural people.
- ☞ Having positive attitude towards the member participant of the organization.
- ☞ Having visionary, an ability to be energetic, systematic self confident,planned approach and flexible.
- ☞ Develop the ability of tolerance, risk taker, create demand and optimistic.
- ☞ Make a great coordination between other enterprises, VOS, NGO and administrative sector.
- ☞ Be an aware of be updated etc.

On the other hand the governments and nongovernmental officers of the konso woreda must be

- ☞ Strength and improve the enterpriser through accepting the equity of the sex and motivating or supporting them
- ☞ Identify the konso area arts, heritage and craft men then organize them without any forces.
- ☞ Provide market opportunity at any where appropriately
- ☞ Provide different financial sector for entrepreneurs to expand this enterprise.
- ☞ Support and make free of tax the entrepreneur of the woreda to produce and serve agricultural products that manufactured from local recourse.

- ☞ Encourage the inventers and inventions of entrepreneur.
- ☞ Change bro critic activity and make entrepreneur and their leaders to be academically and industries.
- ☞ Support and progress quality control activity.
- ☞ Make greater co-ordination in multi directional ways with entrepreneurs of entrepreneurs of enterprise etc.

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SOCIETY TOWARDS YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR
REFERENCE TO THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA SNNP
ETHIOPIA**

Signature of the student: _____

Approved/Not Approved: _____

Date of Approval: _____

Annex

- ✓ Moringa Olitera or Halecoo shefera: - tree leaves that can be edible in konso people.
- ✓ Bit ranger :-is the member of organization with in enterprise
- ✓ Sub sides:- become less, intensive or service or give away to
- ✓ Grants:- gifts of money for particular purpose
- ✓ Erratic:- scares or shortage
- ✓ Destitution:-extremely poor and lacking that means to provide one self

**INDERAGANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN MASTERS OF ART DEGREE M.A. (RD).**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

**ASSESSMENT ON THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISE TO PROMOTE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY TOWARDS
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE SOLUTION IN KONSO WOREDA SNNP, ETHIOPIA**

SUBMITTED TO

**INDERAGANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU), SCHOOL
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this proposal is to assess the entrepreneurs and enterprises of Konso woreda to promote economic development of rural people and reduce youth un of grade 10 and 12 students. It contains five chapters that used to express how to do the study. They are the introduction part, the review literature part, methodology part, analysis part and the summary, solution and recommendation parts.

Within each chapter there are sub topics and details that express how to do the main study clearly and precisely based on objectives, hypothesis and research questions. Besides the researcher, will use planned questioners and developed this study using different tools then will put the result step by step reliably.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

The term entrepreneur is derived from the French verb *entreprened* . It means to undertake in the early 16th century the French men who organized and led military expeditions were referred to as ‘entrepreneurs’ around 1700 A.D but now a days in many countries the entrepreneur is often associated with persons who starts his or their own new and small business called enterprise. It means the proses of

- Perceives opportunities for profitable investment
- Explores the prospects of starting such manufacturing enterprise
- Obtains necessary industrial licenses
- Arranging initial capital
- Provides personal guarantees to the financial institutions
- Supplies the technical know how and promises to short comes (Vastant DESAI,MMALAYA,PUBLISHING ,HOUSE 21st century)

Therefore ,based on the above definition and nature of entrepreneur, the research of this study wanted to know about the entrepreneurs that found in konso woreda each grass root kebele such as

- Small business targeting that which is used for members and society
- Those enterprise used to reduced un employment of konso woreda youth people specially grade10 and 12 completed
- Be supported by special government and non-governmental bodies
- Progress in entrepreneur culture
- Have opportunity to event and innovate
- Identify if enterprise of enterpriser participate all sex equally and etc are

the main criteria points for the researcher to prefer this dramatically study. Thus, lets come to the next a little bit about an introductory part of konso woreda general feature.

1.2. INTRODUCTION

Konso Woreda is one of the dray area in southern nation nationality and people of Ethiopia. The land area of the Woreda is 2, 0229 squ.km with a population of 250,750 from these 120,693 are males and 130,057 are females. Of these people 239,422 peoples live in rural setting and only 11,328 live in nearby two towns called karat town and Segen town.

In Konso Woreda, there is insufficient annual rainfall and no any permanent river that cross the Woreda which used for irrigation and utilization. Therefore, the people of the Woreda mostly used dual intensive agricultural crop planting system such as practicing tracing to keep soil and water to cultivate crops in using the small scale lands around their home and their village then maturing some short period rainy season crops during rain such as soya been and mostly they planting cabbage tree called Moringa Olitera or Halecoo shefera which is used it commonly often for daily consumption. Besides the people at the whole, maintain cattle such as sheep, goat and rarely oxen under shelter and feed them in their compounds. In case, they live from hand to mouth and economically they are very poor. As a result of this, the woreda people leave their own area and move to the neighbor woreda or zone such as Oromia region south Omo, and Arbaminch for tread and to search different jobs.

However under these reality, the woreda people is hard worker and known people in our country Ethiopia and in the world which registered in 2004 EC in UNISCO in keeping the natural land scope, culture and having unique traditional way of administration system that which ruled by themselves. Base on the above points, the woreda people have surplus labor man power.

Therefore the researcher of this study motivated to know more about problems of unemployed youth of the Woreda and problems of established small scale enterprise in each grass root of the woreda that promote the rural economic and the way of eradicate poverty and maintain self -help group.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

An enterprise is the way of initiating business in making work Joyful in expression of one's contribution to the society. This is happen in cooperate basic qualities of leader ship and hard -working vision of entrepreneur who are always directed to words the wall being of the society and community in this, personal satisfactory and monetary rewards of the entrepreneur are blended with social betterment and welfare of material.

An enterprise is a venture to accomplish certain predetermined objectives of manufacturing, construction, transportation and whole collective sale forms that continually face risks. It is the business project that does not believe in long term plan but gets enable daily chores of running profit through organizing and arranging working capital to buy inputs and sell out puts in a require experience.

An enterprise is the basic units of an economic organization that provides goods and service worth more than the resource used. Thus any effort it to bear it ultimately affect directly or indirectly individual activity, coverage and energy. It involves the willingness to assume risk and decision making in undertaking an economic activity. It also involves innovation, thus entrepreneur and enterprise are inter linked and enterprise being the offshoot of entrepreneur. Its success depends on entrepreneur.

Peter Duke had observed, “En ovation is the specific tool of enterprise that by which it express change as an opportunity for different business or different service and capable of being practiced.”

Professor Jan Tinbergen points out. The best entrepreneur in any developing country is not necessarily the man who uses much capital but rather the man who knows how to organizing the employment how to training employees and how to managing rural enterprise.

Therefore, the researcher of this study motivated and inspired to conduct and identify the types, establishment of enterprise in konso woreda each grass root level kebele then assess if they use planning before set up an enterprise and evolving an entrepreneurial culture in a society, identify the significance of the role that human and material resources play in starting and launching rural enterprise. Assess the role of infrastructure and facilitators are then to help entrepreneurs evolving in conducive atmosphere and developing rural enterprise.

1.4 IMPORTANT TERMS THAT WILL BE USED OR DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS TO THE STUDY

- ✓ Enterprise
- ✓ Promotion
- ✓ Invention
- ✓ Supportive system
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Rural marketing
- ✓ Empowerment
- ✓ Development
- ✓ Invention
- ✓ Enovation
- ✓ Capital
- ✓ Floor pries
- ✓ Cash flow
- ✓ Resource
- ✓ Wage
- ✓ Capital

1.5 GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

General objective of the study is to assess the function and successful experience of enterprise in the promotion of economic development and create condition or opportunity of unemployment of konso woreda rural youth then use their own area human and local resources through using new and modern technology. Finally, the enterprises of the woreda create conditions or programs to alleviate poverty and develop sustainable economy of rural people.

1.6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To identify if the enterprise of the woreda ensure sustainable economy for the entrepreneurs and rural pore society.
- To identify if the entrepreneur have know- how of entrepreneurial function and characteristics.
- To asses if the reare all types of enterprises such as individuals, ideals, groups and social enterprise are there in a woreda.
- To find out if the enterprises are supported by government and non-government of the woreda.
- To find out if the enterprise are function the local resource of the area.

1.7 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- External forces to establish and organize entrepreneur.
- Know-how of the enterprisers about enterprise.
- Opportunity to find and use modern technology.
- Opportunity to gat credit and local market with need of society.
- Using local natural resources and surplice human power.

1.8 RESEARCH QUESTION

- ❖ What types of enterprise are set up in a rural area of konso woreda?
- ❖ What are the major challenges found to set up, expand and progress enterprise of the woreda?
- ❖ To what extent the entrepreneurs play their roles in attaining their goals?
- ❖ Do enterprises set up at each grass rout level of woreda depend on great intent of economic, social, religious, cultural, psychological and political factors of the woreda society?
- ❖ Do enterprises set up at each grass rout level of woreda invent new technology and new products?

1.9. UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study will be cared out and marginalized in the extent ten(10) basic selected formal model business enterprise in around 5 selected cluster zones of 21 woreda kebeles such as karat town such as karat town, segen town ,durayte kebele, dokatu kebele, gamole kebele, arifide and etc. It is focused on members not more than 15(fifteen) and those who implement and progress the activity of manufacturing, trading use agricultural product services such as

- Small commodity shop
- construction materials shop
- Metal welding and wood manufacturing shop
- Tea and food production shop and
- Photo industries presenting shop enterprise

1.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- It will provided questions for governments and non-governments to invest more in the study area for an employment use.
- To device possible strategies.
- It will help to indicate the carnet status of enterprises accomplishment towards the society.
- It will serves as slipping stone and reference for interested individual researchers and organizations.

1.11 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- ✚ Social stigma towards entrepreneur to progress enterprises
- ✚ Time availability and capital budget of enterprise
- ✚ Technical skills and plane of an entrepreneurs
- ✚ Local recourse and sufficient market availability
- ✚ Problem of supportive agencies
- ✚ Will to be competence with others

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature means looking or examining about something from different angles critically to make the result sure and accurate. Indeed, the review of this study will be focus on different materials and researches that was done about enterprises to know and identify the similarity and differences of the study then to come to the point or problem of enterprises of konso worda. Therefore, the researchers will be make the study focusing on the following points of literature

- Theories about enterprise and entrepreneurs
- Modern concept of entrepreneur and enterprise
- The key elements to set up an entrepreneur and enterprise
- Theory of high achievement
- What is an enterprise
- Types of enterprise and entrepreneurs
- Functions of enterprise and entrepreneurs
- Characteristics of enterprise and entrepreneurs
- Successful entrepreneur
- Factors that influencing or affecting enterprise and entrepreneurs

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

As research is a process of acquires dependable and useful information about phenomena and each research has its own specific purpose, the researcher of this study wanted to use social qualitative applied research types of evaluative research methods that which focused on evaluation or monitoring the program and service of the konso woreda enterprise towards economic development and alleviate unemployment's of rural youth specially those who complete grade 10 and 12 and participate in rural entrepreneur.

The study is based only on konso woreda 10 purposely selected enterprises that found in konso rural area which are proximate to the woreda general town such as abroadge photo enterprise, Limate Shekta sheket enterprise ,mayar enterprise ,engudana constriction enterprise, Akasha shema shop enterprise, yenegetesfa Nib menbat enterprise and Hibret le Limat Bireetaberet enterprise .This is why in order the researcher has limitation of reference material shortage of time and budget.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The designer of the study is based on using both the nature and the characteristic of an enterprise such as the objectives of the enterprise, the program of the enterprise, the service of the enterprise and the problem of the enterprise that found in konso wereda. therefore, the researcher then identify each of them in their own and put the statement of the enterprise realizing the fact through collection data in data gathering tools method such as questionnaires”, observation and interview.

4.2. POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The target population of this study is the enterprisers of 10 enterprise, the governmental and non- governmental bodies and grade 10 and 12 unemployed student only.

3.4 SAMPLE

The sampling used for this study is probably sampling methods of cluster quota sample methods. Because the population is divided in clusters of around four selected respondents of enterprises entrepreneur, governmental and non-governmental bodies and unemployed grade 10and12 student.

3.5 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION METHODS

As expressed in the above the tools that to be used for this study are

- Questioner
- Observation and
- Interview

Because this study is depends much on social research methods that make this work very easy and simple to gate the respondents idea to wards enterprises.

CHAPTER FIVE

4.1. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The researcher accepts both closed and open ended questionnaires". Because it is easy to administered sides observation and interview. The questioners are related and has parts for all respondents that have know-how about enterprise. Then the collected data will be recorded in statically way and answers will be provided in annexure steps then carefully examined ,arranged and seriously provided in table and change into percentiles. After it expressly implemented through comparing and contrasting way, lastly the report will be writing in descriptive way in addition to finding the solution of the problem is suggested by pictures or photos of the study. Then recommendation and conclusion will be stated .

4.2. PLANS OF TABLE TO BE USED

The following table are well designed for each sampled respondents of selected population which are indicate one by one in its Own way as follows. They will be done without disports except the number

Table -1

Static data of ten sampled enterprise respondents

NO	Names of enterprise that selected purposely form five cluster w/zone	Address of enterprise	Set up year	No of entrepreneur			Initial capital	Present capital	Sample taken				Remark
				F	M	T			F	M	T	%	
1	A Broadeg photo studio	Karat	2005	2	4	6			2	2	4	80	
2	Limat sheketa sheket shop	Segen	2005	-	14	14			-	7	7	50	
3	Mayra blocket shop	Karat	2003	1	5	6			1	2	3	50	
4	Hulegeb Edget sheketa sheket shop	Segen	2004	5	7	12			2	3	5	41.6	
5	Kubania D.A construction	Turaite	2006	-	6	6			-	3	3	50	
6	Engudina construction	Dokatu	2006	2	3	5			2	2	4	90	
7	A Kashia Shema shop	Dokatu	2006	3	2	5			2	2	4	90	
8	Yenega Tesfa nib manbat shop	Karat	2006	2	12	14			2	4	6	42.8	
9	Hibret Le Limat birettabiret	Karat	2006	1	4	5			1	2	3	60	
10	Adera wood product	Gamole	2006	3	7	10			2	3	5	50	
				19	64	83			14	30	44	53	

Table -2

Youth unemployment in five cluster zones of konso woreda

No	Population and Housing census of woreda	Sex in No			Percent	Total population size in cluster	Percent%	Remark
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Karat planning and Admin office	163	197	360	43.4	133803	51	
2	Segen planning admin office	88	11	99	11.9	38528	14.9	
3	Fasha planning Admin-office	30	10	40	4.8	66829	25.9	
4	Kolime planning Admin-office	164	114	278	33.5	49042	19	
5	Arfayde planning administration office	38	14	52	6.2	22,243	8.6	
		483	346	829	100	257973	100	

Table 3**General selected personal information of the different respondents in its particular part**

No	Item		Entrepreneurs sample that selected purposely		Governmental bodies and none governmental bodies		Non-governmental		Sample of unemployed youth		Remark
			No of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	No. of sampled	%	
1	Sex	F	20	44.4	20	31.1	14	25.9	25	41.6%	
		M	25	55.6	37	68.4	30	68.15	25		
2	Age	20-25	28	63.6	18	48.6	12	60	24		
		26-30	12	27.3	17	48.9	25	125	24		
		31-35	4	9	12	32.4	-	-	20		
		Above 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Qualification	Certificate	29	65.9	11	29.7	13	65	24		
		Diploma	10	22.7	16	43.2	5	25	8		
		Degree	5	11.4	10	27	6	30	2		
		Above degree	-		-	-	-	-			
4	Experience	1-5	33	75%	24	64.8	-	-	-		
		6-10	14	31.8%	10	27	14	70	-		
		Above 10 years	6	13.6%	2	5.4	6	30	-		

Table-4**Static data of governmental and non-governmental agencies office respondents' sample**

No	Government and non government agencies	Total No of population			Sampled taken			Percent	Remark
		F	M	T	F	M	T		
1	Woreda administration officers	5	10	15	3	5	8	53	-
2	Woreda agricultural office	6	10	16	3	5	8	50	-
3	Konso developmental agency officers	6	10	16	3	5	8	53	-
4	NGOs officers	5	8	13	2	4	6	42	-
5	Omo micro finances officer	5	8	13	2	4	6	46	-
6	Five cluster kebele offices	15	28	43	7	14	21	37	-
	Total	42	74	116	20	37	57	51	-

CHAPTER SIX

6.1. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY

6.2. BUDGET/SOURCE FOR STUDY

This research requires 100% budget from self-help or by the researcher. It is accepted totally around 22,308birr.50/twenty two thousand three hundred eight birr and 50/which is used to buy stationery materials for providing questionnaires' for each selected representatives for writing reports, for photographs when observing process progress, for some communication process, for transportation from kebele to kebele and to tea and coffee ceremony with some persons to get some important information and documents etc.

Table-5

Budget source table

No	Lists of materials and activity's	Materials in number or others	Single prices	Remark
1	Paper	10 packet	1200 birr	
2	Pen	40 peace	200 birr	
3	Cluster	4 sheet	10.50 birr	
4	Typing and bandage		500 birr	
5	Cope		100 birr	
6	Stapler and stapler needle	Single	50 birr	
7	Camera and film		2000 birr	
8	Laptop and flash using	One	2000 birr	
9	Transportation	14 times	5000 birr	
10	Food, tea and coffee	14 times	6000 birr	
11	Something's reserve incentive to get information	14 times	5248 birr	
	Total		22308.50 birr	

Time

Time estimation is an important activity to do this research in a sequence in order to be able the research to frame the work, to use the planning budget properly, to get even the respondents in acceptable appointments and on other hand to provide this research result to progress in its plan.

Table-6

6.3. Planed Time table

No	Components task	Time duration
1	Identification of problem of	2 weak
2	Review of literature	1 month
3	Identification of the objective	1weak
4	Formulation of hypothesis	2 weak
5	Selection of research design	2 weak
6	Selection of sample	1 weak
7	Selection of construction of tools for data collection	1 month
8	Per testing of tools of data collection	2 weak
9	Data collection	3 month
10	Editing of data	2 weak
11	Preparation of code book	1 weak
12	Preparation of master chart	2 weak
13	Processing of data	1 weak
14	Statically analyses of data	1 weak
15	Writing of reports	2 month
16	Presentation of report typing and binding	1 month
17	Total	1 year

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**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF
CONTINUING EDUCATION**

Konso

Ethiopia

Direction one

The questions below are part of the study designed to collect data about the role of enterprise in rural economic development of Konso Woreda people. So, your sincere cooperation in answering each questions in both provided parts of the questions would be appreciated. Give you're rafting by marking 'X' in provide box in front of your choice. Thank you.

Personal information

1. Age 20-25 26-35 36-45 above 46
2. Sex Male Female
3. Educational status
 Illiterate Certificate diploma BA/B.SC
4. Occupation/job
 Administrator Teacher Merchant offices entrepreneur
5. Type of family
 Single married other
6. Religion
 Christian Muslim Other
7. Monthly in come
 300-800 900-15000 1600-200
 200-2500 2600-3000 Above 3100

Part two

The following questions are prepared to collect dates and understand the role of set up enterprises at each grass root level of Konso woreda rural area. So, you are requested kindly to respond each question using 'X' or 'V' marks in the box in front of your choice and give your opinion below in the provided place.

1. Would you think the enterprise that was set up in each grass root level of Konso woreda could be solve the problem of the community?

A. Yes B. No

How? _____

2. Are the enterprise that set up in each grass root level of the woreda participate both sex equally?

A. Yes B. No

Why _____

3. The service provide and produced by set up enterprise has quality and took bass cost and time

A. Yes B. No

4. Are the set up enterprises use local resources found in the area?

A. Yes B. No

List them _____

5. In your opinion, the enterprise that set up in a woreda grass root level could improve the community life?

A. Yes B. No

How? _____

Part four

The following questions are provided for collecting data about 5 cluster zone on unemployment that found in Konso woreda rural area some request you to give your opinion kindly

1. Does unemployment of youth determined by population growth
A. Yes B. No
2. Does the migration of rural people to the nearby woreda cause unemployment?
A. Yes B. No
3. Are setting up small industries in rural area minimize the number of unemployment?
A. Yes B. No
4. Does the land scope of the Konso Woreda suitable for cultural activities to words self employment
A. Yes B. No
5. Does there cultural sociological and political determination to unemployment for youth?
A. Yes B. No
6. Is it necessary to have working skill for employment
A. Yes B. No

How _____

Part five

The following questions is prepared to collect data from NGO of Konso Woreda towards unemployment. Therefore, we request you to Answer kindly and put the sign in provided area in front of the choice.

1. Does NGO support hose youth who found in each cluster done of Konso Woreda?
A. Yes B. no
2. Does NGO support any of the enterprise that set up in each grass roof level of Konso Woreda?
A. Yes B. NO
3. Does NGO support those students from poor of the woreda society?
A. Yes B. NO
4. Does NGO teach the students of Poor people of Konso and have made them to hold any profession and serve the society?
A. Yes B. No

ክፍልአንድ

ለአንድራጋንድ ኢንተርናሽናል ዩኒቨርሲቲ ማስተሪስ ድግሪ ለማሟያ ጥናት የቀረበ መጠይቅ በመሆኑ እባክትን ከዝህ በታች የቀረቡትን ጥያቄዎች ልብ ብለው በመገንዘብ ና ትኩረት በመስጠት የመልሱ ዘንድ በአኪብሮት እንጠትይቃለን ::

የራሶን የህወት ታሪክ በተመለከተ ሳጥን ወስጥ የ"X" ወይም "√" ምልክህት ያድርጉ ::

1/ ዕድሜ

ሀ/ 20-25 ለ/ 26-35 ሐ/ 36-45 መ/ 46 ና ከዛ ቤላይ

2/ ያታ

ሀ/ ወንድ ለ/ ሴት

3/ የትምህሪት ደረጃ

ሀ/ ያልተማረ ለ/ 10 ወይም 12 ያጠናቀቀ ሐ/ ያላጠናቀቀ

መ/ ዲፕሎማ ሠ/ ዲግሪ ረ/ ማስቴሪስ

4/ ሥራ

ሀ/ ቱማሪ ለ/ ሥራ አጥ ሐ/ ኔጋዴ መ/ ሌላ

5/ የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ

ሀ/ ያጌባ ለ/ ያላጌባ

6/ ሀይማኖት

ሀ/ ኦሪቶዶክጅስ ለ/ ሙስሊሚ ሐ/ ሌላ

7/ የወሪ ገቢ

ሀ/ ምንም የሌለው ለ/ 300-800 ሐ/ 900-1500 መ/

2000-2500 ሠ/ 2600-3000 ረ/ ከ 3000 በላይ

ክፍልሁለት

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ሞዴል ጥያቄዎች በኮንሶ ወረዳ በየቀበሌያቱ እና በከተማዎች በግልም ሆነ በቡድን የተቋቋሙትን የአስር ሞዴል ኢንተርፕራይዞችን ተግባራት እና የወረዳቱ ደረጃን ወፍትሄን ለማፈላለግ እና ለገጠሩ የኮንሶ ሕዝብ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ማህበራዊ ፖለቲካዊ ዕድገትና ብልጽግና ብሎም የወጣቱን የስራ አጥላት ችግር በመቅረፍ የኑሮ ደረጃውን እንደሚያሻሻል ለማረጋገጥ የቀረበ ጥናትው ጽሑፍ መጠይቀ በመሆኑ በማስተዋልና በአግባቡ ወላሽን በ'X'ምልክት በተሰጠው ክፍት ቦታ በማድረግ ለደረገተ ምክንያት ማብራሪያ በአገራዊ ፍቅርና በበጎ ፍቃደኝነት ቢሰጡልን መስጋናችን ከልብ የመነጨና እጅግ የላቀ ነው።

1. በኮንሶ ወረዳ በተለያዩ ቀበሌያት የተቋቋሙት ኢንተርፕራይዞች የሕዝብን ችግር ማዕከላዊ ያደረገ ነውን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

እንዴት? _____

2. የንግድ ድርጅቶቹ ወይም ኢንተር ፕራይዞቹ ያታን የማክለ ነው?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

አይደለም ካሉ ለምን? _____

3. የተቋቋሙት ኢንተርፕራይዞች የአካባቢውን የተፈጥሮ ሀብትና ምርቅ በመጠቀም በተሻሻለ መልሱን ያቀረቡ ናቸውን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

ለምን? _____

ክፍል ሶስት

ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ሞዴል ጥያቄዎች በታማኝነት ከልብ በጥንቃቄ እንዲመልሱ የተጠይቀዋል። በመሆኑም በአካባቢዎ የሚገኙት የኢንተርፕራይዞች መሪዎች በአግባቡ ማህበሩን ስለ መምራታቸው እና አለመመራታቸው በእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ ፊት ለፊት በተከመጠው የምርጫ ሳጥን ውስጥ የ "√" ምልክት በማድረግ አስተያየቱን እንድንገልጽልን በትህትና እንጠይቆታለን፡-

1. ኢንተርፕራይዞች የሩብም ሆነ የዓመት ዕቅድ አላቸው?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ የላቸውም

2. ኢ ማ ኢካላዊነት በኢንተርፕራይዞች አስተዳደር አለ ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ የለም

3. የሚገንገላቸውን ማንሃውንም ችግር የኢንተርፕራይዞች አስባባሪ በኃላፊነት እና በታማኝነት የቀበላሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

4. በተለያዩ ዘዴና ብልሀተ የኢንተር ፕራይዞችን ዕድገት እና የማህበሩን ጥንካሬ በመሻት የተቻላቸውን የህል ተግተው ይሰራሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

5. ለማህበሩ ጥንካሬ ረዳተ ገምጋሚና አማካሪ አካል አለውን?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

ክፍልአራት

ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች በኮንሶ ወረዳ በአምስቱም ክለስተር ላይ የቀረበ መጠይቅ ነው። በመሆኑም እያንዳንዱን መጠይቅ በጥሞና በመገንዘብ አስተያየቶን አንድሰጡ በአክብሮት እንጠይቆታለን።

1. የሕዝብ ብዛት መጠን መጨመር የስራ አጥነ ቁጥር ይጨምራል ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

2. የገጠር ሕዝብ ወደ ከተማ መፍሰስ የስራ አጥን ቁጥር ይጨምራል ብለው ያምናሉን?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

እንዴት _____

3. በየገጠሩ ኢንተርፕራይዝ ሚቋቋም የስራ አጥን ቁጥር ይቀንሳል ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

4. የኅ/ሰቡ ባህል ወግ እና የወቅቱ የፖለቲካ ሁኔታ ለስራ አጥ ምክንያት ይሆናል ይላሉ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

እዴት _____

5. የወረዳው የመሬት አቀማመጥ ለሥራ አጥ ቁጥር መጨመር አስተዋፆ አለው ብለው ያምናሉን?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

6. የሚልምድና ሰርተፊኬት ለስራ አጥ ቁጥር መቀናል አስተዋፆ አለው?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

እዴት _____

ክፍል አምስት

ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች በኮንሶ ወረዳ መያድ /NGO/ ለሱራ አጥ ወጣቶች ያደረገ አስተዋጽኦ የተመለከተ ይሆናል። በመሆኑም ጥያቄውን በውል ካነበቡ በኋላ በአግባቡ መልስን ክፍት በተሰጠው ቦታ ላይ ምልክት እንዲያደርጉልን በትህትና እንጠይቃለን።

1. መያድ በኮንሶ ወረዳ በተለያዩ ክስተት ዘኖች በተመዘገቡት ሱራ አጥ ወጣቶች ላይ ያደረገው አስተዋጽኦ አለን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

2. መያድ በወረዳው ውስጥ በተቋቋሙት ኢንተርፕራይዝ ያደረገው ድጋፍ አለን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

3. መያድ ለኮንሶ ኅ/ሰብ የደሃ ቤተሰብ ተመሪዎች ያደረገ አስተዋጽኦ አለን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

4. መያድ የኮንሶን ወረዳ ኅ/ሰብ ልጆች አስዋግ ለለውጥ /ለሥራ ያታቸው/ አሉን?

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

CARRICULUM VITAE

I. PERSON SPECIFICATION

Name	Wondimagegne Chekol
Date of Birth	January 20, 1957
Place of Birth	Gonder, Ethiopia
Nationality	Ethiopian
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Language	Amharic, English, German

II. EDUCATION

PhD in Agriculture, Goettingen University, Germany, 1989-1994

MSc in Agriculture, Goettingen University, Germany, 1983-1987

BSc in Plant Science, Addis Ababa University, Alemaya College of Agriculture, Alemaya, Harar, 1977-1980

Bahir Dar Secondary School, 1969-1972

Bahir Dar Elementary School, 1963-1969

II. TRAINING and Study Visit

Leadership and Management at St. Mary's University College (2011)

Soft ware package for social science at St, Mary's University College (2011)

Project Cycle Management at St. Mary's University College (2010)

Three-month researches leave at Bonn University, DAAD, Germany (2013)

Three-month researches leave at Bayreuth University, DAAD, Germany (2009)

SAQA (South African Qualification Authority (2008)

Quality Assurance Mechanism in Higher Education Institutions, Addis Ababa (2007)

Management of Vocational Education, Tianjin University of Technology and Education, Tianjin, Peoples Republic of China (2007)

Leadership and Management, Ethiopian Management Institute, Addis Ababa (2003)

Three-month researches leave at Bayreuth University, DAAD, Germany (2005)

Project planning and Monitoring, ASARCA, Nairobi, 2004

Monitoring and Evaluation, EARO, 2002

Identifying and calcifying local indicators of soil fertility, CIAT, Arusha, Tanzania

SAS Software and Basic Biometry, EARO, 2002

Three-month researches leave at Bayreuth University, DAAD, Germany (2005)

Three-month researches leave at Osnabrueck University, DAAD, Germany (2001)

Three-month research leaves at Osnabrueck University, DAAD, Germany (1999)

Addis Ababa Teacher Training Institute, 1973, Ethiopia

III. WORK EXPERIENCE

Assistant Professor and Dean of Institute of Agriculture and Development Studies, School of Graduate Studies , St. Mary's University, March 2014 to date

Assistant Professor and Director of Center for Educational Improvement, Research and Quality Assurance, St Mary's University College since September, 2009 to 2014

Member of the task force to produce "The Ethiopian National Qualification Frame work", Representative of Higher Education Sector. Produced Ethiopian National Qualification Framework and Implementation Documents for the Ministry of Education

Senior Expert and team Leader Quality Audit in Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency, since December, 2006

Worer Research Center Director, 2003 -2006

Associate Researcher I EARO, Worer Agricultural Research Center 1999-2006

- Soil research Section Head, Worer Agricultural Research Center 1999-2003



- Dry land natural resource management research program coordinator, EARO, Worer Agricultural Research Center, 2001-2006
- Drainage Research Project Coordinator, 2001-2004

Team leader of *Prosopis juliflora* management task force at Worer Research Center 1999-2006

Assistant Lecturer, Alemaya College of Agriculture, 1982

Assistant Administration Head of the Department of Plant sciences, Alemaya College of Agriculture, 1982

Graduate Assistant, Alemaya Agricultural University, 1981, Ethiopia

Guest Lecturer Awassa College of Agriculture, 1981/1982, Ethiopia

Graduate student, International Live stock Center for Africa (ILRI), 1988, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

High school teacher, Arbaminch Secondary School, 1974-1976, Ethiopia

V. RESEARCH

Publications

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2014: *Prosopis juliflora* Management in Afar Regional State, Stakeholder Analysis: Paper Presented on IGAD International Workshop May 1-3, 2014 Submitted for publication, July 30, 2014

Wondimagegne Chekol and Imfred Neumann, 2014: Beyond Prosopiss , Integrated Mangement of Alien Species in Afar Region State Paper Presented on IGAD International Workshop May 1-3. 2014, Submitted for publication on July 30, 2014

Wondimagegne Chekol and Abere Menalu, 2012: Selected Physical and chemical characteristics soils of irrigated farm lands, Ethiopia, Ethiopian Journal of Agriculture 127-141

Wondimagegne Chekol 2013: Soil Dynamics and Ecological change in middle Awash and lower Awash basin (unpublished)

Wondimagegne Chekol and Daneil Alemayehu 2013: Physical Characteristics of natural resources and land use patterns of Awash Basin (unpublished)

Wondimagegne Chekol and Tigist Belay 2010: State of Educational Quality in Ethiopian Higher Education Institutions, Proceedings of the national conference on Quality of Education in Ethiopia, 2010: 48-61.

Wondimagegne Chekol, Solomon Alemu, Sisay Tekele, Bob Campbell et al 2008: Gonder University Institutional Quality Audit Report. HERQA Publication Series 029

Wondimagegne Chekol, Solomon Alemu, Kassahun Kebede , H. Kevin et al 2008: Jimma University Institutional Quality Audit Report. HERQA Publication Series 031

Wondimagegne Chekol, Solomon Alemu, Kassahun Kebede , H. Kevin Asefa Abegaz et al 2009: St Mary's University College Institutional Quality Audit Report. HERQA Publication Series 035

Wondimagegne Chekol, Solomon Alemu, Kassahun Kebede , Asefa Abegaz et al 2009: Addis Ababa University Institutional Quality Audit Report. (Unpublished)

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2009: Constructing the Third – Generation Ethiopian National Qualifications Framework, Proceedings of the national conference on Linking Higher Education with Industry, 2009: 48-61.

Wondimagegne Chekol, Asmare Demelelew, Keevy James et al: 2008 Concept and implementation framework of Ethiopian Qualifications, Ministry of Education of Ethiopia

Wondimagine Chekol and Heluf G/Kidane et al, 2006: Chemistry, Properties, Evaluation Management and Reclamation of salt affected soils and irrigation Waters in Ethiopia, ERO Publications

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2005: The effects of NP fertilizer on the yield of cotton, annual research report, EARO.

Wondimagegne Chekol and Alemayehu Eshete, 2005: Impact of Irrigation on socio economic and environment in the middle and lower Awash River basin, annual research report, EARO.

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2004: Characterization of the soils of Lower and Upper Awash Basin, Ethiopia, annual research report, EARO.

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2003: Characterization of the soils of Southern Hledeghe Range Land in Middle Awash Basin, Ethiopia, annual research report, EARO.

Wondimagegne Chekol, 2002: Soil types: their potential and constraint for crop production in the Middle Awash Basin, Ethiopia, annual report, EARO.

Wondimagegne Chekol and Engida Mersha (eds) 2000: Proceedings of the fifth conference of the Ethiopian Society of Soil Science, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Wondimagegne Chekol, 1994: Boden-catenen der basaltrüecken-intramontanebenen-landschaft in der fuszzone des Choke-bergmassives in hochland Aethiopian province Gojjam (PhD Desertation), Goerg-August University, Goettigen, Germany.

Wondimagegne Chekol, 1987: Das Boden-Brennen (Guie) in Aethiopian untersuchung zur veraederung der boden-eigenschaften insbesondere der naehrstoff reaktivitaet. MSc Thesis) Georg-August University, Goettingen.

Tamire Hawando, Wondimagegne Chekol et al, 1982: Soil fertility studies on major soils occurring in Hararghae Highlands (published in summary results of a soil science research program).

Tamire Hawando and Wondimagegne Chekol and et al, 1982: Effects of soil and water conservation on the yield and growth of sorghum in Hararghae Highlands, annual report soil science research program, Alemaya College of Agriculture.

Tamire Hawando, Wondimagengne Chekol et al 1981: Land use planning, soil fertility and soil conservation studies in Harerghe Highlands; summary research report, Alemaya College of Agriculture, Ethiopia

Extension work, Legambo Project (FAO funded), main activities were: soil classification and mapping, Land use planning, soil conservation and Agro-forestry, Alemaya College of Agriculture 1979-1982, Ethiopia

VI SKILL and ATTITUDE

Computer literate, Word and Excel

Aware of HIV/AIDS and Gender Equality

Familiarity with Afar community and culture and their way of working

VII OTHER ACTIVITIES

Vice President of the Ethiopian Soil Science Society 2010 -2012

Secretary of the Ethiopian Soil Science Society 2012-2014

Member of the Editorial Committee of Journal Agriculture and Development

Editor in chief of the Ethiopian Society of Soil Science proceedings in 2000

Chairman of the African and Asian Academician, George-August University, Germany (1990-1994)

Coordinator in the scaling up of modern Agricultural Technology in Afar Regional State (2003-2006)

Serves as Advisor and Co-advisor of MSc students at Hawassa and Haremaya Universities, since 2003 to date)

Member of the screening committee for German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) PhD Scholarship candidates

Member of the advisory committee of the DG of Ethiopian Agricultural Research (2003) Institute

Partner for the implementation of Afar Livestock Recovery Project of FAO Funded by Norwegian Development Fund (2003- 2006)

Resource Person of Farm Africa Projects in Afar Regional State (1999-2006)

Partner for the implementation of PCDP Project in Afar Regional State (2003-2006)

Partner for SASAKA Global Rice Research and seed production since 2005 to date

Vice Chairman of the Ethiopian Soil Science Society since 2010

Secretary of the Ethiopian Soil Science Society since 2010 -213

Member of Ethiopian Agricultural Society

Member Ethiopian Soil Science Society

Member of German Soil Science Society

Msc students Advisor for the MA program (Rural Development) of Indra Gandhi Open University School of Continuing Education

