

THE IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON COUNTRY'S SUSTAINABILITY CASE OF CAMEROON IN UPPER NKAM DIVISION (Bafang)

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Abstract: The research topic of the study is based on unemployment especially of youths. This study was conducted in upper nkam division a rural place in the west region of the country. The problem statement here is to analyze those impact unemployment in places might have on economy sustainability. The question is what are the major causes of this high unemployment in areas and what can be done to stop or reduce this phenomenon in this areas which is the cause of high rural-urban migration. The objective of my study is to examine possible solutions on how to solve the problem statement and see how it will help youths. The method of obtaining information was through a panel of 108 unemployed, under employed and employed persons through questionnaire and video conferences because of the pandemic (Covid-19), the impact of unemployment in the areas was analyze in two dimension; it's social impacts and it's economic impacts in those areas. The economic impact was based on the community development as a whole whereas the social impacts were based on individual and population sustainability. From this dimension we could fine the relationship between rural unemployment and it social and economic impact on country's sustainability as a whole. This was determined through sampled population responses and from qualitative data (ILO 2013-2018) this research work was done from 20 December 2018 till 17 April 2019. During this specific period information were been collected from population, legal institution like the municipal council, National employment fund etc. with secondary data alongside. (Hypothesis 3) was accepted because unemployment in Cameroon had both social and economic negative impact on economic sustainability. This analysis were also measures with the use with the use of graphs and respondent responses.

Keywords: Unemployment, employment, economy sustainability, socio-economic impact, population (of upper nkam division bafang) .

1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment and economic sustainability are highly correlated as unemployment rises a country is highly unsustainable and vice versa Okun (1962). Unemployment might have a great social and economic impact on the country sustainability. Because of no jobs for citizens especially youths could increase high crime waves in our society talking about crimes many unemployed persons are seen in bad practices such as theft, prostitution etc. moreover, this unemployment also reduces standard of living as time passes due to poverty the purchasing power parity will also be low people not able to buy because of low or no earnings. Some families in rural areas of west Cameroon cannot even afford to buy bread each morning not talking about eating three times per day making cost of living high (UNESCO 2008). All this may insight citizens to revolt against the government bringing in political instability in the country. The rate of unemployment in this rural areas may be caused because of poor educational background of youths. Most Cameroonian youths in this areas not going to school, some are dropout and others can't afford to pay fees and even those going to school are more on theory than practice making them to be unskilled when entering the job market. Krempkow and Wilke (2009) belief that education is the main key to success of youth and if unemployment want to be solve in the rural areas education should be promoted. it may also be due to ineffective and inefficient management of economic resources in the

country which may have a high impact on the economy. The local government is often centralized making management of resources sometimes not well attributed. Also centralization of the central government mostly led high embezzlement. However the government and local authorities put in place programs to reduce this phenomenon in rural areas. Professional training institution and universities like the national Polytechnic, FASA (agriculture engineering faculty) etc. and supporting unemployment programs like the PRAIDES, the PREJ to encourage entrepreneurship in rural areas. Thus, much work needs to be done and if more efficient measures are not taken it will increase crime waves seriously due to poverty Hallary (2012).

2. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

2.1. Unemployment

Unemployment is one of the most challenging problem countries face be it developed or developing countries especially in rural areas and for the youths (Daniel Boffey 2015). The government of every country tries to manage economic resources effectively and efficiently to reduce this unemployment problem but unfortunately more than 3 million people will become unemployed worldwide in the next two years, making existing jobs vulnerable and fueling potential social unrest as the global economy slows. The International Labor Organization predicts unemployment will rise by about 2.3 million this year (2019) to 199.4 million, and that 1.1 million will be added to the global count in 2030, taking joblessness to more than 200 million for the first time on record.

In Africa, there are 200 Million people in Africa between 15 and 24 years of age. This represents about 20% of the population. According to the (Population Research Bureau 2013), Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. (Thibault et al. 2002) Over 40 percent (40%) of its population is under 15. Africa's high fertility rate is responsible for this. This demographic finding portends challenges and opportunities (Prakash Loungani 2010). The challenges are economic and social both are highly connected. As the population expands, jobs must be created. If these jobs are not enough, there will be many young people who will not be employed and even the few that are employed are working in informal firm in poor working condition and worst of all low wage. According to the (International Labor Organization 2011), 3 out of 5 unemployed people in Africa are young people. Africa has the largest "youth bulge" in the world, and the number of youth is expected to grow by 42.5 million between 2010 and 2020, says the (World Bank 2013). And if the governments don't take effective and efficient strategies to reduce this unemployment issue youths will turn to be more unemployed which may lead to political instability, crime waves (theft, prostitution etc.) and high continental immigration Frumkin (1998).

In Cameroon 76.4% of youths are under employed and 23.6% of this youths are unemployed (Camir.Be 2016) with a plagued of multiple and complex problems because of unemployment. This statistic increases in rural areas with more than 54% of the population especially youths are unemployed. Many youths are unemployed and this can be attributed to some institutional inadequacies and poor economic resources management. The poor adaptability of vocational training institutions of learning and methodology to the country's socio-economic context. No Universities in this areas and the few ones around are more concerned with theoretical aspects forgetting practical work which is more important than theory, making the graduates not to have enough skilled labor. The country resources are been centralized only in the capital city bringing in high rate of embezzlement making the country resources belonging to few people promoting unemployment. Due to this high rate of unemployment many youths and families in this areas all over the country have resorted to rural- urban migration creating saturation in cities and unequal development in the economy moreover this could sometimes lead to continental Exodus. Frumkin (1998) found immigration to be an unimportant factor in the unemployment rate which itself carries the likelihood of engagement in risky activities and behaviors such as drug abuse or drug use, sexual promiscuity or gang related activity. Thus, creating an unsustainable environment hindering economic progress as a whole.

2.2 Study areas

This study was carried out in the western region of Cameroon precisely in the Upper Nkam division which comprises many rural towns. The choice of this divisions was due to the presence of economic and social consideration, such as the presence of firm be it public cooperation's, private companies or non-governmental firms and with the existence of a large market scale. Moreover, due to the existence of school especially universities and professional schools which form youths in other for them to get jobs such as the; Catholic university of Bafang John Paul 2, Golf de Guinee of Bafang, ETA

(agric institution) etc. This divisions also comprises of many ethnics groups and villages with varieties of languages. The Upper Nkam division constitute villages such as; Bana, Banka, Banja etc. furthermore, another choice of this division was because of the possibility of having accessible information's on how people and firm perceive unemployment in this areas.

3. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Research Hypothesis Development

Generally, most people understand unemployment as simple as “people do not have a job”. However, the concept of unemployment is far more complex than the above mentioned Generally, internationally community define unemployment according to a resolution of the (International Labor Organization in 1982.) One can only be called as “unemployed” if he / she is;

- Without work, i.e. that hadn't a paid employment or a self-employment.
- Currently available for work, i.e. we're willing to accept a paid employment or a self-employment during the reference period.
- Seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include e.g. registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; answering or placing newspaper advertisements.

The 1982 resolution has provided a clear guidance on the core elements of the concepts of employment and unemployment, some room is given to adapt and operationalize them with a view to the specificities of national/regional labor markets. This is, in particular, the case for unemployment. Thus, the concepts of employment and unemployment are at the very heart of labor market statistics, and the question may be asked whether they are still adequate and can be left unchanged. If not, we should examine if there is a need for a revision or only for a fine-tuning, or even just for targeted supplementary indicators, leaving the present concepts unchanged. From this perspective, even if these indicators are been revised or not unemployment still remain a common problem in our society and highly impact on economic sustainability (Valentino Piana 2001). Thus, while these unemployment guideline have been understood, hypothesis could be develop for population who are said to be unemployed. These hypothesis will concentrate on the impacts, rural unemployment has in our economies as a whole and this will be given in two dimension that is social impact concerned with Individuals or population and economic impact based on the country situation in general. The following hypothesis on unemployment will be drawn in the literature below;

Hypothesis1 (H1). *Unemployment has a negative social impact on county's sustainability.*

Unemployment affects not just the person himself but also his/her family and in the long run the society where he/she lives. Unemployment brings with it despair, unhappiness and anguish. It forces people to live their lives in a way they do not wish to. The life expectancy is negatively affected. Life expectancy is the ease by which people living in a time/place are able to satisfy their needs/wants (McKee-Ryan, Song, Wanberg, & Kinicki, 2005). A meta-analysis by Paul and Moser (2009) reinforces these findings. Unemployment was associated with depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms, low subjective well-being, and poor self-esteem. Moreover, other health problems like; Low self-confidence, feeling unworthy, and hopelessness Goldsmith et al. (1996) could also be named. With the lost income and the frustration involved in it, the recently unemployed may develop negative attitudes toward common things in life and may feel that all sense of purpose is lost. Frequent emotions could be low self-esteem, inadequateness and feeling dejected and hopeless. Unemployment is also associated with unhappiness both for those experiencing it as well as those who are employed but fear unemployment in a time of high job insecurity and it is widely understood that unhappiness is of itself linked to mental and physical ill-health (Bell and Blanchflower, 2010). Furthermore, this phenomenon cold have other negative impact on population day to day life in their homes. Quarrels and arguments at home front which may lead to tension and increased numbers of divorces etc. Some studies have linked unemployment to levels of violence in the family (Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 1980). Others have reported an increase in levels of family friction, tension, and arguments as a result of unemployment (Grayson, 1985; Hakim, 1982; Komarovsky, 1962). Further, a recent review documents many negative effects of parents' unemployment and associate financial distress on children (McLloyd, 1989). Goldsmith et al. (1996) using facts on 14-21 year olds, drawn from the US national Longitudinal Survey of Youth, analyze that

unemployment have severe effect on the family life. Psychological problems caused by unemployment generate other related problems such as health concerns which misfit sufferers to adjust in the societal life (Johada et al. 1933; Pal 2006). An Increase in the rate of crime due to unemployment (Farnsworth et al. (1994) focused on the issue that unemployment has strong relation with criminal behaviors. According to them, unemployment correlates with crime rate as an index for societal strains. Generally, growing joblessness is perceived as an apparent expression of anti-social violence influenced by social stress. This study also shows that incapability to acquire employment is one of the major factors for increases in crime and corruption, Joblessness and poverty are also predictors of hard drug and alcohol use. Unemployment may lead to several factors, which may, in turn, force people to take the path of crime. For instance, unemployment may lead to social vices, such as poverty and malnutrition, which may make some people turn towards crime and this could be seen in the economy of Cameroon especially in rural areas where youths are not given unemployment wages or benefits. In addition others negative aspects like, Increase in the rate of suicide attempts and actual suicides as well. Suicide is more frequent among people who are unemployed. The suicide-unemployment association has been debated since sociologist (Emil Durkheim's) classic study over 100 years ago concluded that unemployment increased social isolation, which then raised the risk of suicide. He further concluded that the number of suicides in a society did not have any specific association with the occurrence of mental disorders at the ecological level. It is estimated that the economic downturn resulted in a subsequent loss of approximately 34 million jobs worldwide (Chang et. al. (2013) and Oyesanya et. al. (2015)) and an additional 10 000 estimated economic suicides occurring between 2008 and 2010 in Europe and North American countries alone (Reeves et. al., 2014). Currently, there exists a considerable amount of empirical research conducted on the unemployment-suicide correlation in light of the most recent global recession period, with a majority of case studies being investigated for Western and Asian economies. Durkheim (1897) in his sociological viewpoint perceives society as a kind of 'social integration' (people have a certain level of attachment to their groups, the way an individual is sociologically related to social structure). He categorized suicide into three types: egoistic, altruistic, anomic. Anomic is the suicide committed by an individual as result "anomic", generated through social collapse, and economic despair and disaster. Unemployment may bring a decrease in social outings and interactions with other people, including friends. Symbolic interactionist theory (Sheeran and Abrams 1995) establishes relationship between unemployment and self-conception. It is stated that unemployment has significant negative association with perceived evaluation from friends, family, employers, unemployed and people in general. This situation could be due to stigma that is, bringing in a disgrace the person has to bear. Nobody likes to be termed as unemployed. Socio-psychological perspectives of unemployment, being an important issue are frequently analyzed by social scientists (Sheeran and Abrams 1995). The psychological stresses caused due to unemployment determine the attitudes of an individual towards his own personality and society as well. Unemployed often suffer hopelessness, acquiescence, desperation, and indifferences (Goldsmith et al.1996). The following hypothesis on unemployment have a negative economic impact on country's sustainability.

Hypothesis 2 (H2). *Unemployment has a negative economic impact on county's sustainability.*

Unemployment will have high financial cost on economy since the government will have pay the unemployed benefits. The greater the number of the unemployed or the longer they are without work the more money the government has to shell out. Therefore, the nation not only has to deal with the lost income and decreased production but also with additional cost. This brings up discontent and frustration amongst the tax paying citizens. In order to meet the demands of the unemployment fund the government at times may have to increase the taxes thus giving way to restlessness amongst the tax paying citizens. This might create a close down of business to other areas where taxes are low create more job loss in the economy. Reducing citizen's purchasing power parity in the economy. The spending power of an unemployed person and his/her family decreases drastically and they would rather save than spend their money, which in turn affects the economy adversely. Consumer buying power refers to the capacity of an individual customer or a specific market to buy certain quantities of goods and services (Neil Kokemuller 2007). In general, high consumer buying power means customers have high incomes and purchasing power relative to the supply and prices of goods available. Low consumer buying power means consumers generally don't have enough money to purchase goods at current market prices due to low earnings leading to an unsustainable economy which could cause a recession in the country. With an increase rates of unemployment other economic factors are significantly affected, such as: the income per person, health costs, quality of health-care, standard of living and poverty. In the context of the prolonged recession, this creates the spectra of a lost generation of young people who become permanently excluded from productive employment (Scarpetta et al., 2010) which is a real problem.

In addition, Rural –urban migration increases in the country. Rural urban migration is usually explained in terms of push-pull factors. The push factor includes the pressure resulting from man-land ratio in the rural areas and the existence of serious underemployment arising from the seasonal cycle of the lack of infrastructural facilities, which makes the rural life unattractive. This could create unbalance development in the country if jobs are found and congestion if there are no jobs for both people actually living in cities and those who migrated. This phenomenon could create a high political instability due to frustration and anger because citizen can't find jobs anywhere neither in cities or villages. Loss of trust in administration and the local government Urdal (2006) shows that large youth populations (youth bulge) are sometimes linked to outbreaks of violence. According to Urdal, demographic trends and pressures are creating tensions that lead to the outbreak of low-intensity conflict such as protests or riots, or more organized political upheaval and internal armed conflict. This means that the demographic transition is a big challenge for developing countries with large youth populations. In a similar way, Collier (2000) has suggested that large youth cohorts may be a factor that reduces recruitment costs through the abundant supply of rebel labor with low opportunity cost and so increases the risk of armed conflict (Collier, 2000: 94). If young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join a rebellion as an alternative way of generating an income (Urdal, 2012: 2). According to this point of view, rebellion is feasible only when the potential gain from joining is so high and the expected costs so low that rebel recruits will favor joining over alternative income-earning opportunities. The following hypothesis on unemployment has both negative economic and social impact on country's sustainability.

Hypothesis 3 (H3). *Unemployment has negative economic and social impact on county's sustainability.*

3.2 Theory framework

According to Karl Marx, unemployment is inherent within the unstable capitalist system and periodic crises of mass unemployment are to be expected. The function of the proletariat within the capitalist system is to provide a "reserve army of labour" that creates downward pressure on wages. This is accomplished by dividing the proletariat into surplus labour (employees) and under-employment (unemployed). This reserve army of labour fight among themselves for scarce jobs at lower and lower wages. At first glance, unemployment seems inefficient since unemployed workers do not increase profits. However, unemployment is profitable within the global capitalist system because unemployment lowers wages which are costs from the perspective of the owners especially in rural areas. From this perspective low wages benefit the system by reducing economic rents. Yet, it does not benefit workers. Capitalism unfairly manipulates the market for labour by perpetuating unemployment which lowers laborers' demands for fair wages. Workers are pitted against one another at the service of increasing profits for owners. We can relate this theory in the case of Cameroon as it was specified above, that there are many unemployed persons looking for jobs and since there are more unemployed persons than jobs provides employees do not respect the minimum wage of workers as government specifies given room to low wages since this persons do not have chooses. According to the council of bafang this phenomenon is worse in rural areas because there are less companies as compared to cities such as Douala, Yaoundé etc. making population to either been voluntarily unemployed or underemployed. Most youths in this rural areas usually move to cities in search of finding suitable jobs creating are high rate of rural urban migration. According to the figure 1 investigated below we can observe that the highest rate migrates are youths. From statistical analysis youths from 10-14 usually migrate with parent because, most of these parents (40-44 age) don't want their kids to have the live they had due to poverty because the no jobs in these area and the youth which ages ranges from 25-39 are adult youths which go themselves to look for jobs to be able to afford for their families back home (rural areas) of age group 55-59 or 70 and above which make little or migration.

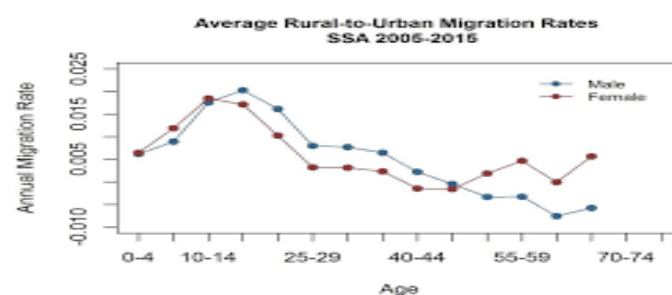


Figure 1: Rural- Urban migration according to age group 2006-2015

Source: Bafang Municipal council

3.3. Factors affecting employment

According to Tunah (2010) some of the very common causes of unemployment in most economies are the technological changes. Advances in technology can affect employment rates. For example, certain industrial ventures previously requiring people to work on factory lines may now be able to use computer-operated machines instead of employees, depending on the industry. This may significantly decrease the amount of employees needed in a company's workforce. This could be seen in the case of ECO-BANK bafang there locked down due to no need to human to transfer money from one part of the country to another just with the use of their apps on phone the client could do it at home no need then to move to their agency like in early days. This situation created a loss of jobs in the area.

Population is always associated with unemployment. When there are no significant changes in economic and institutional settings, the demographic factors then play an important role in the issue of unemployment. Thibault et al. (2002) These factors include the fertility rates, growth of age working population and migrants population, etc. The demographic factors shapes the market and the labor supplies. This factor is closely related to populations in rural areas they do not control their birth rate some women are not able to calculate their menstrual cycle. In families especially in the west region of Cameroon which is the most populated a family has in average 8 children per home. Thus, if jobs are not create in long run for this kids they will be more unemployed persons in the future.

Economic growth is a vital factor that affects unemployment. Theoretically a positive relation should exist among growth and employment or negative with unemployment. The economic theory, which converse on the subject of the relationship between unemployment and the economic growth is named as Okun's Law. He studied the tradeoff among the real gross national product (GNP) and the unemployment. According to the theory there is an inverse relation among growth and the unemployment. The relationship among unemployment and the inflation is termed as Philip curve in the economic theory and was developed in 1958 by A. W. H. Philip. He discovered positive relationship between the two variables. There is a direct (positive) relation between these two variables. Individually, Inflation and unemployment both have negative effects on the individuals.

With the globalization and open trades, exchange rate has started playing a vital role in the economy which has a direct effect on the employment level in a country. With devaluation, exports tend to boost and as a result expenditure on imports are reduced. By this, inflow of foreign currency is enhanced and economies move towards growth and consequently the rate of unemployment declines. However, some researches are of the opposite view, like Bratsiotis and Robinson (2002) missing in list concluded that exchange rate crises caused economic crises and unemployment in several developing countries. They refer to the exchange rate devaluation as crises, as according to them this trend is not healthy for the long term.

4. METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4.1. Survey design and measurement

For the purpose of this study, the data collected most especially from primary sources were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistical tools such as sectors, Pie chart bar charts and histograms were used to capture the stated specific objectives. Simple frequency tables were also used to present the collected information of respondents. Data for this research was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include data collected from questionnaires and interviews. A comprehensive structured questionnaire and interviews was developed to collect data from CEOs (entrepreneurs), Director Managers and people in town to see how there perceive unemployment. .40 questionnaires were administered to firms be it large or small scale business (petit entrepreneurs) 68 questionnaires were given to a panel of unemployed people around the streets of bafang, bana, banka, bandja, and kekem and they were also interviewed to be able to know what people thought about unemployment and how it affect the society. Secondary data was collected from the annual reports (ILO), statistical charts and data, magazine. In this part of the paper the research will show how data were been analyzed how these data's were obtained.

4.2. Sampling

Data was collected through interviews and questionnaires issued to a purposively selected number of firms and a randomly selected panel of persons in the streets after given the objective of the study. 40 questionnaires were given to this firms(large, medium and small) but just 20 were answered even though the researcher had to pass over and over to

collect them and the biggest reasons was that there didn't had time to respond . Also people randomly selected often answer the question in front of the researcher although, some were given back their questionnaires without responding, may be because some could not read but unfortunately did not specify and did not ask the researcher to help him or her answer. 68 questionnaires were given to them and 44 responded. And secondary data were collected from internet with references and book in relation with the content of study also through statistical publication by international and national analysis (ILO reports, Bafang Municipal report 2015-2018).

Table 1: Demographic characteristic

Parameter	Disruption	Responses	Percentage
Gender	Male	38	59.37%
	Female	26	40.62%
Age range	15-35	28	60.9%
	36-55	30	25%
	55-above	6	14.5%
Marital status	Married	31	48%
	Non married	33	52%
Religious status	Islamic	27	42,1875%
	Christiane	32	50%
	Others	5	7,8125%
Occupation	Unemployed	29	45,3125%
	Workers or employees	11	17,1875%
	Business persons (employers)	24	37,5%
Education qualification	First school leaving	13	20,3125%
	GCE o/l	28	43,75%
	Probatoire	3	4,6875%
	GCE a/l	15	23,4375%
	HND/BTS/BSc	5	7,8125%

The (table 1) above shows, the demographic characteristic of this study. This were the features of the persons choosing for this research. Somewhere choosing randomly while others where choosing according to their status (occupations, marital status or educational background) so we could get not only the opinion of a particular group of people (especially unemployed person's) but the whole categories of persons in the sampled area (upper nkam) . The sampled demographic reveals that the majority of people that responded were male with (59.37%) while female responses were 40.62%. Also, the majority of people that responded to the questionnaires were people which ages range from 15-35 with (60.9%) and the second set were does who ages range from 36 -55 with (25%) and last that is people which age range had the lowest responds from 56-above mostly the retirement age with(14.5%). Thus, this could be due to the fact that youth are the most concerned and affected by this phenomenon. In addition, From the result gotten we could observe that the number of marriage people(48%) are less than the number of single persons(52%), but the researcher is satisfy because the gap between marriage and single are not large. Also we could analyze that even though marriage status is satisfactory some of them are unemployed and can't really care for all need of their families. This research is based on unemployment but to have a complete perspective of the study information where not only gotten from unemployed person even though there did account for the highest prospects with (45, 3125%). Workers or employees accounted for (17, 1875%). Entrepreneur or Businessmen accounted for (37,5%) this category of people are the ones employees most of the population in the area and the country since the government can't employ everybody. According to the international labor organization (2015) the government of Cameroon just employ 200,000 people making the rest of the population to be employed in the private sector. The above result also show that less people has a high educational background with just (7.8%) having a superior or professional diploma. This might be the reason why unemployment increases because of poor educational background. This sample category was put in place to analyze the intellectual capability and the level at which respondents has gone to school. Fortunately all respondent here has at least a first school leaving certificate although not all could read. Finally, it could be observed that Christians has the more responded (50%).

4.3. Confirmatory Factor and Reliability Analyses

Cameroon is a sub Saharan country having a total population of 20,129,878 and an age structure classified in this other that is; from 0-14 years: 40.5% (male 4,027,381/female 3,956,219) 15-64 years 56.2% (male 5,564,570/female 5,505,857) 65 years and over. 3.3% (male 300,929/female 356,335) (2011est.) Median age: 19.6 years. More over the economy has a Population growth rate (2.082%) with a Birth rate of (32.49 births/1,000 population) and Death rate: 11.66 deaths/1,000 population having a GDP- Per Capita (PPP): \$2,300 (2011est.) the country Labor force is estimated 8.083 million (2000est.) and Unemployment rate: 30% (2000est.) due to this rate of unemployment Population below poverty line is of 48% (2000est.). Unemployment Rate in Cameroon increased to 4.51 percent in 2016 from 4.37 percent in 2015. Unemployment Rate in Cameroon averaged 5.16 percent from 1991 until 2016, reaching an all-time high of 8.12 percent in 1998 and a record low of 2.90 percent in 2007.

Table 2: Youths unemployment rate in the economy of Cameroon

Cameroon labour	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Unemployment rate	4.51	4.37	8.12	2.90	percent
Population	24.50	23.44	24.50	5.18	million

According to the illustration of (table 2) above the researcher can analyze that the largest to the lowest unemployment rate Cameroon had had from 1991-2016 and also showing it population according to the rate of unemployment (trade economy 2018). From result gotten from the research unemployment is at its highest rate because of the Non creation of jobs with 34, 38% and the poor management of economic resources with 26, 56%. Thus created a high rate of instability in the economy. The most renounced socio-economic impact of this phenomenon in Cameroon according to responded according to table 3 and table 4 is the increase in crime wave accounting for 37, 5% that in our society and on the economic side is the reduction of the population purchasing power accounting for (45, 31%). This factors where analyses and outline by (Investir au Cameroun 2013) thus, were used in our questionnaire for analysis.

Table 3: Common factors causing unemployment in Cameroon (ILO 2015)

Proposition	Frequencies	Percentage
Voluntary unemployed (laziness)	5	7,8125%
No job creation	22	34,375%
Technological advances	7	10,9375%
Poor management of economic resources.	17	26,5625%
Increase on the number of birth rate.	6	9,375%
No job creation	4	6,25%
Others	3	4,6875%
TOTAL	64	100%

Table 4: The most common social impact of unemployment in Cameroon (investir au Cameroun)

Proposition	frequencies	Percentage
Health problem	9	14,0625%
Quarrel and tensions in Cameroonian families	5	7,8125%
Increase in crime wave	24	37,5%
Low standard of living (poverty)	21	32,8125%
Health problems and high crime wave	1	1,5625%
Standard of leaving and high crime wave	4	6,25%
Total	64	100%

Table 5: The most common economic impact of unemployment in Cameroon (investir au Cameroun)

Proposition	frequencies	Percentage
Spending power	29	45,3125%
Political instability	14	21,875%
Recession stage	18	28,125%
Increase government spending	3	4,6875%
Total	64	100%

Figure 2, below shows youth unemployed which age range from 15 to 35, As illustration shown below, we can observe that from 2007, 2008 and 2009 youth unemployment rate increased from 4, 4 to 4, 9 to 5, 3% thus from this period to 2010 it climbs to 6, 3% and remain stable without increasing nor decreasing till 2016 with an increase of 6, 7% that is 0, 4% difference after 6years and in 2017 it increased again to 6, 9% that is more 0, 2%. From this analysis the researcher can interpret that, as time passes youth unemployment rate keeps on increasing in the economy of Cameroon (Portal 2018) because of the factors shown in(table 3) above.

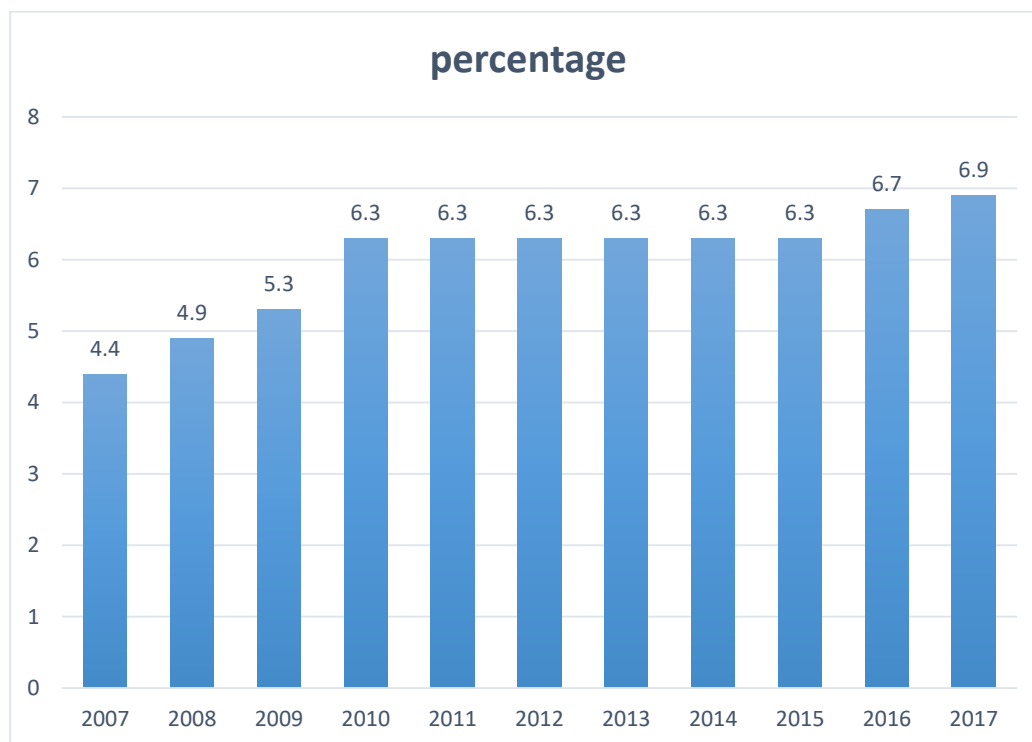


Figure 2: Youth unemployment rate in Cameroon from 2007-2017

Source: ILO 2018

5. CONCLUSION

5.1. Discussion and implication of the study

Talking about the impact of unemployment on country's stability, from research analyzed they is an increase rate of unemployment especially youth unemployment as time passes by. This is due to poor governance (resources) or increase in population that is, not enough jobs for all working population. This phenomenon has no positives effect in our economy today bringing in youths in bad activities and poverty. This brings the research to validate (hypothesis 3) that is, unemployment having both negative impact on both social and economic sides of the country sustainability. Their most renounced impact in Cameroon context could be seen in (table 4 and 5). This (hypothesis 3) was made true from the responses of sampled population and data collected from qualitative sources (ILO 2013-2018, Investir au Cameroon, Bafang municipal council etc.). In the research sample most employed people were self-employed just (17, 5%) were employees for companies showing the rate to which jobs are not created. In addition, the educational profile of the respondent had a fair educational background as a whole most of them did not go to higher institution just (7, 8%) went to higher or professional schools making a percentage of (92, 2%) for those who had never gone or are still too. but at least 43, 75% had at least an ordinary level thus meaning that in the economy of Cameroon many citizens did not go to superior level according to the sample. May this be a reason why unemployment keep on rising as time passes? Unemployment is a problem that have much impact in the society as they is an increase the level of crime wave, increase inter-continental migration especially Cameroonian youths either dying during adventure or engaging in risky activities when there get there(Frumkin 1998). In this part of the paper the research will be discussed for a better understanding of the paper and the result will be outlined from this discussion and implication.

5.2. Recommendation

Following the research analysis it could be said Youths in the economy of Cameroon should not only count on government intervention but should also, put in effort by saving fund to start up a small business (start-up funds) with time their activity will grow. Heidrick,(2002) suggest that the largest sources of start-up funding for young entrepreneurs are personal savings/assets, foregoing salaries and money from friends and family. In addition youth should not be lazy because some a voluntarily unemployment as discovered in the study (table 3) above since most of them like facilities making them doing bad practices. Youths should also be innovative for their project to be easily finance not only by the government but also by private firms. These firms be it foreign (multinational) of national should inform effectively youths on job vacancies and also increase acceptance of young students to be able to do academic or professional internship to be more skilled when going to job markets in this way unemployment will be reduce because companies who needed to employ foreigners will be able to employ the workforce in place since there also will be skillful. Moreover, the lack of adequate start-up finance is one of the most prominent (at least most talked about) impediments to young people seeking to create their own business in the country. According to the Euro barometer Survey (2002), the lack of finance was also considered to be a more severe barrier than administrative procedures/burdens or an unfavorable economic climate. Banks and micro-finance should encourage citizens by financing their project for them to be self-employed.

To promote employments in Cameroon the youths should not only think of been employed but also of employing others, the government should increase their assist at their beginnings through formation and subsidiary programs. Moreover the central government could ease in Investors around the world to invest in economy creating more economic activities and consequently increasing employment and national stability.

5.3. Limitation and Further Research

Primary sources data were not really difficult to obtain but some respondent left some questions unanswered especially the ones who couldn't read. Also to distribute these questionnaires and interview the people was somehow stressful because of the skepticism of some people. The most difficult part was to obtain information from past statistic of unemployment in Cameroon through the internet and administrative offices, it was said confidential these was a complex task even though a few of them was gotten. With the result obtained from this research the best way to reduce unemployment in Cameroon and bafang upper nkam division in particular will be through entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship will be a great solution to this problem bringing us to our future research plan which will be based on youth entrepreneurship.

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