**Stakeholder session: Prof Omer Nawaf Maaitah (The coordinator JOB-JO project)**

**Speakers**

1. Chairman of Karak Council: Mr. Sayel Majalee
2. Karak Chamber Room: Mr. Sabri Aldalaeen
3. Engineering Institute –Karak Branch: Eng. Wessam Majalee
4. Karak Municipality: Mr. Saleh Obisat
5. Yousef Trawneh Company for construction
6. Water Authority in Karak: Eng. Samer Maaitah

**Summary of the Main point  f speech  and discussion**

**First: The objective of this session is**

1 - Identify the causes of the problem of unemployment in society.

2 - Identify the implications of the problem of unemployment on the individual and the family in society.

3 - The development of solutions and treatments that reduce the problem of unemployment or reduce the intensity

**Second: Defining the problem.**

The problem of unemployment and poverty in the Arab country or Jordanian society is a complex problem in terms of the causes and the repercussions between the political economy and social life at the same time, it is an economic phenomenon in terms of reasons, but political and social in terms of results.

The phenomenon of unemployment is not a local problem or Arab country but it is international, and constitute a danger. The rates of unemployment vary from country to country as well as different treatment and causes.  In the developing countries is a reflection of another problem is the problem of (Un civilization) backwardness, but in developed countries are the contradictions of the current progress of modern technology.  Also, there are no guarantees for the unemployed powers in the countries. Unemployment means deprivation, poverty, hunger and suffering in developing countries and begging in countries.  In which they are developed for the social protection of the unemployed, such as unemployment benefits and guarantee projects.  In many cases provide minimum humanitarian standards for the lives of the unemployed, from the outset. The 1970s and the world live the age of unemployment due to inflation and the general budget deficit.  Domestic and foreign debt and government are non-interference effectively in increasing economic growth and industrialization to achieve employment.

**Third: The session aimed** to identify the components of the labor market and its future trends, besides knowing the size of the demand for labor in the public and private sectors, in addition, to identify the problem of unemployment in the Jordan in general and in a remote area specified in this period. Accordingly, the research problem can be summed up through the following questions:

1 What are the reasons for the spread of unemployment?

2 What are the implications of the problem of unemployment on the individual, family, and society?

3 What are the solutions and treatments that limit the unemployment problem?

4-What are the main reasons that led to the disruption of the labor market in Jordan?

5-What are the techniques or methods in order to address this phenomenon,

**Fourth: the reason of unemployment can be summarized in the following**

1. The majority of society members in remote areas suffer from poverty and deprivation due to lack of income, or inadequate income in meeting the basic needs of family members.

2 - The scarcity of operating capital in most of the respondents was the main obstacle to their transition to better productive areas commensurate with their specific competencies and their academic achievement.
3 - The most common types of unemployment and poverty among the sample are (compulsory unemployment, self - benefit).
4. All unemployment and poverty included all races and ages (young people, the elderly, the elderly, scientific levels, etc.)
5 - It turns out that the vast majority of people in the remote areas know that the unemployed are working outside the government department only, even if he/she has work in the private sector or self-employment.

6 - The rate of growing population in Jordan is high relative to neighboring countries, one of the reasons behind the problem of unemployment.

7 - The presence of a large number of universities in Jordan, which graduated the return

of a drop of the graduates compared to the limited labour market.

8. The number of graduates from universities in Jordan has increased in comparison with the limited number of jobs in the public sector.

9 - Lack of administrative units in universities to help graduates and graduates in the search for suitable jobs and if found these units are ineffective

10. The graduates fear that the private sector will not comply with the legal obligations of the worker during and after the end of the service period compared to the government sector.

11 - Lack of confidence in the private sector is small companies and managed by the mentality of the shop

12 - The instability of the economic situation in Jordan resulted in the fear of establishing individual work and entrepreneurship initiatives

13 - The incompatibility of university majors with the needs of the labor market available to the male and female graduates

 14 - The weakness of graduates and graduates scientifically resulted in research in the government sector only

15 - Failure to provide specialized courses in communication skills, job hunting and job search in universities

16 - weak graduates and graduates marketing themselves

17 - the existence of many privations characterized by private sector establishments such as size of the establishment in terms of size of capital, which in turn can not the owner of the establishment to employ national workers with higher wages of expatriate labor, which helped attract expatriate labor, and concentrated most of the private sector enterprises individual projects

18 - Employers on the employment of national labour such as one of the obstacles - Which has prevented the contribution of national manpower to the private sector. It has become clear that employers have strong negative attitudes towards national labor. The most important of these trends is that national labor is slow and dependent and that it is not seeking to improve its scientific and professional capabilities.

 19. There are several factors that make individuals reluctant to join private sector jobs, such as wage and salary levels Working hours and slow promotion, I said achievements, lack of skills acquisition and work in the private sector less secure than government jobs

20. Lack of real investments in remote areas

21 lack of reginal planning

22-urbanization of rural area