

The challenge of development and the problem of unemployment in Ivory Coast

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ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATION:

l'AGEPE : l'Agence pour la Promotion de l'Emploi
(the Agency for Promotion of Employment)

BTS : Brevet de Technicien Supérieur (Higher National Diploma)

DEA : Diplômes d'Etude Approfondie (Thorough Study of diplomas)

DESS : Diplôme d'Etude Supérieure Spécialisée (Diploma of Higher Special Study)

DUT : Diplôme Universitaire de Technicien (University Diploma in Technician)

INS : Institut National de la Statistique (National)

Abstract—The problem of unemployment has become a matter of growing concern in Côte d'Ivoire. The major challenge of Côte d'Ivoire has faced in the early 21st century is due to the excessive pressure on employment generated by demographic explosion of graduates and the recurring issue of training and employment equation, compromising more plus any prospect of sustainable development.

The situation of the subject clearly establishes the thorny nature of the issue of employment in the Ivory Coast. Would it be a situation associated with the Ivory Coast state of development in particular? What is the extent of unemployment in Ivory Coast?

The warm welcome of these questions, invites us to build our joint goshawks of the review of the work, objectives of our study on the assumptions and methodology. Indeed, this study has the general objective to inform governments and policy makers about the acquitted and the relevance of the issue of employment in the dynamics of development in Côte d'Ivoire, specific objectives to to decision makers about the weight of employment in sustainable development programs of interest to leaders in Ivory Coast on the political support for graduates seeking employment, help inform better and better the vector of development such as employment

The methodology was based on the qualitative survey method through semi-structured interviews, by placing individual and focus group,

interview guide with usage administered to 252 people including teachers and senior administrative staff, teachers and administrative staff in high schools, teachers and administrative staff of vocational training institutions, teachers and administrative staff of schools, pupils and students, business leaders, employment specialists and people with seeking employment.

We were able to meet today that social change that has taken place over the years in Ivory Coast, with the school crisis in general and the university, colleges, institutions academic and professional in particular; forfeiture models, the loss of landmarks and social decay led to an accentuation of the problem of social and professional integration of graduates seeking employment. The unemployment rate varies according to the level, nature and quality of the degree.

Keywords—*unemployment, employment, development, employability, Côte d'Ivoire*

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of unemployment has become a matter of growing concern in Côte d'Ivoire. The major challenge of Côte d'Ivoire has faced in the early 21st century is due to the excessive pressure on employment generated by demographic explosion of graduates and the recurring question of job training, compromising more any prospect sustainable development.

The situation of the subject clearly establishes the thorny nature of the issue of employment in the Ivory Coast. Would it be a situation associated with the Ivory Coast state of development in particular?

The continued growth of the labor force and the unsolved equation training and employment raises since then, the problem of employment of young graduates in Ivory Coast. It follows the thorny and recurring issues of the unemployed and the unemployed. Frequently, investigations are initiated on the subject that always are very successful because of their attractive and current character. From all this, it is possible to identify some solid indications, critical and sometimes surprising. The level of employment has changed today. And that's the relevance of this evolution through the major

issues that it raises the same time that we propose to explore.

Therefore, what is the extent of unemployment in Ivory Coast? How can the employment situation be received as development index? To what extent access to employment he apprehended as a vector of development?

Judicious welcome these questions, towards a definitional approach and a review of work on the subject.

II. CONCEPTUAL APPROACH AND REVIEW OF WORK

Riding the winds of scientific criticism on the issue of employment, we invite the examination of themes that recompose the subject to first know the development challenges and then unemployment. Riding the winds of scientific criticism on the issue of employment, we invite the examination of themes that recompose the subject to first know the development challenges and then unemployment.

A. Conceptual Approach

To clarify the concepts are those of development challenge and unemployment.

1. The development challenge

The challenge is the action to confront someone or something, a struggle, a competition; the fact of standing up to someone; to oppose his power to defy him; the status of a group that, in a situation of competition, forcing others to achieve at least the same level as him. The challenge is the refusal to bow to the authority of someone, something. It is the action to challenge authority, power, a tradition, an attitude. (Beauvoir, young. Girl Memory, 1958, p. 195). In this perspective; Goldschmidt support: "The country that gave the world gunpowder may waive produce plutonium as a challenge to maintain the isolation in which the Western powers (Goldschmidt Adventure atomic, 1962, p 255.).

A challenge is even an action, a behavior, a phenomenon that seems to contradict a natural law, value received, a call to be measured; a provocative statement, which is expressed by someone you judge incapable of doing something etc. Zola told this, that there is just one challenge to reason, truth, justice (Zola, Paris, vol. 2, 1898, p. 99);

.The challenge is; action to confront one thing; its result. Mounier said about this: (. Mounier, character Treaty, 1946, p 472) "These lives (.) whose radiant old age seems to have accumulated as a challenge to the gates of death, all the treasures of human kindness .

Ultimately, the challenge is both a state; an action; a behavior, a situation and a phenomenon in which we operate change in terms of renewal, innovation or reform. The development challenge here is therefore a quest for the welfare and well-being through the desired changes, well led organization and self-reliant;

2. Unemployment

Unemployment term comes from the popular Latin "caumare" derived from the ancient Greek "Kauma", meaning "to rest from the heat." Until the 19th century it means a cessation of activity in general, for any reason whatsoever.

Unemployment can be defined as the idle state of a person wishing to work. This definition of unemployment knows many variations and concept always involves theoretical controversies and statistics

Unemployment is often regarded as residual voluntary until the early 20th century. Having "are unemployed all persons -dessus a certain age, which is not in paid employment or are self-employed, are available to work, and strive to find gainful employment or become self-employed "in reality this acception- a priori obvious -do not go without asking many questions.

During the great depression of the 1930s, unemployment becomes its scale one of the central social and economic problems in developed countries. Determining the level of employment is also with this economic crisis one of the most fundamental questions of economic thinking. Economists as Keynes argue that the balance on full employment is not guaranteed spontaneously but that the state has the means to restore full employment.

Reflection on the economic dynamics also shows that economic and social progress is the result of a "creative destruction movement" the phrase is the Austrian economist Joseph Schumpeter which accredits the question of the necessity and know- do.

Since the end of war boom, the countries of Western Europe have seen reappear more regularly and more sustainable levels of high underemployment phenomena associated with new poverty, precariousness and exclusion;

The interest and the unemployment issue as a preliminary issue relevant indicator and vector of development in developing countries and countries in developing such as Côte d'Ivoire, must be entered twice socio-political and technical-scientific.

B. Review of work

A challenge as action and as a phenomenon can be installed and up through access to employment.

1. The development challenge: employment

The development challenge facing the issue of employment, the problem of employment report to development. This has been put into perspective by several authors among others, Jean-Pierre Lachaud (1997; 2000; 2002) Sirven, N., (2001) Koné, KS (2002a) Jean-Marc Montaud (2002) and Lia Hasenclever Yves-André Faure (2003) Abessolo (2005) and Nicolas Rémi Bazillier Sirven (2006) and Lewis Gakpa Landry (2012).

Jean-Pierre Lachaud (1997) observed that in Burkina Faso the context of deep economic and social crisis calls for the implementation of policies to combat the precariousness of living. By focusing on the economic, social and spatial poverty and vulnerability, Jean-Pierre Lachaud (1997) shows, firstly, that the inability of many households to or perpetuate a level of wellness corresponding to a minimum acceptable standards of society is, in large part, a reflection of the functioning of labor markets, urban and rural;

Pierre Lachaud (2000) support in Africa, while the spatial distribution of activities and economic opportunities is paramount in the development of a strategic framework for the fight against poverty, the uncertainty of methodological choices necessary to apprehension of poverty, and inadequate understanding of its determinants, risk undermining the effectiveness of spatial targeting of policies towards the most disadvantaged groups.

And Pierre Lachaud (2002) says that in Africa, the investigation of interactions between income poverty and deprivation capacity of households or individuals, suggests many opportunities substitution and large areas of complementarity between the "spaces" of "utility" and "capacity".

Sirven, N., (2001) support that the share capital of an agent (of the individual to the State) is a social resource, from cultural and / or structural interactions with other agents, capable of generating sustainable externalities that affect the economic situation of these agents. Sirven, N., (2001) continues that these relations are off-market, they will generate externalities; we identified three: know the behavior of the agents learn about their environment, and collective action. Sirven, N., (2001), concluded that the first two that refer to the notion of information are likely to improve the well-being of workers.

Koné, KS (2002a) highlights the fragility of the relationship between gender and poverty in Côte d'Ivoire. According to Koné, KS (2002a) Poverty indiscriminately affects households headed by men as economically dependent of a woman, despite the social discrimination suffered in general, the latter in terms of income and employment. Jean-Marc Montaud (2002) seeks to understand the mode of formation of inequalities of urban living standards in four sub-Saharan African countries. At first, Jean-Marc Montaud (2002) shows that the demographic components and primary income largely contribute to reinforce inequalities of urban living standards while transfer income seem to play a marginal role. In a second step, Jean-Marc Montaud (2002) introduced into the analysis classification of urban households to account for differences in socio-economic conditions between groups. Jean-Marc Montaud (2002) reveals specific national and intra-group inequality in specific factors. Lia Hasenclever and Yves-André Faure (2003) provides an overview of the economic and social situation of Brazil when the country embarked

on a presidential contest - October 2002 - which should open on important changes as much electoral bases that the guidelines and methods of government. Lia Hasenclever and Yves-André Faure (2003) present the main challenges of the Brazilian development are presented and analyze from the topics discussed by the competitors and the political parties.

Abessolo (2005) analyzes the interaction between public employment and labor market performance in developing countries. Abessolo, (2005) notes that while in developed countries it is shown that public employment crowds out private employment and increases unemployment, public employment has an important influence on countries' labor market outcomes studied through three channels namely, first, through positive externalities, public employment increases the productivity of the private sector; Then, given the degree of substitution between the production of public and private sector on the one hand, and the level of the other pensions, public employment does not crowd out private employment; Finally, no theoretical no justification the idea that public employment increases unemployment, unlike public employment permanently reduces unemployment.

Rémi Bazillier and Nicolas Sirven (2006) propose an empirical investigation of ties between social norms and income inequality. Initially, Rémi Bazillier and Nicolas Sirven (2006) define an index of social labor standards. No link, they say, is found with a priori inequality. Rémi Bazillier and Nicolas Sirven (2006) in a second time endogénéisent social norms through instrumental variables. Rémi Bazillier and Nicolas Sirven (2006) and get a new indicator of effective standards as an output of the effectiveness of political and legal system.

Lewis Gakpa Landry (2012) re-examine the determinants of economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire to propose measures to the government. Lewis Gakpa Landry (2012) reaches the conclusion that the technocratic governance and democratic governance are emerging as the major mechanisms by which growth determinants are transmitted to economic growth.

The development challenges identified here are among other household incomes, the unemployment problem with its corollary of poverty; the parallel between public employment and private employment; space activities, the training mode of inequalities in living standards. This has led many actors to explicitly that these problems bishops are current pre challenges for developing countries such as Ivory Coast.

2. *The unemployment problem*

The unemployment problem in Côte d'Ivoire poses the question of the relationship of training and employment and the population explosion of graduates. This has been put into perspective by

several authors among others, Jean-Pierre Lachaud (1993c; 1997b; 1995a; 1997b; 1997c) Gautié Jerome (2002, 2006) Pierre Noreau Dugré S. Baron P. Langlois D. Guillemette D. (1999) and Pascal François Combarous Labazée (2001; 2002) Adama Zerbo (2014).

Lachaud J.-P. (1993c) based on existing microeconomic statistics, will explore this line of research in urban areas of five Francophone African countries. For Lachaud J.-P. (1993c) the concept of social exclusion allows first, to identify and bring together a set of situations that are perceived as "problems" and who obviously are strong threat of economic inequality indices the social integration of individuals. Lachaud J.-P. (1993c) continues even in the absence of conceptual consensus, the long-term unemployment, poverty, or lack of access to certain social goods, are situations of exclusion of a particular sphere social system that profoundly affect the quality of life of individuals. Second, the total consideration of the factors of exclusion can advance the analysis of the foundations of economic and social policies adds Lachaud J.-P. (1993c). Indeed, the identification of dimensions of exclusion leads logically to highlight a hierarchy of factors in order to act on the underlying causes. Third, whatever the country, the term "social exclusion" denotes the intolerable nature of a situation and a deep sense of injustice he continues. Under these conditions, concludes Lachaud JP (1993c) the concept of social exclusion, less abstract than traditional monetary or non-monetary indicators and translating unmet basic social needs, has the capacity to mobilize resources national and international, that could reduce the scale of social problems.

According to JP Lachaud (1995a) in African urban areas, the increasing share of employed in the informal sector is an indicator of informal work. According to JP Lachaud (1995a) pursues such an analytical orientation, focused on differentiation of urban production systems, has several disadvantages namely; First, it impoverishes reality, insofar as the formal-informal dichotomy only partially reflects the diverse segments of the urban labor markets; Second, it deprives the economic policy of appropriate policy instrument, the informal sector is often seen as a homogeneous entity.

Jean-Pierre Lachaud, (1997b) notes that in Burkina Faso, the context of deep economic and social crisis calls for the implementation of policies to combat the precariousness of living. By focusing on the economic, social and spatial poverty and vulnerability, Jean-Pierre Lachaud (1997) shows, firstly, that the inability of many households to or perpetuate a level of wellness corresponding to a minimum acceptable standards of society is, in large part, a reflection of the functioning of labor markets, urban and rural.

Pierre Lachaud (1997e) attempts to explain the gender inequalities inherent in participation in the labor markets of five capitals SSA French - Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Yaounde, Cameroon;

Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Conakry, Guinea; Bamako, Mali - whose countries are facing a deep economic and social crisis, unprecedented in their history. Pierre Lachaud (1997e) after presenting the profile of urban households in which women are fit, and the characteristics of the latter, examine the specifics of female labor supply. Pierre Lachaud (1997e) then specifies the modes of participation in the labor market and the impact on living standards.

Addressing the problem of unemployment, Jerome Gautié (2002) shows that for twenty years, reappearing recurrently particularly intense debates about "unemployment figures". Their true meanings and issues can only be understood if, beyond the problem of accounting for the unemployed, captured the nature of unemployment as operational category - that is to say, inseparable from the representation of the social world and Action on this world.

Still, Jerome Gautié (2006) analysis of employment (in its capacity as economist) that seniors in particular in post-industrial societies. Concerning, he argues that it is only recently that economists have focused on senior issues in the labor market. From this point of view, the question of the sustainability of pension systems in northern countries has undoubtedly played an important role in the emergence of this interest for seniors (Jerome Gautié 2006). In the angle of insertion of young Pierre Noreau Dugré S. Baron P. Langlois D. Guillemette D. (1999) based on two findings namely a statement on the situation of young people in general and the related the condition of youth in Abitibi-Témiscamingue in particular. As regards, the situation of young people in general, they observe that in recent years the social integration problem has specifically asked youth with the gradual extension of the period for socialization and education. So, while in traditional societies we go directly from childhood to adulthood, thanks to initiation rites that mark the transition to the life of man and woman, a contemporary of complex societies multiply steps transition - preadolescence, adolescence, post-adolescence, young adult - so that we no longer see the starting and youth ends. Regarding the specific case of young Abitibi-Témiscamingue, they note aid structures created for young people living in each Regional Municipality territory County (MRC) often do not match their needs, propose to produce a portrait of the young in the expanded form of a reflection on the social inclusion of young people in Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Thus, from the problems that are rooted in the work of the first sociologists: what is a social relationship (Max Weber) ?; What kind of solidarity binds individuals together (Durkheim) ?; how is society as possible (Georg Simmel)? They manage to gender issues, how the company does it integrates its young, how do young people come to a place in society?

François and Pascal Combarous Labazée (2001) discuss some relatively poorly understood aspects of the recent evolution of the working relationship established between the various categories of

businesses and their employees. François and Pascal Combarous Labazée (2001) seeks to know first the fabric of activity and employment in secondary cities in Ivory Coast; Secondly, the dynamics of growth and employment in micro and small informal enterprises; Third, changes in contractual relationships work in medium and large enterprises in the sector following the January 1994 devaluation.

François and Pascal Combarous Labazée (2002) for their part together in this book, several studies on urban employment in Ivory Coast, from multiple field surveys conducted between 1996 and 2000 by the research unit "Employment and the private sector in Ivory Coast. "They exhibit some relatively poorly understood aspects of the recent evolution of working relationship established between the various categories of businesses and their employees.

Adama Zerbo (2014) provides economic analysis tools to understand the mismatch between training and employment and to highlight the link with unemployment. Putting themselves in a maximization of profit as part of mismatch between training and employment constraint, Adama Zerbo (2014) highlighted indicators measure of mismatch between training and employment, as well as its impact on unemployment.

The unemployment problem is the problem of the relation to youth employment in the labor force in Côte d'Ivoire. This has led many actors to question the duty and responsibility of African States in their relationship with one hand job seeker population and secondly of the African business mission in its report to the graduate seeking employment. This situation indicates the point of the challenges for African countries in general and in particular the Ivory Coast.

III. OBJECTIVES

We define a general objective burst in three specific objectives.

A. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

We aim to inform governments and policy makers about the acquitted and the relevance of the issue of employment in the dynamic development in the Ivory Coast

B. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

We seek to:

1. To inform decision makers about the weight of employment in sustainable development programs;
2. Engage leaders in Côte d'Ivoire on the political support for graduates seeking employment.
3. Contribute to better illuminate the vector of development such as employment.

IV. HYPOTHESIS

As Hypothesis we formulate a conceptual hypothesis and two operational Hypothesis.

A. Conceptual Hypothesis

Our conceptual hypothesis is built around the theory of human capital. Gary Becker has human capital as the set of abilities, talents, skills, experience accumulated by an individual and which partly determine their ability to work or to produce for themselves or for others. Therefore, the school crisis with the consequent devaluation of graduates left the university, colleges, schools and vocational schools, generalizing the blow of unemployment, undermining sustainable development opportunities in Côte d'Ivoire dependent. This conceptual hypothesis is split into two operational assumptions.

B. Operational Hypotheses :(H1 and H2)

H1 : The school crisis, promotes the generalization of the unemployment in Ivory Coast.

H2 : Widespread unemployment, undermines the possibilities of sustainable development in Ivory Coast.

V. METHODOLOGIE

The title of the subject of the study "The challenge of development and the unemployment problem in Ivory Coast." Partly circumscribed geographical scope of the research that is here in Abidjan.

A. PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY SITE

Our survey did not fully covered throughout Côte d'Ivoire, as the depth of analysis forced us to remember four Ivorian town namely Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouaké and Korhogo;

B. SAMPLING :

The survey consisted essentially, from a purposive sample [N'da Paul (2002), to question individuals according to their quality (their ability to account for the phenomenon under study. Thus, in the information on unemployment, we addressed the teachers and higher administrative staff, teachers and administrative staff of higher education institutions, teachers and administrative staff of vocational training institutions, teachers and administrative staff of schools, students, students, business leaders , specialists in employment and those seeking employment.

C. SAMPLE:

Ghiglione and Matalon (1978) say "when using non-standard methods, unstructured interviews or structured interviews, it is unnecessary to examine a large number of subject. The heaviness of the analysis makes it difficult to systematic exploitation of a large number of maintenance. Moreover, they add, experience shows that for the topics typically addressed by these methods, it is rare that emerging new information after the twentieth or thirtieth interview. "So we decided to interview more than thirty (30) people per professional category.

Study sites	Administrative staff of the university	University teachers	Administrative staff of colleges	College Teachers	Pupils and students	administrative staff of professional schools	teachers in professional schools	Schoolteachers	Administrative staff of schools	Company managers	Employment specialists	People in search of employment	Grand Total
Abidjan	9	5	3	6	9	3	7	5	6	9	8	9	79
Yamoussoukro	7	4	2	5	7	2	6	4	5	7	6	7	62
Bouaké	7	4	2	5	7	2	4	3	3	8	7	8	60
Khorogo	7	4	2	5	7	2	3	2	2	6	5	6	51
Grand Total	30	17	9	21	30	9	20	14	16	30	26	30	252

Table T1: quality division (socio-professional category of respondents)

D. METHOD OF INFORMATION COLLECTION:

Nous avons recouru dans la collecte des informations à la recherche documentaire, à l'observation directe et à l'entretien semi-directif.

E. METHOD OF ANALYSIS: genetics and comparative approach

We used to collect information in documentary research, direct observation and semi-structured interview. The methodology was based on the qualitative survey method through semi-structured interviews, by placing individual and focus group, interview guide.

1. The genetic approach

The genetic method seeks the genesis of events, that is to say, history. Genetic asks the questions: When? Why? How? So this is a process that takes place over time, that is to say, a diachronic explanation.

This method is in fact to note here the development challenges (poverty, unemployment unemployed), not just by counting but by applying the principles of historical criticism or statistics; systematizing these challenges, that is to say, to unravel the apparent shift in fundamental identities (the jobs crisis).

To genetics approach is for us an opportunity to explain the mechanisms of the employability of graduates and those seeking employment as a major challenge perceived as an indicator and vector of development.

2. The comparative approach

The comparison has been here for us to operate reconciliations, consolidations and overlaps in the workforce among the unemployed, unemployed and

people on business activity in Côte d'Ivoire. The two previous steps have helped us in control of our hypotheses.

VI. TEST HYPOTHESIS : (H1 et H2)

We will by genetic and systemic analyzes examined whether human capital theorized by Gary Becker has human capital as the set of abilities, talents, skills, experience accumulated by an individual and which partly determine their ability to work or produce for him -even or the Ivory Coast.

A. LA THE CRISIS OF THE SCHOOL AND GENERALISATION UNEMPLOYMENT IN IVORY COAST.

Social change that has taken place over the years in Ivory Coast, with the crisis of the school in general and the university, colleges, schools and vocational schools in particular; forfeiture models, the loss of landmarks and social decay led to an accentuation of the problem of social and professional integration of graduates seeking employment. The consequence is unemployment had graduated from the university, colleges, schools and professionals. Indeed, the youth unemployment rate is of concern. One can expect by unemployment, the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed. In Côte d'Ivoire, over 48% of the population is poor, for gross rate 50.2% activity (INS, 2008) 5,838,727 men and 4,639,643 women, a total of 10,478,370 people ; the active population of 15.7% Unemployment rate (INS, 2008) there are 986,220 unemployed. The urban unemployment rate is 27.4% (INS, 2008) and 15.2% (INS, 2012), the rural unemployment rate of 8.7% (INS, 2008) and 3.8% (INS, 2012), the female unemployment rate of 19.8% in 2008 (INS, 2008) () and 11.9% in 2012 (INS, 2012) is 554,330 women. And the unemployment rate of men of 12.1% in 2008 (INS, 2008) and 7.4% in 2012 (INS, 2012) is 431,890 men. The region with a high unemployment rate is the district of Abidjan with 19.5% unemployment, Agnèby Bafing 6.1% 1.6% Lower Sassandra 9.1%, the Denguélé 1 5% Cheese 9.1% Upper Lakes Sassandra 6.2% 4.5% 11.7% Lagoons, Marahoué 6%, 7.3% Mountains, Middle Cavally 7.6% , the Middle Comoé 5.2%, the N'Zi Comoé 5.8%, the Savannah 2%, the South Bandama 6.4%, the South Comoé 6.4% Vallée du Bandama 5.5% Worodougou 4.4%, and 1.8% Zanzan. All this, with a good proportion of youth. We must find an adequate response to the employment of young people in general and graduates left the university, colleges, professional schools.

B. GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY, GREAT SCHOOLS, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF A CROSS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IVORY COAST.

The unemployment rate increases with the level of education. According to the study conducted by the AGEPE, the unemployment rate is 14.1% for the Baccalaureate. Uneducated, say officials AGEPE have an unemployment rate of 6.4%. Holders of

doctorates have the lowest rate (4%), those in the postgraduate diploma (DEA), have a rate of 6.9%. Regarding technical degrees, AGEPE noted that the Cape to BTS, the unemployment rate increases with the degree level, with the exception of the BEP whose holders have a relatively low unemployment rate (9.5%). Holders of the DUT unemployment rate (27.8%) is lower than that of the holders of BTS (35.7%). But higher than engineers (21.3%) 23.9% for holders of DESS and 42.9% which is the highest unemployment rate for holders of Master. Degradation and inadequate academic and school infrastructure based on the permanence of the problem and the quality of the training solutions are also highly expected. The cost of training and the search for higher and higher can not be at the sole expense of the university.

Writing a project in a holistic setting the interest protocol through a social contract in good standing, and respect will help the development of knowledge provided by the university, colleges, schools and professionals; this by significantly qualitative and quantitative enhancement of skills produced and thereby their proper insertion, useful and fast in the professional circuit. Which will contribute to the development of the university, colleges, professional schools, employer businesses, and consequently of the Ivory Coast. Indeed, we will have on the labor market a profitable and efficient human capital. This will increase productivity and distribution of good and service, the company can reap substantial dividends many, necessary and sufficient to initiate growth, maintain it so as to produce its development. Jobseekers from the university, colleges, schools and professionals to realize their dream social (professional, self-realization, etc.) enabling them to achieve well-being as desired and well -be as desired. The consequence is that the country will be better and better, and kidney will effectively retard its progress continues to progress.

CONCLUSION

The major challenge of Côte d'Ivoire has faced in the early 21st century is due to the excessive pressure on employment generated by demographic explosion of graduates left the university, colleges and vocational schools and recurring issue of training and employment, affecting more any prospect of sustainable development. The problem of unemployment has become a matter of growing concern in Côte d'Ivoire. The situation of the subject clearly establishes the thorny nature of the issue of employment. This situation demonstrates the level and quality of development.

Social change that has taken place over the years in Ivory Coast, with the school crisis in general and the university, the colleges and vocational schools in particular, forfeiture models, the loss of benchmarks and social decay led to a sharpening of the problem of social and professional integration of graduates seeking employment. The consequence is

unemployment had graduated from the university, colleges and vocational schools. The unemployment rate varies according to the level, nature and quality of the degree.

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