

The study of sociological aspects of the phenomenon of unemployment

Dr. Mohammad Reza Iravani

Department of Social Work, Khomeinishahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Daneshjou Blvd,
Isfahan, Iran

Dr. Seyed Mohsen KhalifehSoltani

Department of Economics, Khomeinishahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Daneshjou Blvd,
Isfahan, Iran

Dr. Ahmad Reza ShekarchiZade

Assistant Professor , Department of Management, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University of
Najafabad, Isfahan, Iran.

Abstract:

Unemployment appears as a striking indication of the insufficient development in third world countries. In many countries, unemployment in urban areas torment revealed a large percentage of the labor force and often a higher percentage of people 15 to 24 years old. Even large parts of the labor force, whether in cities or in rural areas with low working "partial employment" in the sense that they have opportunities to increase resources and its implication and do not reach levels comparable to the income of urban jobs in the modern sector. Among the key issues is job creation and passing of a man emerged from a golden era. Since man is a creature of infinite needs and always seeking diverse goods and services and with respect to the innate possibilities is limited so the initiative should be taken to limit the possibilities are limitless needs, create your own, this article explores the phenomenon of unemployment has been studied from different aspects.

Keywords: Hidden unemployment, seasonal unemployment, unemployment, underdevelopment

1. Introduction

Many developing countries since the unique, massive migration from rural to urban population are frustrated, low agricultural productivity, low unemployment and growing urban and rural work. Substantial unemployment in less developed economies is probably one of the most prominent symptoms are inadequately developed. Today, a wide range of poor countries, unemployment in urban areas revealed a high percentage of their workforce. Unemployment among the young and educated is much higher than the 15 to 24 years, in addition, a large percentage of the labor force working in small urban and rural areas are suffering from some kind of seasonal unemployment, they have no additional resources. Nor the facilities to their low income levels are comparable increase in new workers manufacturing sectors, trade and services; hence the problem of unemployment due to his relationship with material poverty is very important and plays an important role in studies. Scientific studies have shown that poverty and lack of compliance and basis of deviations based financial and social damage. (Farjad, 1979, p 136). One of the main issues in manpower planning is due to the micro and macroeconomic forces are skilled and professional. A large share of the growth will be in effect from the beginning of employment and labor, social life, and is considered by sociologists and psychologists have presented the different opinions of labor and employment. (Shokri Shams, 2001, pp. 2-5)

2. False jobs

False joined the efforts of people of different ages and different sex clock done with the intention of earning that mainly in the cities of developing countries in sectors that directly benefit agriculture and industry and services are not healthy and not recognized by the government and not supported by the institutions and officials and planners have not confirmed those jobs and a person of interest and not select it and remove it without tools is high and capital does not enter any disorder in the community seriously, and in the long run. (Sarrami, 1993, p 105) Francis Bacon believed that human labor in addition to defining the nature and sequence of this discussion is drawn from Descartes and Bought. With the analysis of the relationship between man and nature and generosity of active labor Marx No one has been more accurate to use the techniques he fundamentally changes the nature of man and nature to the work of man he is changes. With the analysis of the relationship between man and nature and generosity of active labor so far no one has been more accurate than Marx, his job is basically to change human nature presents techniques and the nature of man, and the effect change him. In his famous book Capital, Marx wrote, "At first glance the interaction that occurs between man and nature" of man against nature plays the role of natural power; his physical strength to strength in the arms, legs and hands are reserved applied to the material into a form that is useful or life, and bring them back to their and gradually working definition of the concept of relative "a man" is formed as we made it to the "working set of actions that help the human brain, hand, machine tools for practical use, and that the matter, it he also interacted with human actions affect that change. "Bacon and Marksel general definition and all definitions about the nature of human work is leading to stresses change requires a fundamental objective. (Tavassoli, 1996, pp. 8-10) Usually the modern sector capacity to cater for workers from the countryside are often places great credit for the growth of urban versus rural sector and capital-intensive techniques of production, high efficiency and aggravating circumstances have contributed to wage increases for rural and urban gravity.

3. Definition of unemployment

Unemployed are defined as individuals who work regular jobs and not primarily suited to their expertise and skills in order to produce the second is the second job are busy people who work in such a way that if it is not restored abandon to undesirable effects this field. (Khorrami, 2001, p 29) Unemployment experience for those who are accustomed to having a stable job and can be very uncomfortable, it is evident that the most direct result of the loss

of income, and this effect in different countries due to differences in the amount of unemployment insurance varies. Unemployment may cause severe financial problems, but the access to health care and other welfare benefits because it does not impact the services provided by the government. (Sabouri, 1997, pp. 539 -)

4. Hidden unemployment

Kind of unemployment, especially the third world countries are facing and not using their expertise in optimizing or agricultural labor on the ground that it was more than necessary and result in inefficiency and reduced productivity, in other words, "part of the agricultural population is no change in technology; it can be separated from the development to be achieved without any change in agricultural production."

4.1. Apparent unemployment

"Job seekers are people without work" includes those who have not found employment voluntarily or involuntarily.

Table (1) Distribution of population aged 10 and more in terms of economic activity-1976 (thousands person)

Title	Active population 10 years and over	Total economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Percent active
Male and Female	23005	9732	8788	943	42.3
Man	11810	8280	7584	694	70.1
Woman	11194	1452	1204	247	12
Urban	11411	4292	4103	191	37.6
Rural	11593	5437	4685	752	46.9

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

In 1976 the total number of employees in the service sector totaled 2,816,000 persons, about 25% used for sale, hotel, restaurant and cafe, and more than half use social services and personal and 25% have practiced the tasks of transportation, warehousing, telecommunications, and national services, insurance, real estate and business services

5. Employment after the Islamic Revolution

"Current estimates indicate that the population in 1981 totaled 39.5 million, which constituted about 11.4 million people in the active population. So it seems that in the last 5 years, about 1.6 million people (annual average of

about 310 thousand people) just have to find a job on the labor market, the overall estimates of employment and unemployment situation shows that the unemployment rate in the year active population was estimated in 1981 at about 20 percent this year, resulting in approximately 2.3 million people are unemployed in the country. "Public employment rate declined over the years has always been 35-45-55 and 65. So that during Essen 64.2 years, respectively, 41.9, 38.3 and 33.5 percent, respectively indicating non-compliance due to population growth and employment in the community is that this is going to increase in the custody, the poverty of Social - Cultural damages society. Feature of the economy, low rates of activity, the activity rates has been downward in recent years, to date, over 29 per cent rate in 1976 and 1991 has been reduced to 26 percent." "The rate of activity in activity compared with the average rate on a global scale has been reduced by approximately 19% and Compared with developed countries and developing respectively 24.4 and 17.6% less. Activity rates among women from 4.3% in 1976 to 2.9% in 1991 have been reduced." "The rate of activity in activity compared with the average rate on a global scale has been reduced by approximately 19% compared with developed countries and developing fewer equivalents to 24.4 and 17.6 percent, respectively. Activity rates among women from 4.3% in 1976 to 2.9% in 1991 have been reduced. "Following the revolution, the war in Iraq began, and over 8 years of war with macro-economic and political problems in the country are located in special circumstances. After stopping the war, the first program of economic development - social, cultural, carried on for more information on the employment situation in the past three decades should be evaluated. It was during this period of employment with the following features: First, labor in agriculture was almost falling. Industry and service sectors have increased. Secondly, population growth greatly and parallel jobs have been created. Moreover, a large number of the population is under 15 years of age who meet the basic demands of business planning in order to create jobs. Third, agriculture is seasonal and hidden unemployment. As employment in the service sector, there is something false and low. Staffs who are working on a series of hunting and hunting cannot be easily identified. According to 1986 census data, about 250 thousand people from the tribes who have worked in the animal collection rate has declined in recent years much of the other side of the livestock farming had been engaged. The characteristics of the animal can be named among the illiterate, the mobility of the summer to winter and vice versa, and the lack of new live stock. Force employed in the fisheries of the country, according to 1986 census, 29,751 people were employed in the fishing sector, 25.2% in the number of fishermen in the province of Gilan, and Mazandaran, 22.2% and 18% of the country have their place and other fishermen are scattered in 12 provinces of the country.

Table(2) Employment and unemployment in developing countries over a period of 30 years

Year	1960	1970	1973	1980	1990
Employment (thousands)	507416	617244	658000	773110	991600
Unemployment (thousands)	36466	48798	54130	65620	88693
Unemployment rate (percent)	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.2

Source: Statistical Year book of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

The above table (2) indicate that over the 30 year period of the increase in unemployment over employment and indicate the difficulties and limitations on economic issues and employment in developing countries. In October 1986 census, 5.39 percent of the employed population 10 years and most of the farmers, ranchers, foresters and

hunters have formed about 98.5% of male workers in urban areas and 36.2 percent of women in urban areas were employed in the agriculture while about 5.57 percent of male workers in rural areas and 64.54% of the workers (working women) in rural areas, have been used in agriculture. So we can conclude that one of the criteria to distinguish urban from rural differences in the activities of the two. Most of the industrial and service activities are concentrated in urban areas and the rural communities with agricultural activities are concentrated. Census in October 1986 about 47.98% of the total nomads male workers were engaged in agriculture activities.

Table (3) Comparison of the provinces in terms of employment opportunities in 1991

Title	Comparison	Province	Number	Percent
Human Resource	Most	Tehran - Khorasan	3268342	37.3
	Minimum	Kohgiluyeh - Elam	143592	77.0
Agriculture	Most	Khorasan	422958	13
	Minimum	Bushehr	19510	6.0
Industry	Most	Tehran	408565	29
	Minimum	Kohkiluyeh	2022	13.0

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

"Based on the current census population in 1993, those employed and those unemployed (seeking work) were 36.2% of total population aged 10 and more countries have accounted for 35.14 percent of the rural areas 37.73 ratio in urban areas percent."

Employment rate in the 76-86 decade increased over the decade 66-76. In these urban areas than in rural areas is very high. The growth rate of total unemployment in the 76-86 decade has increased over the decade from 66-76 years and compared the growth of unemployment is increasing in urban areas than in rural areas suggests so that the annual growth rate of employment in urban and rural areas, respectively, 3.5% and 3.14% in the decade 66-76 and 76-86 in a decade has reached 17% and 0.4% and indicate that the urban unemployment rate increased in decades, 76-86, but has declined in rural communities. This is partly due to rural migration to urban and rural employment policy after the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

Table (4) Distribution of employed in different economic sectors (56-66-76-86 years)

Year Employment rate	1956	1966	1976	1986
Department of Mining and Technology	20.1	27.1	34.2	25.2
Agriculture	56.3	46.2	34	29.1
Services	20.3	24.8	31	42.2
Non-classifiable	3.3	1.9	0.8	3.5

Source: Statistical Year book of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

Unemployment, low employment and hidden unemployment are a cause of poverty and a potential source of knowledge, perceptions about the concepts of employment, unemployment and low employment are misleading because they believe that it is only necessary conditions to attract labor and raising production is the effective demand and supply of equipment and other requirements to make full use of the labor force, either have or are easily and quickly obtainable. (Khazaei, 1989, p 91) In 1956, 8.7 million people were employed in 1986, that figure has grown to 11 million, equivalent to 2.2 percent of the growth, and now that during the same period, the growth has been more than 3%. In 1976, 996 thousand people were unemployed in 1986 to 1.8 million twice, but employment growth has been attributed to it.

Table (5): Active population, employed and unemployed during 1976 to 1991

Year Employment rate	1956	1986	1991
Total population (thousands)	333701	49445	57799
Active population over 10 years (thousands)	9796	12821	14565
Working population (thousands)	8799	11002	12905
Unemployed population (thousands)	997	1819	1660
Disabled population (thousands)	13206	20054	-
General activity rate (percent)	29.1	26	-
Actual rate of activity (percent)	42.6	39.10	-
Unemployment rate (percent)	10.2	14.2	-
Employment rate (percent)	89.1	85.2	88.6
Unemployment than the general population,	2.9	3.7	2.9

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

The unemployment rate in 1956 was about 3 percent in 1966 excluding seasonal unemployment rose to nearly 4 percent in 1972, the unemployment rate has reached 1.2 percent. Distribution of Population by major sectors of economic activity that illuminates the past 16 years than in the agricultural sector rapidly made to reduce the about

40 percent of about 57%. The decline in agricultural employment that benefits the industry and services was done, apparently due to urbanization, industrial development policy of the country. Experts in the short-term employment trends can completely change direction and move in the right direction because employment, as well as other economic indicators closely interconnected and economic aspects of society. In a speech to the socio – economic society the underlying indicators of change and reform is impossible without change and transformation based on the socio-economic structure, time, together with such further plans and correct the change in executive departments of the community. (Abrishami, 1996, p 148)

Table (6): Number and percentage of ten years or more workers in different economic sectors

Economic sectors	1966		1976		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	3186515	47.1	2991869	34.3	3190761	30
Industry	1856548	27.6	3012330	34.5	2781008	26.1
Services	1705794	25.3	2720522	31.2	4670045	43.9
Sum	6730853	100	8724731	100	10641814	100

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Iran, Iran Statistical Center

The above table shows that over a period of 20 years (6501345) had the highest growth of the service sector, the agricultural sector has been facing negative growth and recession in terms of employment (number of employees).

6. Relationship between unemployment, poverty and income distribution

There is a close relationship between the level of unemployment, underemployment, poverty and unequal income distribution. People who have a regular job or just part-time jobs are irregular, are among the poorest people who have regular jobs in the public or private sectors. Among income groups are generally moderate to high. But it would be wrong to assume that everyone is not necessarily working poor and all those who work full time are in relatively good condition, because some of the urban unemployed workers are voluntarily unemployed, meaning that this may be because people have high expectations of their professional education or quality they are looking for specific jobs. Despite the above considerations, very little about the relationship between unemployment and poverty is the fact that one of the main mechanisms for reducing poverty and inequality in less developed countries to provide employment opportunities for poor people. Creating more employment opportunities should be seen as the only solution to poverty. But more effective social and economic policies are necessary. However, providing more employment and wider distribution of available jobs is certainly a long step would be to address poverty and employment should therefore be an integral part of any development strategy which focuses on poverty. (Farjadi, 1999, p 249)

7. Conclusions

Unemployment increases and thus delay the age of marriage is a marriage between unemployment and immigration, there is a direct relationship between the unemployment rate and the deviations and social damages.

8. Recommendations

Therefore, the following recommendations are offered to address the causes of unemployment:

- According to revive the tourism industry and the transport sector was due to the development of this industry and the many monuments.
- Grant credit to the private sector and to establish production centers.
- Grant long term loans for graduates and prevent their migration out of the province.
- Create major markets and generated sales of frontier markets.
- Create craft workshops and giving them thrive.
- Create processing industries and resource center for the county and the intermediaries to shorten it for income generation.
- Changes to the educational programs at the high school and university level education to use.
- Change from small industries to industrial investment and job creation and processing industries.
- Government support agencies and service sector unions.
- Recognize the possibilities and limitations of resources and proper planning to use them.
- Culture and the changing attitudes of families and individuals through educational and cultural programs, investments in the agricultural sector due to the abundance of water, land and human resources.
- Perch employment in the head of state programs and related institutions.
- Close monitoring of the production and service sectors.

7. References

- [1] Abrishami, Hamid, Iran, First Edition , (1996), Scientific and Cultural Publications .
- [2] Farjad, Mohammad Hossein, (1979). Sociology of deviance and social pathology, Mansouri Publications.
- [3] Farjadi ,Gholam Abbas, (1999). Economic development in the Third World, Eighth Edition, Tehran, Baztab Publications.
- [4] Sabouri ,Manouchehr, (1997) , Sociology , third edition , Tehran, publishing by Ney.
- [5] Sarrami, Hossein, (1993), informal jobs, First Edition, publication of Jihad.
- [6] Sheikhi, Mohammad Taghi, (1994), social work and sociology of deviance, First Edition, Tehran, Ghoghnoos Publications.
- [7] Shokri Shams, Fatemeh, (2001), Thesis, assessment and employment status of the families in ShahinShahr, Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr.
- [8] Sobhani, Hassan, (1993), labor economics and human resources, first printing, Samt Publications.
- [9] Statistical Yearbook of Iran, Iran Statistical Center, three recent decades.
- [10] Tavassoli, Gholam Abbas, (1996), Sociology Karvshghl , First Edition, Samt Publications.