Population, Migration, Marriage and Job in Kurdistan of Iran in Comparison with the Country

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ABSTRACT

Kurdistan area as a part of Iran has an important role in economy, security and production. Author studies the education and social services in this area that includes Kurdistan provinces and mostly they speak Kurdish language. As this part of country is very important the writer has studied the education and social services situation in this area . Using the library and field research and reliable resources and analytic deduction I have compared the literacy situation in 1390 census. The literacy situation in a group of six years old and more children and college students also health situation for mortality and medical have been studied . The interval between these indices and the country is determined. In this article the results show that the average literacy in Kurdistan of Iran in 1390 census is 80.22 percent while in the country is 84.75 percent. And this interval is less in rural areas, it means that the literacy in Kurdistan rural areas is about 73 percent and in the is 75.10 . Also ratio of professor to the student in the country for 5.98 students is one professor while in Kurdistan area is 6.81. About health, Kurdistan situation is really different from the country for example about mothers mortality because of pregnancy in 2009 in the country 437 and in Kurdistan 60 people are dead. IF we compare this figure with Kurdistan population ratio to the country we can see that there is a significant interval between these indices. Kurdistan population is 9.41 when the babies morality is 13.72 in the country and the total mortality in this year is 5.1 percent in the country .And the mortality in the area is 5.2 percent. Now according to research conclusions and significant differences between social and public indices : Kurdistan area needs to a serious and special attention and the area social policies need to be review seriously because this area has an important role in producing agricultural – garden productions and the country security . Also, education is very necessary in this area. It sounds that education is a base to decrease the significant intervals in the indices of the area and the country .We can gain this goal by planning for the country educational system and training the skillful and experienced work force.

Introduction

According to 2013 census of Iran statistics center the population of Iran were 75 million and 400/000 people that the population growth was 1/3%. Based on the head of economic planning and plan evaluation group of Iran statistics center Mrs. Ladan Noorozi studies that are published in analytic-news weekly ((Plan)) No.452 in May 12th 2012,Iran is the seventeenth populous country in the world and it has about 1/08% of the world population. Among the south-west Asian countries after Pakistan and Egypt, Iran is the third populous country in this area. The population natural growth rate average in 2011 by Population reference bureau are estimated like these: for world 1/2%, in Africa 2/4%, North American 0/5%, Latin American 1/2%, Asia 0, Oceania 1/2% and Iran 1/3%. The most population growth rate belonges to poor countries in East ,West and Middel African area, such as Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, Angola, Chad, Somalia, Burkina, Guinea, Burundi, Mozambique and Tanzania that they have 3% growth rate. In the following table we can see that Iran about population size and characteristics is very close

to Turkey. Also, about growth rate and old structure it is similar to Indonesia that is the fourth populous country in the world and it is the most populous Moslem country. The growth rate and old structure of Iran population in comparison with different countries seems desirable.

World population data ,2011

For population geometric distribution presentation according to age a graph compiles that is called age pyramid. The population old pyramid of a country shows the population history and changes in the population structure of it. About half of population are 15-34 years old groups. Continuing this way the population centeralization will transfer to the old groups in the future decades. The main point about age pyramid is that the population of 0-4 years old is going to be more massive than the population of 5-9 and 10-14 years old. Despite decreasing the impregnation rete in recent 20 years, but because of population marriage and impregnation in 75-85 decades, the annual births size are increased. This current without any policy about population inerease will continue to next decade.

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	Population (million people)	Natural growth rate (%)	Migration net rate(1000)	Population ratio in 2002 to 2011	Under 15 years old people ratio (%)	Over 65 years old people (%)	Urbanism coefficient (%)
World	6987	1/2	-	1/4	27	8	51
Developed countries	1242	0/2	2	1/1	16	19	75
Under developed countries	5745	1/4	-1	1/4	29	6	46
Least developed countries	861	2/4	-1	2/1	41	3	28
American	311/7	0/5	3	1/4	20	13	79
Turkey	74	1/2	1	1/3	26	7	76
United Arab Emirates	7/9	1/2	11	1/5	18	1	83
Bangladesh	150/7	1/5	-3	1/5	31	5	25
India	1241/3	1/5	-	1/4	33	5	29
Iran	77/9	1/3	-	1/3	25	5	70
Pakistan	176/9	2/1	-2	1/8	36	4	35
Indonesia	238/2	1/3	-1	1/3	28	6	43

The number of 20-29 youths in the country that form the main part of new labor force has received an unprecedented mutation from 10 million people (16/5% of total population) in 1996 to 17/6 million people (23/3%) in 2011.Now, this age group forms the center of gravity for country population and planning for the needs of this group is the first priority to population policies. During the recent decades, Iran has faced to impermanent ups and downs and population transmission.

In comparison to developed countries, the mortality transition started. very late, but it increased very fast and quickly. It means that the decreasing cadence at mortality level in Iran was faster than the developed countries. Now, because of young structure, the mortality level is low in the country. On the other hand, the quick decreasing of impregnation in 1991 in Iran is writtenas a turning point in Iran population transition history.

In 1986-1996s total impregnation rate is decreased from 7 child to 3 childern. In spite of impregnation rate stability in the level lower than 2006 and after, because of population increasing in impregnation ages, the annual births number is increasing and age pyramid frame of population is developing. Increasing the births number confirm that. The impregnation rate stability in the present level to 2021 closes the population age pyramid to suitable condition. The country population will be 84 million people in 2021. And population growth rate to the last year of this decade won't be lower than one percent.

After the 2021 for being in population suitable condition and away from aging in later decades, it is better to pay attention to population policies in order to gradual increasing of impregnation rate to the level of substitution rate(2/2 children).

Ofcourse, instead of performing some policies for increasing the impregnations of poor families or increasing the unwanted impregnations, it's better to policy- making toward prep ration and facilitation the young people marriage conditions and decreasing the divorce rate that cause to increasing the imprgnation . So, poverty can't be deeper and appeasing the natural and legal needs of young generation, the social and mentally damages decreased and heal health security of the society increases.

It is necessary to explain that in the present research project all of the provinces in Kurdistan area are not Kurd and the researcher has studied the main pares of Kurdistan, Kermanshah ,

Ilam and west Azarbijan just based on Kurdistan geography that indude these parts and as some other provinces such as Hamedan, Zanjan, Lorestan, Kohkiloyeh and Bouir Ahmad, Khorasan Shomali, Arak and Qom have some Kurdish language population, but the population number is not considerable.

Therefore, major of Kurd population are in four understudy provinces and the researcher has studied the total population of the mentioned provinces in order to study the population condition of Kurdistan.

In recent years because of family planning policies, the frame of population Pyramid in Iran is decreased whereas, in the other parts of the country the population centralization is mainly in the plains and low lands.

In this part of Kurdistan the population density and centralization is more in mountainous and mountainside areas. In Kurdistan rural society there is no relation between the population distribution and agricultural productions and facili ties.

According to census of Iran statistics center in 2006 the population of Kurdistan area in Iran was 6738787 people that with 81% growth in 2011 census is about 7077047 people. And it has had a considerable   decreastion rather than the total population of the country.

In this year according to this data the country population growth was 1/29%.

	Population	Population growth	Urban population growth	Rural population growth
Whole the country	75149669	1/29	2/14	-0/63
Kurdistan area	7077047	81%	2/05	-1/39

Population table

This number of country population reside in an area about 1/648/195 size. that it relative density in 2011 census is 46 people in each square kilometer. Wherease, Kurdistan area of Iran has a density about 60 people in each square Kilometer.

Location area	2006 Population	Relative density	2011 people	Relative density
Country	70495782	43 people	15149669	46 people
Kurdistan	6738787	57 people	7077057	60 people

2-3-3. Population relative distribution

1-2-3-3.Population relative distribution according to geographical place.

Kurdistan area in 2006 had a population about 9/56% But, because of small population growth in this area rather than the whole of country in 2011 census this number is decreased to 9/42%.

Geographical area	2006 Population relative distribution	2011 population relative distribution
Iran	100	100
Kurdistan	9/56	9/42

2-2-3-3-3-Population relative distribution based on age group separation

In Kurdistan area population statistical analysis in 2011, it should mentioned that in three groups of 0-14 years, 15-64 years and more the population distribution is good. The first group 23/05%, the second one 71/55% and the last one 5/4% .We can say that the population of Kurdistan area following the country population is a middle- aged population that feels the risk of aging in the future. Because of population growth decrease and even (negative growth) in some area, it is necessary to use special policies for gradual population increase.

Kurdistan population relative distribution and country table according to three age groups.

Geographical area	(0-14)age group	(15-64)age group	65and more age group
Country	23/4	70/9	5/7
Kurdistan	23/05	71/55	5/4

Marriage

According to the laspt census Iran having 21185647 families that(averaye people in a family) is 3/55.There are 1851304 families that family averaye is 38. From 2006 to 2011 a midterm census is done. Kurdistan area like Iran is studied for marriage and divorce events registration. The first comparison is done according to 2006 statistics that on that time with reference to country economic elected indexes and indicators from Iran statistics center in 2009,1618880 marriage event numbers are registed in the country that 21087 numbers were in Kurdistan and it is about 13/02% of total marriges in the country. In this year 31978 divorce events are registed in the country that 9/9% is for Kurdistan, meaning that 3168 divorce numbers is registied in Kurdistan in the same years. According to this statistice the divorce ratio to marriage in this is 19/75% in the country that it is a worrying and thinkable number. When this situation in Kurdistan is better than the country means that divorce percent instead of marriage is 15/02 in Kurdistan.

The researcher also, according to this data in the first three months in 2012 meaning three years later, has analyzed the marriage and divorce conditions. On the basis of this study the total marriages in the first three months (2012 spring) were 224052 cases and the registed divorce numbers were 34759 cases that 15/51% marriage have caused to break up.

This number is 12/81% in Kurdistan that has a significant distance with the country average. Also, the marriage ratio to divorce in Kurdistan to the country is 78 to 6/4.

2012 first three months statistics

3-7.Migration

Migration in word means leaving the main territory and reside in another land temporary or permanent.

From different definitions foer migration, three criteria are important: time, distance and motivation.(Sarokhani 450-1991)

In the United Nations population study dictionary migration is defined (Zanjani,1997): ((migration is a from of population geographical movement or place movement that happens between two geographical areas. This geographical movement is the change of residence from home or movement place to destination or entrance place. Such migration are called permanent migration and it is different from the other forms that the population movement isn't imply. the permanent change the residing place. the most important reasons for migrations during 1996-2006 are:1-following the family; 46%2-job;13/8% 3-military service; 10/3% 4-education; 9/9% 5-job trans fer transfer ; 5/1%

In some studies in 2009 in Iran the migration net rate is more than 2/5%. In this year country has had 1794504 emigrants. In this data the emigrants from Kurdistan were 215972 people that it shows 3/2% number. In recent years some activities are done to prevent the migration.

These activities are prevention the centralism, investment in the area and also support and development the university fields and employment improvement. But the migration condition is a great complication.

3-8.Job

The most people jobs in villages are agriculture, stockbreeding and gardening. In cities the common jobs are more administrative and service. The practitioners in the industry part are low, because of lack of factories and industrial substructures. The handicraft is the other common jobs in the area and preparation and production the handmade products is been customed since a long time ago.

Weaving the kinds of carpet and rugs, special textiles for Kurdish clothes, pottery and elegancy are prevalent, Kurdistan name is always synonym with the best hand- woven carpets that they nave made elegantly and tastefully. And their designs draw inspiration from nature that they are famous in the world. In Iran because of population high growth in two last decades and Iraq imposed war against Iran, employment and unemployment problems always entangle the governments. Every government trusting on it's party and group has tried to solve these problems. In recent years the world bans problems against the country, not only solved the employment condition, but also increased it problems and created low oil and export incomes and many exchange problems. Narrow, according to recent data that are related to the first three

Situation	Marriage	Marriage rate	Marriage ratio to the whole of country	Divorce	Divorce rate	Divorce ratio to the whole of country	Divorce percent to marriage
Iran	224052	9	100	34756	1/4	100	15/51
Kurdistan	23866	9/9	10/65	3059	1/3	88	12/81

Marriage conditions in 2011(Iran statistics center)

Geography population	All of the emigrants	Job finding	Finding better job	Job trans fer	education	Better house	Following the family
Iran	5534666	36469	210341	250088	728807	585992	2558095
Kurdistan	465478	25486	15698	25681	64605	40049	209297
As compared with country	8/41	6/98	7/46	10/26	8/86	6/83	8/18

months in 2012, the economic participation rate is 38/2% and unemployment is 12/9%.

Two digit numbers that being one digit number is inaccessible for different governments. This situation is more complex and disappointing in Kurdistan.

The economic activity and participation rate is 39/4% and unemployment rate is 13/9% in Kurdistan. Although, this rate is related to the first three months the year and unemployment percent in this season is less, but referring to annual data in 2011 and comparing Kurdistan to the country we find that Kurdistan job situation should be study seriously and the officials and managers should pay attention to making job, unemployment population in the area. In this year the unemployment rate is 12/3% in the country, while Kurdistan unemployment is 14/6%. Considering the agriculture and stockbreeding potentials and also the industrial and service parts, the suitable actions can be done for decreasing the unemployment rate.

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