



Study of social and economical consequences of unemployment in province Illam in year 2006

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to Study of social and economical consequences of unemployment in province Illam in year 2006. In this study, research method used is causal or after coming one. Statistical society in this study is all unemployed persons from Illam in year 2006. that are 8844 according to statistics of census. Statistical sample in this study is containing of 450 unemployed persons from Illam in year 2006 who are randomly selected and are given questionnaire. Device used in this study is questionnaire. There are 4 assumptions in research that are analyzed by using statistical method of correlation. Findings show that unemployment cause to increase marriage age and finally delay marriage. There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and family conflicts. There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and social deviations and damages. But there is meaningful relation between unemployment and family conflicts. There is meaningful relation between unemployment and migration.

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Introduction

Type of job and work among people are important in several reasons. Work estimates generally several social tasks. First concept is transaction and contrast. Every worker receives prize against his service, these prizes may be external like money and/ or only internal like studying person in providing services and production.

In every one, a worker prepares his personal expectations relating to type and value of prize against present services. The assumption is that predicated level 7 limits of individual expectations, a worker affect on individual tendency to practical level and in fact it is possible that even affects on decision about remaining in the organization.

Everybody work is highly a source for successfulness, position in the society. Job or what a person does is generally up to organizational work limitations.

Therefore, work can be simultaneously a source of social separating and social community and solidarity. One side of work that is related to study motivation that is a personal concept and work brings it for worker. Work in psychological theory can be a resource of community and solidarity, esteem and self efflorescence. Work can be completely aiming worker and illuminating his value for society.

Opposite is true. Today Exhaustion, stockade, feeling vanity and meaningfulness due to unemployment more than past appears as most predominant sign of insufficient development in third world. In more countries unemployment in urban areas is among workforce and higher percent of 15-24 year people even spread parts of workforce whether in the city or village catch less work "incomplete employment".

It means that they don't have sources and opportunities for increasing containing of civil works in modern sector (or even by obtaining a complete level with what is attainable throughout the world. (Jolie Richard, translated by Ahmad Khazaie, 1988).

Unemployment hurts skill, yield and competence of worker and divests possibility of perfect exploitation of his experience. Unemployment queers worker's health and squanders hopes and wishes. Unemployment destroys delight and penchant and weakens power and volition of human. In recent decades problem of unemployment is exchanged and is very severe problems of undeveloped countries. In undeveloped countries unemployment in social texture is hidden and change to chronic problem and technical leeway shows it is unsolvable in parts of these cases. Although enough and precise info. Is not existence, it is estimated that 15-24% workforces are unemployed in undeveloped countries. Problem of unemployment is not a cyclic one due to decrease temporary growing product but is chronic one. Difference of unemployment in undeveloped and developed countries is observed among younger people and educated persons, whereas unemployment in first group countries includes elderly ones and unskilled people. This phenomenon calls "growth without employment". One of basic reasons of such phenomenon is resulting from strategically applications if based on developing theory.

Importance of problem:

The period we live in is era of super industrialization and daily competitions of industrial giant that became more intensive. today human force recovers his importance as most significant factor to exploit prolific production and injustice and distrust of workers have been obsolete skillful and useful human force is most valuable and worthwhile property in every country. Majority of societies have enough ability to use these heaven gifts despite of having profuse natural sources and vice versa. There are societies unless lack of natural sources that reach to welfare and comfort and pass the path of progression with high and steady strides. Unemployment is not resulting from employment conditions and recent decades' evolutions, but part of it is resulting from fundamental situation of economics in

ran and total structure is due to lack of practical balance and lack of adjustment of skills and weakens specialties. Wide parts of workers grow with basic necessities of developing economic parts.

The crisis of unemployment can be outlined on one overall process and decreases level of investment in the country in different reasons and as result limited opportunity and unskillful younger force and it provides a bed for extending informal false and unproductive work does not play in positive and productive economics , but also these works are suspected in the quality temporary seasonal and part-time work are predominant samples of works that are hidden works(Tavasoli, Ghollam Abbass ,1996)

Research method:

Research method used is causal or after coming one. In this study researcher follows to discover and survey relations between specific factors or one kind of behavior though studying.

Statistical society:

Statistical society in this study is all unemployed persons from Illam in year 2006.

Statistical sample and sampling method: purposed sample is statistical sample in this study containing of 450 unemployed ones from Illam in year 2006 are randomly selected and are given questionnaire.

Measuring device: it is questionnaire in the study.

Statistical method:

Research method is type of correlation features of Illam province. Illam is located at west south of Iran and has variety of climate and geographical position. More than half off province is covered by tall and half tall mountains.

Wild hillside is due to rivers and big and small spring with animal nests and snowy mountains around of see sights have been introduced. According to last statistical estimation in year 2003, its pop is more than 564868 persons.34366 persons are living in the city and 221933 ones are in the village.

Developing pop and level of employment and unemployment in Illam

In Illam rate of unemployment was 19.2% in year 2006 that is 14.3 percent in comparison with rate of unemployment of all country. it is very high and has negative effects.

However, the role of migrating rural migrants to big cities is higher and migrations are base with 705 rural wills. (Agha Bakhshi, 2003, v20)

This share of migration is along with other developing countries in Iran. Illam has higher share of natural growth urban pop.

This reflective phenomenon is developing and may be shown in Illam and other areas.

According to rehabilitation organization, the government predicts that 15 millions rural people migrate to the city and this matter is one social problem (Miri Ashtiani, 2003)

Migration and invasion of rural people to urban areas till end of 80s is resulting from urban attraction in Iran.

Allocation high % of income and facilities and optimal human services in cities particularly during 30 year plan 1966-1996 over villages are main solution of unemployment and density and growth o rural people in making migration to cities as 45.5 % urban pop in Illam are sign of invasion of great density of pop of the province.

Illam is one exception of urbanism and is like one massive city in small scale. According to given statistics in table above

there is unfair distribution of wealth between urban areas in some years in rural areas.

Allocation of higher volume of facilities and optimal human sources in the cities and Illam is provider of wide migrating while ratio of urban income to villages is 6 to 1. (Miri Ashtiani, 2003)

Income gap among rural and urban areas is 16 times in 2001 and in view of welfare general facilities 98% villages without gas piping, 20% water piping and 95% motor vehicles are divested.

In the training field difference is high between villages and cities and 1700000 girls are studied. (Miri Ashtiani, 2003, 147)

Explorers of work in Illam:

The number of registered Explorers of work is 8844 in 2006 that is 119.2% higher than past years.

Percent of Explorers of work at literacy:

Illiterates 4%, reading and writing10%, end of primary school 13%,endo f secondary school 14.4%, diploma51%(technical 1.5%- non technical 49.5%)associate degree3.6% (technical 0.6%- non technical 3%) AM degree 3.99 % (technical 0.11%- non technical 3.88%) B.A degree and up 0.01% (%(technical and non technical 0.01%)

Employees:

Total number of employees in year 2006(22.5%) is 687 persons that is lower than past year. This is containing of 86.3% men and 17.7% women.

Percent distribution of employees at literacy

Illiterates 4%, reading and writing10%, end of primary school 13%,endo f secondary school 14.4%, diploma 51%(technical 1.5%- non technical 49.5%)associate degree3.6% (technical 0.6%- non technical 3%) AM degree 3.99 % (technical 0.11%- non technical 3.88%) B.A degree and up 0.01% (%(technical and non technical 0.01%)

Research results:

Test correlation coefficient and description of statistical data:

According to table above we conclude that correlation between two variables is 0.757 and regarding to positive correlation coefficient we can conclude that marriage age increase as level of unemployment increases.

$$t_0 = \frac{(0.757)\sqrt{40-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0.757)^2}} = t_{0.1}(38) = 1.67 < t_{0.05}(38) = 2.01 < 7.14$$

So by using t-test to 5% level there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and delay of marriage age. Hence zero assumption is denied and opposite one is confirmed.

Test correlation coefficient and description of statistical data:

According to table above we conclude that correlation between two variables is 0.185 and regarding to positive correlation coefficient we can conclude that level of migration increase as level of unemployment increases.

$$t_0 = \frac{(0.185)\sqrt{40-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0.185)^2}} = 1.16 < t_{0.1}(38) = 1.67 < t_{0.05}(38) = 2.01$$

So by using t-test to 5% level there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and migration. Hence zero assumption is denied and opposite one is confirmed.

Test correlation coefficient and description of statistical data:

According to table above we conclude that correlation between two variables is 0.716 and regarding to positive correlation

coefficient we can conclude that level of family conflicts increase as level of unemployment increases.

$$t_0 = \frac{(0.716)\sqrt{40-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0.716)^2}} = t_{0.1}(38) = 1.67 < t_{0.05}(38) = 2.01 < 6.32$$

So by using t-test to 5% level there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and family conflicts. Hence zero assumption is denied and opposite one is confirmed.

Test correlation coefficient and description of statistical data:

According to table above we conclude that correlation between two variables is 0.879 and regarding to positive correlation coefficient we can conclude that level of social deviations and damages increase as level of unemployment increases.

$$t_0 = \frac{(0.879)\sqrt{40-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0.879)^2}} = t_{0.1}(38) = 1.67 < t_{0.05}(38) = 2.01 < 11.36$$

So by using t-test to 5% level there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and social deviations and damages .hence zero assumption is denied and opposite one is confirmed.

Conclusions:

- 1- Results obtained show that unemployment results in increasing marriage age and delay in marriage.
- 2- There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and migration for finding job.
- 3- Results show that there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and family conflicts.
- 4- Results show that there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and social deviations and damages.

Suggestions:

- 1- Putting employment problem in top programs of government and related organizations
- 2- Changing industrial investment in small and changing industries that make employment
- 3- Holding training classes for workers who have no due skill to employ unemployed persons
- 4- Making technical and professional centers and training them in Illam

- 5- Making changing industries centers to use resources and products of Illam and cutting handoff mediators to get money
- 6- Precise supervision of governments on different productive 7 services sectors
- 7- Giving long term debts for graduated students and avoiding migrating them to big cities
- 8- Making handicraft workshops and promoting them
- 9- Recovering tourism industry and attending to transportation services on making money of this industry and existing ancient monuments
- 10- Making great markets to sell products and boundaries markets
- 11- Changing training programs in high school and universities to make training more practical
- 12- Recognizing resources of facilities and limitation and correct planning to use it
- 13- Investing in agriculture sector regarding to pretty resource of water, ground and human force
- 14- Supporting government of productive unions and services centers
- 15- Giving facilities to private making productive centers

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Table (1) number of families in Illam at 2004

85251	Total number
49321	Urban
34287	Rural
1643	Non resident

(Mansouri, Abdol Mansour2004)

Table (2) level of employment and unemployment in year 2006 among 10 years pop and more

	February	October	-July	March
unemployment	24.05	17.9	17.32	15.3
employment	85.28	85.97	85.68	86.14

(Center of statistics, Iran 2006)

Table (3) working pop at general groups and activity in year 2006

Rate of worker	Type of activity	Rate of workers	Type of activity
1012	mediatory	27659	Agriculture, hunt, woody
construction	16529	General affairs and defense	12924
industry	9910	Instruction	4766
Wholesale & retail	2648	Health & hygiene	7554
Transportation & communication	178	Extraction of mine	5113
Hotel & restaurant			3386

Table (4) growing urbanism in Illam during 25 years

area	1996-2006	1986-1996	1976-86
Illam city	01.18.404	1.142.445	2374521
Illam			

Table (5) density and urbanism pop in studied and selected areas, 2003

Area	Rate of annual growth of population 2991-1996	Population of urbanism 2006	Prediction of urbanism 2006	Percent of urbanism 1996	Density of population KM
Iran	1.47	36818	67.4	63.8	40.8
Illam province	11.11	260	54.3	52.5	24.23
Tehran	2.29	7654	86.0	85.5	62.6
Illam town	1.1	126	56.1	53.5	58.53

(Center of statistics, Iran 2006)

Table (6) manner of distribution of Explorers of work at gender and literacy in 2006

gender	Woman		3856	
	Man		4988	
	Illiterate persons		329	
	Reading & writing		932	
	End of primary school		1079	
	End of secondary school		1287	
	Position of literacy in work explorers	technical	diploma	134
		Non technical		4098
		technical	Associate degree	51
		Non technical		318
technical		A.M	13	
Non technical			376	
technical		B.M and upper	2	
Non technical			3	
Total sum			8844	

(View of job market in Illam, 2006)

Table (7) distribution of employees at gender and literacy in year 2006

Gender	Woman		107
	Man		147
	Illiterate persons		256
	Reading & writing		15
	End of primary school		24
	End of secondary school		54
	Position of literacy in work explorers	technical	diploma
Non technical		146	
technical		Associate degree	37
Non technical			42
technical		A.M	2
Non technical			49
technical		B.M and upper	1
Non technical			0
Total sum			634

(View of job market in Illam, 2006)

Assumption1: There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and delay of marriage age.

variable	Correlation	Variance	Standard deviation	Mood	Mean	Average
unemployment	0.751	161.79	12.71	54	57.5	58.2
Delay in marriage age		9.84	3.13	11	10.5	10.05

Assumption2: There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and migration for finding job.

variable	Correlation	Variance	Standard deviation	Mood	Mean	Average
unemployment	0.185	161.79	12.71	54	57.5	58.72
Migration for finding job		1.92	1.38	4	4	4.15

Assumption3: there is a meaningful relation between unemployment and family conflicts.

variable	Correlation	Variance	Standard deviation	Mood	Mean	Average
unemployment	0.716	161.79	12.71	54	57.5	58.72
Family conflict		3.37	1.83	9	8	7.6

Assumption 4: There is a meaningful relation between unemployment and social deviations and damages.

variable	Correlation	Variance	Standard deviation	Mood	Mean	Average
unemployment	0.879	161.79	12.71	54	57.5	58.2
Social Deviation and damages		11.57	3.4	14	12	11.9