

Factors Affecting Tendency to False Jobs and Its Relationship with Committing Crime

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ABSTRACT

False jobs are defined in the following two forms:

1. False jobs are called to those jobs which cannot help boost final productivity of productive activity both directly and/or indirectly.

2. False jobs are called to those jobs that their removal cannot have any effect in requirements of production and distribution of services and goods.

In some cases, even removal of these types of jobs from production and distribution scene of goods and services will cause increase of final productivity of any production activity. This article is a summary of the research conducted on studying factors affecting false jobs and its relationship with committing crime. In this study, it has been tried to focus on various aspects of subject of research. Given the posed hypotheses, questions were provided and results were collected using randomized sampling method. A general conclusion was obtained through benefitting from books, articles and field research studies.

According to the research conducted in this respect, a questionnaire was distributed among subject of study included 100 persons. The following results were confirmed using statistical methods such as Correlation Coefficient Tests:

There is a significant relationship between showing tendency to false jobs with variables such as lack of money, unemployment, contracts concluded beyond rules and regulations of Labor Act.

Also, this tendency is more palpable among men than women and also those residents living in urban areas as compared to those residing in rural areas but marital status has not any significant relationship with the said issue.

KEYWORDS: False Jobs, Unemployment, Crime

1. INTRODUCTION

It is an inalienable right of any human to choose a job freely. Moreover, each human has the right to select a job according to his or her interest and based on his or her personal capabilities and talents in order to earn money for living but type of the job a person adopts should not be ignored, rather type of job should be taken into serious consideration. That is to say that any individual should select a job with economic value. In other words, any job should have economic value, namely, the job a person adopts should help increase productions in society and/or should result in rendering service to community.

In the contemporary world of today, we are witnessing fast change and development in the fields of science, technology and industry. The scientific developments, which have been occurred in recent century in industrialized and advanced communities, are moving forwards to attain complete evolutionary growth. Discoveries and innovations are the outcome of current scientific developments which are at the services of today human. Not only these developments have contained the Earth and have changed living situation of people, but also today science and technology have stretched towards heart of galaxies and have roamed across the globe.

Now, with such imagination of fast-paced development in world, will people be safeguarded and immunized from its impacts?

Certainly No. modern living standard and its productive achievements are exported to most world countries. Under such circumstances, we, as human, cannot live within the framework of such traditional lifestyle; rather, we should prepare ourselves to move in tandem with the technologies and progresses of world. Moreover, we should be

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familiar with the new technologies and innovations in the world which is moving forwards with fast-paced developments. Such familiarity requires obtaining specialty in various fields. Since requirements of human differ from one another, various specialties will be required to meet these demands and requirements. Given the above issue, different academic and specialized fields will be emerged.

Therefore, progress of industry, science and technology affect all aspects of human life considerably, the most important of which will be studied in the following chapters.

(Danesh Abol-Hassani, 1989, P. 124)

2. Statement of Issue of Research

Due to the direct dependency of human life to the production system, job is of paramount significance in life of any person and job is regarded as the most important activity of human in line with meeting basic requirements of his or her life.

Therefore, selection of job is one of the most important and decisive decision makings of human and this issue is one of the major concerns of human being. Due to various social, cultural, and economic conditions of communities and different requirements of any period, job has been subject to many changes and developments in the course of history.

Given the vastness of communities and existing requirements, individuals are exposed to the conditions that have to select job. Of course, this issue does not indicate that individuals can always select their desired job according to available interests and tastes; rather, some specific conditions impose a job opportunity forcefully to a person. In other words, there are some occasions that person have to accept a job opportunity against his or her will in an unequal condition. *(Quoted by BORHAN Social and Cultural Department, Maryam Asgaripour, Member of Editorial Board of BORHAN Group)*

A glance at daily activities of citizens in large and mega cities of developing countries, it can be grasped out that a large number of people are busy active in more or less nonproductive activities.

These types of nonproductive activities have been centralized in economic sectors especially in services sector with different sporadic degrees.

Unlike expectation, most of these types of jobs have not been centralized in nonofficial sectors, rather, most of these jobs are found in official activities of services sector apparently and clandestinely.

Vastness and latency of false jobs is so high that with a meticulous study, productivity of many official jobs will be questioned. Unlike official sectors, false jobs in unofficial sectors can be observed at the corner of streets easily.

False and nonproductive jobs in an unofficial sector (including peddling, mobile cigarette selling and mobile show varnishing, etc.) can be observed in a short rallies / demonstration and also in most populated centers of large cities. *(Research Department of University of Isfahan (Humanities), 2007, PP. 1 – 16)*

People adopt two different approaches while facing with different jobs.

Some people with their merely economic outlook do not consider any restriction for jobs. From economic point of view, concepts of “**production**”, “**income**” and “**approval of individual**” have been introduced as criteria for measurement and evaluation index of work. According to this approach, work is defined as follows: “Any human activity that is done with the aim of production.”

(Thomas Souveh, Social and Economic Terminology), Translated by M. Azadeh, Maziyar, 1975, P. 373)

Therefore, in economic point of view, there is not any phenomenon entitled “False Employment”, rather, any activity which results in obtaining income will be defined as “job”. Here, sociologists consider isolation or separation of jobs. According to the cultural criteria, values and social norms, sociologists divide jobs into two false and useful (stable) groups in any community. Sociologists consider the following three criteria for useful / stable jobs as follows: 1- stability and sustainability, 2- receiving salary and wage, 3- consistency with norms and values of community. Therefore, sociologists do not consider accepting any job.

Now, can the issue of “False Employment be viewed optimistically?”

To find a proper answer for the above question, a comprehensive study of some maladies and harms of this issue should be first taken into consideration. Increased delinquency and crime can be considered as one of the irreparable outcomes of these types of jobs.

Since owners of these types of jobs are unemployed some months of year inevitably due to the specifications of these jobs in some seasons of year, they resort to handling various types of crimes and delinquencies for earning money for their lives.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This study is innovative and new, so that any research activity has not thus far been carried out with regard to the factors affecting tendency to false jobs and its relationship with committing crime.

A study has been conducted by *Messrs Abdol- Reza Navvab, Ali Hossein Hosseinzadeh and Ms. Nasrin Darvishi* in Social Sciences Department of *Shahid Chamran* University of Ahvaz (holder of Master's Degree in Sociology) with regard to "causes of tendency to false jobs in Ahvaz" which has been published in *Research Periodical of University of Isfahan (Humanities)*, 28th Vol., No. 7, 2007.

In the said research, the obtained results indicate that migration, education and profitability have been approved they have direct relationship with the false jobs but hypotheses of relationship of financial poverty and unemployment have been rejected with the false jobs.

Ms. Maryam Asgariparver, researcher and member of editorial board of **BORHAN** Periodical conducted another research activity with regard to the necessity of confronting with false jobs and methods of prevention of false jobs as well as factors affecting false jobs.

She used domestic and foreign resources for her research and has suggested proper and deserving methods for prevention of growth of false jobs.

Mehr News Agency also has conducted another research activity with regard to earning one's livelihood with false jobs.

As mentioned in above, any research activity has not thus far been conducted with regard to the relationship of false jobs with criminal acts or delinquencies. Perhaps, the present research activity may play a leading role in de-criminalization and prevention of de-criminalization from false jobs.

In this study, comments and constructive viewpoints of thinkers and intellectuals have been taken into consideration with preliminary and exploratory studies on the subject of research. Based on results of research, general identification of specifications and accurate description of situation existing between owners of false jobs have been compiled. Due to the spread of subject and various definitions available in this respect, only a partial spectrum of false jobs, observed in pavements and thoroughfares (colportage, augury, selling coupons, etc.) has been studied.

Main Victims of False Jobs

Women and children are vulnerable class of society who faced numerous problems with false jobs. Unfortunately, many women in our society are facing false jobs who are doing the following activities such as colportage, augury, beggary, fortune telling career, etc. for earning their livelihood.

Given the vulnerability of women in our society, this issue has brought about many problems for them. Children also are considered as prime victims of false jobs due to their vulnerability. Most children of false jobs are diagnosed with 10 to 15 years old who are resorting to augury, beggary, colportage, varnishing shoe of people, etc.

Unfortunately, many of these children are abused after being resorted to the false jobs and resort to the delinquency under the disguise of false jobs. Therefore, tendency to smoking and drug abuse as well as doing criminal acts are mostly committed by these children.

In other words, these children are misused and manipulated by smugglers and ring leaders for illegal activities. With due observance to the serious harms of false jobs and its adverse effects on personal and social life, it is necessary that effective steps should be taken in this regard in order to control it.

Unemployment and Financial Poverty:

Experts and activists term "unemployment" as the main cause of tendency of individuals to the false and unstable jobs. As a matter of fact, there is a direct relationship between unemployment and emergence of false jobs. According to the Statistical Center of Iran (SCI), student, schoolchildren, soldier, family employment without any wage and even apprenticeship are considered as "job". (Jamejamonline.ir)

With due observance to the aforementioned issues, latest statistics of unemployment rate in Iran was reported 12.4 percent in 2012 (ended March 20, 2013). Under such circumstances, this statistics is growing considerably. (Amar.org.ir)

The comparison of unemployment rate in various age groups shows that the maximum unemployment rate in age group of 20- 24 years old hit 30.8 percent.

According to the statistics, young and youth with no specialty have resorted to false jobs.

Shortage of Income:

Despite having a job, some people are resorting to false jobs due to different reasons such as not having enough income for running their livelihood. Of course, having more job will occupy job opportunity of another and will affect false employment indirectly.

Emigration:

Emigration can be termed as one of the main causes of tendency to the false employment. If course, this phenomenon is caused by several factors such as unemployment, attractiveness and seduction, charming views of city, social discontent from living in rural areas, lack of supporting farmers, unpleasant and inappropriate environmental conditions, etc.

Although emigration is taken after with the aim of improving economic situation, rush of a great number of emigrants to mega- and large cities will contribute to the increase of unemployment and growth of false jobs as well. Due to different cultural levels, emigrants mostly resort to the jobs which are not consistent with the social norms, considered as crime.

The said issue will lead to the outbreak of various crimes such as theft, burglary, drug abuse, stealing robbery, etc.

Shortage of Capital:

Most false jobs are of the jobs that need a little capital for investment. Therefore, people resort to these jobs that are categorized as low- income walks of life. Due to the lack of enough capital needed for sustainable and steady employment, they resort to unstable and false jobs.

Inconsistency between Educational Disciplines and Labor Market: Due to lack of consistency between supply and demand at the labor market, many students and the graduates of different disciplines resort to the false jobs and this issue is either related to the saturation of manpower at the labor market or lack of requirement of society to the specific disciplines. Hence, the graduates, who failed to select their desired job compatible with their academic disciplines, resort to the false jobs. Tendency of students to various jobs such as satellite companies is a solid evidence of the said issue and shows that this walk of life in community are suffering from latent and hidden unemployment severely. As a matter of fact, not only the community could not take advantage of its young talented and creative manpower appropriately in line with progress of the country, but also it has caused waste of huge capital of the country. Moreover, several social harms will face both individual and society.

Weakness of Job Skills: Most people who resort to false jobs lack enough specialty and academic degree. Unfortunately, technical and vocational training is weak in our country. If most people enjoy necessary expertise and skill, they will never resort to these types of job. Most supportive and umbrella institutions such as State Welfare Organization and Imam Khomeini Relief Committee (IKRC) suffice to very small financial supports instead of making investment and also making plan to offer quality trainings services to the needy and underprivileged individuals.

Weakness of Generation of Employment: Lack of responsible unit in the field of generation of employment and also inexpert fulfillment of activity on the job- generation plans of the government are of the main causes of high unemployment rate in the country. Given the said issue, these people resort to the false jobs.

Addiction and Drug Abuse: Unemployment, drug abuse and poverty are of the most important problems facing our today's society. As compared with other problems, the said problems are of paramount importance, because, unemployment, drug abuse and poverty will jeopardize personal and social life to a great extent. Both unemployment and drug abuse are always correlated with each other, for, due to the contradiction and opposition of drug abuse with the social norms, these people, suffering from drug abuse, are not able to be employed in public and private companies.

Moreover, varied and changeable physical situation of these individuals does not allow them to be employed at constant and stable jobs. Therefore, addiction and drug abuse can be termed as one of the main causes of increased false employment, for, individuals suffering from drug abuse are mostly resorting to these false job due to their specific physical conditions. Unfortunately, these people who are suffering from drug abuse resort to the false job which is considered as "crime".

Divorce: With the increasing trend of divorce in society, the number of unattended and/or worse – attended children is increasing day by day. As a matter of fact, children are the most and prime vulnerable strata in this regard. Some times, parents abandon their children and leave them unattended and/or transfer them to others. In some occasions, guardianship of these children are transferred to their mother and inevitably, for meeting hefty amount of life expenditures, these children resort to the false jobs,.

This walk of life faces numerous and critical problems due to their vulnerability.

Laziness: Slackness, weakness, laxity and laziness are considered as one of the great harms and problems in human life. This indecent and absence trait causes young strata of society to go after simple and superficial activities instead of spending their energy for industrial and production activities. As a matter of fact, these groups of individual resort to the labor market with the following slogan: "Less Activity, More Profit".

Not only these lazy people do not follow positive results for community, but also they incur many damages both to themselves and society.

Most people, who are busy active in satellite jobs, are categorized in this group and choose this way as a shortcut for materialization of their objectives.

Weakness of Upbringing and Training: Family is the first unit that a person is nurtured and/or raised in it, based on which, he or she learns lifestyle. In previous, teaching children to accept responsibility and being accountable in society is one of the most important upbringing objectives of parents. For this aim, parents were determining duties for each of their children at the early years. Due to the lack of luxurious spirit and governance of

simple living among families, children are not spending their life in full welfare condition and they had to try for meeting their requirements. Therefore, these children had been raised from their early ages with the spirit of work and endeavor.

Nowadays, parents make their utmost effort to prepare full welfare facilities and comfortable situation for upbringing their children. Not only parents delegate responsibilities to their beloved i.e. children, but also they undertake almost all activities and duties of their children themselves.

With due observance to the said issues, children are not raised up in these families with spirit of work and endeavor. Under such circumstances, when children of these families grow up, they resort to the jobs with the least possible trouble and inconvenience. Therefore, in many occasions, weakness of training and upbringing can be termed as the other cause of tendency of individuals to the false jobs.

Many children are abused after resorting to the false jobs. Under the disguise of false jobs, these children resort to the delinquency and crimes. These abused children are turned into a tool for materializing objectives of profiteers and offenders. Hence, tendency to smoke cigarette and abuse drug and do criminal acts are high among these individuals. Therefore, families and educational system are duty bound to prepare their children to accept responsibility and be accountable from earliest ages. Moreover relying upon Islamic culture, families and educational and training system should specify safe and sufficient employment for them and also warn harms of false jobs to them all.

Truancy: Lack of enough and sufficient specialty for qualification of constant, stable and production jobs is one of the other causes of tendency to the false jobs, the most important of which can be referred to “truancy”. Some children quit and/or drop education in their low ages due to various reasons such as laziness and/or weakness of educational system and resort to the false jobs inevitably.

Being Away from Culture of Work in Islam: Being away from culture of Islam causes some people to resort to any job under the pretext of obtaining income. In Western culture, employment is defined to any activity which can cause source of income. Hence, activities such as usury, prostitution, selling porn CDs, etc. are considered as “job” while “employment” is defined the other way round than that of Western culture.

“Employment in the culture of Islam is defined different from that of West. “Employment” in Islamic culture is defined according to the religious criteria. According to the Islamic teachings, human is not authorized to earn his or her livelihood through reporting to the said jobs. Therefore, employment should be in compatible with the valued norms of Islamic system. The Holy Prophet **Hazrat Muhammad (S)** says: “Everyone who earns money illicitly and illegally via incorrect ways, he will return towards fire of hell.”

In another narration, the Prophet of Islam says: “The Almighty God has recommended: “if anyone obtains a dinar of haram money, he or she will be put into the hell at the Day of Resurrection.” (**Mohammad Mohammadi Rey-Shahri, Mizan al- Hekma, Qom, Dar al- Hadith, 1461, Vol. 4, P. 1937**)

These narrations indicate that Islam prohibits obtaining income from resorting to any activity.

Not only employment in Islam should be done legitimately and legally, but also employment should be in compatible with the social prestige and dignity of individuals

According to the Islamic point of view, a Muslim should not resort to the false, humble and inferior activities; rather, he or she should resort to the job which is beneficial for himself, herself and society.

Impact of Unemployment Crisis and False Jobs on Security

From among four-group markets of economy, labor market is the sole market than human, as main factor, plays a value- creating role in either of two supply and demand sides. Therefore, labor market enjoys of double sensitivity than other markets which is compiled in the development programs with introducing human being as pillar of development objective and development tool. (**Sadr, Mohammad Bagher, economy, Abdol-Ali, Espahbodi, Islamic Publications, 1996, PP. 150 and 151**)

Labor market and its pertinent issues should be taken into serious consideration by policymakers and planners. Since “working” is considered as a positive, praiseworthy and laudable activity and is the origin of wealth of nations coupled with basis of development and progress, “unemployment” is considered as a destructive and harmful phenomenon in personal and social relationship which incurs irreparable loss to both individual and community. As glance at unemployment phenomenon in political and security terms, “unemployed individuals” can be considered as an army of commotion and turbulence. Today, there are inevitable and undeniable relationship between subject of “unemployment” and emergence of false jobs and other poetical and security components and this concept can have harmful political and security aftereffects coupled with causing basic and fundamental changes in the political arena of countries. (**Can Economies Solve the Problem of Unemployment, P. Ormerod, Work for Full Employment, 1997**)

Also, existence of unemployment problem and consequently, emergence of false jobs can have negative aftereffects in cultural and social terms, causing mental and psychic problems for all strata of society coupled with increasing crime and felony and finally breaking family relationship as well.

In this article, it is tried, while mentioning methodology and review of literature on “employment”, “unemployment” and “false jobs”, impact and influence of the mentioned components will be analyzed on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the end of this article, necessary strategies will be suggested for reducing ‘unemployment’ problem.

According to the results of social ecology, social violence accounts for the highest unrest and abnormal rate among individuals with 17- 30 years old. Given the said issue, effective steps should be taken in the field of control of burgeoning population. According to the statistics, 68% of social offensive and aggressive actions, including murder, assault and battery, etc., are done by individuals below 30 years old.

Generally speaking, these offensive and aggressive actions are mostly done by the youth and teenagers who belong to low-income families and/or those teenagers who have grown up in low- income families.

These teenagers and young individual say that dire need to source of income, education, social specialties, appropriate and proper housing, etc. have caused mental and psychic pressures in order to meet our demands. Since these teenagers cannot find a suitable strategy to cure their mental and psychic problems, they find aggressive and offensive behaviors as the sole and best way to solve their family problems. In other words, these teenagers who lack numerous shortages and shortfalls in their life resort to aggressive behaviors in order to soothe themselves. (*Shokouei, Hossein, Social Geography of cities, Tehran, Academic Center for Education, and Research Activities's Publications, 1986, P. 14*)

With considering such realities, it should be said that, despite several social achievements gained after the glorious victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Iranian youth and teenagers yet face barriers for progress with the aim of overcoming shortcomings and deterrents in society.

In pre- Islamic Revolution period, the more pressures incurred on infrastructural facilities were increased, the more deprivation, poverty and employment situation were intensifying simultaneously. In other words, shortage of basic and infrastructural facilities facing people in previous years was causing deprivation, poverty, etc. The said issue after 1350s (1970s) caused discrimination and tremendous class gap in a way that migration and disruption of combination of social class in both urban and rural areas was one of its consequences. (*Inconsistent Development, Unequal Opportunities, Political – Economic Information, No. 20, June 1988, P. 53*)

Although making decision to migrate and seeking to find suitable job in industrial sector can have economic logic individually, it is costly for society. When a huge number of migrants rush to labor markets, unemployment and incomplete employment will be developed at city. It is obvious that low level of culture and also public awareness pave suitable way for growth of social corruptions and abnormalities such as crime, felony, murder, drug abuse, burglary, security threats, etc. among this group of the unemployed in society.

Despite reduced teenage and young coefficient in population of the country in previous decade, with transferring those who born two previous decades to the age group of 15 – 46 years old (active and potential population of the country), registration of this age group in total population of the country reached from 52.6 percent in 1976 to 56.1 percent in 1996. According to the estimation, the said figure would increase to 67.67 percent in 2006. The most interesting point is this that Iran’s economy in the long run of previous two decades has never been in complete employment status in a way that labor market had been faced with shear imbalance.

With implementing 1st and 2nd Five- Year Socioeconomic and Cultural Development Plan and improvement of economic conditions of the country, unemployment rate hit from 14 percent in 1986 to 9.1 percent in 1996, showing considerable decline in terms of unemployment rate.

With due observance to the realities governing the labor market of the country, the said trend changed and unemployment rate increased up to 16 percent in 1999, showing considerable growth in this respect.

Gross domestic product (GDP) equal to 5% (1st scenario) or 6.2% (2nd scenario) predicted that unemployment rate will hit 17 and 14.4 percent in 2004 respectively.

If growth of gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated equal to 3.9 percent, unemployment rate in 2009 will hit 20.5 percent at large. It should be noted that youth and young people constitute major portion of the unemployed in the country. According to the statistics made in previous years, more than 50 percent of the jobless were grouped among 15 – 30- year- old youth and young people. Given the young population of the country, it was envisioned that this trend would be continued. When standard living situation of people is reduced due to unemployment and if meeting main requirements of these people such as clothing, housing, healthcare, foods, etc. are threatened, false jobs will be spread in society and this issue can be problematic and risky in economic, social and security terms.

In this line, significance of unemployment crisis will be clarified among youth and young age groups, because, teenagers and youth account for large portion of literary in the country as a progressive population of the country.

Presence of these young people in society aggressively and/or in an aggressive and offensive manner, as individuals without certain job, can jeopardize social, economic and security stabilities of the country considerably.

In this article, it is tried to study basic and fundamental variables, such as impact of unemployment and false jobs, on social and security situation of the country.

Considering that previous research conducted by Ms. Leili Motaghi on “**Relationship between Inflation and Unemployment**” and also another research conducted by Mr. Hamid Sohrabi on “**Supply and Demand of Specialist manpower in Iran**” were studied, a question here has always been considered as a major concern of security officials and experts of the country as well as a number of economic and security organizations of the country: “Can unemployment be turned into a crisis in future or not?”

If unemployment can create a crisis in society, what type of social or security crisis can be brought about? “To what extent can burgeoning population interfere in creation of this crisis?”

Security Crisis in Future, Social Insecurity, Unemployment and False Jobs

Unemployment and False Jobs

Today, many people especially youth and young strata of society have resorted to industry from agricultural sector and the said issue has caused industrial sector to face with surplus and additional manpower. Consequently, a huge number of youth have resorted to the false jobs which have not any role in production system. Since false jobs do not need more capital, this issue has caused them to resort to these types of jobs which have not any productivity. (*Marvi, Mohammad, Young, Opportunities, Employment and Unemployment, Andisheh and Religious Culture Institute Publications, 1st Edition, 2003*)

Since incomes obtained from false jobs are high, most people resort to these kinds of job in society. In other words, incomes of false job are lucrative and profitable and this issue can tempt youth in particular to resort these job without obtaining any previous knowledge in this respect.

Since people especially youth and young people are not satisfied with false jobs, they will face frustration and personality disorder after a short period. This phenomenon causes them to resort to delinquency and various types of crimes and also is regarded as main cause of unemployment. However, the said issue affects national security of the country considerably.

James Stuart (1712 – 1780) and Carl Marx (1818 – 1883) are of the most prominent and distinguished theorists and scholars who authored various types of articles and books in this field with their constructive comments.

Of those who contributed to this article with their constructive comments, it should be referred to the School of Neoclassic, Kinnear School, Security Hardware Approach, Cultural Value Perspective to the National Security, etc.

All these theorists and schools have dealt with the theoretic existence of relationship between manpower, workforce, unemployment level, and false jobs and its effects on the various social aspects such as social issues but the outlook that can measure unemployment variable and phenomenon of false jobs on security variables has not thus far been presented within the framework of a special model.

The present article is considered as one of the unique and unprecedented research activity done in this regard.

A Glance at Employment Problem and Dissemination of False Jobs among Youth

The discussion of “employment” and “suitable work” has always been considered as one of the most important economic issues in the contemporary world of today. As a developing country, Islamic Republic of Iran has always faced problems in this field. Today, “unemployment” problem is not confined and/or limited to the developing and developed countries; rather, the said problem has challenged and jeopardized economy of world industrial countries to a great extent.

According to statistics, **Bastak sub-province** and its surrounding areas, west **Hormozgan Province**, is suffering from unemployment problem severely.

Now, some import questions may be posed in this respect:

“What are the social and economic outcomes of unemployment problem?”

“What is the origin of the unemployment problem?”

“What are the job opportunities of the said region i.e. Bastak sub-province?”

“What are the most effective strategies to get rid of unemployment problem?”

Before answering the above questions, it should be noted that “**phenomenon of smuggling**” is considered as one of the most important outcomes which contributed greatly to the spread of unemployment as well as lack of jobs with proper and suitable income. It is interesting to know that bad or dirty money will exit good money from economic cycle.

The famous statement of great and distinguished British economist named “Gresham” is a solid evidence for harms and maladies of phenomenon of smuggling.

The irreparable damages of smuggling to the economic structure of the country are not covered to anyone and everyone knows that smuggling incurs irreparable and most destructive damage to the economic status of any country tremendously.

If a youth, who has selected “smuggling” as his job, relinquished or abandoned “smuggling” career, is there any guarantee for him to find another job with the same income rate?

When a high-school student looks pleasant and fair economic situation of his friend, who has left school with the intention of smuggling fuel or goods, naturally, he will feel frustration and may lose his hope and finally, he drops school and study and decides another career for himself with the aim of obtaining more money to be prosperous.

Our approach to ‘smuggling’ and “smuggler” is another point which can be clarified in the field of phenomenon of smuggling.

“Is smuggler considered as criminal?”

“From religious point of view, where is job status of smuggler?”

In response to the above questions, it should be said that all of us know people as “smuggler” in society and surrounding us with “smuggling” as their main career. All of us also know that a great percentage of these people known as “smugglers” are pious, trusted and praiseworthy and laudable people. These people who quit their job, not only there is not another job with the same income source, but also they cannot obtain money even one second of the income rate. Permanent stress followed with chronic headaches and also cardiovascular diseases (especially in youth period) has turned “smuggling” career into one of the most difficult false jobs.

But these people know as “smugglers” has adopted difficulties and risky consequences of this job due to lack of suitable employment for earning their livelihood ONLY.

Undoubtedly, if an employment with proper and suitable income (even less than that of smuggling income) is provided for a smuggler of goods and fuel in his land and hometown, he will relinquish his smuggling career.

Then, it seems that both government and responsible officials should concentrate on investing budget in the field of generation of new job opportunities and entrepreneurship at border regions instead of spending time and preventive costs which are not useful such as decreasing fuel ration of cars, increasing inspection police stations, etc.

Not only the aforementioned activities will not work, but also they will cause disruption in other professions.

Emigration of a huge portion of population living in rural areas to urban areas especially metropolises and macro cities and also neighboring Arab states in some cases are of the other outcomes of shortage of proper and suitable job. Since youth constitute large portion of population in the country, regarded as driving force of community, lack of their partnership in fruitful activities will incur severe social and economic damages to the body of our traditional community.

Naturally, no one especially young people do not like to live faraway from his parents but what is the best option?

Since the youth cannot find suitable job, they resort to false jobs spontaneously and automatically. Working mandatorily and grave economic situation has propelled unemployed youth to resort to false jobs. If a person saved money after years of working at a region, he prefers to invest his capital in another field of activity due to various reasons such as economic poverty of the region, lack of proper and suitable economic infrastructures, high risk of market, and lackluster efficiency of labor market of the region.

From economic point of view, exit of liquidity from economic cycle of a region will be considered as a calamity and tragedy for the economic status of the region in its turn.

After clarification of outcomes of employment problem, the main causes of unemployment will be discussed in the following chapters.

The causes of “Employment Problem” can be clarified from various perspectives, the most important of which is “poverty”.

Our region with low-average rainfall and also with unpleasant weather conditions as well as lack of relevant industries and mines, fulfilling any agricultural and industrial activities seem “impossible” to some extent in this region. But the main question is this that: “Is it really so?”

In response to the above question, it should be noted that these problems mentioned in above are effective to a great extent which have brought about many obstacles ahead.

Despite all problems facing this province, there are some effective ways in order to overcome the existing problems. Hereunder are the most important methods that can help boost economic situation of this province:

Scientific methods of agriculture in planting, caring and harvesting, compatible with weather conditions such as cultivation of aloe vera, extraction of mines such as salt, gypsum, sand and gravel, silica, etc. are justifiable industrially and scientifically.

The discussion of “specialty and expertise” is the other issues that can be taken into consideration in this respect.

Lack of experienced and specialist manpower and workforce in the field of entrepreneurship, marketing, etc. is the other problem that can be mentioned here. Is there even one entrepreneurship graduate in our region?

If our region benefits an entrepreneurship graduate, where is he working now? Does he have a self-employed career or is he considered an employee?

The newly-established institutes at the region such as Islamic Azad University should pay due attention to the requirements of the region instead of launching new disciplines to their academic centers.

These are the questions that should be answered scientifically and practically. The above questions cannot be answered theoretically. The degree of awareness of officials to this concept is the other factor that can be clarified. Are urban and regional officials aware of consequences of this problem?

“Have these officials taken effective steps in order to solve unemployment problem at the region?”

“To what extent these officials have allocated funds they receive to the subject of entrepreneurship and employment issue?”

“To what extent these officials have supported private sector in the region in order to solve the problem?”

“What facilities have been provided by the provincial officials to the private sector?”

In the end, the followings have been suggested in the region in order to be flourished: the cases such as setting up free economic zone, focusing on indigenizing people who are familiar with the shortfalls and problems facing the region. Since native and aboriginal people are familiar with the problems facing the region where he has born, effective steps can be taken sympathetically in order to solve problems facing people of the region.

Granting proper facilities and loans to the private sector and employing the most experienced and specialist manpower in various working field can be suggested as suitable strategies to get rid of grave economic situation facing the region. (*Jamejamonline.ir, Author: Ahmad Ahmadian*)

Earning one's Livelihood with False Jobs

Maybe, “false jobs” can be termed worse than that of “unemployment”. For this purpose, a group of young people in our country resort to the false jobs for getting rid of unemployment. Experts and sociologists classify these individuals among vulnerable strata and hidden unemployed ones.

With the increasing demand to enter labor market and inability to meet occupational demands of job seekers, new false jobs are imposed to the unemployed, the most important of which are: shouting and crying for obtaining money, peddling, distributor of card, and similar cases.

According to Mehr News Agency, increasing number of jobless people, moreover intensification of unemployment rate, will incur other irreparable losses and damages to the labor market, the most important of which can be referred to: increased contracts concluded beyond legal framework of Labor Act, non-payment of wage according to the rules approved by the Higher Council of Labor, non-insuring the employed one, crossing out the yearend payment of reward, fringe benefits, etc.

False Jobs: Main Problem Facing Labor Market

Increase of jobs entitled “**False and temporary**” is one of the most important problems facing job seekers rushing to the labor market. Inaccessibility of entrance of job seekers to the official occupations is the most important cause of tendency of people to these jobs. As a matter of fact, imbalance between supply and demand of workforce will incur problems for job seekers as well.

Generally, jobs in the field of brokerage, peddling, selling flower at crossroads (most by working children), selling fortune paper (stargazers) and similar jobs are called “False and Non-Permanent” jobs. Recently, some jobs such as shouting, crying for mourning ceremonies, and distributor of card, brokering, cleaning glasses, and similar cases have been added to the list. Unfortunately, paying less attention to the job requirements of individuals, moreover resorting to the false jobs for earning livelihood, will mar real image of the city tremendously.

In some cases, jobs such as peddling, distribution of cards at buses, metro lines, streets, parks and labeling these card on walls of homes across the city will disturb citizens as well.

Some labor market activists and experts believe that when housekeeping, passing military service and scholarship and going to school and university are considered as “job”, therefore, working children at streets and at crossroads are considered as “employee”.

Definition of “Employee” by ILO

The difference between “employee” and “unemployed” has been differentiated based on the definition of the International Labor Organization (ILO). For more clarification of this issue, ILO, with considering differences of countries, has put forward the definitions based on geographical regions.

According to International Labor Organization (ILO), if 30 to 40 working hours per week has been estimated in current year and if the said working hour is reduced up to 20 hours in next year, it is considered as “incomplete employment” by ILO.

If the said rate is reduced to half, it means that the country lacks employment. According to the Labor Act of the Islamic Republic of Iran, working hours per week has been estimated 44 hours. Those who meet the said criteria i.e. working 44 hours per week are considered as “employee or employed”.

According to the Statistical Center of Iran (SCI), if a person worked for one to two hours per week, he is called as “employed or employee”.

This worldly definition of “employed” has not any relationship with the labor market in Iran. Unfortunately, tendency of some individuals to use rent phenomenon while entering the labor market, moreover causing reduced productivity, will restrict business environment to a great extent.

Also, lack of accurate implementation of Article 44 of the Constitution on privatization is another problem which volatiles and oscillates employment in the country considerably.

Resorting to False Jobs for the Power of Force Inevitably

Some labor market activists and experts believe that some individuals resort to the false jobs for the power of force and also feeling of poverty inevitably. However, some people accept false job inevitably due to poverty and similar cases. Creation and spread of unofficial and false jobs is one of the other consequences behind shortage of official jobs. Some labor market activists and experts say that if official jobs can be found sufficiently at the labor market, individuals will not seek false jobs.

Although working is not a fault, a job beyond legal framework of Labor Act cannot be considered as a job.

Therefore, a person who adopts a false or temporary job for himself, he does not consider himself as “employed or employee” principally.

Based on the Constitution, the government is duty bound to generate new job opportunities for all walks of life.

It is a matter of regret to say that banks have fulfilled lackluster and weak performance in this regard in terms of offering facilities to the job- generation projects.

Greatest Problems Facing Economic Enterprises

Although some small- scale workshops can have a suitable and lucrative market for productions and can generate new job opportunities, shortage of liquidity and financial resources in these units have created management problems in some cases. In line with reducing false jobs and improving economic enterprises for employing job seekers, if small- scale workshops are supported, thousands of new job opportunities will be generated in these small workshops.

It should be said that financial issues are the main problem facing economic enterprises. In general, economic enterprises should be supported financially in order to generate new job opportunities. Presently, 60 percent of total incomes in many European and industrialized countries are provided from fast – yielding and small- scale economic enterprises. These fast- yielding and small-scale workshops account for 70 percent employment share in these countries.

That is to say that 70 percent of employment is generated by these small- scale workshops and large- scale economic enterprises play a partial and minor role in generation of employment. **(Quoted by Mehr News Agency)**

The subject of false jobs can be studied from various theoretical perspectives such as growth and balanced development in various sectors of community and also theory of justice and development. **(Toudaru, 1985: 235)**

In conflict point of view, community is arena of conflicts and class struggles and variables such as sovereignty relationship, work division, unequal distribution of economic facilities and basic changes and transformations (revolutionary) are discussed. In conflict point of view, clarification of phenomena and social problems is taken after in macro scale (political and social systems). Clarification of false jobs’ phenomenon, which is the significant negative outcome of migration of villagers to urban areas, can be studied in this perspective that fared to the dependency model or comments. This group of theorists are of the opinion that cause of migration cannot be separated from its effects, because, migration was the brainchild of unequal development of capitalist countries and backward and downtrodden countries on one hand and factor of developing and deepening unequal development on the other hand.

Therefore, in determination of migration process (especially from village to city), which leads to the creation and spread of urban sprawling as well as formation of urban false jobs, it is necessary to take issue of non-development into consideration firstly.

In this respect, unequal construction and locational relationship are taken into consideration between various sectors of community. **(As quoted by Amin and Cohen, 1974: 349)**

Center – peripheral relations in the field of development of countries that have not been developed is one of the ideas suggested in this outlook, as presented by **Samir Amin**.

Capitalist countries have dominant (center) situation while underdeveloped countries have domineering (peripheral) situation. This situation affects internal structure of countries which has caused emergence of developed and advanced capitalist poles (usually at cities) and underdeveloped regions (usually at villages).

This affair causes migration and movement of workforce from underprivileged rural regions towards the developed urban areas. Since this workforce lacks any specialty and professional skill, they resort towards the jobs inevitably and forcefully which not only they do not play an important role in production and distribution of economic activities, but also they (false jobs) pave suitable way for spread and increase of urban harms such as smuggling goods, pollution of urban environment, etc.

“**Paul Singer**” is another theorist that differentiates two groups of factors which cause migration. These two groups of factors include: 1- stagnation and recession factors. These factors occur when rural population has shown considerable growth more than agricultural produce due to the relative improvement of medical and healthcare situation. Therefore, additional and surplus manpower will be emerged. For the aforementioned reason, the workforce immigrates from villages to cities due to the lack of employment facilities at villages. B) Changeable factors: Changeable factors are effective when production methods of modern capitalism had been penetrated in rural regions, causing considerable change in production techniques and methods. (Mechanization of agriculture)

Increasing productivity of work using capital-consuming industries is the main objective of this study. Therefore, number of the employed are reduced, causing immigration of additional workforce at village.

The results obtained from this research is a solid evidence for the mentioned cases and automation (mechanization of agricultural activities), as one of the economic factors in immigration, has significant relationship with the spread of urban false jobs. Summarily, immigration is a mandatory affair in dependency theories which is emerged based on lack of development of an environment (village) in comparison with another environment (city) and non-capitalist dependency to the capitalism sector. This issue is a completely “exploitation” affair, continuation of which will cause evermore spread of underdevelopment. (**Lahsaeizadeh, 1989: 22**)

The aforementioned model can be used for the clarification of city-to-city immigrations and immigration from underdeveloped cities to the developed cities in a country can be clarified within this framework.

Oras S. Lee’s research done in this regard can be used in clarification of phenomenon of false jobs. Theory of Lee which is known to the Attraction and Repulsive Theory, social and economic attractions of city (origin) such as (training and educational facilities, suitable employment, welfare facilities, more income, marriage, benefitted from mutual respect and more value) are considered as factors motivating migrants specially villagers. (**Zanjani, 2001: 133**)

Based on this theory and results obtained from this research, author of the study is of the opinion that economic factors are the most important factors affecting emigration of villagers to the cities, considered as city attractions.

Villagers are attracted to a series of false facilities at cities without getting awareness and more familiarity with the urban environment. These facilities at cities will tempt and entice villagers like a mirage. In urban areas, some villagers who emigrated from villages towards cities are enticed and involved in illicit rings of power and wealth such as smuggling rings of narcotic drugs, etc.)

4. Theoretical Model of Research

False employment or hidden unemployment is a phenomenon that has been developed after the industrial revolution along with development of cities in advanced countries and then in developing countries such as Iran. And presently, the false employment is underway.

As a multimodal and multidimensional concept, false employment is appeared on bedrock of interactions as a result of effect of various components in a way that identification of anterior and posterior of these components with each other seems a difficult task. This phenomenon is posed in urban geographical discussions due to the effects leaving on urban and social environment.

On the other hand, where hidden unemployment and these types of jobs are observed in unofficial sector, it can be described as one of the economic problems facing Third World countries. (**Singer, et al., employment, distribution of income and strategy of development, translated by Kiyavand, Tehran, Plan and Budget Organization, 1990**)

Generally speaking, existence of these types of jobs whether formally or clandestinely and informally, is originated from combination, merging, and results of socioeconomic and cultural parameters of society.

These parameters are very complicated and complex but can be studied practically within the framework of industrialization patterns in developing communities.

Different theories have been presented in various economic, psychological, and social dimensions with relation to the etiology and cognition of backgrounds of formation of false jobs. Although these theories are the outcome of various dimensions of false jobs, thinkers abided by the various schools and outlooks have important share in this

respect. Each of the thinkers had referred to various factors in formation of this phenomenon at discussions related to the employment indirectly. (Torabi, Marziyeh, 2001, P. 24)

5. Results of Research

Of total 100 respondents answered to this research, men and women accounted for 71 and 29 percent respectively. The age of subjects of study who responded to the question of research was between 19 – 62 years old.

Table No. 1: Distribution of Specifications of Respondents of Research

Gender	Percentage	Marital status	Percentage	Residence	Percentage	Age
Men	71%	Single	34%	Village	17%	Minimum
Women	29%	Married	66%	City	83%	Maximum
						19
						62

It should be noted that 34% of the mentioned individuals (subject of study) were found “single” while the rest i.e. 66% were found “married”. 17% and 83% respondents of the research were living at village and city respectively.

Table No. 2: Distribution of Specifications of Respondents of Research- According to Educational Degree

Gender	Illiterate	Diploma and below diploma	Associate degree	BA degree and above
Men	4	23	12	32
Women	0	3	6	18

Four percent (4%) of respondents of research were found “illiterate”, 27% were found with **diploma and below diploma** degree, 18% with **associate’s degree** and 50% held **BA or above degree**.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test has been used to study relationship of other dependent variables of research with the degree of tendency to the false jobs and considering that these variables have been measured in an interval level.

The results of these tests have been reported in below table:

Table No. 3: Output of Pearson Correlation Test to Study Relationship of Dependent Variables with Tendency to False Jobs

Variable	Pearson Coefficient Value	Significant Level
Lacking money	318%	0.000
Unemployment	393%	0.000
Contract concluded outside Labor Act	913%	0.000

Based on the data of Table No. 3, there is significant relationship between variables of: lacking or shortage of money, unemployment rate and value of contract concluded outside framework of Labor Act with the degree of tendency of unemployed to the false jobs.

In other words, the more individuals feel shortage of money, unemployment and conclusion of contracts outside Labor Act, the more these individuals will show tendency to resort to the false jobs. However, lacking money, unemployment and contracts concluded outside Labor Act are considered as main factors to show tendency towards false jobs.

“T” Test is used for comparing average of inclination of individuals to the false jobs among men and women, single and married individuals and also residence of individuals.

The results of these tests have been shown in Table No. 4.

Table No. 4: Output of “T” Test for Comparing Degree of Tendency of Individuals to False Jobs in Various Groups

Variable	Concepts	QTY	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	T Test	Degree of Freedom (Df)	Significant Level
Gender	Men	71	22.211	10.105	4.542	97	0.001
	Women	28	14.428	9.145			
Marital status	Single	33	21.96	10.537	1.329	97	0.939
	Married	66	19.03	10.288			
Residence	City	82	19.81	10.648	-0.403	97	378%
	Village	17	20.94	9.423			

Based on the data of Table 4, the mean degree of tendency to the false jobs among men (22.211 percent) has significant difference (Sig= 0.001) with the mean value of tendency to the false jobs among women (14.428 percent). The results of Table No. 4 also show that the mean value of tendency to the false jobs among marital status (19.03 percent) has not any significant difference (Sig= 0.939 percent) with the mean value of tendency to the false jobs among single individuals (21.96 percent).

On the other hand, since significance level of “T” Test exceeded 0.05 percent (Sig= 0.378 percent) for comparing value of tendency of false jobs among individuals residing at village and city, there is not any significant difference between value of tendency to the false jobs among individuals residing at village and city.

6. CONCLUSION:

Whatever mentioned in above was an empirical and theoretical effort in line with the recognition of factors affecting tendency of individuals to the false jobs.

Accordingly, a complex of theoretical discussions was posed. After studying and reviewing them, theory of Attraction and Repulsion factors was selected. Moreover, another part of theories was compiled and tested.

The results indicate that migration of villagers to the city of Isfahan is of the main cause of spread of these types of jobs in this city. (70 percent of respondents were found “migrants”.)

It should be noted that significant relationship was observed between variable of emigration and false jobs, showing maximum impact on the dependent variable. (*Saroukhani, Bagher, Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Tehran, Cultural Research and Studies Institute’s Publications, 1993*)

Any significant relationship was not observed between levels of false jobs and degree of unemployment. In other words, degree of previous unemployment between various levels of false jobs showed relatively similar situation.

It should be noted that significant relationship was observed between degrees of job satisfaction and various levels of false jobs.

In other words, average satisfaction degree was observed more among respondents of false jobs.

In studying relationship between job satisfaction and unemployment, there is negative significant relationship with low income and lack of skill and specialty. In other words, there is negative significant relationship between increased unemployment with low income and lack of skill and specialty.

In other words, job satisfaction has been reduced with the increase of unemployment, low income and lack of skill and specialty. There is positive significant relationship between job satisfaction and interest to job.

In other words, increase of interest to job has been followed with the increase of job satisfaction.

There is not any significant relationship between job satisfaction and history of employment.

Positive and significant relationship was observed between levels of false jobs with the level of education. In other words, high education with high-level false jobs and low educational level has been followed with low- level false jobs.

Any significant relationship was not observed between levels of false jobs and financial poverty.

In other words, degree of financial poverty showed relatively similar situation between various levels of false jobs.

With due observance to the results of this research, informal sector, which is embedded inside false jobs, should be taken into serious consideration. Due to the issue of migration in a city like Isfahan, that meets all criteria for emergence and spread of informal and false jobs, inattention to this sector is tantamount to ignorance of some part of realities of the city.

Ignoring some part of reality of community is meant that community has been left undefended against probable risks as a result of these jobs. (*Robinson, John, an Introduction to the Theory of Employment, translated by Ahmad Shahshahani, Tehran, Society and Economy, 1974*)

Suggestions

Considering that false employment is the bedrock of many social crimes and economic problems, it should be taken into serious consideration.

The ever- increasing expansion of false jobs manifests the necessity of confronting with this problem as a social problem more than ever. In study of main causes behind increase of false employment, it seems that there is a direct relationship between emigration, inconsistency between educational interdisciplinary and labor market disciplines, weakness of job skills and also generation of employment with the increased false jobs. Therefore, officials play a leading role in controlling this issue which should be taken into serious consideration in government’s policymaking strategies.

But there are other causes such as weakness, upbringing, drug abuse, divorce, laziness, lesion aversion and being away from labor culture which enjoy less priority but certainly, these are main factors for tendency of individuals to the false jobs.

To settle the said problem families, educational and upbringing institutions play a leading role in this respect. Today, preparing walks of life for acquiring various jobs in the contemporary world of today is inevitable. Progress of industry and technology and development of traditional communities to the industrial issues have brought about many problems especially in the field of employment and job generation.

If our society intends to be a leader in national and international levels, it should focus of training skilled and expert manpower. Experienced and expert manpower is key factor of success of any country in all fields.

The hypotheses of this study showed five main reasons behind tendency of individuals to the false jobs: unemployment, emigration, profitability of these jobs, level of literary and education and finally, economic poverty (low income rate). Among these factors, although economic poverty and unemployment did not show any significant relationship with the false jobs in Isfahan Province, focusing on research activities done by some researchers such as Dr. Mahmoud Jomehpour, Dr. Abdol-Vahhab Pourghaz and Dr. Ezzatollah Mafi, etc., unemployment and economic poverty can also be considered as main reason behind tendency of individuals to the false jobs.

Considering the abovementioned factors, the following cases should be taken into consideration:

- Supporting agricultural sector for preventing villagers from migrating into the cities,
- Generation of new job opportunities for youth and talented with specifying a responsible body for solving unemployment problem,
- Presenting expert- level projects for settling unemployment problem,
- Attracting participation of private sectors for development of economic status of villages,
- Encouraging individuals to return to villages and small cities,
- Taking advantage of potentials and capabilities of individuals,
- Improving and empowering economic enterprises for admitting job seekers,
- Coordinating educational system with the requirements of society
- Adoption of supportive and integrated policies

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