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Geographical analysis of unemployment and relative to COVID-19 and its impact on youth in Iraq

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Abstract--There are many solutions to the problem of unemployment in Iraq for an important and main reason which is that Iraq is a rich country and its economy is solid Men who have pledged to God and themselves to serve this country in addition to the programmed economy The developed must have positive results, so mastermind and money must be used available to serve the people of this country that has suffered all kinds of grievance, injustice, injustice and hunger and humiliation, and now the ,new era of freedom has come. Iraq's economic outlook is mired by significant downside risks that call for the accelerated implementation of structural reforms. These include: a potential decline in the oil price, a worsening COVID-19 crisis due to the spread of new variants, potential deterioration in security conditions, the intensification of climate change shocks, and additional macroeconomic volatility. Averting or mitigating the impact of these risks depends on the policies of the future government and commitment to comprehensive reforms in line with those envisioned in the Government of Iraq's (GOI) White Paper, the government's reform program.

Keywords---humiliation, younger, societies.

Introduction

Unemployment is one of the most important problems faced by Arab society in general and Iraqi, society in particular. Unemployment is an economic problem, as well as a psychological, social .security and political problem, The younger generation is the generation of work and production .because it is the generation of strength, energy, and skill and experience. The young man thinks about building his economic and social conditions by relying on himself, During work

and production especially those with qualifications, and graduates who have spent the half of their lives is to study, specialize, and gain practical experience. Iraq is one of the most oil-dependent countries in the world. Over the last decade, oil revenues have accounted for more than 99% of exports, 85% of the government's budget, and 42% of GDP. This excessive dependence on oil exposes the country to macroeconomic volatility, while budget rigidities restrict fiscal space and any opportunity of counter cyclical policy. As of January 2021, in a country of 40.2 million, Iraq's unemployment rate was more than 10 percentage points higher than its pre-COVID-19 level of 12.7%. Unemployment among the displaced, returnees, women jobseekers, the pre-pandemic selfemployed, and informal workers remains elevated.

Nevertheless, the economy is gradually recovering from the double oil and COVID-19 shocks of 2020. In the first half of 2021 (H1-21), GDP grew by 0.9% year on year (y/y). The non-oil economy grew by over 21% in H1-21 (y/y), owing to a solid performance in the services sectors as COVID-19 containment measures were eased, aided by a pick-up in the vaccination campaign. This recovery outpaced the slowdown in the oil sector as Iraq adjusted to its OPEC+ quota early in the year.

Tens of millions of young people suffer from unemployment, due to lack of qualification, and lack of the availability of expertise to them, due to the low level of their education and preparation by their governments, or their parents. Statistics confirm that there are tens of millions of unemployed people all over the world. The world is a young generation, and therefore suffers from poverty, need and deprivation, and their conditions are underdeveloped health, delaying marriage or establishing a family, or their inability to take responsibility their families. Arab societies in general, and Iraqi societies in particular, are witnessing social and economic obstacles that exacerbate the phenomenon of unemployment, which is one of the biggest challenges facing Arab economies today.

The concept of unemployment is one of the concepts that has taken great importance in contemporary societies in terms of research and analysis. Therefore, the issue of unemployment has mainly grabbed the attention of political decision-makers, as well as the attention of researchers in the social and economic fields, as it is a topic that imposes itself permanently and urgently on the international arena in general. The Arab arena in particular. Unemployment is currently one of the main problems facing most of Iraq's governorates. Perhaps the worst and most prominent features of the economic crisis that exist in Arab and developing countries alike is the aggravation of the unemployment problem, i.e. the continuous and steady increase in the number of individuals who are able to work and who are willing and looking for it without finding it. This old and modern interest in the issue of unemployment was not without some ambiguity. Which shrouded this concept as a scientific term as a result of the multiplicity of procedural definitions of the concept of unemployment and its diversity. Since studies and scientific research require greater accuracy and specificity in defining the study variable or variables, so that they can be counted and measured with accuracy commensurate with the subject and objectives of our study. Therefore, the basic concepts related to the issue of unemployment in this study and related to Iraq, will be determined through the following Euphrates.

Definition of unemployment and its types The causes of unemployment in the Arab world The causes of unemployment in Iraq Unemployment effects The effects of unemployment on the youth of Iraq in Iraq Suggestions to solve the unemployment problem
First, the definition of unemployment and its types

Unemployment can be defined as the forced cessation of a part of the labor force in the economy from working with the desire and ability to work. What is meant by the labor force is the number of the population who are able and willing to work, excluding children (under the age of eighteen), the, elderly and the elderly. In order to obtain the unemployment rate the ⁽¹⁾ following equation is used

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{The number of unemployed}}{\text{Total Workforce}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussions
Unemployment types ¹² (

There are many types of unemployment facing the economy, and these types are **Frictional -1Unemployment:**

It is a temporary cessation of work due to moving from one job to another, or a temporary cessation to search for another job or for the sake of studying, and so on **Structural Unemployment :**

It is unemployment resulting from the transformation of the economy from one productive nature to another. The Kuwaiti economy, for example, turned into an oil economy, which led to the almost permanent loss of many Kuwaiti sailors of their simple jobs. However, this type of unemployment can be overcome by acquiring the required productive skills and training in the requirements of the new productive nature of the economy **Cyclical Unemployment**

It is unemployment caused by the fluctuation of aggregate demand in the economy, where the economy faces periods of low aggregate demand, which leads to the loss of part of the labor force for its jobs, and thus the high rate of unemployment in the economy. However, this percentage begins to decline when aggregate demand begins to rise again **Seasonal Unemployment:**

It is unemployment caused by a decline in aggregate demand in some economic sectors (not the economy as a whole). Some economic sectors (such as tourism, agriculture or fishing) may witness periods of recession, which leads to temporary loss of jobs for workers in these sectors **Disguised Unemployment:**

This type of unemployment does not mean the existence of an unemployed labor force. Rather, it is the case in which a certain amount of labor can be dispensed with without affecting the production process, as there is a kind of labor force accumulation in a particular sector, and this labor often receives wages higher than the size of its contribution to the process. Productivity **Behavioral Unemployment:**

It is unemployment caused by the reluctance and refusal of the labor force to participate in the production process and to engage in certain jobs because of the social view of these jobs **Imported Unemployment:**

It is the unemployment that faces a part of the local workforce in a particular sector due to the exclusion or replacement of non-local workers in this sector. The economy may face this type of unemployment in the event of a decrease in the demand for a particular commodity in exchange for an increase in the demand for an imported commodity. There are other classifications of unemployment in addition to the identified types of unemployment⁽³⁾ macroeconomic researchers add to this the following classifications of unemployment: Voluntary unemployment and compulsory unemployment. 1. Voluntary unemployment is the situation in which a person withdraws from his work voluntarily for certain reasons, while compulsory unemployment corresponds to that situation in which the worker is forced to leave his work, i.e. without his will, although he is willing and able to work at the prevailing wage level, and compulsory unemployment may be structural or frictional.

Disguised unemployment and outright unemployment

Disguised unemployment arises in cases where the number of employed workers exceeds the actual need for work, which means that there is surplus labor that produces almost nothing, since if it is withdrawn from its workplace, the volume of production will not decrease. As for the blatant unemployment, it means the presence of a number of people who are able and willing to work at a certain wage level, but without finding it, they are completely unemployed. The blatant unemployment may be frictional or cyclical. Seasonal unemployment and poverty unemployment.

Some economic sectors in certain seasons require large numbers of workers such as, agriculture, tourism, construction and others, and at the end of the season activity stops in them which calls for referring workers in these sectors to what is called seasonal unemployment, and this type is very similar to periodic unemployment and the only difference between them is that seasonal unemployment is in the short term. As for the unemployment of poverty, it is that resulting from a defect in development, and this unemployment prevails, especially in the economically debilitated countries.

Natural unemployment

Natural unemployment includes both structural unemployment and frictional unemployment at the level of full employment, and the demand for work is equal to its supply, that is, the number of job seekers is equal to the number of vacant or available professions, while those who are in a state of structural or frictional unemployment need time to be completed finding the right job. Accordingly the natural level of unemployment prevails only when full employment. When the national economy moves away from full employment, the prevailing unemployment rate is greater or less than the natural unemployment rate, that is, when the state of recovery prevails, the prevailing unemployment rate is less than the natural unemployment rate, but in the case of deflation the prevailing unemployment rate is greater than the natural unemployment rate. And thus pervasive periodic unemployment.

Second - The reasons for the spread of unemployment in the Arab world is one of the most serious threats to the stability and cohesion of Arab societies, and its causes differ from one Arab society to another, and even they vary within the same society from one region to another. In this regard, we can single out them for economic, social and political reasons. All of these reasons have an impact on society in terms of their contribution to the aggravation of the unemployment problem. Based on the foregoing, it was possible to summarize the most important ⁽⁴⁾ reasons behind the growth of the phenomenon in the Arab countries in the following points:

- The failure of economic development plans in Arab countries
- The growth of the Arab labor force annually
- Decreased demand for Arab labor, Arab and international
- The negative repercussions of international changes on Arab labor

The failure of economic development plans in Arab countries

By looking closely at the development of economic growth in the Arab countries, we find that it has disappointed and did not achieve what was expected of it. It did not raise the level of the Arab per capita income to a significant degree, and more than this is that the gap between the Arab countries and the advanced industrial countries is constantly increasing due to the disparity The growth rates in each of them, and the most severe obstacles facing the Arab countries in this matter can be identified from their delay in development endeavors, as this is attributed to the stagnation of the economic structure of the Arab countries in addition to their delay in the development and industrial efforts, as we find that their industries are now necessarily emerging that do not It can compete with the products of the industrialized countries, unless it has some kind of protection. What increases the obstacles facing the Arab countries are the results of their slowdown in achieving economic growth rates and the failure of their economic policies, which were expected to reduce unrest, aggravate their unemployment crisis.

Decreased demand for Arab labor, both Arab and international

The most serious consequence of the deterioration of global oil prices in the years before the beginning of the current millennium in the conditions of Arab labor and employment in non-oil Arab countries, is the effect represented in the decline in the demand of the Arab Gulf countries for Arab labor, and that the demand seemed to decrease gradually from the beginning From the second half Muhammad Saeed Nabulsi, *The Negative Repercussions of International Changes on (4), Employment in the Arab World, Journal of the Arab Parliament, for the twenty-first year, No. 27 .2000 of the eighties, and this decline increased with the approaching completion of infrastructure projects at the end of the eighties, and the Arab Gulf states are also witnessing the replacement of Arab labor with Asian labor in particular, for several reasons, including the decline in the wages of the latter and the limitation of Arab migration towards these countries, especially after The events of September as well as the start of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, which are among the largest, 2001, 11 regions for Arab labor, to implement labor resettlement policies, which caused tens of thousands of Arab workers to lose their jobs. In return, the United States of America and Western*

countries By taking strict measures against those entering it, in addition to the wave of hostility, hatred and provocation that has prevailed since the events of September 11, which negatively affected the movement of Arab labor in the world and led to the occurrence of large reverse migration

The growth of the Arab labor force

Most of the Arab countries have become bearing a heavy burden in order to confront the aggravation of the unemployment crisis, especially among young people and those with educational degrees, and reduce its negative effects, due to the overlap of a number of factors directly related to the employment issue, such as population growth, the growth of the labor force and its skill levels and productivity, Economic performance and social developments. Although Arab countries have achieved progress in some social indicators, such as a decrease in the death rate, the average life expectancy at birth and illiteracy rates have improved. Many countries still suffer from some of these problems, on top of which is the growth of the labor force at a rate greater than the growth rates of job opportunities. The total population of the Arab countries for the year 2003 is estimated at about million people, with a great discrepancy between these countries, ranging from 638,000 people ¹⁵ in Qatar and 67 million in Egypt. The population growth in the Arab countries for the period 1995-2003 is estimated at about 2.4 %, and this rate is considered the highest among the main regions in the world, with the exception of the .arriving there. ¹⁶ countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

We also point out that the period between 1970-2001 was characterized by an increase in the number of immigrants from the countryside to the cities, as it ranged between 25% -50 % of the rural population, and that for most Arab countries due to the lack of suitable job opportunities and the lack of services in rural areas. This led to overcrowding of cities and an increase in the unemployment

¹⁷ (rate., The size of the Arab labor force, according to 2003 statistics, was estimated at about 110 million compared to 300 million people, which is equivalent to about 37% of the total population of Arab countries. This phenomenon is due to a set of demographic and social factors, the most important of which is the demographic structure, which is characterized by a bulge, as the percentage of the population in the age group 15 years and over, as mentioned above, rises to 50% in addition to the , involvement of young people in various stages of education. Rapid population growth led to a high growth rate of the Arab workforce by 3.1% during the period 1995-2001, which exceeded the population growth rate of 2.5% ¹⁸ during the same time period.

The negative repercussions of international changes on Arab labor

Many Arab countries remain immune to the influences and trends of globalization and actual integration into the world trade system and global markets, with the exception of the oil-producing Arab countries that depend, in their relations with global markets, on exporting oil to them and importing their consumer and production needs from these markets. We also know that during the past three decades, global capital investments were mainly directed to East Asian countries

and some Latin American countries through multinational companies, and the Arab countries' share of these, investments was not as worthy of mention. The largest of the Arab financial resources, in particular the oil financial surpluses, headed towards global markets and banks, to flow into the global capital cycle and to reproduce it in non-Arab countries, where the Council of Arab Economic Unity estimated that it amounted to about 800 billion US dollars in 1991, after it was times before the Gulf)9 (War To confirm the impact of international changes on Arab labor, it should be noted that the development of the new international division of labor prompted multinational companies to pay attention to the most technologically advanced countries and to focus their investments in these countries that generate the maximum profits. A third of their number is on industrial branches that require a high use of scientific and technical research results. These companies often maintain research and development centers in their headquarters, and what can be said in this field and as a result of the trends of international companies and their options for investment areas in the world that achieve their interests , the Arab region is still outside the interest of these companies, with the exception of international companies working in the fields of oil and its derivatives, which use high technology and highly qualified labor, and may be non-Arab in many cases. The number of unemployed people in the Arab world is estimated at about 12 million According to the Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Program for the year 1999, a number of Arab countries (Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Mauritania) are located in The ranking of the low-development countries ,or the so-called third category countries, whose per capita total investment is only about 4 dollars ,And)10 (while the per capita investment increases in some Arab countries with the second category according to the same report, \$31, while it is nearly \$300 in the first category countries.

Unemployment prevails in Iraq among young people and women. Unemployment and poverty can be traced back to what Iraq witnessed. From the policies of the past government and what is now witnessing chaos.

Third - the causes of unemployment in Iraq

The most important cause of unemployment is Iraq's entry into wars that destroyed its economy and its people and its infrastructure. However, there are factors that increase unemployment, the most important of which are: stagnation -1 Economic, which is an important and influential factor in the economic process, as the demand for hands recedes As a result of this recession, it directly affects the economic process of the individual Through the lack of demand for labor Exposing production companies and laboratories to Losses due to the first factor economic stagnation which causes layoffs of workers in these sectors, especially eligibility Mismanagement: It is one of the main factors in the capacity of the volume Unemployment and increasing queues. As it is the duty of the state to divide the human cadre that He is qualified to carry out work (the workforce) at deliberate and programmed periods of time to suit the conditions the country is going through. There are short, medium and long-term plans You need unskilled and intermediate (skilled) hands and advanced staff such as an engineer and a doctor and the world

Not providing employment opportunities in state departments, laboratories and ministries. Although these ministries need to be appointed, such as education, health, agriculture and the rest of the ministries. Modern, with no more than fifty employees.

Dismissal of temporary contract holders In many factories and companies due to the lack or stoppage of production, such as spinning factories and textiles, the General Company for Tailoring, the Vegetable Oil Company and many other companies. There are treatments that the state has taken to employ students in cleaning, which is a more negative case than it is Positive, the person who gets used to a daily expense that meets some of his needs and cuts off this. The supplier must be affected by frustration, heartbreak and dissatisfaction.

The results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Iraq that the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 years and over is 28.1% for both sexes, and the unemployment rate for males is 30.2%, compared to 16% for women. According to a report on the results of the employment and unemployment survey, the unemployment rate in urban areas reached 30%, compared to 25.4% in rural areas. The survey indicated that when comparing unemployment rates, in the governorates. We find Nasiriyah governorate leads the governorates with a rate of 46.2% for both sexes, and the average is higher. Males have much more than females 48.8% compared to 25.6%. According to the survey, which A sample of 24 thousand and 900 families (153 thousand and 348 individuals) in various parts of Iraq. With the exception of the Autonomous Kurdistan-Iraq, the unemployment rate in Anbar Governorate reached 33.3% followed by Basra Governorate with a rate of 15.5%. The unemployment rate, according to the report, was the lowest. Its levels in Karbala governorate reached 14% for both sexes 14.2% among males and 12.8% among females. While the female unemployment rate reached 6.7% in rural areas and 22.3% in urban areas, it reached 28.9% of males in rural areas and 31.0% in urban areas, according to the survey. The report dealt with disguised unemployment according to its causes, and said that its rate. As a result of the lack of working hours, it reaches 23.5% for females and 19.4% for males, while its average. The result of insufficiency is 5.6% for males and 2.8% for females. The unemployment rate was. The disguised result of low income is 21.2% for females and 17.6% for males. The report summarized an area for the economic activity rate, which reached 44.1% for both sexes 73.7% for males compared to 14.2% for females, it ranged between 41% in urban areas and 49.9% in rural areas. Wasit governorate received the lion's share of economic activity, as the rate was 58.4% for both sexes 79.8% for males and 36.8% for females, as mentioned in the report. The economic activity according to the survey, the lowest level was in Nineveh Governorate, where it recorded for both sexes 72% among males 38.5% and 5% among females. It is noteworthy that unemployment figures in Iraq vary, International Labor. The unemployment rate is between a quarter and a third. Other estimates indicate that it is increasing on the half. The estimated figures of the World Bank indicate that the GDP Iraq declined in 2003 by about a third, but in 2004 it grew by about a quarter. It is expected to grow this year by less than a quarter. Those billions are the total output. The Iraqi domestic budget, estimated at \$21 billion, comes mainly from oil sales. International donors

did not deliver what they promised. And Iraq only got five or six billion One of the thirty-five billion dollars promised by donors at the Madrid Conference, which was reflected. ⁽¹¹⁾ on ordinary Iraqi citizens

Fourth - the effects of unemployment

Unemployment represents one of the major challenges facing Arab countries due to its serious social and economic effects. For years, warnings have been coming out from here and there, raising, the alarm about the negative consequences of this problem on Arab national security. Nevertheless unemployment rates are increasing day by day ⁽¹²⁾ These effects can be summarized in the following points

Psychological and social effects

There is nothing heavier on the soul than to swallow the bitterness of need and material poverty It undermines human dignity and his view of himself, especially when the individual is responsible for A family counts on him to secure their living needs, when you see the children in their eyes Demanding the necessities of living and seeing in their innocent looks many inquiries, one stands helpless He does not know how to respond to it and with what logic to convince them to accept their bitter reality, how do you explain to them that God The family is unemployed and has no work and is not able to respond to their desires and hunger is an infidel, as is well known? . In the world of children there is serenity, purity, justice and kindness, not unfairness Digestion of rights, especially when it relates to the right to a decent life and an honorable meal without humiliation hand to others ,Statistics confirm that there are tens of millions of unemployed young people all over the world and consequently they suffer from poverty, need and deprivation, and their health conditions are underdeveloped, or they delay marriage, and establish family, or their inability to take responsibility for their families . Scientific statistics also indicate that unemployment has bad effects on mental health, as well as negative effects on physical health. A large proportion of the unemployed lack self esteem, and feel like failure, and that they are less than others. It was also found that a proportion of them are dominated by boredom, and that their mental and physical alertness is low, and that unemployment impedes the psychological development process for young people who are still in the stage of psychological development. It was also found that anxiety, depression and instability ,increase among the unemployed, and this psychological impact extends on the condition of wives and that these psychological conditions are negatively reflected on the relationship with the wife and children, and the increase in family problems. And among people who lack religious scruples, some of them drink alcohol and take drugs, and it was even found that 69% of those who commit suicide, are unemployed. As a result of psychological stress, the rate of crime, such as murder and assault increases among these unemployed In addition to the weakness of belonging to the homeland, and hatred of society, leading to the practice of violence and terrorism against it, as well as the waste represented by unemployment of the great resources that society invested in educating these young .people and taking care of them health and socially

Security and political implications

Sometimes we notice some unemployed groups whose patience has run out and they no longer believe. With the promises and hopes given to her while she raises the slogan of restlessness and rebellion, however, it cannot be blamed, but this does not mean that it encourages it to harm the property and security of the homeland. They have an excuse. In contrast to the bitterness of their circumstances, there are evidences of groups immersed in the luxury of material, and it is natural for them to speak out asking, where is social justice and equity? The policy of excessive violence against the movement of the unemployed only creates more violence and turmoil and exacerbates it the crisis.

There is a need for prudence, control of the situation and looking at issues from a broad perspective. And with the eyes of investigating the reasons in an attempt to understand the position of others as, the principle of laying. The pillars of good governance and social justice dictate that everyone should enshrine the right to express opinions and raise their voices. The banner of demands is by peaceful and legitimate means, and it also obligates the concerned parties represented. The government should respect these rights and open up different opinions, because in the end the citizen only demands the right to a decent life and preservation dignity and humanity in his homeland, and it is one of the essence of the rights of the citizen, which the government must. She guarantees it and takes care of it, not to be tempted by it, so that she and fate will be united to the citizen. The underdog.

Economic effects

One of the results of the unemployment phenomenon is the increase in poverty, which is also considered as one of the factors that encourage migration. Experts say that the problem of migration to Europe is almost an economic problem in the first place, despite the multiplicity of reasons leading to this phenomenon, but the economic motives come at the forefront of these reasons. This is evident from the great disparity in the economic level between the countries exporting migrants, which often witness a lack of development processes, lack of job opportunities, low wages and standards of living, and the corresponding rise in the standard of living, and the need for labor in the countries receiving migrants, where it is estimated. International Labor Organization. The volume of clandestine immigration is between 10-15% of the number of migrants in the world.. The number - according to recent estimates of the United Nations - is about 180 million people.

As for the economic effects of unemployment at the macro level, everyone knows that the most important indicator of the trends in demand for work is production growth, and therefore slowing economic growth means an increase in unemployment rates. Thus, the situation in the Arab region in general and since the nineties is summarized in the weak performance of production compared to a rapid growth in the labor force. The statistics also show that the growth in the labor force has outpaced the increase in employment opportunities in the Arab region.

Fifth - the effects of unemployment on the youth of Iraq

Scientific statistics indicate that unemployment has bad effects on the Iraqi youth in terms of its impact on mental health, as well as on its effects on physical health, a large proportion of the unemployed in Iraq lack appreciation of self, and they feel a failure, and that they are less than others.

It was also found that a percentage of them are dominated by boredom, and their mental and physical alertness is low, and unemployment hampers the psychological development process for young people who are still in the stage of psychological development. It was also found that anxiety, depression and instability increase among the unemployed, and this extends even further. The psychological impact on the state of the wives, and that these psychological states negatively affect the relationship with the wife and children, and the increasing family problems. And when people who lack religious scruples, some of them drink alcohol. In fact, it was found that 69% of those who commit suicide are unemployed. Because of psychological tension, the crime rate, such as murder and assault, increases among these unemployed people.

Among the problems of unemployment for young people in Iraq is also the problem of migration leaving one's family and homelands, which has its effects and its negative results, as well as its positive effects. The main reason for these problems among the unemployed is the lack of money. And the lack of it to fill the need, the disruption of bodily energy due to the void, especially between youth full of energy and vitality, and does not find the space to drain that energy, leads to that. That energy bounces back on him to destroy him psychologically, causing him many problems. Unemployment in many countries of the world turns into complex basic problems, which may have toppled. In some governments, cases of protest, violence and revenge are directed against the rulers and the heads of state. Money, in the eyes of the unemployed, they are responsible for the problem of ⁽¹³⁾ unemployment.

Also, many young people graduating from Iraqi colleges and institutes do not get any job opportunity in the state sectors within their specialization. This caused a factor of frustration among young people. Unemployment is widespread in the governorates of Iraq, and the government should consider these young people as the leaders of the new Iraq.

Sixth - Suggestions to solve the unemployment problem in Iraq

It is the most important, The ingredients for reducing unemployment and eliminating school dropouts as many. The students left school and went to work out of need and want, due to the lack of resources. Income to support them, which added a problem and crowding out the unemployed.

Agricultural work: Open The doors of work in agriculture through collective farms and the division and rent of agricultural land. According to contracts concluded between the state and the farms so that they have a positive return for both parties.

Limit From the phenomenon of random import of goods that the citizen needs and that can be manufactured inside diameter and provide the requirements for its manufacture in the best, most beautiful and finest way.

Obligating companies The foreign countries from which Iraq imports goods that can be manufactured in Iraq by opening production companies Inside Iraq it holds a concession from the original companies such as companies that manufacture cigarettes and materials, Food, soft drinks and even heavy industries such as cars and agricultural machinery This is the widest field for eliminating a large part of unemployment and revitalizing the developed labor movement that It is lacking in industries in the country.

Opening new productive projects, especially those that need To unskilled working hands such as poultry slaughterhouses where meat and table eggs are provided, and we are in dire need of these materials, which we import a lot from countries the other.

Conclusions

Facilitating tasks Investors with Iraqi and foreign capital, according to laws and conditions that are compatible with the nature of Iraq's economic and environmental conditions to establish new industrial, agricultural and commercial projects, provided that These projects have huge capital to cover the project to be set up and make it a success Which contributes effectively to containing the largest number of Iraqi labor, where the demand becomes on the hands Iraq is urgent. Add to economic recovery by asking The products that these companies produce and move the stagnant economy on which factors are withdrawing v arious economic and in many ways of daily life such as transportation, transportation and construction And electricity and the rest of the requirements and supplements of other economic construction. Bring life back toFactories and companies that stopped due to looting and vandalism by returning hands The labor that leaked from it, the restoration and repair of its machinery and equipment, or the import of New machines developed by friendly and donor countries. Encouraging the private sector to provide job opportunities for youth Reconsidering the education policy and admission systems, especially in university colleges and secondary schools of all kinds, to correct the students' path and direct them to areas that suffer from a shortage of manpower Encouraging early retirement in order to provide job opportunities for young people Design programs to help young people set up small businesses and teach young people how to run them Solve and market problems Providing lands with facilities at low prices for the establishment of projects and industries, and providing the necessary funding sources for the establishment of those industries Simplifying the procedures for obtaining soft loans and reducing the interest on these loans.

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