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Social and psychological effect of unemployment

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Abstract

Unemployment is an economic, social and psychological problem that perpetuates economic life in the world and in Turkey in this century. The fact that so many people are not in the working life and cannot make any income causes serious negative effects on social structure due to the economic problems created by unemployment. Global unemployment is projected to increase between 2016 and 2017. The newly released ILO 2016 report warns that chronic brittle employment, which is seen in many emerging and developing countries with rising rates of high unemployment all over the world, has a profound impact on working life today. The unemployment rate for 2015 is estimated at 197.1 million. It is estimated that this figure will increase to 199.4 million in 2016 with an increase of 2.3 million. ILO employment and social situation in the world – trends according to the 2016 (WESO) study, global growth is likely to add 1.1 million unemployed in 2017. This study aims to examine the dimensions of unemployment in the world, to investigate the problems of employment and to address the psycho-social effects of unemployment on individuals and to present solutions. The first phase of this study focused on employment and social change in the world. In the second stage, the studies on the effects of unemployment on individuals were examined.

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Keywords

Unemployment, unemployment and social dimension, employment in the World, Global Chaos, effects of unemployment.

Introduction

Behind social problems are mostly economic reasons. ILO employment and social situation – trends in the world according to the 2016 (WESO) study, the final unemployment rate for 2015 is estimated at 197.1 million, which is estimated to increase by about 2.3 million in 2016 to 199.4 million. In 2017, the global collection was also announced that 1.1 million unemployed are likely to be added.

The fact that so many people are not in the working life and cannot make any income causes serious negative effects on social structure due to the economic problems created by unemployment. “The apparent slowdown in rising economies has a striking impact on working life with a sharp drop in commodity prices”, said Guy Ryder, ILO general manager. In both rising and developing economies, as well as in increasingly developed economies, a large number of men and women are forced to accept low-wage jobs. Even though the number of unemployed people has decreased in some EU countries and the United States, a large number of people are still unemployed. In this case, we need to take immediate action to increase decent job opportunities; otherwise, the risk of encountering intensified social tensions awaits us.”

The first phase of this study focused on employment and social change in the world. In the second stage, the studies on the effects of unemployment on individuals were examined.

Employment and Social Situation in The World

Employment and Social Outlook – trends in the world according to the 2015 report, the global economy is entering a new era that includes elements such as slower growth, increasing inequality and turbulence, unemployment will continue to increase in the next five years.

According to the report, 61 million jobs have been lost since the global crisis began in 2008, and by 201 million by 201 million today, more than 212 million people will be unemployed.

Employment also improved in the U.S. and Japan, but in some of the developed economies, especially in Europe, the difficulties and problems in this area continued to explain the report also warned that the income inequality will continue to increase. According to this, the poorest 10 percent of the population has a share of 10 percent in total income, while the poorest 10 percent will remain between 2 percent and 7 percent.

The report pointed out that social unrest in countries and regions where young unemployment is rising at a high level or rapidly, is particularly sharp, noting that social unrest has risen since the onset of the crisis in 2008 and is 10 percent higher today compared to the pre-crisis period. In addition, the expectations for employment, especially Brazil, China and oil producing countries, rising and developing countries do not appear bright announced.

According to the report, unemployment rates for Turkey were projected as 9.2%, 8.9% and 9% for 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, following the widespread decline in income inequality in the first half of 2000, progress in this area slowed down and since the onset of the crisis, income inequality has increased in some countries, this situation has increased in Georgia and Georgia, However, surprisingly, these countries are also more successful in reducing poverty.

The report also states that the number of Syrian refugees who have taken refuge in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey is approaching 3 million in mid-2014. According to the report, the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said This was the largest refugee movement since the Second World War. The report stresses that Turkey has made substantial contributions to humanitarian aid, housing and employment by accepting nearly 1.6 million refugees from the crisis in Syria. According

to the report, the middle classes in developing countries are on the rise and today the middle class has over 34 percent of total employment. From this point of view, it is emphasized that the most development is seen in newly strengthened and low-income countries.

In the words of Raymond Torres, director of the ILO research division, “the volatile economic environment that matches variable capital flows continues to affect businesses in today’s poor financial markets and global demand, and prevents investments and new jobs from being created.” Because the inability to create new investment areas creates global chaos and depression and increases the unrest in the world.

Geneva (ILO News) – according to a new report published by the International Labour Organization (ILO), only one quarter of the world’s workforce is estimated to be in a stable employment relationship. In addition, the World Employment and Social Outlook 2015 (WESO) report states that in countries already having data (including 84 percent of the world workforce) three quarters of the workers work for their own account or in unpaid family affairs, often with temporary or short-term contracts, for which there is no contract. The fact that job insecurity is in serious dimensions is thought to be an important factor in global chaos.

Another current trend and change are the spread of part-time work especially among women, the report said, noting that the increase in part-time jobs between 2009 and 2013 in the majority of countries who are familiar with their rights has left behind the increase in full-time jobs. Changes in working patterns diversify working areas and diversify employment areas and forms. This necessitates the development and implementation of new perspectives in the world conjuncture.

Those who identify and implement policies need to focus more on strengthening employment policies and addressing extreme inequalities. There are a lot of evidence that good regulation of labour markets, Social Policies Act as locomotive in economic growth, and are of fundamental importance in predicting and addressing business crises. Urgent action should be taken to prevent global crises, to produce global solutions and to ensure global integrity and equal business life.

Ryder said, the absence of decent jobs leads people to unregistered employment with low productivity, low wages and no insurance, ILO Director General. This situation needs to change. The urgent and resolute action to address the global business problem is key to the successful implementation of the 2020 Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by the United Nations. It stresses the importance of developing global solution measures and implementing them in a determined manner.

Psycho-Social Effects of Unemployment

Anxiety, depression, somatic disorders, hostile attitudes towards other people, and paranoia are the main causes of psychological disorders that can be expected at higher levels in unemployed individuals than in others [Darity et al., 1993]. It is likely that some of these disorders will be seen together or that one will be seen in individuals.

Stress due to work loss occurs in two areas in general. The first is financial pressure [Scott et al., 2005]. The second area is the individual's sense of self and place on Earth. Unemployment can affect the concept of self in two ways. First, unemployment will directly threaten the identity of the individual if it is an important component of the individual's professional, personal identity. Second, unemployment can harm an individual's sense of self-worth. These two areas are neither completely dissociated nor completely conflicted with each other. Both are important for human existence [Turner, 1995].

The individual who is deprived of his / her work environment and social relations will begin to feel in a significant emptiness. In particular, if the person is constantly disappointed in finding work again, he or she begins to break out of society and become isolated, escape from social relations and not even meet his or her former colleagues. On the other hand, as a result of the change in the balance in the family, the role and authority of the family will be lost to accompany this situation [Seksel, 2001]. Because of the weakening of family ties, relationships will weaken and cause divorces to increase.

Another social cost caused by unemployment is the increase in crime rates. Although crime rates are affected by many factors, unemployment is considered to be a social factor, which can lead to an increase in the crime against property. For example, a study by Ata (2011) found that the unemployment rate had a statistically significant and positive effect on the number of crime per capita. Another study by Dursun et al. (2011) found a significant correlation between economic income and unemployment, such as theft, algebra theft (extortion), fraud, bribery, embezzlement and money and smuggling of goods. According to the results of these two studies, the increase in unemployment rates leads to an increase in crime activity. Social costs of unemployment are not limited to the increase in divorce and crime rates, but can cause significant problems in many areas such as the increase in suicide rates, the increase in social conflicts and the deterioration of social peace, moral decision making in society.

In addition to the physiological characteristics of the individual, the extent of psychological disturbances in which individuals may be exposed as a result of unemployment depends on various factors, such as the age of the individual, his / her life before being unemployed, his / her region, the general state of the economy, his / her position in the community and family status (Wadsworth, 1999).

Conclusion

Employment crises in the world, job insecurity, changing business life conditions and the chaos between countries negatively affect the lives of people, the increase in the number of unemployed individuals every day causes many negative effects on individuals. The psycho-social problems experienced by individuals have become a global dimension by starting from family life and spreading to the environment, society, country and neighboring countries.

The psychological problems that people face due to unemployment are turning into social problems and the economic and psychological problems that people face in the global world are increasing the confusion among people and also causing tensions among countries. In our world where conflicts of interest are increasing, we will have a world that will be damaged as long as integrated policies are not produced.

Social problems caused by unemployment are often more harmful than economic problems. One of these problems is the negative impact of income loss and the loss of identity and status arising from non-employment on the mental health of individuals. This effect differs from country to country in terms of structure and process. In addition to unemployment insurance and public social assistance, social structures of countries are effective on these differences [Kurt, 2010].

In our world where unemployment is increasing day by day, instability and chaos are affecting the economies of the country and regional problems are becoming global problems, the impact levels of the unemployed individual on society and its consequences will be severe.

No longer a country, not a global world-wide pioneer work should be initiated and carried out with determination. It is obvious from the events that we have started to pay for all the negative events in the world. It should be remembered that man is everywhere human and has equal rights and freedoms, and that the politicians who make economic, social and psychological arrangements should now be

ready for the sad events that the world will pay, unless equal opportunities are provided to the people in the new world order.

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Социально-психологические последствия безработицы

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Аннотация

Безработица – это экономическая, социальная и психологическая проблема, которая постоянно влияет на экономическую жизнь во всем мире и в Турции. Недавно опубликованный отчет МОТ предупреждает, что хроническая недостаточная занятость, наблюдаемая во многих развивающихся странах с высокими показателями безработицы, также глубоко влияет на рынок труда. Показатель безработицы в 2015 году оценивается в 197,1 млн. По некоторым оценкам, эта цифра должна была увеличиться примерно на 2,3 миллиона в 2016 году, и составить до 199,4 млн. Согласно исследованию МОТ «Всемирная занятость и социальная ситуация – тенденции 2016 года» (WESO), в 2017 году, вероятно,

увеличится число безработных на 1,1 млн человек. Это исследование, проведенное Международной организацией труда (ИТО) в 2015 и 2016 годах, направлено на изучение масштабов безработицы в мире, изучение проблем занятости и решение психосоциальных последствий безработицы для людей, а также предоставление рекомендаций по решению таких проблем. На первом этапе этого исследования основное внимание уделяется трудоустройству и социальным изменениям в мире. На втором этапе исследования было изучено влияние безработицы на людей.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

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Ключевые слова

Безработица, социальный аспект безработицы, занятость в мире, глобальный хаос, влияние безработицы.

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