

The Studying and Analyzing of the Causes Students Unemployment (Institute Managers, Practitioner Students and Collegiate Views)

J. Gilanipour, F. Chaman, B. Gholizadeh, and F. Saghari

Abstract—Present study in context of studying and analyzing of the causes student unemployment "institute managers", practitioner students and collegiate views) with aim of 5 hypothesize experiment symbolic of relationship between students unemployment and education factors, cultural and social factors, economical factors, management and political factors performed. The sample population of this study constitutes 201 individuals. Selecting of sample was classical randomly. Necessary information for hypothesize experiment obtained by questionnaire. Questionnaire reliability estimated by Koronbakh Alfa coefficient computation and its fluency is from content. Analyzing of data expressing influential factors on unemployment, management factors have the most influential than the others and after that economical, educational, cultural, social, political factors are influential and also in among of management factors appointing of unauthorized individuals in climax of performance affairs are the most important factor.

Index Terms—Students, unemployment, occupation, institution manager.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a strong stimulator for creating of revolutions in society which provide nearly the same acquisition situation for society members and cause to increasing of occupation stimulation and using of capacities, but in recent years the most people had tendency to educate and obtaining degree for upper classes in different courses and this matter was the most important reason for increasing of collegiate gradulators and this is natural all of them don't enter in market and this problem is very oppressive [1]–[2].

Although, unemployment problem with respect to it's alliances in economical, social and cultural abnormality for the most population irritating and for country economic is preventive.

Nonetheless, collegiate graduator's unemployment has multiple importance coefficient and sensitivity. Collegiate gradulators unemployment phenomena started in 1992 and every year became more intensive. Continuation of present trend overcast future employment landscape of this group and with respect to top government expenses and education of every individual in society especially in public universities, this investment remain useless which this material need to basic planning and editing of accurate politics from officials and this research has the most

significance role in quality of planning [3].

Thereby, the mentioned materials in this research with aim of considering theoretical discussions about gradulators unemployment factors and obtaining of collegiate and practitioner gradulators and institution managers view in this matter started, until with considering of all of the planning aspect, foreseen and accurate predicting for future and lowering present problems occur until we have low damage relevant to society structure [4]–[5].

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Aims

The aim of this research is recognizing of effective factors on gradulators unemployment in educational, cultural, social, economical, management and political dimensions for more pay attention and management of officials and decision makers to obtaining accurate politics for preventing intensiveness and pervasive of gradulators from society head group ,namely institutions managers and collegiate and practitioner gradulators will study and analysis.

B. Research Hypothesizes

- 1) Between educational factors and gradulators unemployment exist meaningful relationship.
- 2) Relationship exists among of cultural, social and unemployment factors of gradulators.
- 3) Between economical factors and gradulators unemployment exist relationship.
- 4) Between management factors and gradulators unemployment exist meaningful relationship.
- 5) Between political factors and gradulators unemployment exist relationship.

In addition to aforementioned hypothesize; this research is about responding to below questions.

- Which factors exist for graduator's unemployment from collegiate point of view and what is their preference?
- According to institution managers view what factors can cause to gradulators unemployment?
- Which factors exist for graduator's unemployment from practitioner gradulators?

C. Defining of Research Basic Concepts

Job: job is a continual act which it produce stock or services and for it's performance considering salary or wage [6]–[7].

Unemployed: some individuals which in scrutiny time or before one week of it have not any formal or informal job and they don't researching for job and have relative situation.

Institution manager: institution manager is a person who

harmonizing and combining of factors and product resources which included of governmental institution, nongovernmental and corporation from one side, and the other side is industry and agriculture [8].

D. Theoretical Framework

The meaning-based of this research is Par ester social system and Ingle hart demand and offer theory. With respect to Par ester theory, society constitute of four micro systems which every micro system has determined application, these applications in thought system of Taklot Paster tyypical to AGIL [9].

Any changes and distortions in one of the micro system tool due to changes in all of the system.

E. Method of Sampling

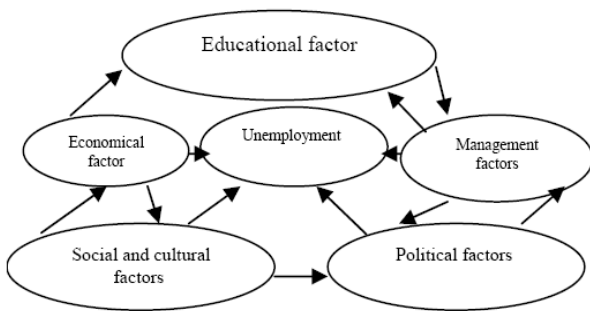
Selecting of statistical society randomly with sampling method and selecting of sample volume with using of Cuchran formula is calculated. Statistical society of this research constitutes 971 individuals, (N=971). Then is prepared $t=2$, $p=0.5$, $q=0.5$, $d=0.5$, finally quantity of n is calculated. Equation (1) shows sample size in Cuchran formula

$$n = \frac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right)} \quad (1)$$

F. Reability and Stability of Research

The authenticity of this research questionnaire by Koronbakh Alfa calculation determined which Koronbakh Alfa coefficient for other groups equal with 0.90%. Thereby, the measuring tools of this research has necessary authenticity for performing in sample group, fluency of questionnaire has content fluency [10].

G. Theoretical Model of Research



III. DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE I: ANALYSIS OF REGRESSION RELATED TO EFFECT OF INDEPENDENT FACTORS TO DEPENDENT FACTOR

Regression	
Multiple R	0.76063
R Square	0.59213
Adjusted R.S	0.42220
Std. E	0.68812

TABLE II: ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source of Variation	(DF)	S.S	MS
Regression	5	2.847	0.5
Residual	69	11.818	0.1

F=3.325 Sig=0.0095

TABLE III: VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION (REGRESSION)

Variable	B	SE B	Beta	T	Sig T
Management	0.1350	0.0367	0.62	3.67	0.0005
Economic	-0.0448	0.0220	-0.33	-2.33	0.0458
Education	0.0309	0	0.25	2.10	0.2370
Social-cultural	-0.0141	0.0259	-0.14	-2.03	0.5554
Politic	-0.0246	0.0238	-0.13	-2.01	0.5277

Table III shows that managing independent factor with 62% Beta is the most effective one to unemployment dependent factor.

Standard regression following equation:

$$Y = 0.62x_1 + 0.33x_2 + 0.25x_3 + 0.14x_4 + 0.13x_5 + a \quad (2)$$

where x_1 =management, x_2 =political, x_3 =education, x_4 =social-cultural, x_5 = political.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The obtained conclusions from this research indicated that in among of effective factors on gradutors unemployment, management factors has the highest effect on the other factors and after that by order, economical, educational, cultural, social and political factors exist, also between educational factors, unconformity between educational courses and necessary knowledge for work market as the most important effective factor on gradutors unemployment and among of management factors appointing of ineligible individuals in climax of performance affairs is the most important factor. The other conclusions of this research indicated governmental of Iran main sector economy is the most effective factors on unemployment gradutors, because all of government efforts in third development plan is work force employment and it reduce in governmental sector and also global investment market and tendency to investments to short- time services constitute work market more intensive and more expert and the situation is more appropriate than past for wide substituting of work force. Finally results show that 59% variations of independent variable by dependent variable are explained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article is part of the research project with financial assistance and multilateral cooperation of Islamic Azad University, Nour branch.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Todaro, *Economic Advancement in the Third World*, New York: Longman, 1st ed.Uk.1985, ch. 1, pp. 100-120.
- [2] M. Katuzian, *Iran political Economic*, center edition. Tehran. 1988, ch. 3, pp. 85-95.
- [3] S. Abedin, *A Description of Urban Economic*, varsity edition center. Tehran. 1985, pp. 85-95.
- [4] K. Mansourifar, *Statistical Methods*, Tehran: Tehran Univ. Press, 1990, ch. 1, pp. 20-25.

- [5] I. Charles, *Economic History of Iran*, Chicago: Chicago Univ. Press, 2005, ch. 2, pp. 70-73.
- [6] V. Iran, *Comparative Methods in Sociology*, California: California Univ. Press, 2008, ch. 5, pp. 120-133.
- [7] B. Roberto. (October 2008). Regional unemployment in Spain: Disparities, business cycle and wage setting. *Labour Economics*. [Online]. 15(5). pp. 885-914. Available: http://www.aiel.it/bachecca/MODENA/.../bande_fernandez_montuenga.pdf
- [8] G. Sebastian. (April 2003). Duration and risk of unemployment in Argentina. *Journal of Development Economics*. [Online]. 71(1). pp. 199-212. Available: <http://www.deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/39861/3/wp476.pdf>
- [9] W. Shrank. (June 1998). The failure of Canadian seasonal fishermen's unemployment insurance reform during the 1960s and 1970s. *Marine Policy*. [Online]. 22(1). pp. 67-81. Available: <http://www linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii>
- [10] U. Moriizumi. (December 2010). Unemployment risk and the timing of homeownership in Japan. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. [Online]. 41(3). pp. 227-235. Available: www.jeameetings.org/2006/Program/2006/Naoi-1022am1r821.pdf



J. Gilanipour received M.S. degree from the University of Islamic Azad, Nour Branch, Nour, Iran, in accounting science.



F. Chaman received M.S. degree from the University of Islamic Azad, Nour Branch, Nour, Iran, in business management.

B. Gholizadeh received M.S of Sociology, Department of accounting Science, Islamic Azad University, Nour Branch, Nour, Iran.

F. Saghari received M.S of MBA, Department of accounting Science, Islamic Azad University, Nour Branch, Nour, Iran.