

**Analysis of the semantic relationship between
poverty and unemployment in Iraq in
accordance with the philosophy of the Islamic
economy**

Prepared by



A. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Bidar

Mohamad@yahoo.com



Najlah shamoon shlaymoon

PhD student in the Department of Economics

nashch70@gmail.com



Ahmed Jabbar Shaye

PhD student in the Department of Economics

ajab98512@gmail.com

Abstract

Islam has realized from the beginning the importance of the material factor and its situation, as it must be placed as an influencing factor among other factors. The Islamic economy had a special concept and conception in theory (legislative foundations) that the jurists put in place to address and alleviate the situation of poverty and unemployment, and the problem of poverty is one of the most complex problems that societies suffer from. Humankind because of its association with the economic system and its impact on political, economic and social considerations in it, which led to the survival of those societies suffering from its division into two categories, the first rich accounted for wealth and the second poor, which continued to suffer from underdevelopment and a low standard of living. Islam has established a war on poverty and imposed a siege on it. Every observatory has set it up to ward off danger to faith, morals, and behavior, to preserve the family, to preserve society, and to work on its stability and cohesion and the rule of brotherhood among its sons. Hence Islam enjoins that every individual living in his community achieve what he lives a decent human life by. It means that an adequate standard of living must be created for him, and that the continuous changes that accompanied the economic life in Iraq clearly had their effects on the present generation, as the rate of poverty and unemployment reached its peak clearly for the period (2010-2020).

Key Words: semantic relationship – poverty – unemployment - Islamic economy

Introduction

Poverty has been associated with the very existence of man since time immemorial. But many of the verses of the Holy Koran and prophetic talk have come up with solutions to the problem of poverty and unemployment. This is proof that Islam always seeks to lead a life of dignity that will make it productive and effective in society. At the same time, I have appealed to the rich to help the poor and give them their money. Islam has adopted a number of means to eradicate poverty and unemployment. Before referring to these means, it must be pointed out what poverty is and its impact on the individual and the Muslim community.

Search problem:

The economic problem in Iraq is partly related to the existence of unemployment, which reflects the extreme disparity in the employment and distribution of wealth

and income. It is the continuing changes in the political and economic situation that have brought about economic life in Iraq and the rise in poverty, addition to the voluntary role of the rich class in achieving social solidarity through voluntary expenditures. Muslims The Islamic approach has been distinguished in dealing with the problem of unemployment through.

Islam did not look at the problem of unemployment on the basis that it is an independent problem separate from other life problems facing society, but rather looks at it through its connection with the other problems of society, and then its treatment of it is a part of its comprehensive treatment of these problems to achieve the sufficiency level.

Search hypothesis:

The elimination of unemployment contributes to economic development and thus to the eradication of poverty by providing employment opportunities for the unemployed.

Purpose of search:

The aim of the research is to give effect to the concept of employment by reducing unemployment through the establishment of small-scale development projects, such as the Zakat Fund, with a view to reducing unemployment and poverty in Iraq.

Importance of research:

The current situation in Iraq gives priority to the investment side, which has deteriorated. Successive wars, blockades and occupation have led to the suspension of many productive plants and institutions owing to the destruction and vandalism that have caused them. This has significantly increased the unemployment problem.

Research methodology:

Research has relied on theoretical analytical descriptive and deductive methods to prove the hypothesis of the study.

1st Poverty, its effects on the individual and society and ways to address it in accordance with Islamic law

1. Poverty is language and language

Poverty in the language means need, and that poverty and lack is the opposite of being rich, and I need it is in need, so it is poor, the plural of the poor, the poorest against the richest, and poverty is a source against riches, and that is when a person becomes and does not have what suffices him. Mujahid said, “The poor who does

not ask.” And on the authority of Jabir Ibn Zayd, he said, “The poor who does not ask.” And on the authority of Ikrimah, he said, “The poor is weak.” (Bu Hamad, 2006), Islam has made it possible to satisfy these needs and to provide them to those who have not found them. If one provides them to himself, and if one fails to provide them to himself because there is not enough money in his hands or because he cannot collect enough money, the law has helped him.

In general terms, poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon that goes beyond the decline in income to the failure of human capacity to meet basic needs, make decisions, exercise freedom of choice, dispose of productive assets and face shocks, as well as the insecurity of physical violence associated with low social level, physical capacity, gender, religion or race ((IFAD), 1992).

2. Effects of poverty on the individual and society

The most significant negative effects of poverty on the individual and society can be identified:

A. Poverty has implications for religious belief:

Undoubtedly, poverty is one of the most dangerous pests on religious belief, especially extreme poverty, which is next to obscene wealth.

This perversion of religious belief, which arises from poverty arising out of misattribution, says Imam Ali (Peace), "Poverty is the greatest death." (Commander of the Faithful).

B. Poverty has implications for morality and behavior :

If poverty is a threat to religion, it is considered as belief and faith, and it is no less dangerous for morals and behavior, as the deprived poor is often pushed by his misery and deprivation, especially if his neighbors are rich and well-off, to behavior that is not acceptable to virtue and decent morals, and that is why they said, “The voice of the stomach is stronger than the voice of conscience.” And worse than this is that this deprivation leads to skepticism about the moral values themselves, and the fairness of their standards, as it led to skepticism about the values religious (Al-Afghani, 1973) as well as committing several crimes due to the effects of poverty, such as theft, forgery, bribery... etc .

If bribery spreads in a society whose members have weakened the strength of its members and weakened the resolve of its members, and instead of their search for learning, work, diligence and production, they look for the briber and work to take

him over instead of the honorable and pious producer in order to achieve their goals (Bu Hamad, 2006) .

C. Poverty and its repercussions on the family:

Poverty poses a threat to the family from many aspects, to its formation, its continuity, and its cohesion. By forming a family , we find that poverty is one of the biggest obstacles that prevents marriage and youth, and the burdens behind it of dowry, alimony and economic independence. That is why the Holy Qur'an recommended such people to hold fast to chastity and patience until They have the economic capacity to do so (Bu Hamad, 2006) .

D. Poverty and its repercussions on society and its stability :

Poverty poses a threat to the security, safety and stability of society, and it was narrated on the authority of Abu Dhar Al-Ghafari that he said: "I am astonished by the one who does not find food in his house, how he does not go out against people wielding his sword." If it results from misdistribution and the luxury of a few in society at the expense of many groups, then this is the poverty that stirs souls, causes strife and disorder, and undermines the pillars of love and brotherhood among individuals. As long as there are huts, palaces, foothills, peaks, gluttony and hunger in society, hatred and resentment kindle a fire in the hearts that devours the green and the dry and widens the gap between the deprived and the affluent. Hence, destructive principles take their nests among the victims of poverty, deprivation and loss. Poverty also threatens the nation's sovereignty , freedom and independence. His chest is eager to defend his homeland and defend the deprivation of his nation, for his homeland did not feed him from hunger and did not secure him from fear, so he feels that he is a stranger in his homeland and in the members of his community, and Imam Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him) depicts for us the most wonderful images when he said (richness in alienation is a homeland and poverty in Home is a stranger) (Commander of the Faithful).

Poverty has dangers and bad effects on public health due to malnutrition, poor ventilation and housing ... as well as its impact on mental health due to boredom, frustration, anxiety and laziness, and all of this has an impact on society and the economy (Bu Hamad, 2006).

2nd. Ways to tackle poverty in Islam:

One of the most important means by which Islam has worked to address poverty is the urge to work (Bu Hamad, 2006) , and there are many instructions about work in

the Holy Qur'an as in the pure Sunnah, and it shows the prestigious position that work has enjoyed and the high status it occupied. It is sufficient to remember in this context, Work derives its value from being an effective element of production and an important pillar in building a civilized edifice and building construction. It was and still is a social necessity imposed by the living needs of individuals, and that work has a social value and the great services that the worker performs in order to eliminate poverty, misery and deprivation and alleviate Human suffering, Islam condemns unemployment, condemns the question, and calls on the ruler to find job opportunities.

also emphasized the need for the worker to get his wages before his sweat dries up, and that this wage should be appropriate to the effort that the worker makes without underhand or excessiveness, because if he is given less than he deserves, he has been unjust.

3th. The concept of poverty within the framework of modern schools of thought:

This part of the study deals with the most important schools of thought in their divergent views on the concept of poverty and its implications for the possible trends and public policies proposed to address the problem of poverty and unemployment, especially from the perspective that it constitutes an imbalance and weakness in the social, political and economic system prevailing in a particular country, and the effects of this also on the nature of indicators And the criteria adopted to determine the problem of poverty. It is necessary to refer here to the review of these schools and to identify their most important contents. It is not limited to the field that falls within their title only, but also extends to the areas that are included in the titles of other schools, and this aims to link to the farthest possible extent of the contents and pillars of those Schools, so schools appeared aimed at reaching pillars to address poverty, including: -

1. Benefit School:

The utility school sees through the most prominent theorists of capitalist thought (Adam Smith , David Human, John Stuart Mill)

The utilitarian school provides a definition of poverty as that condition that can be said to exist in a particular society when one or more people in that society are unable to reach the minimum acceptable standard of living according to the standards or standards of that society.

According to the above foundations, the utility school is based primarily on income and consumption expenditures, followed by indicators or measures of living standards, that is, it depends on income as a path or method for analyzing and determining the state of poverty (Muhammad, 2009).

2. Basic Needs School

The definition of poverty according to that school clarifies that it is a state of the continuous inability of a particular family to meet their basic needs for living and survival, and these needs include food and nutrition, water suitable for human consumption and sanitation, health and clothing, income, shelter, peace and security, and education. The foundation, job education, health and social care for the family, and participation in the political process (Muhammad, 2009).

3. School of available capabilities:

This school of thought is about the concept of poverty that was addressed by (Marty Sen), an Indian economist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998.

This school introduces the term available potential or potential energy, which refers to the extent of freedoms available to the individual to express himself, and the term achieved results or employment, which describes the type or form of results expected or that can be reached through the capabilities available to the individual and the theory in short deals with:-

The decent standard of living for a particular individual can be viewed through the quality of life lived by that individual, which in turn consists of the achieved results that are interconnected with each other and represented in the material formations of the individual and the work or activities that he performs.

That the school of available capabilities was developed due to the failure of the school of basic needs at the individual level to reach acceptable levels at a certain minimum. The results achieved or areas of employment resulting from the availability of those basic capabilities can vary to include that the person enjoys an adequate level of nutrition or has an adequate level of nutrition. Good clothes, living in a suitable home, able to face diseases, etc., leading to more intertwined social outcomes and fields such as participation in community life and being able to appear publicly without any sense of shame or shyness, and so on (Muhammad, 2009).

^{4fo}. Analysis of poverty rates in Iraq for the period 2010-2020

The study and analysis of the phenomenon of poverty in Iraq is one of the topics worthy of attention, given the conditions that Iraq went through in terms of wars and economic blockades, which resulted in significant rates of poverty, despite Iraq's possession of wealth that makes poverty rates almost negligible. This indicates poverty In Iraq, it is usually marked by lines called poverty lines, which are among the most important indicators of living standards It expresses the minimum required level of basic needs . These lines are divided into the extreme (food) poverty line, which expresses the basic food needs , and another line expresses the basic food and non-food needs and is known as the absolute poverty line. (Non-food or higher poverty line), poverty can also be expressed by the percentage of poverty.

Table (1), according to the surveys of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and the first poverty alleviation strategy in Iraq 2010-2014, indicates a decrease in Rate poverty at general 2013 compare year 20 12 From (18.9%) to (17.0%) , no It's back up in End 2014-2017 _ to (22.5%) after crisis the war against Terror and lower prices Oil, and then decreased in 2018 and 9/1/20 to (20.5% and 20 %), respectively, to rise again in 2020 to (31.7%) as a result of the rise in the Iraqi dinar exchange rate to 1450 , which led To the rise in food prices The impact of the Corona virus on food security (Nations, April 21, 2021).

Table (1)
Rates in Iraq for the period 2010-2020

Poverty rates %	year
15	2010
23	2011
18.9	2012
17	2013
22.5	2014
22.5	2015
30	2016
22.5	2017
20.5	2018
20	2019
31.7	2020

The table was prepared by researchers based on:-

- The first poverty alleviation strategy in Iraq 2010-2014 .
- Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics

5th. Unemployment, its nature and nature, with reference to unemployment in Iraq

The Islamic religion urges work and walk in the land, and promises it worship and jihad in the way of God Almighty, when pure intention, honesty and perfection are taken into account. Hence, Islam hates unemployment and considers it an economic, social and humanitarian problem with an economic danger to the individual as the individual loses income and health as he loses movement. And psychologically, where he lives in a vacuum, and socially, where he resents others, and the most dangerous cases are when the breadwinner loses his sense of responsibility, and the family loses the feeling of reassurance about the ability of the breadwinner and trust in him, as everyone faces a state of tension, anxiety and fear of the unknown tomorrow. As for the danger of unemployment on society, it is the disruption of the energies of individuals who are able to produce, which negatively affects the economy of society.

1. The definition of unemployment:

Unemployment is also defined as the phenomenon or situation in which individuals are unable to engage in activities during a certain period of time, due to the presence of factors beyond their control, even though these individuals are of working age, willing, able and searching for it. In this case, it is called complete unemployment (Al-Helou, 2008).

It can also be defined as an amount of work time and work energy, or both, that have not been optimally utilized in the production process of goods and services (Zaki, 1997).

also defined as the lack of legitimate job opportunities for those who have the ability and desire to work, and it can be full or partial.

2. Complete unemployment

Is the loss of earnings due to a personal inability to obtain a suitable job, despite being able to work and ready for it and actually looking for work.

3. As for partial unemployment:

It is a temporary reduction or decrease in the actual, normal and legal working hours, as well as the suspension or decrease of earnings due to a temporary

suspension of work without the termination of the work relationship in particular for similar economic, technological or structural reasons.

Unemployment also means leaving some of the possibilities available to society unexploited, and this is a waste of resources.

defined as the difference between the amount of work offered at prevailing wage levels and the volume of work employed at those levels, during a specified period of time (El-Tamawy, 1984).

That is, the size of unemployment reflects the size of the gap between supply and demand in the labor market. Despite the difference in the definition of the concept of unemployment, there is a difficulty among economists in defining unemployment. However, the most common definition is “the worker’s desire to work at a certain level of wages.” Unemployment is calculated as follows (Arab, 1991):-

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{The number of unemployed workers}}{\text{The country's workforce}}$$

4. Forms of unemployment:

Unemployment does not have one form or one type, but it has many forms and types that vary in terms of their causes and therefore require different measures to confront them.

A. Frictional unemployment:-

It arises because individuals leave their jobs voluntarily in order to search for better work, as well as new generations to the labor market such as graduates. The standard of work for the better varies from one individual to another. The best work may be the highest in terms of pay, or it is the opposite that provides a longer rest time, or The work that is most attractive to the individual due to its compatibility with his inclinations and preparations. Undoubtedly, the amount of frictional unemployment and its duration depend on how quickly the unemployed worker obtains the new job he seeks.

This, in turn, depends on the degree of availability of correct and accurate information about the labor market (supply and demand in different jobs - terms of employment and the quality of skills related to each of them).

Unemployment has its cost for the worker, of course. This cost is represented in :

- The cost of searching for the best job (the cost of moving from one place to another - the cost of inquiring about different jobs).

- Lost wages due to the worker leaving his work. The wage is his main source of income, and the worker's sacrifice of his current job in order to find a better job means depriving that worker of the income he was getting.

5. Structural unemployment

This unemployment exists as a result of structural changes in the economy. These changes may be due to the discovery of a new resource such as petroleum, for example, and the depletion of an old resource such as coal, which leads to the laying off of miners because the skills they have do not match the requirements of work in the field of petroleum production. Work as a result of changes affecting the national economy, such as the state of technological development of some industries or their productive branches (Murad, 2008).

The structural change may be due to the emergence of new goods in the market that replace existing goods and achieve better satisfaction of needs, which encourages demand for them and the expansion of their production at the expense of old goods.

Of course, new goods need certain specifications in the workers who produce them, and these specifications may not be available in workers who were working in the production of old goods, and then these workers become unemployed.

Structural change may also occur as a reflection of the steady technological development and the development of more efficient methods of production that use the capital element, which leads to the substitution of machinery and equipment for some workers in the projects that apply these methods. This is that structural unemployment is mainly found in developed countries because by their nature they are witnessing continuous changes in their economic structure, and these changes are necessary to ensure the progress of the economy, otherwise its burden falls on a category of workers who are being laid off because of it.

treatment of this type of unemployment is not an easy matter because it requires a relatively long period during which it is necessary to provide workers who are unemployed with the expertise and skills that must be available in order to work in the new fields created by structural changes.

There is no doubt that this requires a large expenditure on training programs for workers, and you also need someone who can teach in these programs. This is what makes the treatment of structural unemployment in newly developed economies difficult, because they lack local competencies capable of training the

workforce, forcing them to seek help from foreign expertise, and this makes the training cost prohibitive.

6. Disguised unemployment :

Unemployment here refers to individuals who actually work, but do not add anything to the national production. They are only in a state of employment, while their work does not result in the creation of goods or services. If we withdraw those who are in disguised unemployment from the economy, the national production would not be affected. The meaning here is It is that situation in which a large number of workers are accumulating in a way that exceeds the actual need for work (Saqr, 2006).

developing economies, especially those in which agricultural activity predominates, where the surplus labor force that does not find productive areas for work is accumulated in areas that are not productive by nature or forced to engage in any work even if it does not lead to any production.

Developing countries are generally characterized by a large abundance of workers, while the job opportunities available in them are limited due to the narrow areas of production in general, and here there is a large surplus of work trying to obtain any income, no matter how low, and this pushes him to engage in any business, even if it is unproductive.

This is helped by the low level of education in developing countries and the high percentage of unskilled labor, which encourages the acceptance of any work, as if the causes of disguised unemployment lie in the nature of the developing economy and the characteristics of its structure. It is known that the industrial sector in developing countries still occupies a small importance and its capacity Absorption of labor is low, so there is no alternative in front of surplus labor from moving towards the agricultural sector or the service sector and overcrowding in it, and the result is the presence of numbers of manpower in the activities of these two sectors that exceed the actual needs of those activities, i.e. the failure to put the right man in the right place as well as the poor means of production and the weakness of Production art (Al-Helou, 2008).

7. Compulsory unemployment:

Compulsory unemployment: It is unemployment in which a person has no choice but is imposed on him or is afflicted by it. It may be caused by a change in his profession or profession while he did not learn another profession or service in his childhood from which he earns his living, by his family neglecting his education in

childhood or other reasons, or learning A profession and blocking its market to change time and its development, and he may have a profession, but he does not own the tools of his craft , especially if he works in a country and for some reason expelled him from its lands. His work (Rashid, 1971), and the responsibility here is on the state (the employer) to secure work for each unemployed and willing person, or to secure him and his family from hunger and poverty.

8. Unemployment in economic theory

- Unemployment in the classical theory:-

The classical school does not recognize the existence of compulsory unemployment, and if such unemployment exists, it is either voluntary unemployment due to the refusal of the unemployed to work with the prevailing wage in the market, or the frictional unemployment that occurs as a result of workers moving from one job to another.

Accordingly, the classic believes that there is no need for the government to intervene and take policies to address the problem of unemployment, since the existence of compulsory unemployment is a temporary existence that quickly leads to a reduction in real wages and a return to the automatic equilibrium situation at the level of full employment. which would reduce wage elasticity (Mamouri, 2008).

- Unemployment in the neoclassical theory :

Neoclassical thought is an extension of the classical theory, so they believe in economic freedom and the sovereignty of the full use case, based on Say 's law (Say) for markets which states that every supply creates demand for it.

neoclassical asserts that every increase in the supply of labor results in unemployment in the labor market, which leads to a decrease in the real wage, which results in an increase in the required amount of work until it absorbs unemployment and achieves full employment. Neoclassical thought also indicates that the flexibility of wages and prices always guarantees full employment in the labor market and that any imbalance in it is automatically corrected through the change in wages, and forced unemployment, if it exists in the long run, will soon disappear (Al-Helou, 2008).

- Unemployment in the Keynesian theory :

Following the collapse of neoclassical thought in light of the Great Depression that America suffered in the thirties of the twentieth century, which led to the

accumulation of production and the high rate of unemployment, a new thought emerged that believes in the existence of unemployment represented by the Keynesian theory adopted by

(John Maynard Keynes) through his proposals to solve the depression crisis The Great, as the market and price system could not solve the dilemma of the Great Depression that the United States of America suffered, which led to the destabilization of confidence in the classical theory and the other economic orbit because it considered the problem of unemployment as a temporary phenomenon and that the market economy is able to treat it automatically, contrary to what was prevalent in the economy The global economy from a rise in unemployment rates and a decrease in production and income rates promised a harbinger of the collapse of the capitalist system. The Keynesian theory was a reform movement for the capitalist economy and saving it from collapse through state intervention in economic life and the use of financial and monetary policy tools to address cases of unemployment and deficiency in aggregate demand (the Internet / Unemployment in Iraq). but there are other factors that increase unemployment, the most important of which are (the Internet / Unemployment in Iraq :) :-

- a. Economic stagnation: It is an influential and dangerous factor in the economic process so that the demand for labor declines as a result of this stagnation and therefore it directly affects the economic process of the individual through the lack of demand for labor.
- b. Mismanagement: It is one of the main factors in the extent of unemployment and the increase in its numbers, if the mis-dividing of the qualified human cadre to carry out the workers at studied and programmed periods of time suits the conditions the country is going through. There are short, medium and long-term plans that require unskilled and medium skilled hands and advanced owners Like an engineer, a doctor, a teacher , etc.
- c. Failure to provide appointments for temporary contract holders in many factories and companies due to the lack or stoppage of production in them, such as spinning and weaving factories, the company, the General Tailoring Company, the Vegetable Oil Company and many other companies.
- d. The economic transformations that Iraq witnessed as a result of the political change that occurred after 2003, which produced a building crisis for the Iraqi economy due to the weakness of the production system and the lack of interest in the city's strategic industries that depended on institutions that could not be

expanded because they required huge investments that could not be provided due to the problem of debt, which led to Most of them dissolved and this aggravated the unemployment phenomenon.

6^{Si}. Analysis of unemployment rates in Iraq:

When tracking unemployment rates in Iraq and through Table (2), we note the following:

1. The increase in total unemployment rates from the natural levels of (4%) during the period 2010-2020.
2. Unemployment was affected by the economic situation and the shocks to which the Iraqi economy was subjected, through the high unemployment rates during the period 2010-2020.

Table (2)
Unemployment rates in Iraq for the years (2010-2020)

Unemployment rates %											the years
2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	17.5	15.3	15.3	11.9	11.9	11.1	15.2	

Source: from Preparing researchers, based on the data of the Ministry of Planning, the Central Bureau of Statistics. Statistical releases for different years.

It is worth noting that some economists point out that if the unemployment rate exceeds 12%, it is an indication of the inefficiency of the labor market, as a large number of people who are able to work at the prevailing wage level are unable to obtain it (Saqr, 2006) .

Hence, Islam obligates every individual to engage in a beneficial work, small or large, and censure unemployment. Therefore, work is the first and main means to meet the needs of individuals (Arab, 1991) . The stage of redistribution of income represents the ideal Islamic method for treating unemployment and is done through collecting money from the wealthy class in application of the obligation of zakat And redistributing it to the poor class to raise the standard of living of this class to the level of sufficiency, and the state is responsible for ensuring this, in addition to the voluntary role of the rich class in achieving social solidarity through voluntary expenditures. Muslims The Islamic approach has been distinguished in dealing with the problem of unemployment through

Islam did not look at the problem of unemployment on the basis that it is an independent problem separate from other life problems facing society, but rather

looks at it through its connection with the other problems of society, and then its treatment of it was part of its comprehensive treatment of these problems. enough to achieve the sufficiency level.

Conclusions

Conclusions

1. prepare poverty From cases Economic Which miss in which the person to me income enough to get On supplies Home for life like education, and health, and housing, and food, and others From needs the necessary to secure level Decent for life, and depend on Archaeology resulting About poverty whenever Has risen size this a is a phenomenon, like deviation, begging, and crime, and others.
2. Islam has established war on poverty and unemployment, and the siege has tightened it, and every observatory has set it up to ward off danger to faith, morals, and behavior, to preserve the family, to preserve society, and to work on its stability, cohesion, and the rule of brotherhood among its children. The Islamic religion urged work and promised it worship and jihad for the sake of God Almighty whenever pure intention, honesty and perfection were taken into account. Hence, Islam hated unemployment and considered it an economic, social and human problem that poses a threat to the individual economically as the individual loses income and health as he loses movement, and psychologically as He lives in a vacuum, and socially resents others, and the danger of unemployment on society is due to the disruption of the energies of individuals who are able to produce, which negatively affects the economy of society, and threatens its morals, because the soil of the void only sprouts evil and crimes.
3. that to put Strategies mitigation poverty Aim to to me Processing increase this is phenomenon after contracts From wars and penalties Economic Which imposed On Iraq at nineties From horn Twenty, please About dissipation Resources Economic and stop wheel development. longer to put The strategy phrase about document obligate The state to achieve development and mitigate From poverty Which phrase About program for ministries Related To determine Framework her job With specialists to continue repairs economic and financial and administrative From Okay Investigation Goals development.

4. We note from Tables (1) and (2) that unemployment and poverty rates in Iraq are closely related so that they had the same path most of the study periods.

Recommendations

1. Following a strategy that can decide to invest in the unemployed by expanding the range of opportunities available, improving capabilities and creating job opportunities through.

A. Voluntary spending:

The individual Muslim spends voluntarily on various charitable causes to meet the needs of his brothers .

B. Compulsory spending :

It is the zakat money that the Muslim pays, which is imposed by the state and heavenly legislation on the rich to spend in the interest of the poor. And as in the Almighty's saying (Take from their wealth a charity that purifies them and purifies them with it) Surat Al-Taw bah, verse 103 and the word "take" here is a form of an order, meaning an obligation to pay it.

2. Activating the role of Islamic banks in providing job opportunities for the unemployed through their resources intended for investment and production.

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