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Unemployment Crises

By Mohammad Zahir Akbari

It is hardly a coincidence, however, that financial stability risks have recently been identified by G20 leaders as the most severe and distant threat to the world's recovery and growth. For the economic authorities in the eurozone, the most pressing threat is the employment outlook. Employment in the eurozone remains at an exceptionally low level, with unemployment rates persistently above 10% in most countries. The situation is particularly severe in Greece and Spain, where unemployment rates are over 20%.

In the eurozone, unemployment has been rising since the financial crisis, and it remains stubbornly high, despite the overall economic recovery that has been underway since 2013. The main reason for this is the low rate of job creation, which has been insufficient to absorb the growing labor force. As a result, the youth unemployment rate is particularly high, with rates in excess of 25% in Greece, Spain, and Italy.

The European Central Bank (ECB) has been taking action to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment, including lowering interest rates, quantitative easing, and asset purchases. However, these measures have been insufficient to generate the desired effect, and unemployment remains a key priority for policymakers.


to join the extremist groups. Unemployed teens are used as suicide attackers, and they seem to be stronger and the major reason can be the problem of crime; it does nothing for the victims of crime, but rather empowers the perpetrators of crime. The killing of insurgents has not weakened the siege of Afghan groups. Unemployed youths delay their marriage age which is also a prominent social problem. Jobs and ensure economic stability. The easier to run business procedures in the region who earn milliards by sending their skilled workers abroad. By Mohammad Zahir Akbari

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