

Iran needs a paradigmatic shift to curb unemployment

Social Desk

Evil of unemployment

Unemployment is a significant social blight that affects individuals, families, and communities. It can lead to a lack of financial security, loss of self-esteem, and a sense of hopelessness.

Unemployed individuals may experience mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and stress. Families can be torn apart due to financial strain, leading to domestic violence, substance abuse, and other social problems. Also, communities can suffer from decreased economic activity, increased crime rates, and a decline in social cohesion.

The impact of unemployment is widespread and can have long-lasting effects on individuals and society as a whole. Therefore, it is crucial to address this issue through creating job opportunities, providing vocational training, and offering support services to those who are unemployed.

Role of experts

Economists and sociologists play crucial roles in curbing unemployment. Economists can analyze labor markets and identify the factors that contribute to unemployment, such as a lack of job opportunities, skills mismatch, or economic downturns. They can also propose policies that can help create jobs, such as infrastructure investments, tax incentives for businesses, and training programs



● researchleap.com

for workers.

Sociologists, on the other hand, can provide insights into the social and cultural factors that affect unemployment. They can study the impact of unemployment on families, communities, and individuals and suggest ways to mitigate its negative effects.

Together, economists and sociologists can work collaboratively to develop comprehensive strategies that address both the economic and social aspects of unemployment. By understanding the complex nature of unemployment and its impacts, they can create effective policies and programs that help individuals find employment, improve their well-being, and contribute to the prosperity of their communities.

Experts in Iran

With regards to the Iranian President's recent stance on promoting fiscal prudence and curbing wasteful expenditure, it is imperative to heed the counsel of seasoned economists and sociologists. By meticulously mapping out a coherent and principled strategy, we can now take bold strides towards effecting meaningful change in this crucial realm.

Fahimeh Nazari, Iranian professor and social researcher, notes that despite ongoing discussions and research, the challenge of providing gainful employment for educated youth remains unsolved.

She further points out that it's concerning that reports from reputable scientific-research centers

in economics are regularly published, yet practical solutions are not being implemented.

"We must explore and address the reasons for this discrepancy and take action to bridge the gap between knowledge and action," Nazari said.

Unemployment in Iran

Citing the official statistics proclaiming that our country faces an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent, Nazari states that the challenge of providing gainful employment for educated youth is a longstanding and pressing issue that has become increasingly acute in recent years and has turned into an "unemployment crisis". She then argues that despite the attention and

emphasis that legislators have given to employment in development programs, high-level documents, and general employment policies, the problem of unemployment, particularly among the educated class, persists.

According to Nazari, the solution to tackling unemployment lies in a transformative shift in the mindset of both policymakers and society at large towards the field of economics.

To initiate the journey towards resolving unemployment, it is imperative to steer clear of impromptu economic approaches and instead heed the guidance of proficient individuals equipped with the proficiency and acumen to effectively improve the current state of affairs.

EXCLUSIVE

Fahimeh Nazari, Iranian professor and social researcher, notes that despite ongoing discussions and research, the challenge of providing gainful employment for educated youth remains unsolved.

Cancer and heart disease vaccines ready by 2030



● LIAM MCBURNEY/PA

Millions of lives could be saved by a groundbreaking set of new vaccines for a range of conditions including cancer, experts have said. A leading pharmaceutical firm said it is confident that jabs for cancer, cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases, and other conditions will be ready by the end of the decade.

Studies into these vaccinations are also showing "tremendous promise", with some researchers saying 15 years' worth of progress has been "unspooled" in 12 to 18 months thanks to the success of the COVID jab, The Guardian reported.

Paul Burton, the chief medical officer of pharmaceutical company Moderna, said he believes the firm will be able to offer such treatments for "all sorts of disease areas" in as little as five years.

The firm, which created a leading coronavirus vaccine, is developing cancer vaccines that target different tumor types.

Burton said: "We will have that vaccine and it will be highly effective, and it will save many hundreds of thousands, if not millions of lives. I think we will be able to offer personalized cancer vaccines against multiple different tumor types to people around the world."

He also said that multiple respiratory infections could be covered by a single injection - allowing vulnerable people to be protected against COVID, flu and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) - while mRNA therapies could be available for rare diseases for which there are currently no drugs. Therapies based on mRNA work by teaching cells how to make a protein that triggers the body's immune response against disease. "I think we will have mRNA-based therapies for rare diseases that were previously undruggable, and I think that 10 years from now, we will be approaching a world where you truly can identify the genetic cause of a disease and, with relative simplicity, go and edit that out and repair it using mRNA-based technology." But scientists warn that the accelerated progress, which has surged "by an order of magnitude" in the past three years, will be wasted if a high level of investment is not maintained.

Breast cancer in Iran: Younger onset

EXCLUSIVE

The younger age of onset is attributed to the youthfulness of Iranian society coupled with an increase in risk factors. In contrast, the growth rate of breast cancer in the Western world remains relatively stable, unlike

Iran where the incidence is increasing due to its aging population and other factors. Despite this, Professor Akbari notes a positive trend in the life expectancy of breast cancer patients in Iran over the past decade, which is comparable to advanced countries and surpassed many other na-

tions, even when taking the clinical stage of the disease into account. Hormonal factors such as early menarche, late menopause, and hormone replacement therapy increase the risk of breast cancer. Lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical inactivity also increase the

risk of breast cancer. The significance of laboratory testing in the diagnosis and monitoring of breast cancer cannot be overemphasized. Adequate laboratory function is crucial in providing appropriate guidance for treatment since staging and treatment are impossible without the knowledge of the

pathological and biological structures of the tumor, according to Akbari. Tumor markers play a vital role in representing the disease state during care and prognosis, enabling early detection of recurrence and subsequent treatment. Despite technological advances in molecular fields

of genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics, such biological molecular screenings remain primarily in the research phase and cannot be introduced as a screening method, says Akbari. Nevertheless, they can be helpful in some cases for determining prognosis and assisting in effective treatment.

of genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics, such biological molecular screenings remain primarily in the research phase and cannot be introduced as a screening method, says Akbari. Nevertheless, they can be helpful in some cases for determining prognosis and assisting in effective treatment.

of genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics, such biological molecular screenings remain primarily in the research phase and cannot be introduced as a screening method, says Akbari. Nevertheless, they can be helpful in some cases for determining prognosis and assisting in effective treatment.



PIC OF THE DAY

A vaccination camp was ordered at Masal in northern Iran, wherein over 380 heavy livestock and 150 light livestock were safeguarded against disease, while 1,000 local poultry were protected against Newcastle disease. The camp operated with the primary objective of preventing the spread of contagious livestock diseases and those that can be transmitted between humans and animals. Ardalan Zakiani, head of the Veterinary Department in Masal, stated that a qualified veterinarian carefully examined all livestock and poultry, and all animal housing was disinfected completely free of charge for rural livestock farmers in the region.

● ELAHE FALLAH/YJC