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THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY AS SUSTAINABILITY MEASUREMENT INDICATORS IN ALGERIA. CASE OF THE CITY OF SKIKDA

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ABSTRACT

In this article we will discuss a topic of a big importance which is the calculation of the social sustainability of sustainable development in the city of Skikda using fundamental indicators for such kind of study that are: employment, unemployment and poverty, the latter are basic elements for human development because they have a direct link with the assurance of economic growth and the elimination of the poverty, from the point of view that unemployment and the employment aim to fight against poverty, avoid the inequalities and the destruction of social relations as well as the exclusion, in order to ensure social cohesion and the partnership. The analysis of the different data in the city of Skikda confirmed to us that within our study area we can speak of socially equitable or solidarity development, which means we can confirm the social durability of the latter.

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1. Introduction.

Sustainable development in its broad sense has become one of the main goals of different countries of the world (developed and developing countries), which we note that these countries are trying their ways and their resources, skills and means to reach a way of sustainable development, which the importance of development results in the scientific methodologies that are aim to improve the standard of living of the human being in the society, to note that the development in the deep sense of the word is a coherent operation that guides qualitative progress in the society especially the development of the human reflections and investment of its abilities to finally achieve a good quality of living; because in fact "sustainable development implies a broader vision of human well-being, a

long-term perspective of the consequences of current activities and global cooperation to achieve variable solutions" [1].

The development is a global operation that takes into account the three basic aspects of any country that are the society, culture and the environment that represents the essential preoccupation of countries and the economy that should not be only quantitative, because this can cause long-term constraints and for a coherent development of the operation and to avoid the disruption and malfunction of the latter, sustainable development is required as a development that satisfies present needs, provided that it doesn't affect negatively the capacities of the future generations, which development objective is to "satisfy the needs and aspirations of the human being" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1989) that means, the sustainable development looks that the growth must be done in the respect of the nature and the human being that the latter impacts all domains.

And about the social mainstay of the sustainable development, the main source of our work. It is important to value this key dimension through the improvement of the living standard, the elimination of poverty that cannot be done only through the creation of new jobs for all the seekers who are increasing, and the control, the decrease in the unemployment and social inequality because "the most of developing countries, are making of the poverty reduction their first objective of their public policies" [2].

That's why the most of countries and world organizations have given a big importance to this dimension through the use of a well-defined lists of indicators to manage the state of sustainable development; "And as the indicators in each one of the three dimensions of sustainable development are well at the point, a method that consists to choose a small set of indicators for each of these dimensions to retrace the main trends of sustainable development" [3].

It is for this and to the aim of identifying some parameters of the social dimension of sustainable development, this articles "*Articulate around three indicators that are: employment, unemployment to identify the extent of the phenomenon of unemployment and control it through the creation of jobs positions; the important element to stop the phenomenon of unemployment, achieving social durability and realize as a consequence the equity; according to Michel Jacobs, who has made an analysis of the speech of sustainable development and who identified six important ideas of the concept, that the fourth idea identified by the latter is to analyze sustainable development is "the idea of equity, reduction of the gap between the least antistes the most nations in the general population"* [4].

It is for this and from all these arguments we can pick out the following problem.

What is the current state of social sustainable development in the city of skikda through the indicators: unemployment, employment and poverty?

What is the link between unemployment and poverty?

And to answer these questions we must study the following hypothesis.

Decrease unemployment rate participates in improving life and the standards of the society, which guides at sustainability of social development.

To answer questions about the problem and study the hypothesis proposed we must speak about the following points.

- Define sustainable development and its measure indicators.
- Studying unemployment and employment as measuring indicators of social sustainable development in our study area, from the point of view that in "the recent period the problem of sustainable development tends to take steady on those of social indicators" [5].
- To study the reality of employment and unemployment in the Skikda city and their link with poverty.

2. Sustainable development: Genesis, Definition and Development of the concept.

In the last two decades, the world has been using the new development method: the sustainable development, that is a mode of development that takes into account different levels of development: social, environmental and economic, which is distinguished very clearly that the sustainability of development has become a global school, governments, public and official organizations impose the need for sustainable development application in the various debates and international conference.

2.1 Definition of sustainable development.

The different types of development representing a continuous, dynamic and specific for each society, they concern all sectors because the development is a complicated operation that aims to produce changes in social structure, and capacity developments too especially plans, to translate scientific development plans to real projects through the Union of Positive Human Resources.

At the end of the 20th century, the environment and the society have become priorities for the most of countries in the world in the opposite of what was been known before, whose economic development was the essential preoccupation for the various development plans, this time to record several definitions on the new concept of sustainable development, which the latter are sometimes contradictory and the most important definition and the most official is the one given in 1987 at the time of the preparation of the 3rd Summit of the Earth in Rio in the Brundtland Report (our future to all CNUED 1987), which defines the sustainable development as a development that satisfies the needs of the current generation without deprive the future generations to satisfy their own [6].

"In this regard, the year 1987 made a turning point, because it is the moment that the concept of sustainable development has instituted officially and on a global scale" [7]. So the sustainable development is a mode of development that has satisfied the needs of the present, provided that it does not limit the capacity of future generations on the one hand and on the other hand that this mode of development must be done with respect for the nature and the human being.

So the sustainable development advocates a new mode of development that aims in the long term to meet three simultaneous objectives.

1. The preservation of nature and ecosystems.
2. Social justice.
3. Economic development generating activities and employment [8].

According to a deep reading of different definitions about sustainable development, we can say that:

- ✓ sustainable development is a beneficial development for the present generations but at the same time not harmful, respectful and positive on all plans for future generations;
- ✓ sustainable development replaces other old development modes that satisfies the present needs and threaten the future, the planet and its habitats.

The development of sustainable is based mainly on three very important and fundamental elements that are: the social and environmental economic mainstays that are inseparable from each other, without forgetting that sustainable development has always focused on cultural diversity that represents one of the important components of sustainable development.

3. Sustainable development elements.

The concept of sustainable development is based on a whole fundamental elements that aim to achieve the objectives of the latter, these elements include a well-determined number that rotate around the sides; Economic, Social Justice, the protection of the environment and the use of technology, these elements that are related between them and complementary one for the other, the latter are summarized in the following.

3.1. The economic element.

The economic aspect consists to improve the standards of living and eliminating poverty from the rational and adequate use of natural resources and this can only be done through the settlement of modes and production structures, consumption and investment.

3.2. The social element.

These elements that demonstrates the relation between nature and humanity and put the human being at the heart of all concerns (prosperity improvement of health services, education, safety, respect for human rights etc.) This is on one hand and on the other hand, the social part of sustainable development aims to develop different cultures and the effective participation of citizens to different decisions, that means that the good development should not only press the incomes economic developments but it must be based on the quality and the distribution ways of these incomes and the consequences of improving the levels and living conditions of the population, the social dimension of

sustainable development is then looking for to optimize social development because the company supports the economy throughout the reduction of poverty to achieve sustainability. Whose The developing countries at the Summit of the Johannesburg Earth, 2002 have claimed up and strong, the importance of poverty reduction to achieve sustainable development [9].

3.3. The environmental element.

The environmental element represents the support of the other elements, it consists of the protection of material and biological resources and the promotion of ecological ecosystems, that means that from an environmental point of view, the development must be done with respect for the nature by man because man has polluted and overexploited natural resources are realized that this way of doing is not sustainable because it satisfies the needs and threatens the future of the planet and its residents. That's why all the countries have to take in consideration the protection of the specificities and levels of natural and future resources as a basic partnership with the future generations.

3.4. The technical element.

It is a very important element that aims essentially to strengthen and support the use of adequate technical supports with the environment to attenuate all types of threats, harmful and imbalance environmental, and as a consequence, the protection of the continuity of natural resources, and to change the old methods of protection and investment is needed.

4. The indicators of the calculation of sustainable development.

To begin the various measures of sustainability, qualifying and quantifying the latter, it is essential to use a very reliable tool which is the inductor assessment because "sustainable development indicators are key tools for sustainable Development [10]. By pressing this statement and to better demonstrate the importance and usefulness of sustainable development indicators, we will start by defining what is an indicator. An indicator is a parameter or value derived from a parameter, a quantitative variable that gives information on a phenomenon [11].

After that, it is necessary to clarify the following points that represent common characteristics between all development operations to define:

-First of all, we must mention that development is an operation and not a state characterized by continuity and the progressivity that reflect the novelty of different needs of the society.

-The development is a global phenomenon that can produce structural transformations in the political, social, culture ... etc. and not only the economic framework.

-The development is an operation that brings several actors (social classes, economic sector, collectivities.) that should participate in partnership to reach the desired balance.

-The development is not a random approach but on the contrary it is a responsible and conscientious and well-aimed operation, that has long-term strategies, some objectives, plans and programs that respect the different levels of the latter.

-The development must satisfy the social needs that must respect the ability to use the resources of the society from the productivity and distribution.

- To note that on the global policy It may be noticed that most of the reports of the countries presented at the United States representing much more theoretical assessments and which does not reflect the reality because the latter are based mainly on the census of projects made the various signed convictions and approved in the reverse of the reality that proves that the measures of the fact of sustainable development in any country is structured around a number of economic, social, environmental and institutional indicators whose results obtained from the calculation of these indicators that can determine the level of success in these countries to achieve sustainable development because these indicators essentially assess country condition in this context, supporting quantitative standards calculating and monitoring their variations and their orientations.

4.1. The development parameters of sustainable development undue.

The development of a grid of development sources should be taken into consideration:

- Sustainable development must reflect an essential state for the society economy and environment in long-term and for present generations and future ones too.
- Sustainable development must be clear and net realizable and acceptable by the society.

- Sustainable development must be measurable and predictable.
- Sustainable development must translate extreme values possible.
- Sustainable development must judge whether variables are transverse and easy to be managed or reversed.
- The inductors at each one of the three sustainable development mainstays must be taken into consideration by the same level.

The sustainable development indicators must reflect the reality, an indicator can be used to support and illustrate a diagnosis to compare performance and evaluate an action [12].

Industrial, social and environmental inductors are related and complementary to each other.

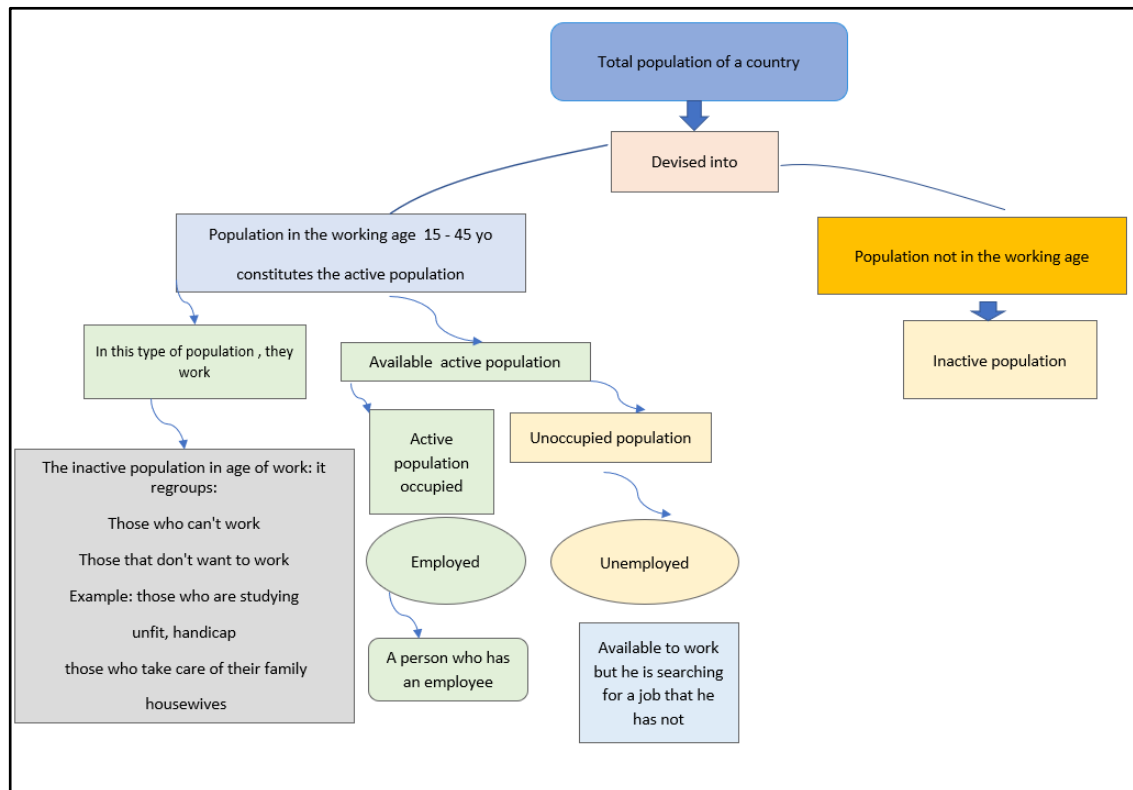


Figure 1-The definition of unemployment and employment (Authors on the basis of the analysis of the different readings.2023).

5.The reality of unemployment and work in the city of Skikda.

According to Vallance and Al the content and the scope of social sustainability remain unclear, some even talk about the concept in chaos [13]. This does not prevent several components from being able to build the basis of social sustainability. that means that, the parameters or indicators determining the level of the well-being of the society to be mentioned: (health, education, nutrition, employment etc.), from what the latter raise the consequent parameters such as poverty, unemployment and the different inequalities etc.

5.1. Definition of unemployment and employment.

According to the International Labor Office; "The unemployed is anyone (more than 15 years) that respond the following definitions: Being without work, be available to work, search actively for a job" [14] or "The Unemployment is the situation of a person on the age of working deprived of a job and in research of one" [15]. While employment is any paid activity that must not be confused with unconditional work by remuneration; "Employment: is the exercise of a job paid, legal and declared" [16].

It is very interesting to note in this same context the definitions: a person aged between 15 and 60 years having carried out a paid activity of at least one hour during the survey period and an active person is therefore equal to the sum of the employed population [17].

So from these definitions and pressing the readings on the on this topic we were able to schématiser the definition of unemployment and employment in the following diagram.

6. The analysis of the unemployment rate and the employment rate in the city of Skikda.

Skikda is one of the largest cities in the Algerian coastline, it is characterized by its strategic situation in the Algerian east. It is limited to the North by the Mediterranean Sea, in the south by the municipalities of Hammadi Krouma and El Hadaek, in the east by the town of Filfila and finally in the west by the town of Ain Zouit, it stretches out of an area of 4.137.68 km² with a population around the 201982 residents.

Table 1. Population of the skikda city (county town) from 1987 to 2018.

Year	1987	1998	2008	2018
Number of the population (residents)	128747	144789	156225	183820

Note: Review of Skikda's CEPA: Skikda, Hamadi Krouma, El Hadaiek and Filfila. (Development and regulation) 2015.

According to the figures illustrated in the table above, it is clear that the population of the skikda city is continuously increasing, which it is found that this increase is about 17042 residents (1987 to 1998) and 11478 residents between (1998 and 2008) and 27595 residents of (2008 to 2018) to note that this increase in the population of (1987 to 2018) is due to the improvement of the living standards in our area of study.

Table 2. The employment activity and unemployment for both deadlines (2008-2013) and (2013-2018) in the city of Skikda.

Town	Population (2008-2013)				Population (2013-2018)			
	Population in active age	Labor force	Occupied population	Unemployed	Population in active age	Labor force	Occupied population	Unemployed
Capital of Skikda city	97595	63437	8798	14639	08212	78995	64927	14068

Note: Review of Skikda's CEPA: Skikda, Hamadi Krouma, El Hadaiek and Filfila. (Development and regulation) 2015.

According to a deep study and the analysis of the data illustrated in the previous table, we distinguish that the population unemployed represents 15% of the active age population. Although this unemployment rate appears weak but it does not preclude that the number of workforce without work is an important comanche in our area, despite the efforts to the recovery of employment at the city of Skikda.

Regarding the occupied population, there was a 50% rate that is elevated despite that the city recorded good schooling and a replacement of retirement of all people over 60 years. So at our area of study we can talk about economic incidence related to essentially.

An the Hamadi Krouma activity area near to our area of study and the petrochemical industrial zone on the grounds of the SKIKDA municipality, including our study area, is the, the Petrochemical Industrial Zone represents the springboard for the creation of employment.

Finally, it is possible to conclude that labor seekers in the Skikda city are representing a slice of population that is decreasing in the last years and that is the total number of population in active age.

7. Employment in the city of Skikda.

Improving living conditions of the residents will reverberate on the rehabilitation of the activity rate because of a better schooling (continued studies of people over 18 years old) and a generalization of the retirement age with a decrease in age (more advanced departure of active life).

Table3. Evolution of employment in the city of Skikda in (2008 - 2018).

Year	2008	2013	2018
Capital of Skikda	37273	48798	64927

Note: Review of Skikda's CEPA: Skikda, Hamadi Krouma, El Hadaiek and Filfila. (Development and regulation 2015).

What is very remarkable in the city of Skikda is that the creation of employment is progressively increasing in the last two decades, that means that the job is potential for the city and not the opposite because it is one of the indicators that plays a very important role in improving the economic situation of the city which is mainly concluded by development of the secondary sector on the one hand and the improvement of the industrial branch on the other hand which is developing through some dynamisms that appears mainly in the creation of a new industrial zone without neglecting the branches of buildings and those of public works that have been developing with urban extensions as it is illustrated in the table above.

Table 4. Distribution of employment by sector of activity in the city of Skikda (2008-2018).

Year	Sector	2008	2013	2018
The city of Skikda (Capital)	Agriculture	1996	3008	4376
	Industries	7701	10561	13843
	Construction	1786	2681	3661
	Tertiary	28637	36038	48710

Note: Review of Skikda's CEPA: Skikda, Hamadi Krouma, El Hadaiek and Filfila. (Development and regulation) 2015.

According to the results recorded in the previous table we can say that jobs in the city of skikda are distributed in this way: **the tertiary** sector: is the business sector that includes the largest development of the total of 28637 jobs in 2008, 36038 jobs in 2013 and 48710 jobs in 2018 followed by **The industry sector** by 7701 jobs in 2008, 10561 jobs in 2013 and 13843 jobs in 2018, then **agriculture** and **B.T.P** who have almost equal job numbers.

To note that agriculture that represents the primary sector is a sector provider of employee with a Number of occupations in this sector that is increasing and it is because the objectives of revitalizing this vital and productive sector, because to reach or speak about sustainability in general and social sustainability in particular, we must satisfy our needs of a high-use product, especially those agricultural, and it is more giving more importance to this vital sector.

8. Links between employment, unemployment and poverty.

If we talk about social sustainability we must focus on the level and the quality of life of the society and take into consideration the different social interactions in the first place, which allows solidarity, the partnership and social cohesion because according to Philip Green, "To establish in space sustainably create a village, see a city, the founders of the sites were confronted with three inseparable logics [18] of which one of them is "a logic of social cohesion, we cannot build a space without determining at its time its rules of social use" [19]. For the above mentioned elements are aimed to achieve the trust and reciprocity between all the actors of the city on the one hand and avoid the destruction of social relations and the social exclusion on the other hand.

The analysis of the social dimension through the two indicators Employment and unemployment allows us to pick out the inequalities existing in our society and the different interactions, and the poverty that is translated into the different dynamics that influence a public policy of public society; that means, that the social dimension of sustainable development influences the economic of the latter, as the analysis of these two employment and unemployed indicators shows us the direct link of these two indicators with poverty that represents the first objective of sustainable development entitled "No poverty" or "eliminate poverty in all forms and around the world" (National Algeria Report) [20].

To note that the link between unemployment and poverty is justified in the point of view that the poor is the one who does not have a job, that is, the source of revenue that satisfies these different essential needs, without forgetting that there is a variable influence this link as an example the space. Of which is distinguished that in the urban space the relation between unemployment and poverty is very clear but other in rural areas This abstract relation is justified by the social relations and the solidarity between the residents of these spaces.

So in fact one of the essential tools to solve the problem of poverty is the creation of productive employment with sufficient salary, that means, decreasing the unemployment rate as a consequence; But it does not preclude that other parameters have direct or indirect influences to ensure development and prosperity, to note that also the existing link between unemployment and poverty should not make us forget that these two last are separated from each other because sometimes we can create jobs, but it cannot be eradicated this on the one hand, on the other hand, the creation of employment does not mean in all cases that there is justice in the distribution of resources.

It means that, "employment reduces considerably the risk of poverty but does not solve all the problems" [21] that's why we can say that it is very difficult to enlighten the existing relation between unemployment and poverty.

Conclusion.

At the end of these modest research sheets, we can say that the continuity of societies must take into account the rational use of natural resources that ensures the future of future generations through the creation of a good relation between man and its environment, especially the preservation of the latter who cannot be realized only through social equity, and the use of effective strategies to eliminate poverty.

The analysis of the numbers and data of the two phenomena (employment, unemployment) affirms our hypothesis and respond to the questions of the problem; whose the logic of the data confirms that the decrease of poverty must pass through the creation of employment and the decrease in the unemployment rate; That's why it is very difficult to achieve sustainability without taking these two indicators in consideration in different development strategies.

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