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The Study of Comparative of Hope to Life of Retired People in Hard and Hazardous Jobs with other Retirees in West Azerbaijan Social Security Organization

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to study the study of Comparative of hope to life of Retired people in Hard and hazardous jobs with other retirees in west Azerbaijan social security organization that has done with descriptive survey. The population of all Retired people in Hard and hazardous jobs with other retirees in west Azerbaijan social security organization where 27992 people 282 Retired people in Hard and hazardous jobs and □□□ in other retirees) were selected with as sampling by multi stage clustered random method. To collect data and analyze used Life Table that tested hypothesis with *t*-test results showed that: there is significant difference between of hope to life in Retired people in Hard and hazardous jobs with other retirees in west Azerbaijan social security organization. And hope to life in Retired people in Hard and hazardous jobs is more as other retirees in west Azerbaijan social security organization.

Keywords: Hope to life, Retired people, Hard and hazardous jobs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aging population pose challenges to the continuity of social protection systems and people, who have functional limitations and chronic conditions, devote a significant portion of health care costs by their own (Alexih, Shen, Chan, Taylor, Lewin, 2010). Country's Social Security Organization support 12 million people with 1200 occupations over the world and also identify and pass about 110 hard and hazardous jobs in 13 occupational groups. According to the latest figures from the country's Social Security Organization, more than 290 thousand people have been retired by using hard and deleterious laws. Social Security Organization has two major tasks in insurance and treatment sectors which have headquarters, units, branches, agencies,

medical centers and hospitals, clinics, polyclinics and DI clinics to do the tasks in Tehran and cities. Generally, organization's commitment is divided into two different types to insured people, and the support which is done by the Organization for the insured people in the form of long-term commitment is pension among retirees with hard and hazardous jobs and other retirees. Life expectancy is a problem which retirees face it, so that increasing retirement population in the country has led researchers and experts to consider the importance of health and also suggest necessary requirements for special services in this field. Healthy life expectancy is a measure of the length and quality of life and also it is an important indicator of health among the elderly. Few comparisons of socio-economic differences in healthy life expectancy are taken among countries. Most comparisons focus on the Western Europe and the United States and often rely on older data (Mäki, Martikainen, Eikemo and et. al., 2013). Getting old has some certain changes which are beyond time and life. Several psycho-social risk factors can reduce life expectancy, happiness and experience of feeling lonely in retirees and the elderly such as lack of social roles, loss of independence, death of friends and relatives, isolation increase, financial constraints, reduction of physical and mental health, leaving house by children, death of spouse, disability, loss of social relationships and consistent with new life. Identifying and preventing the issues has a major role to boost quality of their life (Sheibani, Pakdaman, Dadkhah, Hasanzadeh and tavakoli, 2010).

In the research, life expectancy is one of the factors analyzed in age range of pensioners.

Synader, Irving and Anderson (1991) called it as a cognitive set based on sense of accomplishment from various sources (energy towards the target) and methods (planning to achieve the goals). In another word, hope is one of the theories of positive psychology. Texts related to hope appeared from 1950 onwards in psychological texts and the importance of hope has been pointed out in the therapeutic, learning and general welfare changes. Hopeful one is a person who has essential energy and motivation to achieve rational goals and know what he wants and how he can get his goals. If he faces an obstacle, follows his goals in another ways. According to the views presented in the context of hope and optimism, so many tools have been developed to measure it (Miller and Powers, 1998). "Goals are accessible" was the main basis of theories which defined hope. Therefore, new definitions of Hope appeared in science. At first, many people were asked to express their hopeful thoughts; after many informal discussions, they pointed to strategies for reaching those objectives and basic motives. Thus, this process consisted of two components: the strategies and factors simply specified a new theory. Hopeful thoughts show some beliefs that one can find ways to achieve his favorite goals through them and make him use them properly. The theory is known as a drive for excitement and hope for human health (Synader, 2000). Individuals with higher expectation level define obstacles as challenges and find other ways and apply their motivation in a new direction. Due to the success achieved in face of obstacles, hopeful people move forward with their positive emotions. Disappoint people cannot find out new ways, instead, their rumination and negative emotions hinder their goals to follow up (Synader & Lopez, 2007). Synader and Lopez (2007) believe that individuals with higher expectation level define obstacles as challenges and find other ways and apply their motivation in a new direction. Due to the success achieved in the face of obstacles, hopeful people move forward with their positive emotions. Disappoint people cannot find out new ways, instead, their rumination and negative emotions hinder their goals to follow up.

Hope is defined as the force of life. Life without hope is not a humanistic life; it is not operation but stopping operation. Crimmins and Cambois (2003) had a comprehensive review on published articles in

1980s and 1990s and got the result that indicators of socio-economic differences in healthy life expectancy are more than of the differences in life expectancy, regardless of socio-economic status or health outcome of indicators. No more similar reviews are published later, as well as the newest progress in life expectancy are not clear. According to the research literature and background, the aim of research is to compare retirees' life expectancy in hard and dangerous jobs with other retirees of Social Security Organization in Western Azerbaijan.

2. RESEARCH LITERATURE

In the implementation of the regulations of Parliament, paragraph (5) part (b) of the Law Concerning amendment Note (2) Additional Article (76) Amendment Law (72) and (77) and Article 76 of the Social Security Act passed in 1975 and the accession of two notes Article (76) adapted by the 1992-2000 and queried date 2012.07.06 is noted that applicants for early retirement in hard and hazardous jobs must obtain their insurance records through the branches of social security branches or Social Security Fund system before applying the provincial committee in Article 8 of regulations in order to register, if the situations match.

According to Article 76 of the Social Security Act passed in the parliament in 1975, people who have hard and hazardous jobs, can be retired about 35 days pension by paying premium for 20 years as a record in hard and hazardous jobs like 25 consecutive years, or alternatively; it means per year, 1.5 years will be considered for the insurance as are cord and the same amount will get benefit from social welfare services too.

Four percent of insurance premiums and retirement pensions will be calculated in applying of retirement for the mentioned time and will be demanded and received by the employer. If an insured person has a history of paying insurance premiums less than the mentioned record, which some of the record relate to his hard and deleterious job, every year 1.5 years of premiums of a person's record has been calculated; and the appointed record in Article 76 of the Law and its notes below will be calculated. So, all insured people who have at least 20 years of consecutive work or 25 years of intermittent work experience and paid premium on hard and deleterious work, can ask for the retirement from Social Security Organization with no age requirement. The most well-known hard and hazardous work in labor law is working in mines which make workers extract in indoor tunnels and passageways. Extraction consists of separating and blowing up the material from the work surface, handling materials and explosion operations and doing facilities' affairs inside the mine, digging canals, wells and working in enclosed tanks, unloading and transporting the molten material from the furnace so that the worker is exposed to direct heat or harmful steam furnace, transporting and burying municipal garbage, working in tannery and sewers, continuous work in the barn, stables and poultry halls, and continuous work in outdoor with more than 5 meters height in the mast, moved cabins, scaffolding and skeletons, continuous work on lines and affairs of electricity transmission with more than 63 KW, sand spraying jobs, baking manual asphalt, spraying bitumen, welding inside the tank, continuous work with harmful radiation such as radiators, working in areas with extra ambient pressure like scuba diving, continuous work in some areas which causes ear disease despite safety instructions, spraying gardens, fields, places of livestock, production and composition of pesticides and insecticides, and using harmful vibration tools. According to the Executive Regulations, other hard and harmful works are such as work in penal institutions, psychiatric hospitals and journalism work (Social Security organization News, 2011).

Retirement consequences reduce life expectancy. Life expectancy is a criterion to determine the average life expectancy of a community. It shows us that each person should expect to live in a country where they have been born at least for few years (Burke, 2012). The word “life expectancy” literally means the average number of years a person will live, if he applies the specified deaths conditions in the life table (Ronald, 1985). And in terms, it means the number of years that a person stays alive from an age to another (Hussain, 2005, 102). Life expectancy at a certain age is the average additional years that a person, who is in the age of X, survives due to the die specifications for a given year, but current trends mortality should not be changed (Sugiura, Ju, Yasuoka, Jimba, 2010). Concepts of life expectancy seem bilateral in the life insurance; for example, providing traditional coverage for life insurers is to protect against the risk of death during the insurance period by policyholders and their heirs. Therefore, life expectancy increase can be useful for insurance companies; in this case, the death rate is lower at any age and few timed life insurance has led to a demand and a large number of them will remain until the due time (Sehat and Nasrollahzadeh, 2007).

Life expectancy means that despite of the obstacles in the whole life, one has a strong expectation in this regard that everything will be alright (Shadi & Mehri, 2002). Life expectancy is usually calculated based on their genders. Life expectancy indicator with per capita income ones, GNP (Gross National Product) and literacy rate of women is considered as an indicator of development, the World Bank calculated Human Development Index on the basis of these three markers and the countries are regulated on the basis too. The mortality rate influences on life expectancy strongly at the beginning of birth and that is why this indicator is called as health, economic and social indicator and is so sensitive than mortality of children under one year old and the indicator will decrease by boosting mortality of children (Ahmadi and shojaei, 2011).

Majer, Nusselder, Mackenbach, Kunst (2011) compared educational differences in life expectancy between ages of 50 and 65 in ten countries in Western Europe in the late 1990s. In all countries, people with higher education lived longer in the health status, but people without disabilities had the highest life expectancy in Spain. The highest absolute inequalities between educational groups were in Portugal and France. Despite these studies, there are still a number of European countries such as Lithuania which no reports had been represented on the socio-economic differences in healthy life expectancy before that. Some countries like Italy may have information about the socio-economic differences in healthy life expectancy but these data are limited to retirement age.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Due to the goal and the nature of research, the study is descriptive survey. The statistical population consists of all pensioners in hard and hazardous jobs with other retirees in Social Security Organization of Western Azerbaijan province. According to the reported statistics, 27992 people are formed the population with 23223 people, who have other jobs and 4769 retirees with hard and deleterious jobs. 282 typical retirees and 282 retired people with hard and deleterious jobs were selected by multistage cluster random sampling so that pensioners and other retirees with hard and hazardous jobs were selected 282 people as sample from each group in the cities where located in south of the province such as Sardasht, Piranshahr, Naghadeh, Mahabad and Miandoab.

To collect data from a sample in order to test the hypothesis of this study, longevity table was used due to the research variables for operating them. Descriptive statistics and bar graph were used for data

analysis, and research hypotheses were tested by *t*-test. Collected data were taken from Social Security Organization and calculated samples were related to retirees who most of their numbers were retirees of municipalities, private sector, dam up, transportation and electrical department respectively. So that the collected information related to the required factors of life table were calculated in formulas of life table.

4. FINDINGS

As Table 1 shows, the retirees with regular jobs have average life expectancy of 15.50 years and standard deviation 3.34; in addition, the retirees with hard and deleterious jobs have average life expectancy of 8.19 years and standard deviation 1.66. Retirees who work in livestock and poultry units have average life expectancy of 10.82 years and standard deviation 0.386, Retirees who work in lines and electricity transition have average life expectancy of 9.15 years and standard deviation 0.213, Retirees who work in tannery and hide factories and colon cleanse have average life expectancy of 8.80 years and standard deviation 0.143, retirees who work in mines have average life expectancy of 7.88 years and standard deviation 0.089, retirees who unloading and transporting the molten material have average life expectancy of 6.70 years and standard deviation 0.065 and retirees who work with variation tools have average life expectancy of 5.79 years and standard deviation 0.086.

Table 1
Statistical indexes of research variables

<i>Kinds of job</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
Regular jobs	15.50	3.34
Hard and deleterious jobs (totally)	8.19	1.66
Work in livestock and poultry units	10.82	0.386
Continuous work on lines and transmission electricity	9.15	0.213
Work in tannery and Hide factory	8.80	0.143
Work in mines	7.88	0.089
Unloading and transporting the molten material	6.70	0.065
Work by variation tools	5.79	0.086

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for identifying normality of variables

Table 2
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results to fit a normal distribution

<i>Variables</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</i>	<i>sig</i>
Regular jobs	282	0.987	0.125
Hard and deleterious jobs	282	1.147	0.098

The results of normal distribution of variables in the research are shown in Table (2) by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

The significant level of variables in life expectancy of pensioners, who have regular and difficult and deleterious jobs, is on top of 0.05. It can be said with a high certainty that all variables have normal distribution.

Table 3
T test results are to compare the life expectancy of pensioners with regular and hard and hazardous jobs

<i>Kinds of job</i>	<i>Mean Difference</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig:</i>
Hard and deleterious	7.31	411.788	32.858	0.001
Work in mines	7.62	283.365	38.182	0.001
Molten material	8.80	282.280	44.133	0.001
Work in tannery	6.69	286.981	33.423	0.001
Livestock and poultry	4.68	315.494	22.617	0.001
Transforming electricity	6.34	293.874	31.467	0.001
Using variation tools	9.71	283.218	48.640	0.001

The results of the *t* test by assuming unequal variances in Table 3 can be seen which shows a significant difference between the life expectancy among pensioners who have hard and hazardous jobs with other Social Security Pension of West Azerbaijan province. Life expectancy rate among other Social Security organization's retirees in Western Azerbaijan is more than pensioners with hard and hazardous jobs in the sample.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to the results, there was a meaningful difference between life expectancy rate among hard and deleterious jobs of pensioners with the average 8.19 years and other retirees with the average of 15.5. In addition, life expectancy rate in the all hard and deleterious jobs such as work in livestock and poultry units, continuous work in lines and electricity transmission, work in tannery and hide factories and colon cleanse, work in mines, unloading and transporting of molten material and work with vibrating devices were less than life expectancy of other retirees' jobs that the results seem rational. Because the physical, chemical, mechanical and biological factors of workplace were non-standard and were insured by rubbish; Physical and emotional stress are higher than normal capacity of the person which cause occupational diseases and complications of such things that can affect directly on life expectancy. By identifying hard and hazardous occupations by experts as well as providing the necessary and adequate measures, can take a step forward to increase the life expectancy of these people and also provide favorable facilities and services for promoting retirees' welfare during their retirement in order to improve their hope a lot. A 65-year-old retiree' life expectancy is 15.6 years in industrialized countries, so retirement is not a privilege given to a small number of individuals and use it just for a short time. Retirement provision must be done from several years or even 10 years before retiring till the retiree creates an opportunity for himself. The situation should be stable financially and fit with his tastes and beliefs (Alikhani, 2002; quoted from Shojaeian, Sudani and Moradi, 2014) to be parallel with the findings of this research.

Some researches' results are parallel with this research such as Genghis and Panahali (2016), Hajloo and Jaefari (2014), Shojaeian, Sudani and Moradi (2014), Ramazani and Shabani (2013), Afzali (2013), Nazari Yamchlo (2013), Naderi and Hussaini (2010), Sadeghian Rae (2009), Ghobadi pour and Asadullah (2004), Majer, Nusselder, Mackenbach, Kunst (2011), Mehmet and Rozin (2009), Valkone, Sihvonen and Lahelma (1997).

According to the published research by National Retirement Fund, about 46 percent of retirees believed that they had been bad tempered by their family after their retirement, and 38 percent said after their retirement, they had been bad tempered from people rather than their employment period (Ardabil, 2000, quoted Shojaeian, Sudani and Moradi, 201). Based on Yousefi's findings (1994), Retirees who had financial pressure, were less satisfied from education services and facilities and also uttered that financial pressure caused family disputes. Retirees with fewer dependents were satisfied more than those who had more dependents which it was paralleled with these findings.

Research results of Synader showed that people like to think about hope as improvement in the situations which targets can be reached probably. Azizi's findings match findings of this research which presents different rates among feelings of powerlessness, social isolation, meaning lessness, self hatred, and anomie, gender and education level of retirees early and timely covered by Social Security Organization of Ardabil.

To an explanation for the outcomes, it can be said that some physical and psychological consequences and damages may appear after few years of retirement such as hearing loss, visual impairment, physical damage and motor, respiratory and cardiovascular problems, nervous and stress and so on. Further more, dealing with dangerous chemicals and radioactive materials and jobs with a lot of noise and emissions have been put in hard and deleterious jobs. Some laws of hard and harmful jobs are predicted to prevent physical and mental erosion of people who have these kinds of careers.

According to the results of the research hypothesis, there was a significant comparison among retirees' life expectancy with regular and deleterious jobs which was approved in many empirical researches and this one too. It is suggested that it is better to provide essential safety measures for hard and hazardous work at the employment time by the owner. For the employers, courses and workshops will be held by the office or Social Security Organization to know job classifications, risks and threats and also their impact on life expectancy of employees in order to reduce the unforeseen threats and also boost life expectancy rate among hard and hazardous jobs. In addition, scientific education before retiring is suggested to accept and adapt retirement period.

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