

## STATUS OF EDUCATION AND LEVEL OF ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN BALOCHISTAN

*Social Sciences*

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### ABSTRACT:

*Balochistan is least populated province of Pakistan with lack of resources and insufficient infrastructure. Objective of this study is to assess the risk factors in adolescent's mental status and anxiety due to lack of education. Total 80 adolescent were selected through selective random sampling technique. Understandably, there is no any organized plan with the concerned quarters to cope with adolescent anxiety.*

### INTRODUCTION:

Young generation is an important part of every society and responsible to meet the future challenges and performs for coping with the demands of the modern era. They require staying with new realities and attempt to face new challenges and quickly emergence developments of the scenario. Adolescence is the period of biological, psychological, emotional, cognition, chemicals and genetics combination and changes. Adolescent psychology is a major discipline of psychology which deals with scientific study of adolescent's behavior, mental activity and different other psychological problems and disorders while adolescent psychology is directly associated with significant changes in mood, feeling, emotions and performance. According to Blos (1979) & Masterson (1967) most adolescents experience emotional and conflicting situations at some points in their life. Mild to serious emotional disorders occurrence frequently seems during adolescence. These range from depression to being overly anxious about health to suicidal thoughts attempts (Slavin; 1998). G. Stanley Hall (1844-1924) who was known as the father of the scientific studies on adolescence, describing adolescence says “Adolescence is the period from 12

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to 23 years of age and is filled with storm and stress". The storm and stress view is Hall's concept that adolescence is turbulent time changed with conflict and mood swings. **(Santrock; 2001)**

Youth population in Pakistan is estimated at 41.84 million forming 27.16% which is one-fourth of the total inhabitants composed with the population between 15-29 years of age as defined in the National Youth Policy, consistent with the definition of youth taken by the Commonwealth while in Balochistan, this proportion becomes 22.46% of the total population of the province. The total official projected population of Balochistan in 2005 was 7.602967 million against the 6.565885 million quoted in the population census figures of 1998. These figures make youth as one of the important segment of Balochistan society, and concerns about their mental health would make this study more significant not only to find out the actual risk factors and causes behind the psychological disorders among this population but also to suggest remedies.

Anxiety is one of the significant discomforts found among adolescents. According to Kowalski, (2000) anxiety involves a vague, highly unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension. (Santrock; 2006) Occasionally, anxiety varies due to appearance, feelings of being frightened and threatened. One common psychological problem can easily be mark out as Anxiety, which narrates feelings of uneasiness and worries and it also disturbs belief and attitude. In Adolescence, there are different ways of anxiety which are associated with emotion, fear and nervousness.

The adolescents should have to realize new goals of the present situation and the time to approach where they want to become emotionally, socially and psychologically stable, and well aware about their life planning and achievements. All these achievements and awareness can be created by education. Education is involved with the world of ideas and the world of practical activity; good ideas can lead to good practices, and good practices can lead to good ideas. **(Ozmon & Craver; 1995)** Whenever human beings face difficulties in achieving their targets they become worried and feel stress and due to lack of education the situation becomes more worsening. The same situation is exists in Balochistan, because there are deficient resources for education especially in rural areas of the province.

Education is the structuring of the situations in ways that help students change, through learning in intentional and sometimes unintentional ways. (Johnson; 1979) Learning refers to the changes in a subject's behavior to given situation brought about by his repeated experiences in that situation. (Hilgard & Bowers; 1975) Educational theory and practice are built include the patterns of physical, mental, emotional and social development. (Crow

& Crow; 2000) Many individuals and groups are playing a part to socialize the adolescents by their capacities throughout the world. Educators have been concerned that deprivation from formal education always initiates psychological and social discomforts. Most social scientists believe that populations can be classified within a number of social-class groups, which differ in their economic, social and political interests and characteristics. **(Ornstein & Levine; 1985)** Balochistan has different cultures and ethnic groups with different living standards.

Human beings like to believe that their behavior is based not upon emotional vagaries but upon the operation of intellectual factors that induce self-controlled activity superior in its functioning to emotionally stimulated responses. **(Crow & Crow: 2000)** According to a report by Plowden Committee (1967) Children and their primary schools “Conformed the findings of research studies undertaken in the previous twenty years or so that there was statistically significant association between parental interest and encouragement of their children at school and educational performance in academic tasks. **(Meighan & Siraj; 2003)**

Many of our problems derive from an inability to deal with cognitive demands made on us these problems are being exacerbated by the “information explosion” and the technological evolution we are presently experiencing. (Anderson; 2000) Communication skills are not only important at the beginning of your career. Communication is vital to the development to the whole person **(Pearson; 2003)** Youth face a number of psychological and social problems due to slow process of infrastructure learning and socialization in Balochistan.

### **LITERACY LEVEL AMONG YOUTH IN PAKISTAN:**

According to the Population Labour Force Survey 2006, the literacy level in the year 2006 describes the number of literate and illiterate youth among all the three age-groups **26.28** million literate and **15.58** million illiterate. An interesting fact of the figures from this survey is that the number of rural literate youth is 13.99 million while the urban literate youth are 12.29 million which shows 1.70 million rural youth are higher than their urban counterparts but if we see the figures of illiterate youth, the rural youth are higher in number with 12.27 million while there are 3.31 million urban who are illiterate that means the comparative low literacy number of youth in urban areas form a group of youth engaged in labor work while in rural areas, youth do not do labor due to less opportunities and are more focused on engaging themselves in education.

The group-wise data about the literacy level shows in the first group i.e. 15-19 years forming the major group of youth population reveals that the total number of both rural and urban literate and illiterate male and female youth is 17.68 million. Among these, the rural population is 11.16 million while the urban 6.52 million. The rural and urban, male and female literate youth are numbered 11.98 million while the illiterate are 5.70 million. The number of male rural and urban literate youth is 7.01 million while female rural and urban literate youth are 4.97 million. Similarly, the male rural and urban illiterate youth are 2.26 million while the females are numbered at 3.44 million. The rural literate male and female youth are 6.66 million, urban male and female literate youths are 5.32 million; and the rural illiterate male and female youth are numbered 4.50 million while the urban male and female illiterate youth become 1.20 million.

The second group covering youth between 20-24 years of age is numbered as 13.81 million in all areas including rural 8.50 million and urban youth with 5.31 million. The rural and urban, male and female literate youth are numbered 8.56 million while the illiterate are 5.25 million. The number of male rural and urban literate youth is 5.01 million while female rural and urban literate youth are 3.55 million. Similarly, the male rural and urban illiterate youth are 1.78 million while the females are numbered at 3.47 million. The rural literate male and female youth are 4.36 million, urban male and female literate youths are 4.20 million; and the rural illiterate male and female youth are numbered 4.14 million while the urban male and female illiterate youth become 1.11 million.

The third group of youth aging between 24-29 years, the smallest among the three, becomes 10.37 million with rural youth both male and female as 6.60 million and urban 3.77 million. The Labor Force Survey describing the breakup of the data in this group shows rural and urban, male and female literate youth as 5.74 million while illiterate male and female youth in rural and urban areas are 4.63 million. The number of male rural and urban literate youth is 3.50 million while females are 2.42 million. There are 1.41 million male illiterate youth in both rural and urban areas while the females are 3.22 million. The number of rural literate male and female youth becomes 2.97 million and urban literate male and females is 2.77 million; and finally the rural illiterate male and female youth are numbered to 3.63 million and the urban illiterate male and females are 1.00 million among the total youth population of third group.

Break-up of the youth literacy level-2006 in individual age-groups and all youth-age groups is given in the table-1 and table-2 below:

### **Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education:**

In the “Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area” in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October 2006, the overall percentage of youth population is 13.23 among the age-group of 15-19 with the bifurcation of illiterate as 4.26% while those of literate 8.96%, the highest among the three age-groups. The second highest proportion is among the second age-group i.e. 20-24 years is 10.32% rating 3.92% illiterate and 3.47% literate. Of the youth falling in the third age-group of 25-29 years, the ratio of population of both is 7.76% with illiterate youth 3.47% and the literate 4.29% described in Table-3

In the rural areas of Pakistan, the overall ratio of literate and illiterate youth population falling into first group i.e. 15-19 years of age is 12.7% with 7.58% literate and the illiterate 5.12%. The total ratio of literate and illiterate youth population forming the second group i.e. 20-24 years becomes 9.66% with the proportion of literate 4.96% and illiterate 4.7%. Similarly, youth falling in the third group i.e. 25-29 years of age form a total of 7.51% proportion of youth population with a breakup of 4.13% illiterate and 3.38% literate quoted in Table-4.

In the Urban areas of Pakistan, the overall percentage of youth population is 14.23 among the age-group of 15-19 with the bifurcation of illiterate as 2.62% while those of literate is 11.61%, the highest among the three age-groups. The second highest youth population percentage both in illiteracy and literacy is among the second age-group i.e. 20-24 years which is 11.59 rating 2.42% illiterate and 9.17% literate. Of the youth falling in the third age-group i.e. 25-29 years, the ratio of both is 8.24% with illiterate youth 2.19% and the literate 6.05%. The detailed breakup is given in Table-5.

### **LITERACY LEVEL AMONG YOUTH IN BALOCHISTAN:**

In Balochistan, the overall ratio of literate and illiterate youth population among first age-group of 15-19 is 11.22% bringing the illiterate to 5.39% and literate 5.82%. The ratio of population among second group of 20-24 years is 7.78% while literate youth are 3.32% and illiterate 4.45%. In the youths’ third age-group of 25-29, the proportion is 7.37% formed from 4.99% illiterate and 2.38% literate youth. (See Table-6)

The percentage distribution of the literacy in the rural parts of Balochistan reveals that the overall ratio of population among youth ageing between 15-19 years is 10.71% with 6.02% illiterate and 4.69% literate. Similarly, in the second age-group of 20-24, the total percentage of population is 7.61 covering 6.02% illiterate and 4.69% literate; and third group of youth i.e. between 25-29 years, makes a proportion of 7.35% with 5.55% illiterate and 1.79% literate, the lowest among all. (Table-7)

The highest ratio among youth population in Balochistan is formed by the youth of age-group 15-19 of urban parts which is 12.84%. The literate youth in this group are 9.42%, again the highest while the percentage of illiterate is 3.42. Among youth in second group i.e. 20-24 years of age, the overall proportion becomes 8.31% with 5.39% literate and 2.92% illiterate; and in the third-group of 25-29 years of age, the total ratio is 7.44% with 4.24% literate and 3.19% illiterate. (Table-8)

### **Demographic Context:**

The statistics' percentage quoted in the Population Labour Force Survey 2006 describing the population of youth in the country in these three age-groups becomes 41.84 million forming 27.16% of the total population of the country.

The salient features of the youth population between 15-29 years of age reveal that the proportion of males and females is about 50% each (13.77% males & 13.39% females) while 67% of the young population lives in the rural areas and 63% of the young population (26.27 million) is literate. Out of the 37% illiterate population (15.57 million) about 65% (10.13 million) are females. 49% (20.32 million) of the population constitutes labour force while 51% (21.51 million) is "out of labour force". The "out of labour force" population comprises of 6.89 million students and 14.03 million (including 13.82 million females) as households. Labour force is engaged in agriculture (about 37% of L.F.), retail trade and restaurants etc. (about 15% of L.F.), community, social and personal services (about 11% of L.F.) and storage and communications (about 6%).

## **YOUTH AFFAIRS IN PUBLIC SECTOR:**

### **Federal Youth Affairs:**

**Definition of Youth:** In the National Youth Policy 2008, Youth is defined as a period during which a person prepares himself/herself to be an active and fully, responsible member of the society. It is a period of transformation from family dependant childhood to independent adulthood and integration in the society as a responsible citizen.

Various countries use different age groups for defining the population of youth. For Pakistan, the population in the age group of 15-29 years is taken as the young population. This age group is consistent with the definition of youth taken by the Commonwealth.

According to Rules of Business, the Ministry of Youth Affairs deals with policy and legislation on all aspects of youth affairs, inter-provincial coordination, youth activities, youth exchange programs and non-governmental organizations dealing with youth. Again the definition of Youth in the National Youth Policy is a non-student youth between the ages of 15 and 29 years covering the major proportion of adolescents.

The functions of the Ministry as assigned in the Rules of Business are policy on all aspect of Youth Affairs in conformity with national objectives and laws; legislation covering all aspects of Youth Affairs and matters ancillary thereto, in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Divisions; all international aspects of Youth Affairs including negotiations for bilateral and multi-lateral agreements for mutual assistance and cooperation; coordination of aid and assistance from foreign countries for Youth Affairs; Inter-Provincial coordination on all aspects of Youth Affairs; monitoring of the implementation of policies on all aspects of Youth Affairs; regulation of administrative, budgetary and other matters of organization dealing in Youth Affairs; youth activities and movements pertaining to youth outside educational institutions; Youth Exchange Program (External) Youth Centers; and all Youth Organizations and forums. **(National Youth Policy: 2008)**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To examine the status of education in Balochistan.
2. To analyze the level of anxiety cause of insufficient education among adolescent in Balochistan.

**SAMPLING:**

Sample comprised 80 adolescents (both boys and girls) between 15 to 20years of age. Selective random sampling technique was adopted for data collection.

Information about adolescent was obtained from different schools and colleges all the 31 districts of Balochistan where included. Adolescent's their parents, doctors, consultants, family members, and employers were considered for information collection.

**CONTROLS:**

Age.....	Adolescent (15-20 years)
Period of Anxiety.....	6 month
Marital status.....	Unmarried
Gender.....	Male/female

**Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:**

- Unmarried youth (15-20) of Balochistan; both boys and girls; and distressed due to Anxiety from last 6 months were included.
- People representing rest of the age-groups suffering from different other medical and psychiatric problems, are excluded.

**Measure:**

Zung 20 point Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) developed by William W.K Zung (1971) was applied with four answer choices.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

As a result of disappointment in achieving basic education and learning facilities Youngster faces different unrests, anxiety and frustration. All these unrests of adolescent make discussion and research on the adolescents' issues more considerable and debatable. The education (Scotland) Act 1980 gives parents in Scotland the right to choose the schools which they wish their children to attend. (Bondi & Matthews; 1988) Sometimes student's behaviors or characteristics vary so widely from norms that the students have difficulty learning in the regular class rooms. When this happened, the differences are called exceptionalities. (Seifert, L. Kelvin; 1991) In Balochistan exceptionalities are due to lack of resources and difficulties in thinking and ambiguous pictures about self and perception. Youth of Balochistan are deprived in term of education and economics. Illiteracy and poverty are interlinked in Balochistan .Adolescents need to observe with new realities of the challenge environment and the quickly

growing developments of the changing world. To achieve new goals of the present era and the time to come they need to become emotionally, socially and psychologically strong, and well aware about their life objectives and plans. As a result of failure in achieving the desired targets due to the challenges of their existing environment youngster segment of the society faces different discriminating factors. All these risk factors make discussion and research on the adolescents' issues more significant and debatable in Baluchistan's perspective. Adolescent psychology means scientific study of adolescent's behavior and mental activity while adolescent psychology is closely associated with considerable changes in performance. Occasionally mental status varies due to appearance of cognitive, emotional and attitudinal changes, which are attribution of adolescents' psychology. Adolescent psychology is directly bond with developmental process of young generation. During the developmental process the conflict risk factors remain on high level because of various strong cognitive and physical changes adolescents' experience for the first time in their lives. They may view their friends, their peer group as more important and influential as compared to their parents and guardians while due to the peer pressure they may, sometimes, involve in activities not deemed socially acceptable, although this may be more because of a social phenomenon than a psychological one. In Balochistan there is a large, and growing, population of adolescents, those who not receiving education due to different circumstances. Adolescent age begins from the period of physical growth and changes in cognition and emotions; and during this age their frequency of learning and socialization remains on high level different from their perception about the situations and things while they may keep on trying to shape their personality as a responsible person and to struggle for self-recognition. G. Stanley Hall (1844-1924) who was known as the father of the scientific studies on adolescence, describing adolescence says "Adolescence is the period from 12 to 23 years of age and is filled with storm and stress". The storm and stress view is Hall's concept that adolescence is turbulent time changed with conflict and mood swings. **(Santrock: 2001)**

## TABLES 1-8

**Table-1: Literacy Level—2006 Individual Age-Groups (In millions)**

15—19 years									
	Rural			Urban			Gender Total		
Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All Areas Total
Literate	4.16	2.50	<b>6.66</b>	2.85	2.47	<b>5.32</b>	7.01	4.97	<b>11.98</b>
Illiterate	1.70	2.80	<b>4.50</b>	0.56	0.64	<b>1.20</b>	2.26	3.44	<b>5.70</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>G. Total 17.68</b>
20—24 years									
	Rural			Urban			Gender Total		
Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All Areas Total
Literate	2.71	1.65	<b>4.36</b>	2.30	1.90	<b>4.20</b>	5.01	3.55	<b>8.56</b>
Illiterate	1.31	2.83	<b>4.14</b>	0.47	0.64	<b>1.11</b>	1.78	3.47	<b>5.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>G. Total 13.81</b>
25—29 years									
	Rural			Urban			Gender Total		
Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All Areas Total
Literate	1.97	1.00	<b>2.97</b>	1.53	1.24	<b>2.77</b>	3.50	2.24	<b>5.74</b>
Illiterate	1.08	2.55	<b>3.63</b>	0.33	0.67	<b>1.00</b>	1.41	3.22	<b>4.63</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>G. Total 10.37</b>

**Table-2: Literacy Level Grand Total of All Age-Groups (In millions)**

15—29 years										
	Rural			Urban			Gender Total			
Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All Areas Total	
Literate	4.16	2.50	<b>6.66</b>	2.85	2.47	<b>5.32</b>	7.01	4.97	<b>11.98</b>	
	2.71	1.65	<b>4.36</b>	2.30	1.90	<b>4.20</b>	5.01	3.55	<b>8.56</b>	
	1.97	1.00	<b>2.97</b>	1.53	1.24	<b>2.77</b>	3.50	2.24	<b>5.74</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>13.99</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>12.29</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>26.28</b>	
Illiterate	1.70	2.80	<b>4.50</b>	0.56	0.64	<b>1.20</b>	2.26	3.44	<b>5.70</b>	
	1.31	2.83	<b>4.14</b>	0.47	0.64	<b>1.11</b>	1.78	3.47	<b>5.25</b>	
	1.08	2.55	<b>3.63</b>	0.33	0.67	<b>1.00</b>	1.41	3.22	<b>4.63</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>8.18</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>15.58</b>	
<b>Literate—Total</b>										<b>26.28</b>
<b>Illiterate—Total</b>										<b>15.58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>										<b>41.86</b>

**Source:** "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 5<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005– 2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 63

**Table-3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06-Pakistan (Overall)**

Age Group (years)	Total	Illite rate	Lite rate	No Formal Edu	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	13.23	4.26	8.96	0.03	8.93	0.01	0.38	2.59	3.2	2.22	0.53
20-24	10.32	3.92	6.4	0.04	6.36	0.02	0.24	1.54	1.22	1.63	1.02
25-29	7.76	3.47	4.29	0.02	4.27	0.01	0.18	1.04	0.85	1.12	0.51

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

**Table-4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06-Pakistan (Rural)**

Age Group (years)	Total	Illite rate	Literate	No Formal Edu	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	12.7	5.12	7.58	0.03	7.55	0.01	0.42	2.69	2.67	1.49	0.27
20-24	9.66	4.7	4.96	0.04	4.92	0.01	0.26	1.56	1.05	1.19	0.55
25-29	7.51	4.13	3.38	0.02	3.36	0.01	0.19	1.06	0.75	0.83	0.28

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

**Table-5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06-Pakistan (Urban)**

Age Group (years)	Total	Illit	Lit	No Formal Edu	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	14.23	2.62	11.61	0.03	11.58	0.01	0.28	2.41	4.22	3.63	1.02
20-24	11.59	2.42	9.17	0.04	9.13	0.03	0.21	1.5	1.55	2.46	1.91
25-29	8.24	2.19	6.05	0.02	6.02		0.18	1	1.03	1.66	0.97

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

**Table-6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06—Balochistan (Overall)**

Age Group (years)	Total	Illiterate rate	Literate rate	No Formal Edu	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	11.22	5.39	5.82	0.04	5.78		0.36	1.94	2.17	1.17	0.14
20-24	7.78	4.45	3.32	0.04	3.29	0.01	0.18	0.9	0.61	0.89	0.5
25-29	7.37	4.99	2.38	0.05	2.33	0.02	0.17	0.68	0.42	0.59	0.18

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

**Table-7: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06—Balochistan (Rural)**

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup>

Age Group (years)	Total	Illiterate	Literate	No Formal Edu	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	10.71	6.02	4.69	0.05	4.64		0.36	1.86	1.62	0.76	0.05
20-24	7.61	4.94	2.67	0.04	2.63	0.02	0.22	0.93	0.52	0.65	0.26
25-29	7.35	5.55	1.79	0.05	1.74	0.03	0.16	0.7	0.35	0.39	0.08

Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

**Table-8: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, Literacy and Level of Education 2005-06—Balochistan (Urban)**

Age Group (years)	Total	Illiterate	Literate	No Formal Edu.	Formal Edu	Nursery but below KG	KG but below Primary	Primary but below Middle	Middle but below Matric	Matric but below Inter	Inter but below Degree
15-19	12.84	3.42	9.42	0.02	9.4		0.36	2.18	3.93	2.48	0.44
20-24	8.31	2.92	5.39	0.02	5.37	0.01	0.06	0.81	0.88	1.67	1.29
25-29	7.44	3.19	4.24	0.07	4.17	0.01	0.23	0.64	0.63	1.22	0.5

Source: "Percentage Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Area" in the 25<sup>th</sup> Issue of Labour Force Survey 2005–2006, Statistics Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan published in October, 2006. p. 69

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