

A Case Study of Unemployment in Booni Valley, District Chitral, Pakistan

Khurram Sarwar*

Department of Applied Economics, Institute of Management Sciences
1-A, Sector E-5, Phase VII, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan.

Zuhoor Ali Khan

Department of statistics, University of Peshawar, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Unemployment is the curse situation where a person seeks a job but is unable to find out at current wage rate. It is one of the major & permanent socio economic problem of Pakistan and the main hurdle in economic development of the country. In most of the rural areas of the K-P the unemployment ratio is very high. Similarly in Booni, a valley of district Chitral the rate of unemployment is very high. In order to find out the actual situation this research has been conducted in Booni Chitral. There are thirteen small villages in Booni. From each small villages there are 13 sample sizes randomly selected to know the current unemployment rate in Booni. Questionnaire was distributed in these small villages the finding was properly tabulated & result were drawn on table basis of simple percentage method. The current unemployment rate in Booni district Chitral is 52.7% which is very high rate of unemployment. For this the data collected from females is 58.6% while from males 41.4%.

Keywords: Unemployment, Booni, Chitral,

Introduction

One of the major and permanent social problems of Pakistan is widespread unemployment. Unemployment means scarcity of opportunities and chances of earning livelihood which people cannot easily get. In other words unemployment means jobless people who cannot earn their livelihood through honest means, they run after their jobs and do not get. They become jobless and unemployed. Unemployment concerns those people who have no satisfactory opportunities of earning their livelihood. They lack earning sources, which don't ensure them of proper and satisfactory jobs because they are not in a position to run their own business and work, which may provide livelihood. If jobs are available people can earn their livelihood easily. Unemployment is the situation where a person seek a job but is unable to find out at current wage rate.

According to the report of (IMF), "Unemployment" is measured annually as percent(%) of the labor force that cannot find a job.

According to classical theorist, when the available resources of a country are on jobs accordance with their competence and productive capabilities this state of affairs is said to be the full employment in the economy of the country, when the people are fit to work and offer themselves for various occupation but don't succeeded in securing job, this is said to be state of unemployment

Types of Unemployment

Classical theorists have described six kind of unemployment.

1. Voluntary unemployment;

This means unemployment by ones own choice or he wants to remain unemployed.

2. Involuntary Unemployment;

This is the real form of unemployment this means that all those who possess high qualifications but cannot find any job according to their qualifications.

3. Structural unemployment;

This is result of change in the structure of the economy of a country

4. Frictional unemployment;

This means the result of economic system in which old industries die and new ones are born.

5. Technological unemployment;

This occurs as a result of change and production technology for automation or replacement of workers by machines.

6. Cyclical unemployment;

This is result of business cycle if economy is at boom there will be a lot of jobs but in case of depression, there will be unemployment.

7. Seasonal Unemployment:

The seasonal unemployment is fairly self-explanatory. This is unemployment resulting from the pattern of work is specific industries due to such factors as weather the demand pattern. Industries that suffer particular are: Hotel and catering, Tourism, Fruit picking.

History of Unemployment in Pakistan:

The history of unemployment in Pakistan is right from its independence from British rule. After establishment of Pakistan there no resources at all. The Muslims living in India migrated to Pakistan. This created problems for Pakistan government. Pakistan was to get Rs 750/- million but Indian authorities paid Rs 700/- million in two installments & the remaining Rs50/- million is still to pay. Besides, the finance institutions and major industries were located in India. Besides, problems of Kashmir & imposition of Marshal Laws also effect economic growth of Pakistan. Now we consider some figures of employed & unemployed labor force in Pakistan.

In the year 1997-98 the total labor force was 38.2million out of which 2.3 million were unemployed & in 1999-2000 the total labor force was 39.4 million out of which unemployed people were 3.1 million. In 2006-2007 the population of Pakistan was 158.53 million, the total labor force was 45.23 million in which 41.75 million is employed and remaining 3.48 is unemployed (according to economic survey of Pakistan 2006-2007)

According to international labor organization, the average annual labor force growth rate in Pakistan is expected to remain at 3.36% between 2000 and 2010 adding 2.3 million new people to labor force every year.

Causes of Unemployment

The main causes of unemployment are given below

Poverty: poverty and unemployment are twins a poor person has two chances of finding job and on the other hand poverty is destiny of unemployed. Pakistan per capita income is 730 dollar and that of USA is 3400 dollar. Since poverty is wide spread in Pakistan this causes unemployment.

Rapid Population Growth: Rapid growth population is also a cause of unemployment in Pakistan. Population growth in Pakistan is 1.87% which is very high.

Scarcity of Capital: Lack of capital in under developed countries is also a reason for unemployment. Due to lack of capital opportunities cannot be expended.

Slow Industrial Development: Slow Industrial Development in Pakistan Lowers job opportunities and become a reason for unemployment.

Political Instability: Also political instability is also a reason of unemployment the government changes before their time period and policies to reduce unemployment changes with change of government.

Lack of Foreign Investment: Lack of foreign investment is also a reason of unemployment due to lack of foreign investment opportunities of job are less.

Capital Intensive Technology: Due to capital intensive technology contribution of manpower becomes less and it creates unemployment.

Much Spending on Defense: Higher spending on defense lowers investment on development projects which lowers the opportunities of jobs.

Fall in overseas employment: Currently the employment opportunities in oil producing countries are declining. This has also contributed to rise in unemployment.

Imbalance in Education: Most of the students want to get some white collar jobs in some offices. They are not interested in vocational training. The result is that when they leave educational institutions people, they have degrees but no work training. Employment opportunities for such people are limited.

Depression in Economy: Unemployment can also occur if there is depression in the economy.

Demand for High Wages: Unemployment may take place if trade unions demand for very high wage.

Social Evils Corruption: Merit, which should be a hallmark of Islamic culture stands nowhere in our society system. If a job seeker has to get a job to give a bribe to higher officials first. As a result rich people get jobs while the poor remains unemployed.

Chitral profile

Chitral, a district of the K-P province in Pakistan, to the indigenous people is *Chetrar* while in ancient times it was called *Qashqar* or *Kashqar*.

Historians, anthropologists, authors, travelogue writers and others have described Chitral as the most romantic, captivating and enchanting place tugged into the mighty Hindukush Mountains in the extreme north-west of Pakistan with the indigenous Khovar-speaking people proud of their centuries-old unique culture and traditions. Chitral is bordered in the east with Gilgit-Baltistan, south-east Swat valley, north and north-east by China and the Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan, and in the west by the Nuristan and Kunar provinces of Afghanistan. In the south of Chitral is situated the Upper Dir district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. When one enters Chitral through any of the two main routes – Lowari Pass or Lowari Tunnel and Shandur Pss – the landscape inspires the visitor. Chitral is gifted with extremely mysterious and steep harsh mountains, lush green valleys, beautiful meadows and huge glaciers. Chitral is divided into small valleys numbering about 35. The most important and worth seeing of these sub-valleys are the Kalash valleys, Garam Chashma, Shishi Koh, Mastuj, Lashpur, Yarkhun, Tor Khow and Mul Khow. The highest peak in this range of the Hindukush is Terichmir, which lies at a height of 25,263 feet, just 36 miles away in the north-east of Chitral town. It is also called the palace of fairies. No mountain in the region

is less than 4,000 feet and over 40 peaks have an altitude of 20,000 feet.

Chitral lies at an elevation of 4,900 feet from the sea level. The total area of Chitral is 14,850 square kilometers and this area is situated between 35 & 37 N latitude and 71 & 72 and 74 E longitude. In 1998, the population of Chitral was 318,689, and according to latest estimate it has crossed the mark of 500,000 now (2014).

The weather of Chitral is extremely harsh and cold in the winter and pleasant in the summer. The best season to visit the valley is from May to September. Temperatures in summer range between 25 and 40 degrees Celsius while in the winters it plunge below minus.

Chitral, a beautiful place that combines aqua blue lakes, sensational glaciers and mountains, rushing water along with amazing traditions, which holds an onlooker astounded and amazed at their natural beauty. Chitral is the capital of Chitral District which is located on the western bank of the Chitral River (also known as Kunar River), in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. However, the jewel in Chitral's crown is Booni. A small village located 80 Kilometers North of Chitral town; Booni is a fan-shaped landmass that emerged as a result of glacial deposit at the mouth of stream of Booni.

This mouth which is also called the 'Booni Gol' is very useful in growth of vegetables, crops along with fruit bearing trees of pear, apple, grape etc. The language of the natives is Khowar, also called Chitrali, and Hindu Raj (between the Hindu Kush and the Karakoram ranges) is the mountain range near which it is located. The sun shines directly into the valley due to which it has a warm climate during summers. During winter, the temperature falls to -10 Celsius with winter snowfall being a common feature, accumulating minimum up to two and maximum up to 20 meters (70 ft).

The town has good educational facilities for the locals with four major educational institutions: Government Degree College, Government High School, Government Girls Degree College and Pamir School & College. The Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) Motel is also located in the town that is located at a distance of 75 Kilometers from Chitral, and the route to it is Chitral – Shandur road. It is a four room Motel which provides great view of the valley.

Objective

To find unemployment rate in Booni District Chitral.

Literature review

Shahrukh Rafi and Syed Zahid Ali (1986), discussed the magnitude and incidence of unemployment of educated. They were of the view that bulk of the educated unemployed persons have been among those less than years of age. Thus it appears that at least in the past most of the highly educated persons eventually absorbed in the labor force.

Khan and Ali (1986), also pointed in their study on unemployed youth, that female unemployment exceeds male unemployment for those with education below the matric level the reverse was true for the education above the matric level. They also conclude that urban unemployment in almost all education, regional and gender categories and age groups exceeds urban unemployment. Their most significant finding was that unemployment for his under-thirty age group significantly exceeded the more-than-thirty age groups for all categories considering only those with a graduate or higher degree, unemployment according to Rafi and Ali 18.8% for those under 19.10% for the 20-24 age group 5.4% for the age-group 2.6% for 30-34 age group and very close to 1% there after. To be brief, age was the critical variable (one that is ignored in the labor force survey) for studying unemployment among the educated youth.

The international institute of educational planning, UNESCO, (1978-83) in connection with the concerned ministries of education, sponsored 21 century studies to analyse the relationship of education and unemployment. Pakistan was among those countries. Data were collected pertaining to various populations including the educated unemployed persons. The returns of the employees numbered 2671, constituting a 60% response rate. The sample size of unemployed was 260. An attained sample of 260 may appear small however, quite to the contrary, it was large considering that the stock of employed postgraduates for 1982-83 (the years of the survey) was 1492. This number was derived from the labor force survey.

G. {Sachropoulos and Bikas C. Sanyal} (1981-82), drew a conclusion from their research on Egyptian and Philippines data on market realism. They maintained that expectations of prospective job candidates are not in accordance with the prevailing market condition, especially in LDCs, they were of the view that market power can be viewed as resulting from competitive or non-competitive factors. The non-competitive factors relate. For example, to the respondent's socio economic background, i.e. not only to how well connected they are but also to their regional background and gender. The competitive factors, on the other hand relate to the respondents own abilities and decision during their academic career, i.e. how well they perform their selection of subjects and how quickly they finish their studies.

Raffi, Robert E, Klitgaard and W.Eric Gustafson (1977), Analyzed different income categories in order to determine the number of unemployed persons and their preferences for different kinds of jobs. About 95% of

the unemployed wanted professional, managerial or administrative positions, judging from the actual occupational distributions for post- graduates reported in the labor force survey only about three-fifths of them could be accommodated in such professions, to them, sectoral preferences are similarly unrealistic. Three fourths of the unemployed showed preference for government sector jobs. The actual sartorial job distribution reported in the population census indicated that for the under 25-years age group in the professional, technical and related worker category only 13% worked in the government sector.

Khan and Ali (1986) also mentioned the lack of career- orientation among the educated unemployed as one the reasons of their being unemployed. Moreover in examining performance of the unemployed versus that the employees and allowing for the effect of age, they found that among males and females 15 and 35 percentage respectively could be categorized as poor performers, while the corresponding number for the employees were 3 and 2 percent respectively.

M.Blaug (1973), discussed waiting period after qualifying and before getting a job to him, the quality educated persons in developing countries have to wait for a long time to get a job. Among various factors included corruption as one of the factors which is responsible for the mismatch between the demands for supply of educated youth, in this view the stigma of unemployment.

Methodology

The basic purpose of the study is to find the unemployment rate in the region. For this purpose the data has been collected from 13 small villages namely(Booni goal,Boonilasht,bulanlasht,charantek,charvalandeh,dokandeh,kuijinali,laghdok,loat door,marchmulu,nirwazantak,qasumandeh,taklasht). The data was collected through questionnaire and the stratified Radom sampling of an equal size is performed .In this study the sample size taken was 169 .the survey questionnaire was contained around 13 questions.in which closed response questions were considered. The data was collected above 18 year of age both male and female. The data was collected from both males and females. the result were analyzed by using software statistical packages for the social science(SPSS) version 16.the test was performed on categorical and continuous data variables.to analyze the data different statistical tools/techniques are applied on the data. First applied descriptive statistics (e.g. mean, standard deviation) on quantitative variables.to check association between categorical variables chi square test is applied. The tools used in this study are described in brief next.

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics is the term given to the analysis of data that helps describe, show or summarize data in a meaningful way such that, for example patterns might emerge from the data. Descriptive statistics do not, however, allow us to make conclusions beyond the data we have analyzed or reach conclusions regarding any hypothesis we might have made. They are simply a way to describe our data.

Descriptive statistics are very important because if we simply presented our raw data it would be hard to visualize what the data was showing, especially if there was a lot of it.Descriptive statistics therefore enables us to present the data in a more meaningful way, which allows simpler interpretation of the data. For example, if we had the results of 100 pieces of students coursework, we may be interested in the overall performance of those of students. We would also be interested in the distribution or spread of the marks. Descriptive statistics allows us to do this. How to properly describe data through statistics and graphs is an important topic and discussed in other statistics guides. Typically, there are two general types of statistics that are used to describe data:

Descriptive statistics is the discipline of quantitatively describing the main features of a collection of information, or the quantitative description itself. Descriptive statistics is that branch of statistics which deals with concepts and method concerned with summarization and description of the important aspects of numerical data. This area of study consists of the condensation of data, their graphical displays and the computation of a few numerical quantities that provide information about the center of data and indicates the spread of the observations.

Some measures that are commonly used to describe a data set are measures of central tendency and measures of variability or dispersion. measures of central tendency include the mean, median and mode, while measures of variability include the standard deviation(or variance),the minimum and maximum values of the variables, kurtosis and skewness.(Dowdy,S,Trochim,william M.K(2006)).

chi-squared test

A **chi-squared test**, also referred to as χ^2 test (or **chi-square test**), is any statistical hypothesis test in which the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-square distribution when the null hypothesis is true. Chi-squared tests are often constructed from a sum of squared errors, or through the sample variance. Test statistics that follow a chi-squared distribution arise from an assumption of independent normally distributed data, which is valid in many cases due to the central limit theorem. A chi-squared test can then be used to reject the hypothesis that the

data are independent.

Also considered a chi-square test is a test in which this is asymptotically true, meaning that the sampling distribution (if the null hypothesis is true) can be made to approximate a chi-square distribution as closely as desired by making the sample size large enough. The chi-squared test is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies in one or more categories. Does the number of individuals or objects that fall in each category differ significantly from the number you would expect? Is this difference between the expected and observed due to sampling variation, or is it a real difference.

Odds Ratio

The odds ratio (OR) is one of several statistics that have become increasingly important in clinical research and decision-making. It is particularly useful because as an effect-size statistic, it gives clear and direct information to clinicians about which treatment approach has the best odds of benefiting the patient. Significance statistics used for the OR include the Fisher's Exact Probability statistic, the Maximum-Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square and Pearson's Chi-Square. Typically the data consist of counts for each of a set of conditions and outcomes and are set in table format. The most common construction is a 2×2 table although larger tables are possible. As a simple statistic to calculate, $[OR = (a \times d)/(b \times c)]$, it can be hand calculated in a clinic if necessary to determine the odds of a particular event for a patient at risk for that event. In addition to assisting health care providers to make treatment decisions, the information provided by the odds ratio is simple enough that patients can also understand the results and can participate in treatment decisions based on their odds of treatment success.

1. $OR = 1$ exposure does not affect odds of outcome.
2. $OR > 1$ Exposure associated with higher odds of outcome.
3. $OR < 1$ Exposure associated with lower odds of outcome.(Oleckno WA(2002))

Bar Chart

A **bar chart** or **bar graph** is a chart that presents Grouped data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally. A vertical bar chart is sometimes called a **column bar chart**.

A bar graph is a chart that uses either horizontal or vertical bars to show comparisons among categories. One axis of the chart shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a discrete value. Some bar graphs present bars clustered in groups of more than one (grouped bar graphs), and others show the bars divided into subparts to show cumulative effect (stacked bar graphs).

Pie Chart

A **pie chart** (or a **circle chart**) is a circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion. In a pie chart, the arc length of each slice (and consequently its central angle and area), is proportional to the quantity it represents. While it is named for its resemblance to a pie which has been sliced, there are variations on the way it can be presented. The earliest known pie chart is generally credited to William Play fair's *Statistical Breviary* of 1801.

Analysis

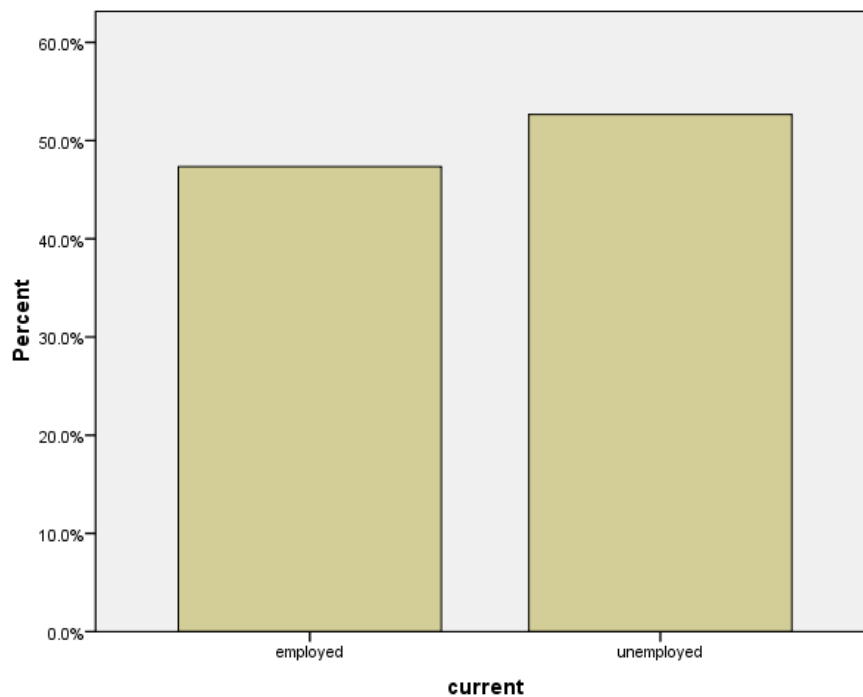


Figure: 1 :The above graph show that the employed rate is approximately 47.3% while the unemployment rate 52.7% approximately.it means that unemployment is slightly more than employment.

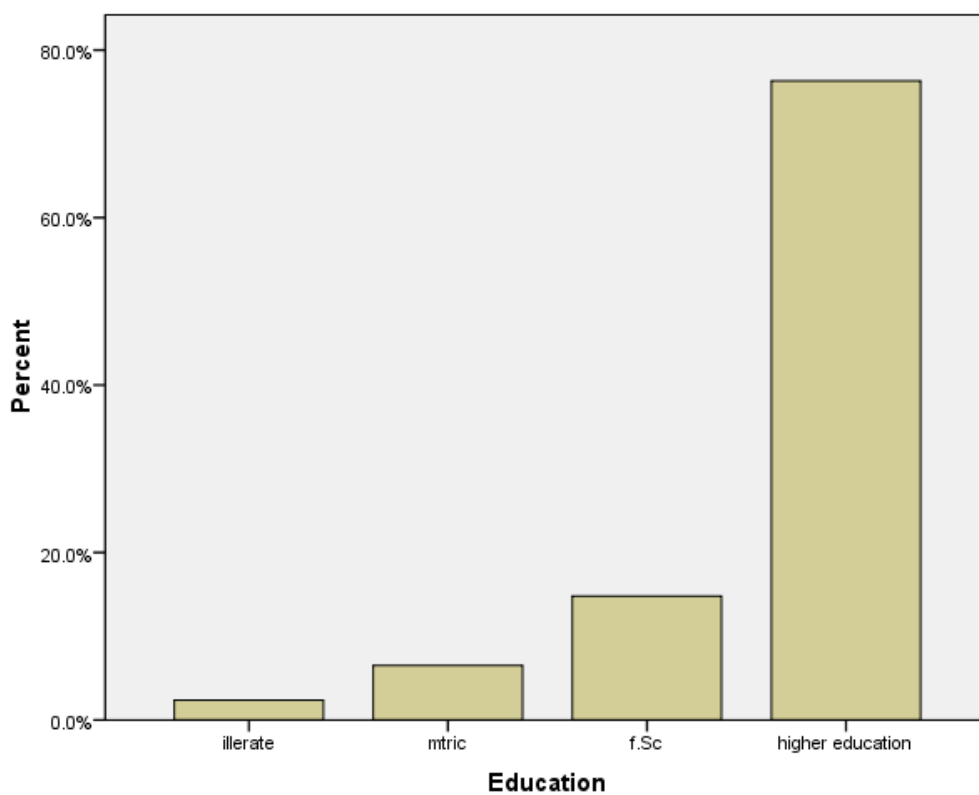
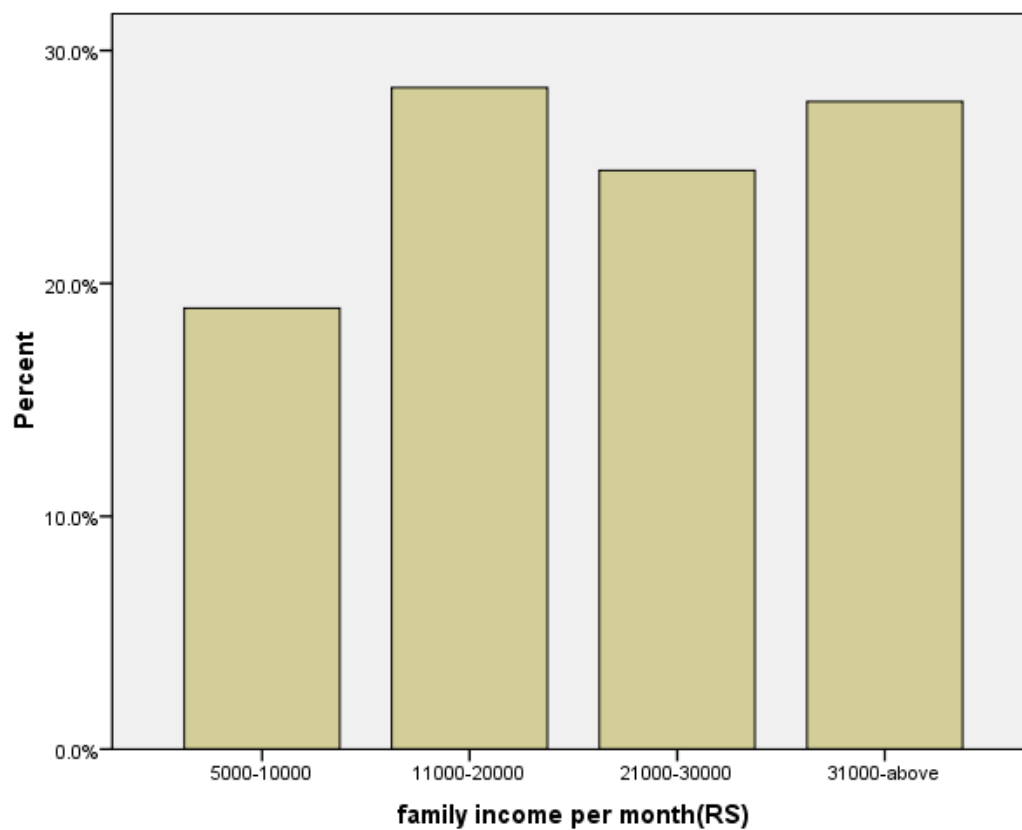


Figure: 2: The above graph show that most of the people are highly educated the percentage was 76.3% which are highly educated 14.8% of the data collected from those who are in F.SC level 6.5% of the data collected from matric level while 2.4% of the data collected from those who are illerate.



k

Figure: 3: the above graph show that the most of the data was collected from those families whos family income 11000-20000 and 310000 or more than.

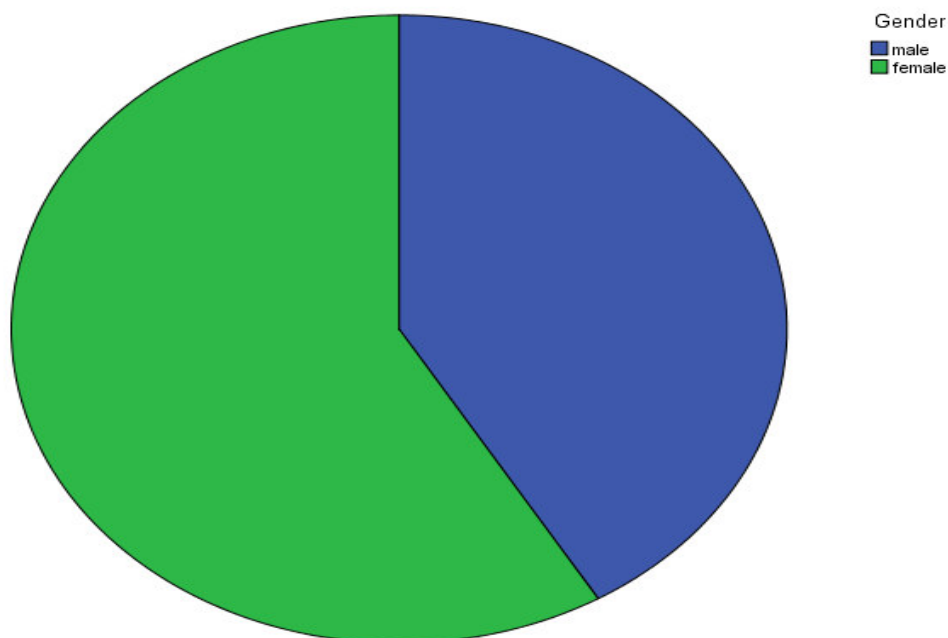


Figure: 4 shows that the percentage of males 41.4% and the percentage of females 58.6%.

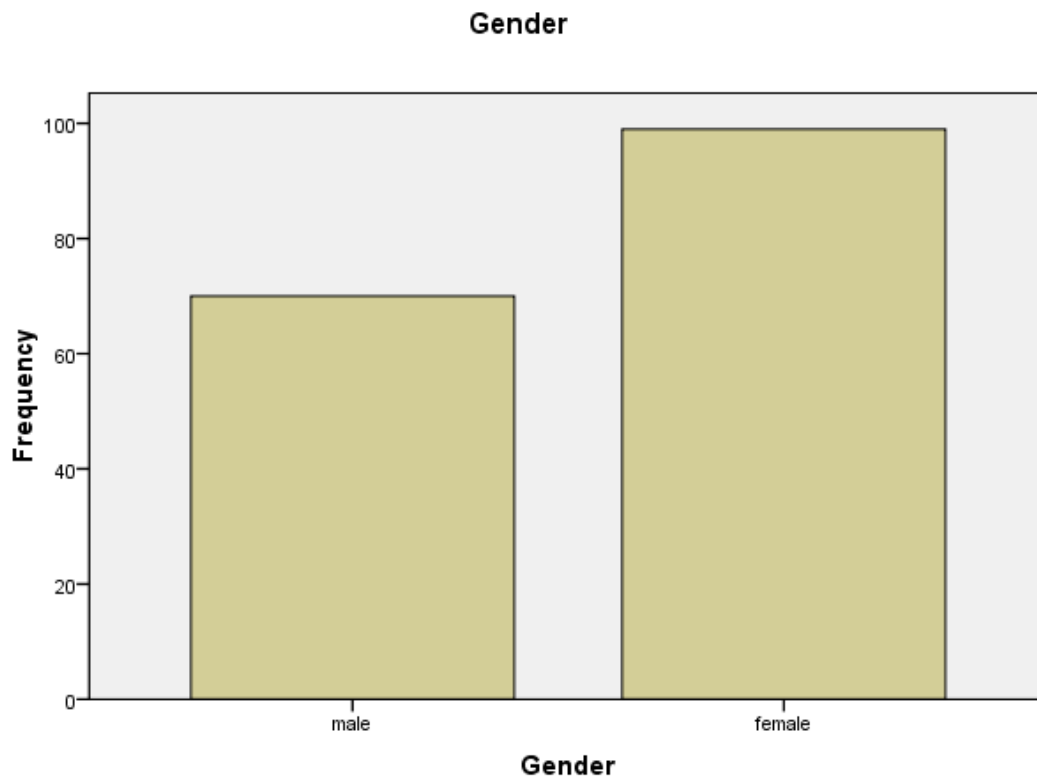


Figure: 5: The above graph shows that 41.4% of the male and 58.6% of the female from which the data collected.

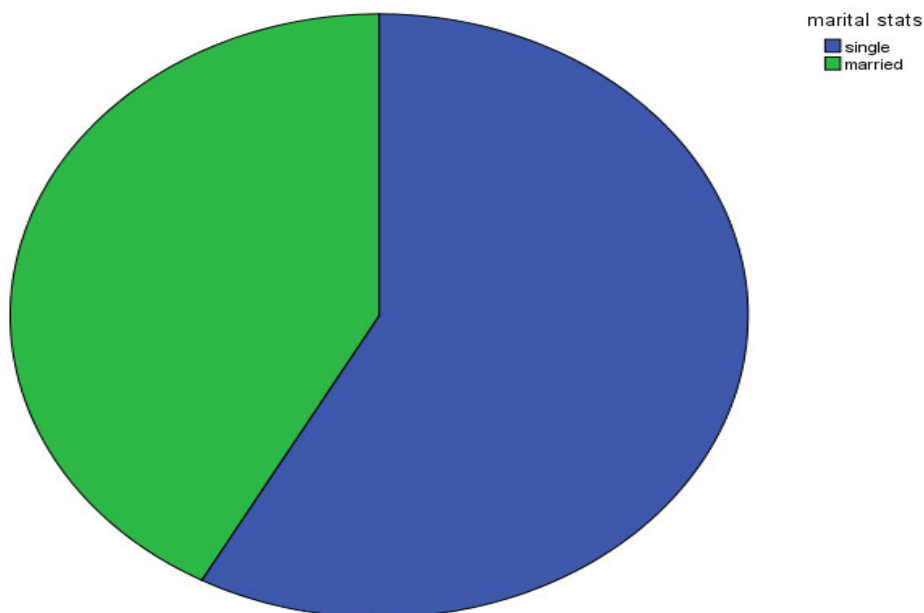


Figure 6: The above graph shows that the percentage of single respondent 59% while the percentage of married people was 41%

Table; 1.1

Education * current Cross tabulation

		current		Total
		employed	unemployed	
Education	literate	3	1	4
	matric	6	5	11
	f.Sc	3	22	25
	higher education	68	61	129
Total		80	89	169

$\chi^2=15.475$

P-value= 0.003

p-value suggest that there are significant association between education and current status.it means that higher educated individuals are more employed than low educated individuals.

Table: 1.2

Gender * Education Cross tabulation

		Education				Total
		illerate	mtric	f.Sc	higher education	
Gender	Male	0	7	7	56	70
	Female	4	4	18	73	99
Total		4	11	25	129	169

$\chi^2=7.132$

P-value=0.043

The above p-value suggest that there is statistical significant association between the two variables. We conclude that females are more educated as compare to males.

Education * family income per month(RS) Cross tabulation

Table: 1.3

		family income per month(RS)				Total
		5000-10000	11000-20000	21000-30000	31000-above	
Education	literate	1	2	0	1	4
	matric	1	6	4	0	11
	f.Sc	5	13	3	4	25
	higher education	25	27	35	42	129
Total		32	48	42	47	169

$\chi^2=20.292$

P-value=0.046

P-value suggest that there are significant association between education and family income per month.it means that higher educated families have more income than low educated families.

current * age Cross tabulation

Table: 1.4

		age				Total
		18-25	25-32	32-39	onward	
current	employed	16	47	11	6	80
	unemployed	49	35	5	0	89
Total		65	82	16	6	169

$\chi^2=26.355$

P-value=0.000

the p-value suggest that the association between the two variables are significant.it means as age of the gender increases he or she have more chance to get the jobs.

Gender * current Cross tabulation

		current		Total
		employed	unemployed	
Gender	Male	38	32	70
	Female	42	57	99
Total		80	89	169

Odds ratio= 1.612

The females are more likely to males.it means that the females are more employed as compare to males.

Gender * is govt providing employment opportunities Cross tabulation

Table: 1.6

		is govt providing employment opportunities		Total
		yes	no	
Gender	male	38	32	70
	female	35	64	99
Total		73	96	169

Odds ratio=2.171

Males are more likely to females.it means that govt provides more employment opportunity to males as compare to females.

Gender * is private institute provides employment opportunities Cross tabulation

Table: 1.7

		is private institute provides employment opportunities		Total
		yes	no	
Gender	Male	48	22	70
	female	76	23	99
Total		124	45	169

Odds ratio=0.660

Females are more likely to males.it means that the private institute provides more employment opportunity to females as compare to mal

DISCUSSION

The basic purpose of the study is to find the unemployment rate in Booni Chitral (K-P).for this purpose the data was collected from each small villages of Booni namely (Booni goal, Boonilasht, bulanlasht, charantek, charvalandeh, dokandeh, kuijinali, laghdok, loat door, marchmul, nirwazantak, qasumandeh, taklasht)

Stratified sampling is performed of an equal size. There are 41.4% of the data collected from males and 58.6% of the data collected from females.38% of the respondent age lies between 18 to 26, 48% of the respondent

age lies between 27 to 32,9% of the respondent age lies between 33 to 39 and 5% of respondent age lies between 40 to onward.55% of the data collected from unmarried respondent while 45% data married respondent. If we taking to education in that region the literacy rate are very high, 76.3% of the data collected from those who are highly educated. The employment rate was 47.3% while the unemployment rate was 52.7%.the govt institutions contribute 42% for providing job opportunities while rest of the opportunities provides private institute.Most of the family income lies between 10000 to 20000 and the percentage was 25%.most of families lives together as a joint family the percentage of the joint family was 75%.major of the family member lies between 11 to above in family. Less number of family members who dependents. There are mostly 2 to 4 members in a family who are unemployed. The independence in a family mostly was 1 to 3.we use Chi Square test to check the associations between two variables. After analyzation we have seen that there is significant association between education and current status. Also we have noted that there is no significant associations between gender and education but there is a significant association between education and family income. Further we have noted that there is also significant association between current status and age. Odds ratio also used in the study. Odds is a measure of association between an exposure and an outcome. After analyzation we have noted that the male are more employed than males. Government provides more employment opportunity to males while private institution provides more opportunity to females in BooniChitral(K-P).

After analyzation we noted that there is significant association between education and current status meaning that low educated persons has more chances to be unemployed while high educated persons has more chances to become more employed. There is no association between gender and education weather male or female to get education equally. highly educated families income are more than the less educated families.as the age of the gender increases than he or she have more chances to get the jobs.in this particular study in BooniChitral employment rate of females are more than males.in BooniChitral government provide more employment opportunities to males as compare to females. Private institutions provides more employment opportunities to females as compare to males.the unemployment rate in BooniChitral is slightly more than the employment the unemployment rate 53% while the employment rate 48%.the data was collected from each small villages of Booni that is consist of 13 villages the sampling techniques applied was stratified random sampling of an equal size.the most of the .data collected from those who are highly educated,the percentage that the data collected from highly educated persons was 78% while rest of the percentage of the data collected from Fsc,Matric,illiterate.most of the data collected from those families whose families income 11000 to 20000 and 31000 or more than.pie chart shows that females percentage from which the data collected 59% while 41% of the data collected from males.in this study the single respondent percentage 59% while the married respondent percentage was 41% .

CONCLUSION

AS the main objective of study was to find unemployment rate in boon valley,it is evident from the data and discussion that 52.7% of the people are unemployed in Booni region. To find the unemployment rate the data was collected from each small villages of Booni.stratified sampling is performed of an equal size. There are 42% of the data collected from males and 58% of the data collected from females.38% of the respondent age lies between 18 to 26, 48% of the respondent age lies between 27 to 32,9% of the respondent age lies between 33 to 39 and 5% of respondent age lies between 40 to onward.55% of the data collected from unmarried respondent while 45% data married respondent. If we taking to education in that region the literacy rate are very high, 78% of the data collected from those who are highly educated. The employment rate was 48% while the unemployment rate was 52%.the govt institutions contribute 42% for providing job opportunities while on the other hand private institute provides 70% job opportunities. Most of the family income lies between 10000 to 20000 and the percentage was 25%.most of families lives together as a joint family the percentage of the joint family was 75%.major of the family member lies between 11 to above in family. Less number of family members who dependents. There are mostly 2 to 4 members in a family who are unemployed. The independence in a family mostly was 1 to 3.we use Chi Square test to check the associations between two variables. After analyzation we have seen that there is significant association between education and current status. Also we have noted that there is no significant associations between gender and education but there is a significant association between education and family income. Further we have noted that there is also significant association between current status and age. Odds ratio also used in the study. Odds is a measure of association between an exposure and an outcome. After analyzation we have seen that the male are more employed than males. Government provides more employment opportunity to males while private institution provides more opportunity to females in Booni Chitral (K-P).

REFERENCES

- Blaug, M. "Education and the Employment Problem in Developing countries" Geneva: ILO.1973.
- Blomquite,A.G. "Education Unemployment and Government job Creation for Graduates in LDS" Washington D.C. University Press of America,1982.
- Dowdy,S, Trochim, william M.K(2006))

Economic Survey Of Pakistan (2004-2005)

Khan ,shahrukh Rafi and Ali,Syed Zahid "Some Findings about the unemployed Highly Educated persons in Pakistan".The Pakistan Development review, PIDE, Islamabad,Vol,XXV,No.4 winter 1986.

Psachgaropoulos, G,Bikas C.Sanyal, "Student Expectations and graduate Market Performance in Pakistan". Higher education Vol.II.1982.

Raffi,R, robber E.Klitgaard and W.Eric Gustafson "Idle Brains Graduate Unemployment in Karachi" applied Economic Research Centre, Karachi,March,1977.

Acemoglu, D.; Pischke, J.S. 1998. "Why do firms train? Theory and evidence", in Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Vol. 113, No. 1, pp. 79-119.

Akerlof, G. A. 1982. "Labor contracts as partial gift exchange", in Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Vol. 97, pp. 543-569.

American Youth Policy Forum. 1997. Some things do make a difference: A compendium of evaluations of youth programs and practices (Washington, DC).

Andrews, M. 1983. The aggregate labour market: An empirical investigation into market clearing (London, London School of Economics, Centre for Labour Economics).

Andrews, M.; Nickell, S.J. 1986. "A disaggregated disequilibrium model of the labour market", in Oxford Economic Papers (Oxford), Vol. 38, pp. 386-402.

Aschenfelter, O. 1978. "Estimating the effect of training programs on earnings", in Review of Economics and Statistics (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Vol. 63, No. 1, pp. 47-57.

Auer, P.; Kruppe, T. 1996. "Monitoring of labour market policy in EU member states", in G. Schmid, J. O'Reilly and K. Schömann (eds.): International handbook of labour market policy and evaluation (Cheltenham, United Kingdom, Edward Elgar).

Barnow, B.S. 1987. "The impact of CETA programs on earnings: A review of the literature", in Journal of Human Resources (Madison, Wisconsin), Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 157-193.

Barnow, B.S.; Cain, G.G.; Goldberger, A.S. 1981. "Issues in the analysis of selection bias", in W.E. Stomdorfer and G. Parkas (eds.): Evaluation Studies Review Annual (Beverly Hills, California, Sage), Vol. 5, pp. 43-59.

Bassi, L.J. 1984. "Estimating the effects of training programs with non-random selection", in Review of Economics and Statistics (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 36-43.

Bazen, S.; Martin, J. 1991. "The impact of the minimum wage on earnings and employment in France", in OECD Economic Studies (Paris), No. 16, pp. 199-221.

Becker, G. 1964. Human capital: A theoretical and empirical analysis, with special reference to education (New York, Columbia University Press).

Begg, I.G.; Blake, A.P.; Deakin, B.M. 1991. "YTS and the labour market", in British Journal of Industrial Relations (Oxford), Vol. 29, pp. 223-236.

Behrman, J.R. 1993. The contribution of human capital to economic development: Some selected issues. International Employment Policies Working Paper No. 36, World Employment Programme Research (Geneva, ILO).

Bellmann, L.; Walwei, U. 1994. Public employment services and labour market information, Labour Administration Branch, doc. No. 40-43 (Geneva, ILO).

Benhayoun, G. 1990. Salaire minimum et Vemploi des jeunes (Marseilles, Université d'Aix-Marseille III, Centre d'Economie Régionale).