

# AN ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED YOUTH IN SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY OF RAWALPINDI AND ISLAMABAD

**MUHAMMAD ASIF MAHMOOD**

M.phil Sociology

PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan

Email: asifmehr99@gmail.com

## **Abstract**

*The current study was conducted to investigate the impacts of unemployment on socio economic and political context of unemployed educated youth in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The characteristics, magnitude and direction of changes in social relationships, political participation expectations and the attitude of unemployed people towards the society has explored under present research. The specific objectives of the study was to discover the causes of unemployment, examine the consequences of unemployment on socioeconomic and political context unemployed educated youth and to know the expectations of unemployed educated youth towards government on employment opportunities and policy formulation. For this purposes, one hundred respondents were randomly selected from Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The data has collected through convenient sampling technique completed with close ended questionnaire. Where majority of the respondents indicated*

*their belief that a person with no job is less participatory on domestic and national level in socio economic terms. A major proportion of the respondents thought that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the person with least representation in social circles. This also leads a youngster to boost his expectations towards the government and favorite political parties on providing job opportunities developing policies for betterment of youth. In the end few recommendations are given which could be taken for improvement of related issue of unemployment.*

**Key words:** Youth Unemployment, Socioeconomic, Political Participation **I.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Unemployment is a sensitive and most commonly faced difficulty of Pakistan. Most of the natives are suffering by means of this depression referred as 'unemployment'. However unemployment simply occurs while a person who's

actively trying to find employment is unable to locate work. Almost every youngster endorses the fact that our country is currently plagued by means of sheer unemployment. In modern-day circumstances an alarming face of mass unemployment has visible among the educated youth. Post graduate and graduate are walking pillar to post on the lookout for employment. Many educated youth are knocking at the gates of workplaces just for the position of petty clerk and get upset after they read the words 'No Vacancy'. In such situation it is need of the day to look at issue below the umbrella of most vital additives of society.

## BACKGROUND

Unemployment and beneath employment are the excessive issues winning in virtually all nations of the world. These issues have a critical impact now not only on the living requirements of people and the socio-financial status of a nation, however also increase the importance of corruption, poverty, crime and suicidal rates in a society. (Neeleman and Lewis 1999; Asghar 2002; Blakely et al. 2003)

International Labor Organization define unemployment human beings as those "which have no longer work for multiple hour in the course of the quick reference period (generally, the remaining 7 days) but who're existing for and actively looking for work." Unemployment is huge difficulty which is rising very rapid in developed and undeveloped international locations. Unemployment in all around the global has distinctive motives however few are very common in world. (ILO, 2004)

Education stage of each male and female is high however there may be no activity for any individual. Some jobs are opposite of training, someone has grasp degree and applied and offered him a clerical process then routinely

man or woman will refuse it. Institution opens jobs but like receptionist or help and those institute pick out lady for this because of enchantment of contrary intercourse. Now there has come biasness and it'll burn the institute. So many human beings do no longer follow for this due to the fact they understand there's a biasness. In the equal manner male has particular jobs in which woman continually unnoticed so there may be additionally biasness. Due to these biasness human beings left to use on jobs. So on this manner unemployment increases. (Ghosh, S 2009)

Youth unemployment is growing in less developed as well as developed nations. The disruption induced as a end result has some serious repercussion for the less developed nations which severely lack projects to put money into human capital. Various developments are extracted regarding teens unemployment as a consequence of categorical assessment (demographic, educational, and personal). The effects are in stark comparison to the overall perception for the educated teens, in particular the depth of unemployment among educated teens in Pakistan and the severity of unemployment in its city areas, even as the provincial governments are apathetic about combating unemployment. (Qayyum&Siddique, 2007)

## II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The understanding that unemployed educated youth have on what they faces in socioeconomic and political terms within society affect how they are influence by the issue. Youth is more likely to get distress rather than finding reasons and solutions to unemployed status. The situation of their social life may not be different too. Is society is aware of the effects of unemployment on youth's socioeconomic and political thoughts, like their parents, friends and

family? It is because of so many issues and unasked questions of educated youth which are set out to carry this study. The findings will be an input to the understanding of the perceived influence that unemployment has on social economic and political lives of unemployed educated youth.

### III. OBJECTIVES

- To explore the causes of unemployment among educated youth.
- To examine the consequences of unemployment on socioeconomic and political conditions of educated youth.
- To know the expectations of unemployed educated youth towards the government regarding employment opportunities

### IV REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

As stated by World employment report ((Employment, productivity and poverty reduction) 2004-2005, linking the “global productivity divide”, specifically in the parts of economy where most of the people performs in agriculture, small scale enterprises or the urban non formal economy is necessary for combating poverty and motivating expansion in both output and “decent and productive” employment. While decent work has various components; the essentially economic one of an income sufficient to get rid from poverty, eventually have to come from growth; growth in output, growth in yield and growth in jobs.

Lia, (2005) led a study on “Globalization and its effect on youth employment in Asia” in which it is stated that unemployment rate is one of the central sign to worldwide collation of the labor market place. Unemployment ratio shows the proportion of unemployed men and women in the modern labor pressure that consists of each employed and unemployed people. This indicator is used worldwide to display the labor marketplace.

According to international standards the employed are those who worked for as a minimum one hour all through the reference week. Thus, someone who become at work simplest hours is counted as employed in place of unemployed. This definition is regularly called into query. Some variations can be determined within the unemployment concept from country to country. The unemployment rate reflects no longer most effective the

monetary situation but additionally to some extent social situations.

Asghar, (2002) observed in a study that the issue of unemployment has found in Pakistan taking in account that its beginning. Pakistan’s upcoming generation experience this difficulty in abundance. Reasons behind the unemployment of youth appear to be, there are no opportunities for youth in the market as it is previously soaked. Educations tools are not always fully prepare the teens to gratify the market demand. In financial deficit has reduced the ratio of unemployment. Preferential treatment in politics is similarly one of the reasons of unemployment in Pakistan. Copy culture also contributed to the unemployment also the break of the political actions in educational groups has also encouraged unemployment in youth of Pakistan.

Fair, (2004) found in a study that socio psychological views of unemployment, being a vital issue are regularly analyzed by social scientists. The mental stresses prompted due to unemployment decide the attitudes of a character closer to his very own persona and society as well. Unemployed regularly suffer hopefulness, acquiescence, desperation, and indifference. A quantity of schemes and theoretical models has been proposed for assessment of effects of mental pressure of unemployment at the patients. A commonplace function of all such models is that the longer one spends in unemployment, the extra the psychological struggling it reasons. Such a situation additionally affects the dynamism of the sufferers with which the further employment is sought.

Human development Report, (2002) states that the facts and the socioeconomic, environmental and health problems that Pakistan faces these days, it's miles critical to analyze the upward push in suicides among the youngsters of this nation. Over 3 years alone poverty and unemployment in Pakistan has been steadily growing. If one considers the UNDP definition of poverty, i.e. the ones earning US \$ 2 in keeping with day or less, then nearly eighty five in keeping with cent of the populace are presently residing below the poverty line and if one takes the government and World Bank definition (US \$ 1 or less per day) then forty in keeping with cent are presently dwelling below the poverty line.

### V. METHDOLOGY

The universe of the current study is public of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

What is of utmost importance in that sample should be unbiased selected universe of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. A sample of 100 respondents was selected through convenient sampling. In 100 samples 60 are male and 40 are female. In the same way 30 male and 20 females are from Rawalpindi and Islamabad respectively. Data was taken from educated youth.

For the present study the method use for collection of the data was a questionnaire. Researcher builds a questionnaire for the data collection of the related study subject. The interviews agenda prepare consist of 40 questions. The questionnaire is formulated on the base of socio-economic and political context. Data had collected in three week, in two big cities Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Interview and case study method were used for the present research as well as for data collection. For the statistical analysis coding method had ended. After the processing the coding, data had to enter and analyze with the helped of statistical projects (SPSS) which is mainly design for the social sciences.

## V. RESULT AND FINDINGS

- Majority of respondents ( 42%) are from 26-30 age group
- Majority of respondents (33%) contains 5-8 family size
- Majority of respondents (65%) are unmarried
- Majority of respondents ( 44%) have maters level education
- Majority of respondents ( 70%) having salary as main income source
- Majority of respondents ( 83%) depends on parents for sustenance
- Majority of respondents ( 44%) have identified lack of opportunities as main cause of unemployment
- Majority of respondents ( 62%) shows that unemployment have most significance influence on the levels of psychological distress
- Majority of respondents (34%) have strongly agree that employment status should consider during social interactions
- Majority of respondents (39%) believes that society does not respect the unemployed person
- Majority of respondents (39%) strongly agree that unemployment leads to late marriages
- Majority of respondents (34%) strongly agrees that unemployment cause to take drugs
- Majority of respondents (43%) agree that unemployment cause less importance in family decisions
- Majority of respondents (42%) that youth labor markets are biased towards assigning the jobs to male and females
- Majority of respondents (40%) shows educational system is meeting the market demands
- Majority of respondents (64%) strongly agree that unemployment is loss of national talent on which hope of family and future of Pakistan depends mainly
- Majority of respondents (35%) agree that unemployment fall a prey to criminality
- Majority of respondents (48%) shows that there objective to get a job is to support family
- Majority of respondents (40%) are comfortable with their economic dependency to some extent.
- Majority of respondents (45%) believes that unemployment create debtors
- Majority of respondents (48%) shows developed countries provide income assistance to support unemployed youth of under develop countries is beneficial
- Majority of respondents (60%) shoes that unemployment is a loss in national income to great extent
- Majority of respondents (55%) shows that unemployed youth is politically marginalized compared with employed youth
- Majority of respondents (46%) strongly agree that the rise of political unrest in Pakistan can attributed to youth unemployment
- Majority of respondents (48%) shows that functioning of political parties in context of unemployment policies and strategies is not satisfactory at all
- Majority of respondents (41%) strongly agrees that political participation/ membership of youth could reduce unemployment
- Majority of respondents (65%) believes that the successor party in Election 2018 will develop new policies and strategies for unemployed educated youth

## VI. SUMMARY

The present research would focus on an analysis of unemployed educated youth in socio-economic and political context. The objective of that research is to illustrate an analysis of unemployed educated youth on the Pakistan society. This research explores how

predictor like as income, education, relations bulk and urban verse rural location factors in to unemployed educated youth. . Few impacts of unemployed educated youth are indefinable and be tough to place a financial figures on. Insubstantial loss also includes increase level of bodily, touching and mental fitness problem suffered by unemployed educated people. By using convenient sampling technique, a sample of 100 people would be select orderly. In 100 samples 60 are male and 40 are female. In the same way 30 male and 20 females are from Rawalpindi and Islamabad respectively.

Data was taken from educated youth. The cut point for respondents was the Graduation. In short data was taken from those people who have the degree of Graduation. The data thus obtain would be edit and statistically analyze. Majority of respondents have master degree but don't have job. Majority of respondents become criminal or involve in criminal activities. Majority of respondents responded that late marriages are due to unemployment. Majority of respondents responded that youth labor markets are biased towards assigning the jobs to male and females. Majority of respondents showed that their objective to get a job is to support family. Majority of respondents said that unemployment create debtors. Majority of respondents responded that participation of youth in politics can reduce the rate of unemployment. Majority of respondents showed developed countries provide income assistance to support unemployed youth of under develop countries is beneficial. Hence from the review of literature and major findings it is clear that there is a big need to educated youth should involve in politics and make policies for educated unemployed youth.

## VII.CONCLUSION

The conclusion depicts that most of the finding are totally in compliance with the idea based on former studies for unemployed youth of Pakistan. Subject to the revealed results of the study various independent variables gave strong significant results for their impact on youth unemployment. Unemployment is notable debate in today's highly urbanized world. The increase in urbanization and lack of opportunities accordingly has caused people and particularly the youth to suffer the consequences in all terms. Among all the factors that are influence by unemployment youth socioeconomic and political have been dominantly seen in almost every part of world and Pakistan. Current study was an addition to examine the effects of unemployment on socio economic and political life of unemployed educated youth which has so far concluded that unemployment creates high influence on

socio economic and political life of the youth around Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Where, urban people are more unemployed than rural, which is attributable to the recent transitions in the manufacturing sectors and industries, the introduction of new technologies has brought a new consignment of machines and plants, which has reduced the demand for the manual work. This is a threat to the economy of a country where the most of youth stands unemployed and become a wasted objected with time. Socioeconomic condition effects contribution of youth on all levels and it makes them marginalized as compare to those who are employed. Such situation is a loss in economy of country like Pakistan which is already under the development race.

## RECOMMENDATION

The study encourages following recommendations for future.

- It is recommended to create best suitable opportunities for the unemployed educated youth related to the educational background and skills
- Stress management workshops and seminars should organized by educational institutes in order to get youth out of the psychological distress
- There must be strong code for young people by law enforcement departments that could reduce rate to criminality caused due to unemployment
- Invest on youth capacity building and skill development programs
- Encourage young entrepreneurship programs
- Encourage and promote extracurricular talent of youth on international and national forums
- Restrict youth extreme activities in political and religious contexts through law enforcement agencies

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**AUTHOR**

**MUHAMMAD ASIF MAHMOOD**  
M.phil Sociology from  
PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi,  
Punjab, Pakistan  
Email: asifmehr99@gmail.com