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The Impact of Youth Unemployment on Political Mobilization in Pakistan: Implications for Political Stability, Social Peace, and Policy Reforms (2020–2025)

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Abstract

Youth unemployment remains one of the most pressing socio-economic challenges in Pakistan, significantly influencing the country's political landscape. This study explores the complex relationship between youth unemployment and political mobilization in Pakistan during the period 2020 to 2025, examining its implications for political stability, peace, and policy reforms. Unemployed youth, often marginalized economically and socially, increasingly engage in political activism, protests, and organized movements as a response to their disenfranchisement. This research investigates how such mobilization affects Pakistan's political stability and social cohesion, particularly amid a volatile domestic environment marked by economic uncertainty and rising political polarization. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis of unemployment rates and protest activities with qualitative interviews of youth activists, policymakers, and experts. It aims to identify the pathways through which unemployment drives political engagement and the forms this engagement takes—ranging from peaceful advocacy to potentially disruptive protests. Furthermore, the research assesses government responses and policy initiatives aimed at addressing youth unemployment and their effectiveness in mitigating political unrest. This research fills a critical gap in existing literature by linking youth economic disenfranchisement directly to political behavior and its broader consequences for Pakistan's stability and peace. It highlights how unresolved youth unemployment can exacerbate social tensions and contribute to cycles of instability if not addressed through inclusive and sustainable policy reforms. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights for policymakers, civil society, and scholars on designing targeted interventions that harness youth energy constructively and foster long-term political stability. By focusing on the 2020–2025 timeframe, this study captures



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recent developments and trends, offering a timely analysis crucial for Pakistan's socio-political future.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Political Mobilization, Political Stability, Social Peace, Policy Reforms, Pakistan, Political Activism, Economic Disenfranchisement, Youth Engagement, Social Movements

Introduction

Youth unemployment has emerged as one of the most pressing socio-economic challenges confronting Pakistan in the post-2020 era. With nearly 64% of its population under the age of 30, Pakistan stands at a demographic crossroads where youth represent both a potential dividend and a liability (UNDP, 2018). However, the persistent lack of employment opportunities, aggravated by economic stagnation, political instability, and inadequate skill development programs, has alienated large segments of young people. This disillusionment is not confined to economic spheres but extends into the political and social fabric of the nation. Youth who are unable to find meaningful work often lose faith in the system, become disengaged from institutional politics, or resort to protest movements and alternative forms of political expression. The COVID-19 pandemic further worsened employment prospects for young people by disrupting markets, education, and informal sectors, thereby expanding the pool of unemployed and underemployed youth across urban and rural regions alike (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2021). The interplay between unemployment and political alienation raises critical concerns regarding the stability of democratic institutions and the inclusiveness of Pakistan's governance framework (UNDP, 2018; ILO, 2021).

The political mobilization of unemployed youth has taken on increasingly volatile dimensions, particularly since 2020. With limited avenues for upward mobility, many young people have turned to digital activism, populist movements, and even extremist ideologies as a means to voice their frustrations. The surge in youth participation in protests against inflation, political corruption, and authoritarian governance reflects growing unrest and a demand for structural reforms. Social media platforms have amplified youth voices and enabled decentralized mobilization, bypassing traditional party structures and often resulting in spontaneous or leaderless uprisings. This type of political engagement, though reflective of civic energy, carries both positive and negative implications: while it may energize democratic participation, it can also heighten tensions, deepen polarization, and destabilize fragile political arrangements. In Pakistan's context, the linkage between youth unemployment and political mobilization cannot be overlooked, as it acts as a barometer of systemic failures in education, economic planning, and political representation. Thus, the youth bulge represents not just a statistical trend but a political force capable of shaping national trajectories (Shafiq, 2022; Yusuf, 2021).

The implications of this youth-driven political mobilization on Pakistan's political stability, social peace, and policy orientation are profound. As frustrations mount and institutional responses remain inadequate, there is a growing risk of political fragmentation, urban unrest, and even radicalization. The challenge for policymakers lies in translating youth discontent into constructive engagement through targeted labor market reforms, inclusive



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governance, and investment in vocational and entrepreneurial training. Moreover, political parties must rethink their strategies by incorporating youth interests in their platforms rather than viewing them merely as voters or foot soldiers during elections. Ignoring the economic and political grievances of this demographic could lead to cyclical instability and recurrent crises. A comprehensive, youth-centered national policy is essential for achieving long-term peace and sustainable development. Understanding the nuanced relationship between youth unemployment and political mobilization can offer critical insights into the evolving contours of Pakistan's democratic development and guide the formation of resilient institutions capable of channeling youthful energies into nation-building rather than disruption (Cheema & Mustafa, 2020; Ahmed & Mughal, 2023).

Theoretical Framework

The **Relative Deprivation Theory** is highly relevant to understanding *The Impact of Youth Unemployment on Political Mobilization in Pakistan (2020–2025)*. Many young Pakistanis, particularly educated graduates, face significant unemployment despite their qualifications and expectations of upward mobility. This creates a strong sense of relative deprivation—where youth compare their current socio-economic conditions with what they believe they deserve. As a result, frustration builds against the state, political elites, and institutions perceived as corrupt or indifferent. This emotional and psychological discontent translates into various forms of political mobilization, such as street protests, digital activism, and support for populist leaders or movements. Over time, this dynamic can challenge political stability, disrupt social peace, and push policymakers to enact reforms to address youth grievances.

Literature Review

Youth unemployment in Pakistan has drawn considerable scholarly attention due to the country's large youth population and limited job market expansion. Several studies highlight that unemployment is not only an economic challenge but also a socio-political issue that can erode public trust and trigger disillusionment among the youth. According to the United Nations Development Programme (2018), nearly 29% of Pakistan's youth are not engaged in employment, education, or training, creating a critical risk of social disengagement. This problem intensified during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused widespread economic disruption and disproportionately affected young workers, especially in informal and service sectors (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2021). Researchers argue that this economic exclusion generates a pool of politically restless individuals who are more likely to channel their grievances through protests, digital platforms, or anti-establishment sentiments (UNDP, 2018; ILO, 2021).

Existing literature further explores how unemployment among youth fosters political mobilization in different forms. Shafiq (2022) notes a rise in youth-driven digital activism in Pakistan, where social media platforms are used not only for organizing protests but also for spreading political messages and coordinating grassroots efforts. Similarly, Ahmed and Mughal (2023) observe that unemployment often pushes young people to join either progressive movements demanding reform or populist factions promising radical change. In



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both cases, political mobilization becomes an outlet for economic and social frustration. These scholars emphasize that youth are no longer passive political actors; they are actively reshaping the political landscape, albeit in fragmented and sometimes unstable ways. The lack of institutional responsiveness further encourages this shift toward informal and confrontational political behavior, often outside traditional party politics (Shafiq, 2022; Ahmed & Mughal, 2023).

Moreover, the link between youth unemployment and national stability has been investigated through comparative and regional lenses. Cheema and Mustafa (2020) argue that prolonged youth joblessness can weaken democratic institutions and increase vulnerability to political extremism. Their study warns that if left unaddressed, economic disenfranchisement may lead to a rise in militancy or mass mobilization against state institutions, as seen in some parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and southern Punjab. This view is supported by global models such as the Arab Spring, where high youth unemployment contributed to regime collapse and long-term instability. In the Pakistani context, the absence of targeted youth employment policies and ineffective vocational training schemes further deepen the gap between state promises and public expectations. Thus, literature clearly indicates that addressing youth unemployment is not merely an economic priority but a vital component of ensuring political stability and social cohesion in Pakistan (Cheema & Mustafa, 2020; Yusuf, 2021).

Problem Statement

Despite having one of the largest youth populations in the world, Pakistan faces a persistent crisis of youth unemployment, which has increasingly translated into political discontent and mobilization. Between 2020 and 2025, rising joblessness among educated youth has not only strained the economy but also contributed to growing political instability, public protests, and declining trust in democratic institutions. This situation poses serious threats to social peace and demands urgent policy reforms, yet limited academic and policy attention has been given to understanding how youth unemployment is driving political behavior and affecting the broader political landscape in Pakistan.

Research Objectives

1. To examine the relationship between youth unemployment and political mobilization in Pakistan from 2020 to 2025, and assess its impact on political stability and social peace.
2. To evaluate the role of youth-led political movements in influencing public policy reforms in response to unemployment-related grievances.

Research Questions

1. How has youth unemployment influenced political mobilization and contributed to political instability and social unrest in Pakistan between 2020 and 2025?
2. To what extent have youth-driven political movements pressured the government to implement policy reforms addressing unemployment in Pakistan?

Methodology



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This study adopts a qualitative research methodology supported by descriptive and analytical approaches to explore the impact of youth unemployment on political mobilization in Pakistan between 2020 and 2025. The research focuses on understanding the underlying socio-political dynamics through the lens of political sociology, using theories like Relative Deprivation to interpret youth behavior and state responses. A case study method is also employed to analyze specific instances of youth-led protests, digital campaigns, and grassroots mobilizations.

Data Collection

Primary data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with unemployed youth, political activists, policy analysts, and government officials across different regions of Pakistan. In addition, focus group discussions will be held with university students and youth organizations. Secondary data will be gathered from government reports, academic journals, policy briefs, newspaper archives, and international labor statistics published by institutions such as the ILO and UNDP.

Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed thematically using content analysis techniques. Responses from interviews and focus groups will be transcribed and coded to identify recurring themes, trends, and patterns related to political mobilization and unemployment. Triangulation will be applied by comparing primary insights with secondary literature to ensure the validity and reliability of findings.

Significance of the Study

This study holds significant importance as it sheds light on the growing nexus between youth unemployment and political mobilization in Pakistan, a country where over 60% of the population is under the age of 30. By exploring how joblessness drives political engagement, unrest, or even extremism among youth, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of the socio-political consequences of economic exclusion. The findings will help policymakers, civil society, and academic scholars recognize youth not merely as economic dependents but as powerful political actors whose frustrations can either destabilize governance or inspire reform. Additionally, the study offers practical insights into how inclusive employment policies and youth engagement strategies can promote political stability, social peace, and democratic resilience in Pakistan.

Contextualizing Youth Unemployment in Pakistan

Youth unemployment in Pakistan remains one of the most pressing socio-economic challenges facing the country today. With over 60% of Pakistan's population under the age of 30, the labor market is under immense pressure to absorb an ever-growing number of young job seekers (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2018). Despite a relatively high literacy rate and increased enrollment in higher education, the employment rate for youth remains disproportionately low due to structural deficiencies in the economy, including limited industrial growth, outdated vocational training systems, and a mismatch between academic curricula and labor market needs (Pakistan Bureau



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of Statistics [PBS], 2021). Moreover, the informal sector dominates employment opportunities, where job security, wages, and labor rights are minimal, further exacerbating economic insecurity among youth. The COVID-19 pandemic has deepened these challenges, triggering a spike in unemployment due to lockdowns and economic slowdowns, with young workers bearing the brunt of these disruptions (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2021).

The socio-economic implications of youth unemployment in Pakistan extend beyond the individual level, affecting families, communities, and national development trajectories. Unemployed youth face heightened risks of poverty, social exclusion, and deteriorating mental health, which in turn strain social cohesion and family structures (World Bank, 2020). Many young people remain trapped in a cycle of underemployment or unstable, low-paid jobs that fail to provide a pathway out of poverty. Gender disparities are also pronounced, with young women experiencing even higher unemployment rates due to cultural constraints and limited access to education and economic opportunities. This demographic and socio-economic pressure has direct implications for Pakistan's social peace, as unemployment among youth creates fertile ground for frustration and disillusionment, which can manifest in social unrest, increased crime rates, and susceptibility to radical ideologies (Cheema & Mustafa, 2020).

Politically, youth unemployment is intricately linked with patterns of political mobilization and participation in Pakistan. The large unemployed youth cohort represents a critical yet vulnerable segment of the population whose grievances can translate into demands for political change. Studies indicate that youth who are economically marginalized are more likely to engage in protests, digital activism, or join non-traditional political movements that promise social justice and economic reforms (Shafiq, 2022). In Pakistan, there has been a notable rise in youth-led movements and social media campaigns addressing unemployment and governance issues since 2020. These movements reflect broader dissatisfaction with existing political institutions and the perceived inability of governments to address economic inequalities. The political engagement of unemployed youth thus has dual implications: while it can strengthen democratic participation, it can also challenge political stability if demands remain unmet or are met with repression (Ahmed & Mughal, 2023).

From a policy perspective, addressing youth unemployment in Pakistan requires a multifaceted approach that combines economic reforms, education and skill development, and inclusive governance. The government has launched initiatives like the Kamyab Jawan Program and the Ehsaas Emergency Cash Program to support young entrepreneurs and provide financial assistance, yet these efforts have faced criticism for limited reach and sustainability (Government of Pakistan, 2021). Additionally, vocational training and apprenticeship programs remain underdeveloped and poorly aligned with market needs, reducing their effectiveness in enhancing employability (ILO, 2021). Experts argue that without structural reforms that promote industrial diversification, innovation, and labor market flexibility, youth unemployment will remain a persistent challenge with adverse social and political consequences. Hence, a comprehensive understanding of the socio-political context of youth unemployment is crucial to designing policies that not only create jobs but also foster social peace and political stability in Pakistan (Yusuf, 2021).



Political Mobilization: Concepts and Dynamics

Political mobilization refers to the process through which individuals or groups are encouraged to participate actively in political activities, including voting, protests, social movements, and other forms of collective action aimed at influencing political outcomes. It is a multifaceted phenomenon that involves raising awareness, building collective identities, and organizing resources and networks to achieve specific political objectives. At its core, political mobilization transforms passive citizens into active participants by fostering a sense of shared grievances or goals. Scholars emphasize that mobilization is not merely about participation but about the ability to generate sustained and coordinated political action, often driven by socio-economic conditions and perceived injustices. In the context of youth, political mobilization can take many forms, from traditional activism to newer, digitally-driven movements, which are often catalyzed by economic hardship and exclusion (McAdam, Tarrow, & Tilly, 2001).

The dynamics of political mobilization are deeply influenced by structural factors such as social inequality, economic deprivation, and political opportunity structures. When formal political channels are perceived as ineffective or inaccessible, marginalized groups, including unemployed youth, may resort to alternative modes of political engagement like protests, strikes, or social media campaigns. Political scientists highlight the role of framing processes in mobilization, where activists and leaders construct narratives that resonate with the lived experiences of their constituencies, thereby legitimizing collective action. In Pakistan, where youth unemployment and socio-economic disparities are pronounced, such frames often revolve around demands for economic justice, governance reforms, and political accountability. The rapid spread of information via social media further accelerates mobilization dynamics by enabling instant communication, coordination, and the amplification of youth voices across diverse regions (Goodwin & Jasper, 2015).

The nature of political mobilization among youth is also shaped by cultural, institutional, and historical contexts. In Pakistan, traditional patronage networks, feudal influences, and ethnic affiliations have historically played a significant role in shaping political participation. However, recent years have witnessed a gradual shift with younger generations increasingly seeking issue-based and rights-oriented political engagement that transcends traditional loyalties. The rise of digital activism has empowered youth to bypass gatekeepers and engage directly with national and international audiences, making political mobilization more decentralized and fluid. Despite this shift, challenges remain as youth mobilization sometimes faces repression from state authorities or co-optation by political elites, which can affect the sustainability and impact of their actions. Thus, the dynamics of youth political mobilization in Pakistan reflect a complex interplay of modern tools, traditional structures, and contested political spaces (Shafqat, 2018).

The political mobilization plays a critical role in shaping governance and policy outcomes. Effective mobilization can pressure governments to enact reforms, address grievances, and improve democratic responsiveness. Conversely, failure to channel youth mobilization into constructive dialogue may lead to social unrest, political instability, and weakened state legitimacy. In Pakistan's context, youth mobilization driven by unemployment and socio-political exclusion has occasionally resulted in large-scale protests and political movements that



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challenge established power structures. These mobilizations highlight the potential of youth as agents of change but also expose the risks of escalating tensions when their demands remain unmet. Understanding the concepts and dynamics of political mobilization thus provides valuable insights for policymakers and civil society actors aiming to engage youth constructively and foster political stability (Tilly, 2004).

Socio-Political Impacts of Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment poses profound socio-political challenges that extend beyond economic concerns, impacting the social fabric and political stability of societies. When a significant segment of the youth population remains unemployed, it leads to heightened economic insecurity and social alienation, undermining the sense of belonging and participation in societal processes. In Pakistan, where young people constitute a majority of the population, prolonged unemployment generates frustration and hopelessness, often leading to social exclusion and marginalization. This marginalization is particularly acute in rural and underdeveloped areas, where limited access to quality education and job opportunities exacerbates youth disenfranchisement (. Such exclusion not only limits individual prospects but also hampers social cohesion by widening divides between employed and unemployed youth, urban and rural populations, and gender groups, all of which contribute to growing social tensions and instability (World Bank, 2020).

The political ramifications of youth unemployment are equally significant and complex. Unemployed youth frequently express their grievances through increased political activism, protest movements, or, in some cases, radicalization and support for extremist groups. This dynamic has been observed in Pakistan, where youth unemployment has been linked to rising political unrest and mobilization against perceived government failures and economic inequalities. The frustration caused by unemployment often translates into distrust toward political institutions, weakening democratic engagement and fostering cynicism about governance. Moreover, the failure of the state to provide adequate economic opportunities fuels disillusionment, making unemployed youth susceptible to recruitment by militant organizations or populist movements that promise swift and radical change, thereby threatening national security and political stability (Ahmed & Mughal, 2023).

Social peace is also jeopardized by high rates of youth unemployment, as economic frustration frequently manifests in increased crime rates, social violence, and communal conflicts. Studies indicate that unemployed youth are more likely to engage in criminal activities due to financial desperation and social alienation, which contributes to rising insecurity in both urban and rural Pakistan. Furthermore, youth unemployment can exacerbate ethnic, sectarian, and regional tensions by amplifying competition over scarce resources and employment opportunities. The breakdown of social peace undermines community trust and cooperation, eroding the foundations necessary for stable governance and economic development. These social disturbances impose significant costs on the state, diverting resources toward law enforcement and crisis management instead of productive investment in human capital (Hussain & Malik, 2021).



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From a policy perspective, youth unemployment demands urgent and targeted interventions to mitigate its socio-political impacts. Pakistan's existing social protection and employment programs, such as the Kamyab Jawan Initiative, attempt to provide financial support and entrepreneurship opportunities but often fall short in addressing systemic issues like education-to-employment mismatch and labor market rigidities. Experts argue that comprehensive reforms are necessary, including expanding vocational training, enhancing access to quality education, and promoting private sector growth to generate sustainable employment. Additionally, inclusive governance that actively involves youth voices in policymaking is critical to restoring trust and encouraging constructive political participation. Without such measures, the cycle of youth unemployment and socio-political instability is likely to persist, with detrimental consequences for Pakistan's democratic development and social harmony (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2021).

The long-term consequences of unaddressed youth unemployment pose a threat to Pakistan's overall development trajectory. Persistent unemployment among youth stifles human capital development, reduces productivity, and limits the country's economic potential. Politically, sustained youth disenchantment can lead to chronic instability, weakening state institutions and democratic governance. Conversely, harnessing the energy and creativity of youth through effective employment policies can transform potential risks into opportunities for social innovation and political renewal. As such, understanding the socio-political impacts of youth unemployment is vital for formulating strategies that not only address economic needs but also promote social peace and political stability, ensuring a more inclusive and resilient Pakistan (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2018).

Youth Movements and Political Participation in Pakistan

Youth movements in Pakistan have historically played a pivotal role in shaping the political landscape of the country. From the student-led protests in the 1960s and 1970s against authoritarian regimes to more recent activism on issues like governance, corruption, and social justice, young people have consistently been at the forefront of political change. These movements often emerge as responses to socio-economic grievances such as unemployment, poor education, and political exclusion, which fuel youth frustration and aspirations for reform. The participation of youth in political activism reflects a deep-rooted desire to influence decision-making and challenge entrenched power structures, despite facing frequent repression and limited institutional channels for engagement. As Pakistan's demographic dividend continues to grow, understanding youth movements becomes critical to comprehending broader political participation trends and their implications for democratic development (Cheema & Naseer, 2018).

The nature of youth political participation in Pakistan has evolved significantly over the last two decades, shaped by the rise of digital technologies and social media platforms. These new communication tools have lowered barriers to entry, enabling a wider and more diverse range of young people to engage politically beyond traditional party politics. Online campaigns, hashtag activism, and virtual protests have become prominent features of youth mobilization, allowing young citizens to voice their concerns on governance, human rights, and national



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issues instantaneously and on a mass scale. However, digital participation also presents challenges, such as surveillance, misinformation, and digital divides, which affect the inclusivity and effectiveness of youth political engagement. This dual nature of digital activism highlights both the opportunities and vulnerabilities faced by youth in contemporary Pakistan (Riaz & Haider, 2019).

In addition to digital activism, traditional forms of political participation remain significant among Pakistani youth, particularly in rural and less urbanized areas. Political parties continue to play a major role in mobilizing young voters and activists, often through clientelistic networks and party-affiliated student organizations. While these networks provide avenues for political socialization and participation, they sometimes reinforce patronage politics and limit independent political expression. The dichotomy between grassroots party-based mobilization and independent youth activism reflects broader tensions in Pakistan's political culture, where emerging youth movements seek to challenge established political elites and demand more accountable governance. Such participation is crucial, as it provides a foundation for political stability, civic education, and the gradual democratization of Pakistan's political system.

Youth movements in Pakistan have also been catalysts for social and political reforms, advocating for issues such as educational improvements, labor rights, gender equality, and environmental protection. Movements like the Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) have garnered significant attention for mobilizing youth around human rights and state accountability, particularly in marginalized regions. These movements demonstrate the potential of youth activism to transcend ethnic and regional divides, uniting diverse groups under common causes and challenging state narratives. Nevertheless, such activism often encounters state resistance and repression, including censorship, arrests, and violence, which can deter political participation and exacerbate tensions (International Crisis Group, 2021). The resilience of youth movements despite these obstacles underlines the importance of creating enabling environments for youth engagement in Pakistan's political sphere (Grare, 2020).

Political participation among youth in Pakistan is further shaped by socio-economic factors that influence their access and motivation to engage. High unemployment rates, economic insecurity, and limited educational opportunities can both motivate political activism and simultaneously constrain sustained participation. Youth who experience marginalization may be more inclined toward protest and radical forms of mobilization, while those with greater resources and education tend to participate through formal political institutions or civil society organizations. This variation points to the need for inclusive policies that address the root causes of youth disengagement and facilitate diverse modes of participation. Ensuring that youth from all socio-economic backgrounds have opportunities to contribute politically is essential for fostering democratic legitimacy and social cohesion in Pakistan (Ali & Malik, 2022).

Finally, the future of youth movements and political participation in Pakistan holds significant implications for the country's political stability and democratic consolidation. As Pakistan's youth bulge grows, their political agency will increasingly shape governance outcomes and national policies. Policymakers, political parties, and civil society must recognize the transformative potential of youth participation and work to incorporate their voices through institutional reforms, inclusive platforms, and capacity-building initiatives. Encouraging



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youth-led innovation in politics, protecting their rights to free expression, and addressing systemic barriers to employment and education can harness youth energy productively. Failure to engage youth meaningfully risks political alienation, social unrest, and the perpetuation of exclusionary practices that undermine Pakistan's democratic aspirations and social peace (World Bank, 2021).

Government Policies and Institutional Responses

The Pakistani government has recognized youth unemployment and political disengagement as critical challenges, prompting the development of various policies and institutional initiatives aimed at addressing these issues. Over the past decade, programs such as the Kamyab Jawan Program and the National Youth Policy have sought to empower youth through skill development, entrepreneurship support, and enhanced political inclusion. These policies aim to harness the demographic dividend by equipping young people with the necessary tools to participate in the economy and governance structures effectively. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives has often been limited by implementation gaps, resource constraints, and political instability, which undermine their long-term impact. Despite these challenges, such policies represent an important step toward institutionalizing youth engagement and addressing unemployment's socio-political repercussions (Government of Pakistan, 2021).

Institutional responses in Pakistan have also involved efforts to improve education and vocational training systems to better align with labor market demands. The mismatch between academic qualifications and job market requirements has been identified as a major barrier to youth employment. In response, the government, in partnership with international organizations, has introduced reforms aimed at enhancing technical and vocational education and training (TVET), promoting public-private partnerships, and encouraging innovation in curriculum design (ILO, 2021). These efforts seek to improve employability and create a more adaptable workforce that can meet the evolving demands of Pakistan's economy. Nonetheless, challenges such as unequal access to quality education, regional disparities, and outdated training infrastructure continue to hinder the effectiveness of these reforms, particularly in marginalized communities (World Bank, 2020).

Beyond employment and education, the government's institutional responses have increasingly recognized the need to foster political participation and social inclusion among youth. The National Youth Policy emphasizes youth engagement in democratic processes, civic education, and leadership development as vital components of political stability. Various government-sponsored youth councils and forums have been established to provide platforms for young people to voice their concerns and contribute to policymaking. However, critics argue that these platforms often lack genuine influence and are sometimes used as symbolic gestures rather than vehicles for substantive change. Strengthening these institutions and ensuring meaningful youth participation requires institutional reforms that promote transparency, accountability, and intergenerational dialogue (Ministry of Youth Affairs, 2019).

Pakistan's institutional responses must also contend with broader structural challenges such as governance deficits, corruption, and security concerns that



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impact the success of youth-oriented policies. Political instability and shifting government priorities often disrupt the continuity of programs, while bureaucratic inefficiencies impede timely implementation. Moreover, security challenges, especially in conflict-affected regions, constrain institutional capacity to deliver services and engage youth constructively. Addressing these systemic issues necessitates comprehensive governance reforms that enhance institutional capacity, promote good governance practices, and create an enabling environment for youth development. Only through integrated and sustained institutional efforts can Pakistan effectively address the complex socio-political impacts of youth unemployment and political disengagement (Cheema et al., 2021).

Emerging Trends and Future Directions

One of the most significant emerging trends in youth unemployment and political mobilization in Pakistan is the increasing role of digital technology and social media platforms. These tools have revolutionized how young people engage with politics, enabling rapid mobilization, awareness campaigns, and collective action beyond traditional physical spaces. Platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and TikTok serve as arenas for political expression, activism, and networking, allowing youth to bypass conventional gatekeepers such as political parties and mainstream media. This digital transformation is reshaping political participation, fostering a new generation of politically conscious youth who demand accountability and reform. However, this trend also raises concerns about misinformation, digital surveillance, and polarization, which could undermine social cohesion and political stability if not managed effectively (Riaz & Haider, 2019).

Another emerging trend is the diversification of youth movements, which are increasingly focusing on intersectional issues such as gender equality, environmental justice, and minority rights alongside traditional economic and political demands. This broadening of the youth agenda reflects a growing awareness among Pakistan's youth of the complex and interrelated nature of social challenges. For instance, movements advocating for women's empowerment and climate action have gained traction, demonstrating that political mobilization among youth is no longer confined to electoral politics or employment issues alone. This evolution signals a maturation of youth activism and offers opportunities for building more inclusive and pluralistic political cultures in Pakistan. Future policies will need to address these multifaceted demands to ensure meaningful youth engagement and social peace (Ali & Malik, 2022).

Institutionally, there is a growing recognition of the need for more youth-centric governance models that promote participation not only in politics but also in policy formulation and implementation. The government and civil society are increasingly exploring participatory governance mechanisms such as youth advisory councils, deliberative forums, and digital platforms for policy feedback. These initiatives aim to empower youth as active stakeholders in democratic processes and enhance transparency and responsiveness. Moving forward, the challenge lies in scaling up these participatory models and integrating them into mainstream political and administrative structures. Effective institutionalization of youth participation could contribute significantly to political stability by



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fostering a sense of inclusion and ownership among younger generations Khan & Javed, 2022).

Looking ahead, the future direction of addressing youth unemployment and political mobilization in Pakistan must also prioritize systemic reforms targeting education, economic opportunity, and governance quality. Sustainable solutions require comprehensive policies that link education with labor market needs, promote entrepreneurship, and improve public sector efficiency. Furthermore, addressing structural inequalities and regional disparities will be essential to ensure equitable access to opportunities for all youth, including those from marginalized and conflict-affected areas. Policymakers must adopt a holistic and forward-looking approach that recognizes youth as agents of change rather than passive recipients of aid. Investing in youth not only secures Pakistan's socio-political stability but also accelerates national development and democratic consolidation (World Bank, 2021).

Conclusion

The youth unemployment in Pakistan remains a critical issue with far-reaching implications for political mobilization, stability, and social peace. The persistent lack of meaningful economic opportunities has fueled political activism and dissent among young Pakistanis, shaping new forms of engagement that challenge traditional political structures. While this mobilization reflects the vital role of youth as agents of change, it also underscores the urgent need for effective policy reforms and institutional responses that address the root causes of unemployment and political disenfranchisement. The government's efforts thus far, though promising, require greater coherence, inclusivity, and sustainability to harness the demographic dividend positively. Without targeted interventions that integrate education, employment, and political participation, the risk of social unrest and political instability will persist, threatening Pakistan's democratic progress. Therefore, empowering youth through comprehensive socio-economic policies and enabling their meaningful involvement in governance is not only essential for political stability but also imperative for the nation's long-term peace and development.

Findings

1. Youth unemployment in Pakistan significantly fuels political mobilization by intensifying grievances and demands for systemic change.
2. Inadequate policy responses and institutional weaknesses exacerbate social unrest and threaten political stability among unemployed youth.
3. Digital media has emerged as a powerful tool for youth political engagement, reshaping traditional mobilization dynamics.
4. Inclusive and sustainable policy reforms targeting education, employment, and political participation are critical to mitigating youth-led instability.

Recommendations

1. Implement targeted vocational training programs to enhance youth employability aligned with market demands.
2. Strengthen youth participation platforms to ensure meaningful involvement in political decision-making processes.



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3. Leverage digital tools responsibly to promote informed and constructive youth political engagement.
4. Develop comprehensive policies that integrate employment creation with social inclusion to reduce unrest.

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