

## Challenges to Enhance Youth Political Engagement in Pakistan

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### Abstract

This paper explores the multifaceted challenges that hinder the active political participation of youth in Pakistan. As a critical demographic segment, the engagement of young individuals in political processes is vital for fostering a dynamic and inclusive democratic system. The study employs a comprehensive approach to analyze the social, economic and institutional factors that contribute to the limited involvement of Pakistani youth in political affairs. Drawing on empirical evidence, this study highlights issues such as educational disparities, socio-economic constraints and the impact of traditional norms on youth participation. The paper also examines the role of political institutions, media and civic education in either facilitating or impeding the political mobilization of the younger generation. By shedding light on these challenges, the study aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators and civil society organizations seeking to cultivate effective strategies to enhance youth political engagement in Pakistan, in the long run strengthening the foundations of a robust and representative democratic system.

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## Introduction

Pakistan is glad for her childhood, especially the understudies who have dependably been in the front line in the hour of preliminary and need. You are the nation's pioneers of tomorrow and you should completely prepare yourself by order, instruction and preparing for the difficult undertaking lying in front of you. You ought to understand the size of your duty and be prepared to shoulder it. Muhammad Ali Jinnah. A youth and Governmental issue is a starting undertaking that ought to be provided food with consideration and arranging. Pakistan & youth is brimming with potential and thoughts that can assist the nation with achieving maintainability. Why it is fundamental for the young to remain associated in the governmental issues? It is on the grounds that the time changes also, the speed of imagination changes at the speed of light (Shahid, Voting Behaviour Of Educated Youth, 2012).

Youthful people are brimming with enthusiasm and vitality; they know the outpourings and inflows of the power. The contribution of the young in governmental issues can't be taken as a flat out great. Anyway, it isn't important to rehash history however to search for new measurements ought to be presented in the political square. Disclosures for creative customs ought to be guaranteed for youth support in the majority rule advancement would without uncertainty be one of the methods in establishing the capability of the law-based practice in Pakistan. The young ought to participate in legislative issues in such a way, that feature center issues for example the issues with respect to women's rights. This report likewise came to fruition as a major aspect of the proposals talked about in Youth Parliament Pakistan-that trains future pioneers and is helping the adolescent to pick up the understanding of the happenings in the political structures. The arrangement producers should utilize the following musings that even the west applies to connect with their childhood for political methods. Political cooperation by natives is the foundation of all effective majority rule social orders (TEKINDAL, April 2017).

This is particularly significant in nations with huge youth populaces as youngsters' contribution in the law-based procedure is instrumental for making quiet, lively and responsive political structures. Notwithstanding, the insignificant presence of appointive governmental issues does not convert into viable youth investment; truth be told, this ought to be complimented with perceived agent collections of youngsters to furnish them with productive stages to take an interest in or impact the popularity-based procedure. Pakistan has seen a continuous breaking down of political space for vocal youngsters to move toward becoming profession legislators or to present their requests before fairly chosen delegates. As of late, the reinforcing of majority rule government in Pakistan has been joined by an exponential increment in the number of inhabitants in youngsters who are politically cognizant and progressively vocal about their rights and needs: it is evaluated that practically 46% of Pakistan's all out electorate includes youngsters. While the change towards perpetual agent bodies to formally channelize the vitality and dynamism of youngsters is as yet in progress, standard ideological groups have progressively begun pulling in more youthful voters through customary (participation drives) and non-conventional (online networking) implies (Toprak, 2010).

Perceptive of these improvements, UNDP Pakistan in organization with Pakistan Foundation of Administrative Advancement and Straightforwardness (PILDAT) sorted out a 'Young Exchange with Political Gatherings on Consideration of Youth Issues in Political Statements for 2018 Decisions'. The historic activity animated discourse between individuals from the young parliament, youthful activists, business people and chose delegates from ten standard political gatherings of Pakistan on the need to concentrate on issues of squeezing worry for the young of the nation. In such manner, youth delegates distinguished different issues that were of basic worry for them including the earth, youngster assurance, instruction and madrassah changes, uniform arrangement of instruction, vocation guiding for youth, young ladies' cooperation in the open circle, recovery of understudy associations, interests in the fields of science, business and innovation, youngsters' dynamic association in the strategy space, also, advancement of youth work through inventive channels including enterprise, among others (Türkdoğan, Sotirovic, 2001, pp. 331-329).

Accordingly, three ideological groups including the Pakistan Muslim Association Quaid-I-Azam, the Jamat-I-Islami and the Pakistan Individuals' Gathering it is uncovered explicit responsibilities with youngsters in

their gathering declarations for the 2018 races. The discourse is a piece of Youth Strengthening Project's childhood commitment technique which calls for making roads for vocal youngsters to associate with and impact control entertainers in vital parts to successfully convey their requests in strategy circles. Daniyal Hassan, Part PILDAT Youth Parliament said that Pakistan can't advance without creating income. Ideological groups should give more consideration to this reality and find a way to build the nation's expense base. M. Mustafa, Previous Individual from Youth Parliament, Author of Zameen Social Endeavor referenced that the government should give more consideration to the understudies concentrating in the religious theological schools of Pakistan (Schusler, Pavlidis, 1994, pp. 469-493).

They ought to be mainstreamed and given equivalent chances to add to Pakistan's governmental issues and society. Suniya Saadullah Khan, Originator Moqa.com referenced that the ideological groups ought to think about the obligatory presentation of vocation directing focuses in colleges in their statements for the General Decisions. This will support youthful individuals in picking the correct professions that coordinate their ranges of abilities and interests and contribute all the more profitably to their nation's economy in the more drawn-out run. These discourses will help standard youngsters as a feasible political power in Pakistan and help fortify the majority rule venture in the nation through expanded straightforwardness and responsibility of chosen delegates. UNDP is intending to sort out comparable discoursed at the Government and Commonplace dimensions between chosen youngsters and individuals from the recently shaped youth parliamentary councils at government and commonplace dimensions after the General Races 2018 (Zeba A. Sathar, Iram Kamran, 2016).

## Literature Review

PIPS (2022) make Sense of Pakistani Youth How Youth in Pakistan View State, Society, Religion and Politics. Muhammad Saud (2020), discusses youth in democratic activities has changed the political scenario of Pakistan. The current study was aimed to identify the youngsters towards their participation in democratic practices and political activities. Enzo Colombo and Paola Rebughini (2019) create safe and inclusive spaces for young people to express their views without fear of judgment. It encores political parties to involve youth in decision-making processes. Leigh N. Hersey and Bryna Bobick (2021), shows that the arts have the potential to positively impact a wide variety of development interests, including economic, education, health, social capital and of cultural. The book provides strategies and techniques for implementing successful arts-based projects, whether it be through public art initiatives, service-learning opportunities, or the development or cultural districts.

Niels Norgaard Kristensen (2022), presents a comprehensive framework to understand political awareness. Political awareness has become an important part of research on political attitudes and political behavior since the publication of John Zaller's work on political opinion. Glenn H. Utter (2011), is a comprehensive reference examines the history and importance of youth participation in politics, suggests reasons for their disengagement and discusses efforts to increase the interest of young voters in the political process — a process in which they could be a controlling factor.

## The Theoretical Perspective

The theory of political participation refers to the ways in which individuals engage in the political process. Political participation can take various forms, including voting, activism, protest and involvement in

political organizations. When considering the political participation of Pakistani youth, several factors come into play. Young people in Pakistan form a significant proportion of the population and their engagement in politics is crucial for the democratic process. A large youth population can potentially have a significant impact on elections and political outcomes. Access to education plays a vital role in shaping political awareness and engagement. A well-educated youth population is more likely to be politically informed and active. Efforts to improve educational opportunities can enhance political participation among Pakistani youth. Economic conditions can influence political participation.

Unemployment and economic insecurity may lead to frustration and disengagement from the political process, while economic stability and opportunities can empower youth to actively participate in shaping political decisions. The role of technology in political participation cannot be overstated. The use of social media and other digital platforms provides Pakistani youth with new avenues to express their opinions, organize movements and engage in political discourse. The political culture of a society, including its values, norms and attitudes towards political involvement, significantly influences youth participation. If the political culture encourages youth to voice their opinions and actively participate, it can contribute to increased engagement. The representation of youth in political institutions is vital. When young people see themselves reflected in political leadership, they may be more inclined to participate in the political process.

Policies that promote youth empowerment and inclusion can foster greater political engagement. Participation in social movements and activism is a form of political engagement. Pakistani youth have been involved in various social movements, advocating for issues such as human rights, education and environmental sustainability. Providing civic education in schools and communities can enhance political literacy and encourage youth to understand the importance of their role in the democratic process. Media plays a crucial role in shaping political opinions. The influence of media, both traditional and digital, on the perceptions and political engagement of Pakistani youth cannot be ignored. Identifying and addressing barriers to political participation, such as corruption, lack of transparency and social inequalities, is essential for fostering greater involvement of Pakistani youth in politics. The theory of political participation and the engagement of Pakistani youth are multifaceted. Addressing the various factors influencing political involvement can contribute to building a more active and informed youth population, strengthening democratic processes in the country.

### **Youth Engagement with Political Parties**

In numerous nations, the connection among youth and political parties is stressed. To break a cycle of vulnerability and doubt, youth can develop the aptitudes and inspiration to effectively connect with political parties. In the meantime, ideological groups could be energized to create space for them by expelling obstructions to youth association. In some settings, youth wings of ideological groups have played a central role, by giving a powerbase to youthful individuals, holding and grooming them and connecting with youthful voters (sida, 2013).

### **During the Electoral Period**

Over the globe, youth will in general take an interest in decisions less than older residents. Conveying more youth to the polling booths requires specific measures and a general domain engaging youth to take an interest in urban life. As a feature of an appointive cycle system, it is important to draw in youth in the prompt discretionary procedure to participate effectively in the equitable existence of their countries.

Dear peruses, there is such a great amount to expound on what we can do collectively to put the young on the best possible way for future political leadership yet in particular the message is that we ought to let them start now! I wish you cheerful perusing (O'Toole, 2000, pp. 14-24).

### **Youth and development**

Improvement increasing speed can be accomplished when dominant part of youth of a nation connects with and contribute in sociopolitical economic exercises. Network Youth Advancement is another tune concurring to which youth are included and incorporated into the improvement of network and society. Most likely, Youth being the dynamic individuals from the general public and dynamic residents can share a lot to the development and advancement of the nation. That is the reason numerous researchers including Perkins advocate the Network Youth improvement model which advances youth commitment and organization in Community advancement ( Alison Park, John Curtice, Katarina Thomson, 2002).

### **Youth Development**

Stephen S. also, Marina M. (2004) underline after receiving positive youth improvement approach that takes into consideration the positive traits and qualities of youth rather than their shortcomings. This sort of orientation can better help in arranging and executing youth improvement programs that offer help to youngsters in fixing their very own issues and issues with the assistance of their qualities. So as to quantify the dimension of youth development this depends on certain factors including training, tutoring, business, wellbeing, entertainment and so on. This index measures the size of prosperity and state of youth improvement and at last proposes most important factors in the life of youngsters (Ana Isabel Pontes, Matt Henn and Mark D Griffiths, 2019, pp. 3-21).

### **Youth Engagement**

As indicated by Murray P. urban and political learning granted to understudies at schools, through formal and informal educational modules, can support better youth commitment and interest in just society. Daniel A. and Reuben J. (2006) in their exploration found that youngsters' subsidiary with clubs and social associations as volunteers have more noteworthy likelihood of taking part in political exercises and metro benefits in their adulthood. Cooper D. also, Scott H. (2007) contend that however it is generally acclaimed that young strengthening is significant for advertising and society, yet there is no much proof of the help to make youth understand their condition, its partners, assets and issues, which may assist them with advocating for any local policy. Recently distributed Youth Prosperity File puts much accentuation upon dynamic youth citizen participation as one of the pointers of youth prosperity in the specific nation. Besides, the dynamic citizen participation further is described by presence of youth strategy, recurrence of volunteerism and youth's feelings being considered and regarded by the legislature (Annan, 2012, pp. 25-28).

### **Youth Empowerment**

As indicated by Hunt Organization's Advancement Model (Benson, 1997) Youth Strengthening and social competence are two of seven most significant variables that lead to the practical Youth improvement. At the point when youth representatives are engaged with the open strategy procedure of need recognizable proof, research and basic leadership, it leads to supportable change and youth strengthening. Ali S. (2005) has elaborated strengthening as having capacity to act with others for advancing change, not having power to influence others (Siddiqui, November, 2014).

## Challenges to Youth engagement in Elections

Auditing the issues of youth political cooperation in Pakistan, Marie Lall (2014) contends that however Pakistani Youth pine for change and according to the exploration discoveries they likewise know about the political exercises in the country, yet with regards to discuss dynamic interest in legislative issues, they are a long way behind the normal dimension. Due to absence of Political education, the vast majority of the young think about governmental issues as latent type of movement, by viewing TV. Mohsin B. what's more, Qazilbash A. (2004) in their exploration found solid relationship of neediness, joblessness and development issues with expanding pattern of Youth suicides in Pakistan (Flamenbaum, May 2012).

They call for quick development and implementation of viable youth strategy to address real youth issues and propose open private organization to curb financial issues that influence youth on the loose. Uneducated, untrained and jobless youth make up the larger bit of the Pakistani youth. The greater part of them quit the examinations and enter the activity advertise with no or less skills, including ladies, there as indicated by a gauge over 32% untalented youth in Pakistan. Pakistani youth is particularly vigorous and prepared to accomplish something for the improvement of the country. They are hopeful about their job in acquiring harmony and success the general public (Sadaf, 2012).

Yet, the main challenge lies with the legislature and its institutional accomplices to structure such projects and arrangements that may offer these ready youth a chance to work for the general public and bring change (Flamenbaum, May 2012). Pakistani youth, provincial and urban, male and female, face extraordinary number of issues and difficulties at different levels. Policymakers need to configuration long haul intends to address the statistic suggestions. By and large youngsters are getting disappointed with the unfilled guarantees of the legislature and no much advancement in implementation of youth related improvement arrangements. This offers impulse to expanded open private endeavors to take functional strides for improving youth condition in the nation. In the interim, youth in this entire procedure have central dynamic job to play. Political separation and withdrawal is another huge test to inspire youth of Pakistan to indulge in the socio-political exercises.

The greater part of the youngsters considers legislative issues as grimy diversion and hence chooses to stay away. Along these lines, the job of youth in the political circle is insignificant. However, the ideological groups in their pronouncements have now begun to teach the job of youth, yet it isn't sufficiently adequate. There is need of assigning major and key positions to the young in the ideological groups. Reintegrating and reconnecting youth in the political exercises of the nation is a greater test (Sajid Hussain, A.R. Sajid, and Shafiq Jullandhry, 2018).

## National Youth Policy of Pakistan

Youth polices are detailed to cut out procedures for youth improvement. These arrangements go for finding pathways to tackle youth related issues and configuration activity intends to accomplish youth advancement. National youth policy is an administration's promise to give youth great condition and open doors for better living conditions. Pakistan embraced its National Youth Approach in 2009 yet after eighteenth amendment of constitution, all areas were offered appropriate to make their very own childhood polices rather than focal youth policy. But till now, not every one of the regions have effectively received or executed their childhood policies. National Youth Strategy attests the teaching of feeling of pride and national mix among youth and points to provide them tutoring for recognizing and using their

potential defeating the obstacles and difficulties. National Youth Strategy of Pakistan was presented in 2009, prevailing upon long debates and bureaucratic intrusions. Be that as it may, the issue still continues that is the top-down methodology of policymaking has been pursued which ignores the main problems at the base, the regular youth of the nation (Bhattacharya, March 2015).

### **Punjab Youth Policy**

Punjab Youth Strategy 2012 has attempted to call attention to the young related issues in the region. As indicated by the policy, youth of the region should be engaged with required aptitudes and learning to adapt to principle three challenges for example social, monetary and political. Youth lump and statistic change is additionally given due importance in the arrangement. This arrangement likewise centers on "Talented" learning specialists. This report has referenced numerous goals to be accomplished, however again it needs legitimate activity plan with any timeline or motivation. In addition, it has missed the best possible elaboration of political strengthening of youth in the democratic system of the nation (Torino, 2012).

### **Sindh Youth Policy**

Sindh Youth Strategy was additionally made open in 2012, with development of eighteenth amendment of the constitution of the country which assigned a few services, including youth issues office, to the areas. Sindh Youth Policy considers socio-politico-financial difficulties as basic issues of the youngsters. It proposes both long term and momentary techniques to adapt to these difficulties. Sindh Youth advancement commission is assigned to move the approach (Mbenga, 2012). The arrangement recommends a full-scale level youth advancement arranging by synergizing the resources and endeavors of various partners and offices. The principle problem with the arrangement is that it was set up by an association re-appropriated by the administration of Sindh. Along these lines, it does exclude the main problems of the adolescent which were not part of this policymaking. Along these lines, this arrangement is merely a report of regulating account rather than activity intends to uncover the young issues and comprehend them. There is need of much sensible and objective situated approach which might be made with most extreme voice and participation by the adolescent of the region (Matzinger, March 2017).

### **Why Political Parties and Candidates Should Value the Youth Vote**

Various reasons can be offered why ideological groups and candidates should look for the adolescent vote. The most major reason appropriate to allege gatherings, not simply the youthful, is that increasing extra casting a ballot bolster will assist in accomplishing their essential goal, regardless of whether it is winning the election, or boosting the quantity of votes got. Be that as it may, the most youthful voters also present exceptional opportunities. First time voters might be simpler to pull in light of the fact that they need solidly established partisan loyalties. In the meantime, they may grow all the more effectively such loyalties in light of the fact that they don't need to be prevailed upon from another partisan camp. Without a doubt, the most youthful section of the electorate ought to be viewed as the most appealing pool from which to draw new supporters, since the investment in their effective preparation will satisfy as time goes on. A strong fanatic connection is a wellspring of inspiration that may well inspire young voters, once enrolled, to turn out and vote in favor of their gathering on a regular basis (Siddiqui, November, 2014).

However, such gathering faithfulness can possibly create when parties connect to young voters and give them a political home. Moreover, steadfast young followers give an enlistment pool to battle specialists,

party activists, future party pioneers and contender for open office. Under certain conditions the adolescent vote may assume the significant job in deciding a decision result, especially when the challenge is tight and the youth segment is sufficiently vast to be in a situation to tip the scales one way or another. This was confirmed in the 1997 presidential decisions in Iran when it was announced that the young vote won the administration for Mohammad Khatami. Paper reports at the time expressed that he owed his prosperity to the wide help among the nation's young. In Iran the casting a ballot age is 15 and at the season of the 1997 race the greater part of Iran's 60 million populations were under 18 years old (Wilson, MAY 2007).

### **The Aims of Empowering to Youth**

- **To fulfill legal responsibilities and uphold young people's rights**  
The right to participate is relevant to exercising all other rights within the family, school and larger community, both locally and nationally (Zeba A. Sathar, Iram Kamran, 2016).
- **To enhance democratic processes**  
Representative democracy is strengthened when young people become active in their communities. Young people's right to participate is closely linked to freedom of expression and the right to information (Kanwal, 2012).
- **To improve decision making**  
Participation leads to more accurate, relevant decisions, which are better informed and more likely to be implemented and owned by those concerned.
- **To comply with the Swedish Policy for Global Development**  
"The UN Convention on the Rights of the Youth puts the focus on children's rights, interests and needs. It commits all states to take appropriate measures to implement the convention. Children and young people are important both as stakeholder groups and as actors. Their initiative and will to contribute to development should be regarded as an asset" (Wilson, MAY 2007).
- **To advance the government's policy on human rights and democracy**  
Young people's participation and possibilities to influence in a tangible way should be given higher priority.
- **To let young people inform development interventions**  
Young people are experts on their own challenges and circumstances and on ways to reach others their age.
- **To improve services**  
Consulting with children and young people enables services to be improved and adapted to meet changing needs.
- **To build skills amongst young people**  
Participation enhances their abilities to debate, communicate, negotiate priorities, consult and make decisions.

### **The UN Declaration of Human Rights**

The UN Declaration of Human Rights states that human rights are for everyone. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights clarifies that the right to political participation includes the right to join a political party and the right to vote (Article 25). According to Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Youth (CRY), youth have the right to participate in decision making that affects their lives. It



recognizes the potential for youth to enrich decision making processes, to share perspectives and to participate as citizens and agents of change (Kadaga, 2016).

### **Student Unions**

Student politics in Pakistan have had a long, pivotal and, at times, based history. In the early years of Pakistan's independence, student groups played key roles in such seminal moments of the country's history. In 1984, Zia-ul-Haq decided to ban student unions. However, this ban was not uniformly implemented on the Jamaat-e-Islami's Islami Jamiat-e-Talba. Thus, an environment which had proven to be a natural one for activism and politics to grow and flourish was no longer available to new generations of Pakistanis. Even the ban on student groups has been lifted. In many cases, the nepotism and political patronage is seen as necessary element of the political process (Soomro, November 2015).

### **The Affecting Factors Political Participation**

#### **1) Ruling of Elite Class**

The decision classes have dominated the poor on the bases of political benefits and intrigue. The rich are getting more extravagant and the poor are getting most noticeably awful step by step. The nation that was erected on the mark of ranchers' blood has now transformed into flippant business and elitist nation for rearing new politicians. The Youth that rises up out of the center and lower strata faces trouble. The youth belonging to the working-class face inconveniences when it's comes to join standard governmental issues. They can't jump in legitimately, as a political pioneer's child will. They are short on capital, have zero political contacts, political maturity and so forth. The framework is presently planned as just the elitist will manage and narrowing down the ways for the middle class to develop. This disparity drives to frustration in the young for what's to come (Sadaf, 2012).

#### **2) Lack of Political Will**

Our politicians being our leaders they lack political will in almost everything. One of which is the handling the youth of the country for political purpose. The politicians do not show a positive will power to engage youth into the political affairs of the country which in return discourages the youth from the mainstream politics. The leaders do not pay attention or execute the ideas of the youth that they plan and work hard at. Sometimes the youth wings do not get full appreciation of their work, other times the youth is wrongly used for the achieving any political purpose (Zanzibar, Novber 2015).

#### **3) Lack of Political Awareness**

One thing that Pakistani youth lacks; is political awareness. This lack of awareness is due to the biasness in our educational system. The curriculum that is taught in the schools and colleges does not provide the political and law insights thus the masses fail to understand the political systems working and manipulating around them. People should walk and talk politics so that they know that where their taxes are being utilized. People usually lack awareness at the electoral process, paying taxes, questioning their rights according to the law, contributing at the policies etc. They fail to understand that what is happening and who is ruling them (Kosir, 2012).

#### **4) Lack of Education**

One thing that Pakistani youth lack is the lack of education. This lack is due to the low educational system. The curriculum that is taught in the schools and colleges does not provide the political

and law insights thus the masses fail to understand the political systems working and manipulating around them. People should walk and talk politics so that they know that where their taxes are being utilized. People usually due to lack of education are unaware at the electoral process, paying taxes, questioning their rights according to the law, contributing at the policies etc. They fail to understand that what is happening and who is ruling them (Shahid, Voting Behaviour Of Educated Youth In Pakistan, 2016).

#### **5) Imposition of ban on student unions**

The ban on student unions, their cooptation by national-level party politics and the overall violent nature of campus politics has meant that colleges and universities are no longer places that see the production of future activists and leaders, nor do they directly affect the direction of national politics (slovenna, April 1999).

### **Conclusion**

This study is located between the contradiction that youth is politically disinterested and that youth is very much politically engaged. Some scholars have argued that youth political disinterest is a threat to the life of the traditional public sphere and democracy. Against the notion of the youth's disinterest and disaffection from politics, this study points out the deficit in exploratory studies that examine and explore the relationship between young people and their political participation both in the on/offline context. In light of the contradiction as well, this current study asked the following question. In conclusion young people are not politically indifferent, although they are disengaged from mainstream politics. This article assists in identifying some of the ways in which the changing political environment itself shapes political participation (Waseem, 2011).

Our respondents were disengaged from mainstream, electoral and party politics and were clearly much more likely to be active and engaged in local community politics and issues. They also often saw politics as a form of self-actualization. Their unwillingness to engage in state oriented political action is a demonstration of their very low levels of political efficacy. In this respect young people political participation particularly in the ways in which it operates is an obstacle to their participation. Schools play an important role in political socialization. However, to address citizenship related issues more efficiently, the impact of the delivery of teaching and learning issues must be acknowledged (Wilson, MAY 2007).

Therefore, it appears that the training of youth in citizenship education is fundamental and if delivered in an appropriate manner, this may transfer the greater understanding to the youth. There should be discussed issues concerning the impact of citizenship education on young people's participation in civic and political life. As the increased political participation of women benefits society as a whole, the presence of young people in decision making positions benefits all citizens and not just youth (Zeba A. Sathar, Iram Kamran, 2016).

In Report on Youth participation in national parliaments 2016, the Inter parliamentary Union (IPU) reports that people between the ages of 20 and 44 make up 57% of the voting. Together, these trends have inspired many international organizations to study the lack of youth political participation and train youth activists to become political leaders. The changing demographic composition of Pakistan is likely to have far-ranging effects and impacts on youth (Ana Isabel Pontes, Matt Henn and Mark D Griffiths, 2019).

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