



An Evaluation of the Reasons and Results of Young People Unemployment in Pakistan 2022

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Abstract: Youth unemployment is a challenging issue facing the whole world. The focus of this study is to find out the reasons and results of youth unemployment in Pakistan. Primary data were used and collected through a well-designed questionnaire from 120 respondents. For data analysis, simple frequencies and percentage methods were used. The finding of the study showed that 31.67% of respondents were unemployed due to a low level of education, 23.33% of respondents were unemployed due to low salary, 17.5% of respondents were unemployed due to no approach (sefarish), 14.17% of respondents were unemployed due to lack of skills and 13.33% respondents were unemployed. 36.67% of respondents agreed that due to unemployment crimes increases, 24.17% of respondents said that due to unemployment drug abuse increases, 15.83% of respondents said that due to unemployment nepotism, and favoritism arises, 95% of respondents agreed that unemployment affects social life and create tension. 89.17% of respondents agreed that unemployment affects health. The causes of the high growth rate of unemployment are low-level education, the high growth rate of population, poverty, lack of capital, lack of proper skills, and favoritism in the selection process. Therefore, the present study recommended that a proper plan and mechanism is crucial for controlling the high growth of the population, increasing job opportunities, providing credit facilities for self-employment, providing proper skills, and controlling corruption to reduce unemployment in the study. On the basis of previous literature and our findings, it has been concluded that unemployment is the mother of crime.

Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, Favoritism, Corruption, Industrialization



1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of youth unemployment is a disturbing phenomenon, and this issue prevails in the world throughout. There are some problems that are mostly faced by each society such as economic, political, and social problems. Economic problems include unemployment, poverty, inflation, overpopulation, deficit balance of payment, and burden of debt. Unemployment is one of the major problems facing all over the world. Unemployment affects not only the life of the individual but also affects the life of the persons who are dependent on the unemployed person. For each country, the right direction and proper utilization of the youth population have great importance. With time, the problem of unemployment has become a headache for the youth throughout the world. The problem of youth unemployment is facing both by developed and developing countries. Pakistan is a developing country. Most of the population of Pakistan is consists of youth. According to the labor force survey of Pakistan 2017-18, youth unemployment is high as compared to the overall unemployment rate in Pakistan. Similarly in Pakistan, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province faces more youth unemployment. The problem of unemployment shows that a country does not use its full manpower. Mehmood et al (2014) found that the effect of the labor force on unemployment was positive but on the other hand the foreign direct investment and inflation had an inverse relationship with unemployment.

According to (Labor force survey of Pakistan, 2014-15 and 2017-18) the estimated literacy rate was 62.3 percent in 2017-18, and in 2014-15 it was estimated 60.7 percent. The literacy rate for males increased from 71.6 to 72.5 percent and similarly for females it increased from 49.6 to 51.8 percent. The figure shows that the literacy rate of females in Pakistan is less as compared to males so an improvement is required in the literacy rate for females. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the literacy rate increased from 54.1 to 55.3 percent. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the literacy rate is less as compared to the literacy rate in Pakistan. So, it means that improvement is needed to increase the literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to (labor force survey of Pakistan, 2014-15 and 2017-18) the estimated literacy rate was 62.3 percent in 2017-18, and in 2014-15 it was estimated 60.7 percent. The literacy rate for males increased from 71.6 to 72.5 percent and similarly for females it increased from 49.6 to 51.8 percent. The figure shows that the literacy rate of females in Pakistan is less as compared to males, so an improvement is required in the literacy rate for females. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the literacy rate increased from 54.1 to 55.3 percent. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the literacy rate is less as compared to the literacy rate in Pakistan. So, it means that improvement is needed to increase the literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For the prosperity of a country, economic growth is a key factor. On the economic growth, the increase in unemployment has a negative impact. When unemployment increases so it means that the utilization of manpower decrease. Due to this the potential level of production will be greater but produce less than the potential level of production. Unemployment increases with time so it will create some other social problems like crimes, poverty, and financial weakness.

For any economy, unemployment is not a good sign because unemployment is the tool of some other problem like crimes, drug abuse, poverty, corruption. Due to unemployment the nepotism and favoritism problems also arise. Therefore, this is necessary to understand the



cause and consequences of unemployment and find out the solution for this problem. Ahmad & Khan (2016) their study recommended that government need to make an investment in employment generating activities and reduce the unemployment in the study.

In Pakistan, one of the reasons for unemployment is the agriculture sector. Because our agriculture sector is backward, in Pakistan the agriculture sector is the largest sector for employment most of the people in Pakistan are dependent on the agriculture sector. Therefore, the agriculture sector has great importance in Pakistan. In Pakistan the agriculture sector still facing some problems due to which unemployment remains high such as the financially weak position of the farmers, soil health problems, not availability of credit facilities for agriculture. Due to which the farmer cannot afford the good quality seed, proper and enough fertilizer. The agriculture sector in Pakistan also plays a vital role in the employment situation, about 41.67 percent of employment is provided by the agriculture sector.

The agriculture sector for the economy of Pakistan is considered as the backbone of the economy, but not enough water availability and climate change also affect the performance of the agriculture sector. Due to which it affects the unemployment situation as well as economic growth (Economic survey of Pakistan, 2018-19).

The Population of Pakistan increases with a high growth rate. Similarly, the mortality rate is less than the birth rate. Due to which the youth enter the labor market at a high rate. And the government of Pakistan does not have such a great amount to invest in various projects in such a way to provide job opportunities to their citizen. Some other factors like fiscal policy, monetary policy, and external debt also affect unemployment. According to the 2017 census, the population growth rate in Pakistan is 2.4 percent. This is still very high. Every labor-abundant economy faces the challenge of increasing employment opportunities. A similar is case for Pakistan. In past, most attention was given to economic growth but for employment less priority was given.

The low level of jobs creation is also one of the causes of youth unemployment. Similarly, minimum wages and information about jobs opportunities also affect youth unemployment. Now the present government wants to generate 10 million jobs opportunities. “The kamyabjawan “and “Naya Pakistan housing scheme” like programs are launched by the government of Pakistan. Usually, the people of urban areas have greater chances of getting jobs as compare to the rural areas. It is since in rural areas there is no industry, while in urban areas there are a lot of industries of different production purposes.

So, in Pakistan, the people of rural areas move towards industries concentrated zone to find a proper source of income. Due to which the urban areas become labor-intensive zone due to which the problem of unemployment increases. According to (federal Bureau of statistics, 2017-18) the labor force participation rate in 2015 in Pakistan was 45.22 percent while in 2018 it was 44.28 percent in Pakistan. In 2015 the unemployment rate was 5.94 percent while in 2018 it slightly decreases to 5.79 percent. The unemployment rate for males was increased from 4.98 percent to 5.07 percent, while the female unemployment rate decreased from 8.97 percent to 8.27 percent. It means that the labor force participation rate overall is decreased while the labor force participation rate in females increased.

This is a good sign for women's unemployment situation in Pakistan. Similarly, the labor force participation rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa decreased from 36.34 percent in 2015 to



35.42 percent in 2018. This may be due to the reason that educational opportunities increasing with time. Most people want to complete sixteen years of education and compete in the labor market. Sabir and Naz (2016) found that unemployment had a positive relationship with literacy rate and population growth rate significant impact on the unemployment rate.

GDP had a positive but insignificant effect on the unemployment rate. Inflation had a negative and significant impact on unemployment. The unemployment rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2015 was 7.71 percent while in 2018 it was 7.16 percent. The hazardous thing is that the male unemployment rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2015 was 5.75 percent while in 2018 it was increased to 6.81 percent. On the other hand, the female unemployment rate decreased from 15.78 percent in 2015 to 8.95 percent in 2018. In this duration, about fifty percent of the female unemployment rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was decreased. This may be due to the education level, because with the passage of time the female education level increasing. Similarly, the youth unemployment rate in Pakistan in 2015 was 10.6 percent and it increased to 11 percent in 2018. For males, this unemployment rate in 2015 was 9.59 and it increased to 11.02 percent, while for females this unemployment rate decreased from 13.35 percent to 10.9 percent.

In Pakistan, political leaders have a strong influence on governmental and other private organizations. So due to this if any person has effective reference and a strong approach to the political leaders. Then that person has greater chances of getting jobs. This is a form of corruption that badly affects the economy. Due to this lack of trust and lack of confidence exist in the people. The research study area is the district Swabi and district Swabi is the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The district Swabi is located between the Kabul River and the Indus River. More than 90 percent of people in district Swabi speak the Pashto language. According to the 2017 census the number of households in Swabi was 214,209 out of which 177,254 were living in rural areas while 36,955 were living in urban areas. The total population of the district was 1,624,616 persons out of this 815,526 were male while 809,047 were female.

Research Questions

Is the unemployment a serious problem for youth?

What are the results of youth unemployment?

Problem Statement

Unemployment is the major economic challenge facing all over the countries. A lot of literature available on the unemployment issue and vast studied did by the researchers at different countries of the world. Therefore, if we look it the Pakistani perspective, a vast literature is available. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also in the different districts, the research had been conducted on unemployment, but in Punjab District Bhakkar no research is conducted on youth unemployment. So, an addition in the present study we want to fill the gap and conducting a research study in district Bhakkar with all over Pakistan.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

- (i) To investigate the major reasons of unemployment among youth in Pakistan



(ii) To explore the consequences of youth unemployment in Pakistan.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Khan & Ali (1986) conducted research work on educated youth unemployment, they find out that one of the causes of educated youth unemployment is career orientation. They also find out that among males and females some give poor performance. Due to which they were unemployed. Subramanian (2004) did research work on unemployment among youth in Sabah, for this purpose they used the questionnaire to collect data. In which the youth unemployment was dependent variable while the attitude of youth, lack of experience, transport problem, health problem and low level of education were independent variables. They find out that the attitude had an appropriate effect on youth unemployment. The second major cause of youth unemployment is found the lack of experience. Similarly, if the transport problem is solved then it will reduce long-term youth unemployment. They also find out that investment in human capital and level of education also affects the level of youth unemployment in Sabah, Malaysia. Qayyum (2007) evaluated a research study on the causes of youth unemployment in Pakistan. He made this effort in 2007. Findings show that age had an inverse relationship with unemployment. Vocational or technical training is negatively related to youth unemployment. Result also shows that unmarried persons are more unemployed as compared to married. In Pakistan female unemployment is greater than male unemployment. Unemployment is high in urban areas due to the application of new technology and also due to a lack of required skills. Lack of future planning and training for skills and a poor wage system is also responsible for unemployment in Pakistan. Ahmad & Azim (2010) evaluated a research study on youth Population and the labor market in Pakistan. They find out that most of the youth start their career very early, in the beginning, this was costly and later profitable. In youth at an early age, the unemployment is high but with an increase in age, it decreases with time. They also find out that the unemployment rate in females is greater than males throughout the country. They also find out that marital status training, migration, sex, age, household properties, education level, and location had a significant effect on employment and unemployment in Pakistan. Zaman *et al.*, (2011) examine the inflation, unemployment, and NAIRU in Pakistan. They used the Phillips curve approach. They used the data of 35 years starting from 1975 to 2009. They find out that when unemployment decreases the inflation increases. The range of the result was 3.21- 9.01 percent. They find out that in long run there was exist a causal relationship between unemployment and inflation. There was permanent relation in the long run while in the short run this relationship was temporary. Maqbool *et al.*, (2013) did research on the determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. The period of data that they used was between 1976 and 2012. They supposed that foreign direct investment, inflation, external debt, gross domestic product, and population strongly affect unemployment. For this, they used ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) model. The result shows that these variables have a strong effect on unemployment in Pakistan. Iqbal & Khaleek (2013) examined the causes of unemployment among the educated youth in Pakistan. They find out that most of the educated youth face difficulties to find and start job careers. Most of the respondents say that reference or approach is required. Similarly, the demand for experienced people is greater than inexperienced people. The overpopulation, low wages, lack of resources, and long hours of working also contribute to unemployment. Some people face problems even at a low level of payment. Bashir *et al.*, (2013) conducted research work on the causes of highly educated



female unemployment in Pakistan; in this research, the primary data were used. The data was collected through a questionnaire. They find out the age of the respondents, education of the respondents, education of the mother, education of the father, education of the husband, number of employed persons at home. Jobs status of mother and technical education reduce unemployment. On the other the household size, the number of children number and the joint family system increase unemployment in Bahawalnagar district among educated women.

Hossain *et al.*, (2018) examined the factors which are responsible for fresh graduate's unemployment in Malaysia. For this purpose, they take 200 fresh graduates' candidates as a sample. Through SPSS 20 software they used for the analysis of the data. They find out that only good grades are not enough for getting employment, but some other ability is also required such as intelligence leadership skills, communication skills, and good command of English, and so on. Bayrak & Tatli (2018) perform research work on the determinants of youth unemployment in OECD countries. Panel data analysis was used. In this study, 31 OECD countries were used as a sample. The duration of data was 2000 to 2015. They find out that gross saving, growth rate, and inflation had negatively related to youth unemployment, while the productivity of labor had a positive relationship with youth unemployment in which the growth rate had a strong effect on youth unemployment. Arifi & Marmullaku (2019) conducted research work on the youth labor market in western Balkans countries that is Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro, the data was taken from an international labor organization. They used the probit regression model. They find out that in these countries the female is unemployed more than male. They also find out if any person had a better financial position for this person there are more chances of getting employment. Similarly, if the education level of the parents were high, he/she had greater chances of getting employment. But the education level of the individual did not affect the chances of its employment this may be due to the mismatch between the education system and the demand of the labor market. Rocha and Divino [13] studied the link between taxes on household expenditures, interest rate, and exchange rate in Brazil and Mexico. The data was analyzed by using autoregressive distributed lag models. The results indicate that in both countries, interest rate is positively related whereas taxes on household consumption is negatively related to unemployment, however exchange rate is positively linked with Brazil and negatively linked in Mexico. A study conducted by Qayyum [11] identified that unemployment is higher in urban area of Pakistan due to structural mismatch of required skills, poor wage system and the lack of improper future counseling and training skills. A reverse relationship exists between youth unemployment and training. Unemployment is higher among females in Pakistan. Ozturk and Akhtar [2] studied the relationship among FDI, direct investment, GDP and unemployment in Turkey for the year 2000-2007. The result shows that FDI do not ease unemployment in Turkey whereas GDP is positively influenced by deviations in exports, however is insignificant. The study suggests that Turkey should increase its export in order to attract more FDI. Eita and Ashipala [6] examined unemployment causes in Namibia for the period of 1971-2007.

The study reveals that inflation, GDP and investment are negatively whereas wage increase is positively linked to unemployment in Namibia. If GDP is below potential GDP, that will also cause unemployment. It suggests workers' need to lower their wage demand in order to reduce unemployment, GDP will reduce unemployment. Investment will also help in reduction of unemployment. Faridi et al [8] examined the influence of education on employment of Pakistan through use of primary data source in Bahawalpur. The study



revealed that health, education and experience has a strong positive relationship with employment. Higher education provides higher results. It suggests government should play a strong role in development of health and education sector in both urban and rural areas.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data

The focus of the study is to find out the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in all over Pakistan. Primary data were used and collected data through a good design questionnaire from 120 respondents, while some necessary secondary data was taken from different Economic journals, Economic Survey of Pakistan, Labor survey of Pakistan and internet, etc. District Bhakkar is the population of the present study, and the sample was taken from unemployed respondents of district Bhakkar.

Sample Size

District Bhakkar is the main and important district of Punjab. It has tree tehsils and 26 union councils. The primary data was collected from 6 union councils. A sample of 120 respondents was taken from these union councils.

Data Collection Techniques

Primary data was collected through a well-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of all relevant questions which were discussed with expert and pretested.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed by using MS excel and simple frequencies and percentage method were used for analysis.

Data Analysis

This chapter consists of general characteristics of the sample respondents such as age, level of education, family income, skills, marital status, etc.

Descriptive Statistics of the Characteristics of Respondents

The following are the descriptive statistics of the respondents' such as age, level of education, the reason for not schooling, family income, skill status, marital status, employment background, causes of unemployment, causes of unemployment in the study area, effect of unemployment, unemployment effect on social life, unemployment effect on health, unemployment effect on honor, type of job, remedies for unemployment.

Table 1: Ages of the respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
15-19	46	38.33
20-24	53	44.17
25-29	21	17.5
30 and above	---	---
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire



Table (1) indicates the descriptive statistics of the respondent’s age. In total 120 respondents, 46 respondents age between 15-19 years, 53 respondents' age is 20-24 years, 21 respondents ages 25-29 years, and 30 respondents were not included in the sample.

Table 2: Level of education of the respondents

Education level	No of respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	8	6.67
Primary	9	7.5
Middle	11	9.17
Metric	28	23.33
Intermediate	39	32.5
Graduate	25	20.83
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (2) explained the descriptive statistics of the education level of respondents. In which out 120 respondents, 8 respondents were illiterate, 9 respondents have the education level up to primary, 11 respondents have the education level of the middle, 28 respondents have the education level up to metric, 39 respondents have the education level of intermediate, 25 respondents have the education level up to graduate. The table shows that most of the respondents have the education level of intermediate.

Table 3: Reason for not schooling

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Financial problem	4	50
No self interest	---	---
Transport problem	3	37.5
Health problem	---	---
Other problems	1	12.5
Total	8	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (3) shows the descriptive statistics of the reasons for not schooling illiterate respondents. The table shows that out of 8 respondents, 4 respondents were illiterate due to financial problems, 3 respondents were illiterate due to transport problems and 1 respondent was illiterate due to other problems. The table shows that most of the respondents were illiterate due to financial problems.

Table 4: Family income of the respondents

Family income(per month)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10,000	39	32.50
10,000 to 20,000	54	45.00
More than 20,000	27	22.50
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire



Table (4) explained the descriptive statistics of the family income of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, 39 respondents have a family income of fewer than 10,000 rupees, 54 respondents have a family income of 10,000 to 20,000 rupees and 27 respondents have a family income of more than 20,000 rupees. The table shows that most of the respondents have families in the range of 10,000 to 20,000 rupees.

Table 5: Skill status of the respondents

Skill status	Frequency	Percentage	If skilled then specify					Total
			A	B	C	D	E	
Unskilled	76	63.33						
Skilled	44	36.67	13	5	7	8	11	44
Total	120	100	29.55	11.36	15.91	18.18	25.00	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (5) shows the descriptive statistics of the skill status of the respondents. Of 120 respondents 76 respondents have no skill and 44 respondents have skill. Out of 44 skilled respondents, 13 respondents were computer operators, 5 respondents were health technicians, 7 respondents were drivers, 8 respondents have tailoring skills and 11 respondents have other skills. The table shows that most of the respondents had no skills.

Table 6: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	38	31.67
Unmarried	82	68.33
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (6) shows the descriptive statistics of the marital status of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, 38 respondents were married and 82 respondents were unmarried. The table also shows that most of the respondents were unmarried.

Table 7: Was you employed before?

Response	Frequency	Percentage	If yes then specify reason for leaving previous job				
			A	B	C	D	Total
Yes	33	27.5					
No	87	72.5	16	11	5	1	33
Total	120	100	48.49	33.33	15.15	3.03	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (7) shows that out of 120 respondents, 33 respondents were employed before and 87 respondents were not employed before. The table shows that most of the respondents were searching to get a job for the first time. Out of 33 employed before respondents, 16 respondents leave the job due to low salary, 11 respondents leave the job due to completion of the project, and 5 respondents leave the job due to transport problem and 1 respondent leave the job due to other reasons.



Table 8: Reasons of unemployment of the respondents

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of skill	17	14.17
Low level of education	38	31.67
Low salary	28	23.33
No approach(sefarish)	21	17.5
Other reasons	16	13.33
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (8) shows the descriptive statistics of reasons for unemployment of the respondents. The total number of respondents is 120. Out of which 17 respondents were unemployed due to lack of skill, 38 respondents were unemployed due to low level of education, 28 respondents were unemployed due to low salary, 21 respondents were unemployed due to no approach to the concerned authority and 16 respondents were unemployed due to other reasons. The table shows that most of the respondents were unemployed due to a low level of education.

Table 9: Causes of unemployment in the area of the study

Causes of unemployment	Frequency	Percentage
Over population	48	40
Low level of education	17	14.17
Low level of capital	21	17.5
Not enough jobs opportunities	25	20.83
Other reasons	9	7.5
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (9) shows the descriptive statistics of the causes of unemployment in the study area. The table shows that 48 respondents said that unemployment is due to overpopulation, 17 respondents said that unemployment is due to a low level of education, 21 respondents said that unemployment is due to a low level of capital, 25 respondents said that unemployment is due to not enough jobs opportunities in the study area. 9 respondents said that unemployment is due to some other reasons. The table also shows that out of 120, most of the respondents said that unemployment is due to overpopulation.

Table 10: Effects of unemployment

Effects	Frequency	Percentage
Crimes	44	36.67
Drug abuse	29	24.17
Lead to high dependency	16	13.33
Nepotism and favoritism	19	15.83
Corruption	12	10.00
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (10) describes the descriptive statistics of the effects of unemployment. Out of 120 respondents, 44 respondents give the answer that due to unemployment the crimes increase, 29 respondents said that due to unemployment the drug abuse increase, 16 respondents said that unemployment will lead to high dependency, 19 respondents said that due to



unemployment the problem of nepotism and favoritism arise, 12 respondents said that unemployment will lead to corruption. The table shows that according to most of the respondents due to unemployment the crimes increases.

Table 11: Unemployment create tension and effect social life

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	114	95.00
No	2	1.67
Neutral	4	3.33
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (11) shows descriptive statistics of the effects of unemployment on social life and the creation of tension. Out of 120 respondents, 114 respondents answer that unemployment contributes to the creation of tension and unemployment affects social life, 2 respondents said that unemployment does not affect social life and does not contribute to the creation of tension, 4 respondents remain neutral. The table shows that 95 percent of respondents were in favor that unemployment creates tension and affects social life.

Table 12: Effects of unemployment on health

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	107	89.17
No	3	2.5
Neutral	10	8.33
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

In table (12) the descriptive statistics of the effects of unemployment on health are shown. The table shows that out of 120 respondents, 107 respondents said that unemployment affects health while only 3 respondents said that health is not affected by unemployment, 10 respondents remain neutral. The table shows that out of 120 respondents, 107 respondents answer that unemployment affects health.

Table 13: Effects of unemployment on honor in society

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	90
No	4	3.33
Neutral	8	6.67
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (13) shows the descriptive statistics of the effects of unemployment on honor in society. The table shows that out of 120 respondents, 108 respondents said that honor of the individual in society is effect by unemployment, 4 respondents answers that unemployment has no influence on honor in society, 8 respondents remained neutral. The table also shows that 90 percent of the respondent believed that unemployment has an effect on the honor of the individual in society.



Table 14: Which type of job you want?

Job type of	Frequency	Percentage	If government then specify				Total
			A	B	C	D	
Government job	106	88.33	A	B	C	D	106
Private job	14	11.67	29	51	14	12	106
Total	120	100	27.36	48.11	13.21	11.32	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (14) shows descriptive statistics of the types of jobs that the respondents want to get. Out of 120 respondents, 106 respondents want government jobs while 14 respondents want private jobs. From the table, it is clear that most of the respondents want to get a government job. When they were asked that why they want to get a government job, different respondents gives a different answers, such as 29 respondents wanted government job due to pension, 51 respondents wanted government due to job security/constant job, 14 respondents due to high salary, and 12 respondents wanted government job due to other reasons.

Table 15: How unemployment can be reduced?

Remedies	Frequency	Percentage
A	29	24.17
B	48	40.00
C	13	10.83
D	30	25.00
Total	120	100

Source: Questionnaire

Table (15) shows the descriptive statistics of remedies for unemployment. The table shows that out of 120 respondents, 29 respondents believed that unemployment can be decreased by providing skill and training center, 48 respondents suggest that unemployment can be decreased by increasing jobs opportunities in the area of the study, 13 respondents suggest that unemployment can be decreased by providing credit facility to the people to run their own business, 30 respondents said that unemployment can be decreased by controlling corruption/bring pure system. The table also shows that in 120 respondents' 40 percent of respondents assumed that unemployment can be decreased by increasing jobs opportunities.

4. CONCLUSION

In economic problems, one of the major problems is unemployment. Most of the population of Pakistan is consists of youth. The youth unemployment rate is high in Pakistan as we compared to the overall world. Similarly in Pakistan, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province faces more youth unemployment as compared to other provinces of Pakistan. In (KPK) the literacy rate is less as compared to the literacy rate in Pakistan. The focus of this study is to evaluate the main caucus of youth unemployment and to unveil the socio-economic impact of youth unemployment in Bhakkar district. Results of the study indicate that the main important reasons for the high youth unemployment rate in District Bhakkar are low-level education, the high growth rate of population, poverty, lack of capital, lack of skills, and favoritism in the selection process. Therefore, the study recommended that we need a proper plan and mechanism for controlling the high growth of the population, increase



jobs opportunities, provide credit facilities for self-employment, provides proper skills, and control corruption to reduce unemployment in the study.

Recommendations

A good law and order environment is believed to be essential for inflow of foreign investment in a country. Hence it is suggested that more strong actions must be taken by the government for further improvement in law & order situation. This will result in conducive environment for not only domestic business but will also attract foreign investors in the country thus providing better opportunities for employment. Democracy, though still in a process of getting matured in Pakistan, should flourish by all means to bring political stability in the country. Government must promote such industries which can create better job opportunities. A number of steps have already taken by government in this regard however, for this purpose more relaxation in investment policies and confidence & security to the investors is advisable. Consideration should be paid towards the low skilled unemployed persons by providing technical facilities and training at grass root level throughout the country in order to enhanced their chance to earn rationally. The increasing trend of population growth rate can be taken as an advantage to the country, they can be better trained, and more industries can be set up for ultimately country can act as export hub for various commodities. Enhanced and proper budget should be allocated for education sector and research and development domain, which will result in creation of more specialized fields and generation of better employment openings. Some results are unexpected, hence it is suggested that further studies can be carried out to find the reasons for unanticipated outcomes.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors have no conflict of interest.

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Authors Contributions

Mr. Muhammad Muzamil created the concept however Madem Nosheen Muzamil helped him in writing and paper setting. No fund turned into furnished with the aid of using any organization however on self-foundation wrote the paper.

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