



RESEARCH PAPER

Empowering Youth: Catalysts for Effective Governance in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the role of youth as catalysts for effective governance in Pakistan and proposes strategies to boost their chances of success. Approximately 60% of Pakistan's population consists of young individuals, who possess significant potential to contribute to the advancement of prosperity and efficient administration. The research predominantly uses qualitative methodologies to investigate the diverse contributions of young individuals to governance in Pakistan. Thematic analysis is used to examine the qualitative data in order to find repeating themes and get insights about young participation in governance. The present study emphasizes that youth unemployment and inadequate guidance hinder the potential of young individuals. Parenting, education, and media have a vital role in molding one's character. In order to construct a robust Pakistan, it is crucial to have inclusive education, comprehensive training, and career guidance. These measures help reduce prejudice and violence, while also nurturing the development of future scientists, engineers, and political leaders.

KEYWORDS | Effective Governance, Political Participation of Youth, Youth Empowerment

Introduction

The global shift in geopolitical dynamics, along with the growing economic intricacies and heightened focus on terrorism, is fundamentally transforming the governance landscape. To address complex socio-political challenges, it is necessary to have young, dynamic, and intelligent persons who possess the skills to navigate rising complexities. As a result, governments are focusing on providing training opportunities for their youth. Nevertheless, contemporary youth lead a lifestyle that is distinct from that of the previous generation. Significant transformations are occurring in this interconnected world, where there is a lack of comprehensive or imbalanced national youth policy or planning. Nations often adopt innovative ways to avoid societal issues from creating an environment conducive to instability.

Undoubtedly, a young population is advantageous for the progress of countries. However, a disadvantaged and underprivileged youth can be detrimental to nations. The historical record reveals the remarkable capacity of young people, especially during revolutions, as they actively and passionately spearhead efforts for transformative change. The American Revolution, French Revolution, and other revolutions in the post-Soviet republics, as well as the recent revolution in the Middle East, have highlighted the potential of youth to lead societal change, surpassing the older generation.

The current generation of young people is empowered through their active participation in social movements on social media, which is leading to significant societal transformation. The use of digital media is facilitating the implementation of persuasive campaigns, enabling young individuals to develop firm perspectives and mobilize communities on both local and global matters (The Conversation, 2015). Pakistan is fortunate to have a significant proportion of young people, comprising about 62% of

the overall population. This demographic trend indicates a potential for changes in the current political structures. As to the National Youth Policy of Pakistan 2009, the term "youth" refers to individuals aged 15 to 29 (National Youth Policy, 2009).

Based on this criterion, almost two-thirds of Pakistan's population, which is approximately 180 million, is classified as young. Engaging young individuals in the progress of states results in the development of more appropriate and effective policy matters (The Conversation, 2015). Currently, Pakistan is experiencing the highest number of young individuals in its history. According to the Pakistan National Human Development Report 2018, almost two-thirds of the population in Pakistan are under the age of 30, including children under the age of 15, who will constitute the next generation of young people (Pakistan National Human Development Report, 2018). Pakistan is a nation where the younger generation possesses the capability to address and reduce the increasing political, economic, and managerial challenges. The dismal state of the economy is primarily attributed to the escalating population growth.

A recently published report asserts that approximately 4 million young individuals join the working-age population on an annual basis. To maintain the current labor force participation rate and unemployment levels, it is necessary to create 0.9 million new jobs annually for the next five years. In order to enhance labor force participation rates, it is necessary to provide an extra 1.3 million employment opportunities annually over the next five years (Ahmad, July 24, 2018).

Given the current circumstances, it is crucial to involve young individuals in the creation of developmental plans and efforts for Pakistan's economic progress, as required by globalization. Nevertheless, facilitating the involvement of young individuals in governance is a considerably intricate task that goes beyond simply creating a youth panel. Pakistan is currently grappling with the issue of unemployment, which is significantly impacting its youth who are experiencing a dearth of chances. How can the government of Pakistan effectively involve the youth in formulating inclusive policies for the entire country? What are the obstacles to the involvement of young people in effective governance?

This article provides a thorough examination of the phenomenon known as the youth bulge in Pakistan and its potential to drive the country towards development. The article also addresses the rising concerns faced by the youth of Pakistan and provides solutions to the current issues. The qualitative data has been gathered, examined, and assessed to determine the involvement of young people in the advancement of democracy, repairing, and enhancing governance in Pakistan.

Literature Review

The international governance landscape is undergoing a major transformation due to the global shift in geopolitical dynamics, economic difficulties, and increased attention on terrorism. Tackling these intricate socio-political difficulties requires the participation of young, vibrant, and bright persons who possess the expertise to negotiate these increasing complexities. As a result, governments are placing more emphasis on offering training opportunities for their young population. The lifestyle of modern young people, on the other hand, differs from that of past generations, as it is shaped by substantial changes in this interconnected world. Countries frequently employ inventive tactics to mitigate societal problems and avoid creating an atmosphere that is prone to instability.

The Significance of Young People in Historical Shifts

A youthful demographic is beneficial for the advancement of nations, but, impoverished and underprivileged young individuals can have a negative impact. Throughout history, young people have consistently shown an impressive ability to lead and drive significant and revolutionary changes. The American Revolution, French Revolution, and revolutions in the post-Soviet republics, as well as the recent uprisings in the Middle East, highlight the capacity of

young people to spearhead societal transformation, frequently outperforming the older generation.

Empowering young individuals through the use of digital media

The present generation is greatly empowered through their active engagement in social movements via social media, resulting in tremendous societal transformation. Digital media enables the execution of persuasive campaigns, allowing young persons to form strong viewpoints and rally communities on both local and global issues. The film "The Conversation" released in 2015 emphasizes the significant role that social media plays in facilitating youth involvement and influencing society. Demographic Advantage in Pakistan refers to the favorable population characteristics that contribute to the country's economic and social development.

Pakistan is lucky to possess a substantial percentage of youthful individuals, accounting for approximately 62% of the total population. The observed demographic trend indicates the possibility of alterations in the existing political frameworks. The National Youth Policy of Pakistan 2009 defines "youth" as those between the ages of 15 and 29 (Events at United States Institute of Peace., 2018). According to this standard, about 180 million people, which is around two-thirds of Pakistan's population, are considered young. Involving young folks in the advancement of the state leads to the creation of policies that are more suited and more efficient (Ahmad, S. 2018).

Demographic Profile of Youth in Pakistan

The Pakistan National Human Development Report 2018 indicates that over 66% of Pakistan's population consists of individuals under the age of 30, which includes children under 15 who will form the upcoming generation of young people (Pakistan National Human Development Report, 2018). The younger generation's demographic advantage enables them to effectively tackle and alleviate the growing political, economic, and managerial issues in Pakistan. Nevertheless, the dire condition of the economy, mainly ascribed to the increasing population expansion, presents substantial obstacles.

Issues and Prospects in the Job Market

According to a recent research, almost 4 million young individuals enter the working-age population each year. In order to sustain the existing labor force participation rate and unemployment levels, it is needed to generate 0.9 million fresh job opportunities each year for the next five years. In order to increase the rate at which people participate in the workforce, it is necessary to provide an additional 1.3 million job opportunities per year over the next five years (Ahmad, 2018).

Engaging Youth in Governance

Considering these circumstances, it is essential to involve young folks in the formulation of developmental strategies and initiatives for Pakistan's economic advancement, especially in the context of globalization (Muzaffar& Choudhary, 2017). Nevertheless, enabling youth participation in governance is a multifaceted undertaking that goes beyond the simple act of establishing a youth panel. Pakistan is currently facing a tremendous challenge of unemployment, which is having a major influence on its young population, who are seeing a shortage of opportunities.

Obstacles to the participation of young people in governance

To achieve effective young involvement in governance, it is necessary to overcome many challenges. Pakistan's government should devise measures to engage the youth in the formulation of comprehensive policies that encompass the entire nation. It is crucial to identify

and overcome these obstacles in order to fully utilize the potential of young people as catalysts for efficient government.

This literature study thoroughly analyzes the youth bulge phenomena in Pakistan and its capacity to propel the country towards progress. Furthermore, it tackles the growing apprehensions encountered by the young population of Pakistan and provides remedies for present challenges. The collected qualitative data underscores the participation of young individuals in promoting democracy and improving government in Pakistan.

Material and Methods

The research methodology employed in this study is primarily qualitative, aiming to delve deeply into the multifaceted role of youth in fostering effective governance in Pakistan. The qualitative approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of various dimensions of youth empowerment, engagement, and challenges within the governance framework. Data collection methods include literature review, content analysis of relevant documents such as policy papers, reports, and academic articles, as well as interviews of key stakeholders, including policymakers, academics, youth activists, and members of civil society organizations. The qualitative data gathered from these sources are analyzed thematically to identify patterns, themes, and insights related to the involvement of young people in governance processes, the challenges they face, and potential solutions. Additionally, quantitative data, such as demographic statistics and survey results, may be utilized to provide context and support qualitative findings. Through this mixed-method approach, the study aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of youth engagement and empowerment in the context of governance in Pakistan, thereby contributing to scholarly discourse and informing policy recommendations.

Results and Discussion

Governance system of Pakistan

Governance encompasses the regulations, organizations, and procedures that establish boundaries and offer motivations, ultimately shaping the way of life inside a society (Malik, et. al., 2023; Asghar, 2013). Governance refers to the administration and control of the social, political, and economic aspects of a state. Good Governance encompasses a set of complete guidelines that must be adhered to. These guidelines include accountability, transparency, economic responsibility, inclusivity, respect for human rights and the rule of law, effective leadership, democracy, and fair competition for public offices. Transparency is essential for accountability as it serves as a barrier against corruption. Enhanced accountability relies on transparency, aiming to combat corruption and enhance government (Ferranti, 2009).

The problems of governance in Pakistan are impeding market efficiency, innovation, and financial market development. In light of the internal and foreign issues faced by Pakistan, the government must prioritize the improvement of institutions and the whole state apparatus to ensure transparency and effectiveness in the system. The absence of coordination among federal, provincial, and municipal governments is typically evident in the realm of information exchange, which has a detrimental impact on policymaking. Furthermore, the presence of political instability in the nation has hindered the progress of democracy and influenced the decision-making process. Throughout history, political corruption has been the primary impediment to a country's development. Politicians, who possessed the authority to create and enforce legislation, exploited their positions and tolerated ineffective governance (Muzaffar, et. al. 2024). Despite the deceptive reassurances of politicians, individuals place their trust in the promises of experienced politicians and vote for them without being aware of their malicious intents and thirst for power. Owing to the widespread appeal of democracy as an effective system at both the national and international levels, it has garnered significant attention in Pakistan following periods of military control.

The strengthening of democracy in Pakistan is being facilitated by the information revolution, which has empowered the younger generation to voice their concerns and advocate for decent government (Muzaffar, et. al, 2023). Given the significant increase in voter turnout in 2013, it can be inferred that Pakistan is experiencing progress as a result of the transition to a democratic administration. Nevertheless, it is important to strive for broad political engagement. The primary characteristics of the political landscape are kinship, feudalism, patronage, favoritism, and nepotism. These factors hinder the entry of young and educated individuals into politics.

Altering Regional Power Structures

In addition to problems that arise from inside, there are external factors that are having an impact on how institutions work and how well they can operate. In Pakistan's early years as an independent nation, the country had a stellar reputation; yet, officials prioritized their own interests over the nation's. Mehmood (2007) stated that the military has to step in whenever necessary. The nation became mired in major problems as a result of the great powers game and other problems that arose during the Cold War era, as well as from poor administration.

The Importance of Young People in Fostering Democracy

The concept of youth varies throughout different cultures, regions, and societies. Many nations establish the age at which an individual is granted equal legal rights and responsibilities, commonly known as the "age of majority," as the defining point of youth. In many nations, the age of 18 is commonly regarded as the threshold for adulthood (Zeb, 2008). Youth is a distinct period of life that encompasses the transition from childhood to old age, typically occurring between the ages of 15 and 40. According to the data, there are approximately 1.1 billion young people aged 15-24, which makes up 18% of the global population. When combined with those under the age of 24, they account for 40% of the global population. Approximately 133 million young people worldwide are still illiterate due to various regional factors affecting their schooling. Unemployment is a pervasive global issue, with about 41% of the world's unemployed individuals being young people.

Moreover, it is approximated that there are 238 million young individuals who reside in poverty, surviving on less than 1 US dollar each day. Additionally, a staggering 7000 young people contract diseases on a daily basis, with women and girls being particularly vulnerable. Despite the United Nations' recognition of the importance of youth, national youth programs have not been properly implemented and significant youth concerns remain unattended.

Conventional thinking alone is insufficient to drive necessary reforms in a society. It is crucial to comprehend the dynamics between citizens and the public sector. Pakistan's youth plays a crucial role in driving positive transformation. Youth can play a vital collaborative role in assisting governments in achieving sustainable development goals (Davis, 2018). The notion of democracy and effective governance is vital for enhancing the system, with the youth playing a central role in promoting good governance. Access to information and involvement in decision-making processes are ensured under international human rights treaties (Davis, 2018).

The active participation of young individuals in the decision-making process is a significant topic of discussion in political and social contexts. Youth governance, often known as youth in decision-making, focuses on the participation of young people in decision-making processes at different organizational levels (Seminar Series WKKF, 2005). In Pakistan, the majority of electoral voters are young people. However, there is a lack of youth participation in the parliament, since the seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan are largely occupied by older lawmakers. Adolescents are consistently limited and relegated to the subordinate divisions of different political organizations, where they are exploited as pawns to amass political influence exclusively. Their involvement in the decision-making process has been diminished and mostly disregarded due to the influence of established politicians.

Fundamental Right of Participation

The concept of good governance is situated within a broad set of concepts, with a particular emphasis on the involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process. The active involvement of citizens in political activities will contribute to the success of Pakistan. Given Pakistan's substantial youth population, their active involvement in the democratic process is of utmost importance due to their dynamic and receptive nature. There is an urgent need for established organizations that represent young people, as it is evident that older politicians continue to occupy positions of power without leaving room for the younger generation. Young people have the right to equitable involvement in politics. Individuals who are 18 years old and older are permitted to vote in elections due to a nationwide requirement (Fayyaz, 2015). Meaningful youth participation is crucial to ensure that policies, programs, and services effectively address the needs of young people. The British Council (2013) produced a report indicating that a considerable proportion of Pakistan's young population believe they would play a part in improving the country's condition (British Council Pakistan, 2013).

A youth-led initiative aimed at promoting democracy and reforming the system has been initiated in Pakistan since 2014. The phenomenon of change was witnessed during the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)'s rally against PMLN in Islamabad, characterized by a significant involvement of young people. The eager young individuals were ready for a complete overhaul of the system and expressed their fondness through the utilization of vibrant colors, illuminating lights, lively dancing, and captivating music. The younger generation is growing increasingly restless due to the overwhelming amount of information, which is making them more attentive. They are also committed to effectively improving the system and promoting good governance.

The youth of Pakistan were unable to get inspiration from experienced politicians as they consistently failed to address and resolve their challenges. Hence, it is imperative for governmental policies to address the issues faced by young individuals, which can only be achieved by the complete involvement of youth at every level. It is imperative that young individuals actively participate in the development, execution, creation, monitoring, and evaluation of novel policies, initiatives, and services pertaining to matters concerning the youth. Incorporating young individuals into policy formulation through meaningful and practical decision-making responsibilities will lead to beneficial outcomes. Various clauses in the Convention on the Rights of the Child demonstrate the entitlement of children to engage in decision-making and have a say in matters that affect them. Participation is a fundamental principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and it is also one of the main obstacles it faces.

Political turmoil in Pakistan has been evident since 2017 as a result of the Panama leaks. As a result, young people have become very engaged in politics and can be found in nearly all major political parties in Pakistan. The politically engaged younger generation comprises of students, young democrats, and multifaceted professionals. This group consists of individuals who were politically involved during their time as students but have since been disenchanted with political leadership and institutions, and have been excluded from policy formation (Bhidat, 2015).

To effectively utilize the potential of young people, it is crucial to actively involve them in education and employment. Neglecting to do so may result in youth expressing their dissatisfaction through anger and protest, which would have severe consequences for Pakistan (USIP, 2018). In Pakistan, there are movements driven by grievances that have the potential to generate disturbances similar to the Arab Spring. This is due to a huge increase in the youth population, which is a key factor in sparking revolutions. Young individuals might be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to engage in political activities within educational institutions. In 2015, an article was published in Foreign Policy Magazine stating that providing a platform for students to participate in a non-political and simulated democratic process will

enhance their educational experiences and allow them to gain practical knowledge about the significance of diverse and democratic organizational systems (Javaid, 2015).

Meaningful engagement is necessary as young people are concerned about the potential impact of government actions on their life. Young and new voters are increasingly participating in the election due to the larger number of voters. Certain accessible platforms are playing a crucial role in spreading information, such as Transparency International is fostering socio-political consciousness among individuals, specifically the younger generation. Accountability, openness, and effective leadership are fundamental prerequisites for ensuring good governance. It is impossible to achieve good governance without a thorough understanding of democracy.

Significant employment is required. Obtaining jobs may not be challenging due to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), but the pressing requirement is for jobs of high quality. Quality employment is more than just having a job; it also requires ensuring dignity and security. This is crucial in order to encourage the youth to remain in Pakistan and actively contribute to the country's growth. The elevation of youth in Pakistan can be achieved through the government's emphasis on capacity building and workforce development. The World Bank's 2014 figures indicate that the unemployment rate among youngsters is 8.2% (Bilal, 2017). Young people are more susceptible to psychological disorders such as sadness and anxiety due to the deteriorating state of society (Bilal, 2017). Therefore, the involvement of young people has become essential for both individual and national development.

Engagement refers to a meaningful involvement where individuals have the ability to influence and make a significant impact on their own life. In order to foster fresh and innovative ideas, it is crucial to provide young individuals with equitable treatment and chances in educational institutions and businesses. By having prominent officials enroll their children in government schools, the education system would improve and the general people would gain confidence in public institutions.

Problems of Youth in Pakistan

While youth should not be seen as a problem that has to be fixed, it is important to tap into their potential. Given that this social force has been unleashed in Pakistan, it requires appropriate supervision and constructive involvement. One of the obstacles hindering the advancement of Pakistan is the presence of several faults, including illiteracy and a lack of guidance. The youth of Pakistan is in urgent need of guidance, yet the absence of effective lobbying and advocacy abilities is hindering the achievement of desired goals.

Despite the inclusion of youth-related concerns in the manifestos of three major political parties in Pakistan, namely PTI, Pakistan People's Party (PPP), and PMLN, young individuals are still facing difficulties in adapting to new industries. Additionally, their capacity to engage in the agriculture sector is also not well-matched. The only options for mobility are either emigrating or pursuing government employment. Furthermore, employment is closely linked to stability.

The youth of Pakistan face a significant problem due to the limited opportunities for political engagement, as they are not actively involved in the decision-making process. In the past, politicians used to promise young people that they would address their problems. However, this approach is no longer effective and should not be considered as a mere distraction. Young politicians have encountered similar challenges regarding local education and the fair allocation of resources. The political fragmentation has had negative impacts on the mindset of young individuals, and there is a lack of coordination between young members of opposing political parties.

Only one political party in the history of Pakistan has successfully completed its tenure. Regrettably, the political parties are controlled by affluent industrialists, religious leaders, and feudal lords, as the cost of political campaigns is exorbitant and beyond the means of ordinary

citizens. Empowering the general populace goes against the interests of feudal lords, as it would lead to the establishment of true democracy, which is harmful to the existing political parties.

Consequently, those in positions of power impede progress by refraining from promoting education and awareness initiatives, deliberately trapping people in a cycle of poverty. In educational institutions, political leaders are exploiting the youth to further their own goals. The student unions of young people have engaged in violent acts, supported by financial resources and armed weaponry. The youth in Pakistan continue to face challenges in terms of lack of direction, unemployment, and illiteracy, which hinders their ability to participate in many activities.

Moreover, the scarcity of human resources and financial backing is misleading the younger generation, exacerbating the problem. Inadequate leadership within political parties fails to provide a forward-looking vision, resulting in a mere adherence to organizational structures without any innovative approaches. There is a lack of platforms for engaging in distinctive behaviors, and the organizations dedicated to youth are actually prioritizing the interests of others, which is limiting the opportunities for young people.

Pakistan's younger generation prioritizes a high standard of living, yet the major political parties lack the ability to effectively address the concerns of young people. While the challenges faced by young people in various provinces of Pakistan may vary, their shared concern is to be heard in a technologically advanced world that is inundated with information. Currently, approximately 130,000,000 young individuals are being mobilized due to their possession of electronic devices, and the number of internet users is also on the rise. The individuals desire to be acknowledged by the political elites, while the political leaders solely lend an ear to them during their electoral campaigns. This leads to anguish among young people and leads to the emergence of new political organizations such as the Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM). Undoubtedly, the presence of young individuals is evident in all major political parties of Pakistan, including Pakistan PTI, Pakistan People's Party (PPP), and PML-N, since they prominently feature young representatives in parliament. Regrettably, the empowered youth does not represent the 130 million young people in Pakistan, as the challenges faced by the privileged families differ from those faced by the overall youth population. The state's elite have been forming alliances with various ethnic groups in order to advance their own political interests. Akhtar (2009) argues that this undermines the perception of justice and legitimacy of the state. However, it is necessary to modify political systems due to the increased awareness and concern of young people regarding their issues. The inner emotions of young individuals are influenced by their environment, such as the workers and supporters of PTM who are primarily young. The main advantage of PTM is in its highly skilled workforce and active participants (Khan, November 2, 2018). Emerging voices are demanding an electoral commission that is accessible to them, as feudal societies continue to exert dominance over the election process, leaving little space for talented, versatile, and active youth.

The older generation of today's youth is also experiencing difficulty due to the fact that cultural norms before the internet age were different. In the past, acts of dishonesty, exploitation, and treachery were not revealed, but today's youth is more knowledgeable and straightforward. Consequently, long-standing problems are resurfacing with varying degrees of intensity, sometimes being moderate and other times being acute.

Education in schools and colleges is failing to reach worldwide standards, which is a significant concern. According to a study conducted at Agha Khan University in 2013, there are significant disparities in both access to and quality of healthcare services among different provinces and between rural and urban areas (Ashraf, January 2013). The lack of high-quality education is a significant problem that impacts individuals' ability to think critically and their understanding of civic responsibilities. Despite having completed their studies, the majority of them were unable to secure suitable employment due to a lack of synergy between education and industry. Due to their lack of preparation for the industrial sector, they were unable to be

effectively employed. This phenomenon contributes to the proliferation of psychological distress and substance abuse within society. Consequently, young individuals who are not ready, uninformed, and unemployed might be readily lured by any political organization, extremist faction, or criminal syndicate. Education is the most effective remedy for numerous issues in Pakistan, as it is closely connected and mutually dependent on empowerment, engagement, development, and youth education (Ashraf, January 2013). While the government has the responsibility to offer education, the emergence of private schools is a noticeable occurrence, as they operate as a separate education system. Private educational institutes are often more appealing to parents due to their provision of English as the primary language of teaching, which has contributed to their increasing popularity (Ashraf, 2012). The laptop project was implemented by the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PMLN) administration with the aim of enticing university students. This initiative had an influence on their political choices. It was thought that this scheme would greatly attract the significant number of young people who have shown their support for PTI (Rizwan, March 8, 2012). Extremist political groups are also using the minds of young individuals to disseminate their ideologies in society. For instance, a significant number of followers in the Tahreek-e-Labaik party participated in protests in Islamabad and Lahore.

In the present era, young individuals are use social media platforms as a means of communication to garner both national and worldwide recognition. Nevertheless, electronic methods are also employed for the purpose of cyber bullying, resulting in provocation and subsequently diminishing the self-assurance of young individuals. The individuals will have feelings of sorrow, depression, and anxiousness (Bokhari, February 17, 2019). Hence, it is imperative to mitigate cyberbullying in the present day, rather than treating it as a mere precautionary measure. Certain young individuals are utilizing social media platforms for constructive intentions, disseminating insightful knowledge and articulating their emotions, all of which undoubtedly contribute to beneficial transformations in society. For instance, Jibran Nasir, who gained widespread attention on social media, has courageously addressed significant matters that no one else had previously dared to bring to light. The political veterans are appropriating the original work of young individuals, causing them to feel increasingly irritated due to the lack of recognition for their efforts.

Conclusion

Adolescents possess strong emotional, spiritual, and cultural underpinnings that, when bolstered by societal and governmental support, empower them to approach new difficulties with confidence. Implementing policies that ensure fair employment possibilities, foster self-respect, and promote unity would alleviate the concerns of Pakistani young regarding their future. In the era of globalization, it is imperative for young people to demonstrate their preparedness to tackle new issues. Additionally, governments should create opportunities for innovative young minds to contribute their fresh ideas and engage in critical thinking. An ineffective national youth policy was attempted to be implemented due to the lack of active support from all provinces. Ensuring fair and just social and economic advancement, together with providing equitable educational opportunities for the youth of Pakistan, would greatly benefit its overall progress. The practical involvement of young people in good governance would yield favorable results for both the youth and Pakistan. Compulsory school-level teachings and activities for children are necessary to develop the skills of active citizenship, including comprehension of decision-making processes, organization, communication, and planning. The success of our civil society hinges on the knowledge and thoughtfulness of its youth. The primary peril to all establishments in Pakistan lies in the absence of opportunities for the youth, due to the pervasive presence of corruption. Corruption has emerged as a significant threat to progress, impeding the advancement of young individuals. Therefore, it is imperative for young people to collectively resist and challenge the corrupt system. To eliminate this threat, some platforms are being built to provide assistance to them. Lastly, young people has the capacity to transform themselves and possess the capability to resist societal problems. This is due to their being in an era of abundant information, enabling them to make optimal choices for their own benefit.

Recommendations

- The youth's role in Good Governance is unavoidable; thus, a comprehension of the notion of Good Governance has become vital.
- Corruption poses the most significant obstacle to the advancement of Pakistan. Therefore, it is imperative to eradicate corruption from every institution in the country.
- In order to combat corruption, it is crucial to expose the influential criminal organizations operating within the system. Hence, it is the inherent entitlement of every individual to possess knowledge on the underlying factors that contribute to corruption.
- It is imperative that the enrollment of young girls in Pakistan be made mandatory at the matriculation level. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish vocational training centers in even the most remote regions of Pakistan, since this would greatly contribute to both development and peacebuilding efforts.
- To promote tolerance and acceptance of others' beliefs, significant revisions are needed in our curricula to inculcate new ideas.
- The role of media and lawmakers has become crucial in providing opportunities for the youth of Pakistan.
- In order to harness the potential of Pakistan's young population, it is necessary to make concerted efforts at every level. The urgent requirement of the hour is to develop both collective and individual action plans on Governance.
- It is necessary to promote the establishment of safe spaces to encourage a diverse range of viewpoints, facilitate conversations on peace-building, and mobilize communities at the national level.
- It is essential for young people to be familiarized with various educational methods and procedures. To showcase their talent, biannual exhibitions of accomplished work and innovative ideas should be organized at the province level, and annually at the national level.
- Youth Governance necessitates the establishment of a culture that values the input and involvement of young people, as well as the implementation of concepts and practices that may need a significant amount of time to develop.
- It is crucial to consider various strategies for including young individuals in governance. It is crucial to understand that formal governance frameworks may not be suitable for everyone. Therefore, other, less formal methods of contributing to good governance can be implemented.

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