

**DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH POLITICAL
ENGAGEMENTS: EVIDENCE FROM ISLAMABAD
(ONLINE SURVEY OF DIFFERENT UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN)**



Submitted by

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QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY

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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-I-Azam
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of Science in Sociology”**

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ABSTRACT

Current study determinants of youth political engagement and evidence from different universities students was aimed to investigate causal factor of youth political engagement. This study was quantitative and data collection were based on online survey techniques. A one conditional question was included in its questionnaire for ensuring the authenticity of respondents as university students. Questions in questionnaire were based on multi-choice and Likert scale. Targeted population of current study were the students from different universities in Pakistan. The sampling technique was based on a convenient random sample, however due to COVID-19 pandemic situation online survey has been chosen as data collection technique. Due to pandemic situation in the world response rate of the current study were limited to 180 respondents from different universities in Pakistan. Theoretical framework of this study is based on a formal theory. There were 2 basic hypotheses of current study based on which it will address the study main objective. The tool for data collection has been delivered to students based on both formal and informal common social media groups. The number of male student participants were 100 and the number of female student participants were 80. Half of the respondents claim that they support and participate in political activities like political campaign, political protest and Dharna etc. Study results show that student political interest and their engagement in political activities were not significantly correlated. Study also shows that students' engagements in

political activities and their inspiration from peers and parents are significantly correlated.

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CHAPTER No. 01
INTRODUCTION

The political participation among students is indicated as sociopolitical vanguards for political mobilization and movements, also in their own lives and within the political landscape. Initially, government-managed the effects of students' involvement in Ayub Khan's government, which was persistent by leftist and right-wing student unions (Nelson 2011).

Political consistency and the strengthening of democratic values are in the nation's prime interest, and the role of youth engagement in this process is crucial. The research centered on Pakistani youth between the ages of 15 and 29 and focuses on understanding their thoughts, desires and major currency concerns and significant questions about Pakistan's current political situation and its political future (Sustainable Development Policy Center, 2013).

There are several reasons for youth involvement in political events. There are a variety of events in which young people have the opportunity and the ability to take advantage of participation. It is the best way for any person to make a positive difference in their society to engage in political engagement (Kerlinger and Lee 2000). The more people on a national level participate in politics, the more they can understand their country's political situation, so they can condemn the government's wrong decisions. If any citizen faces some question, he / she can understand the political challenges and they'll be well trained and quick to defend against.

This is how the youth in Pakistan are interested in taking part in political activities, being a good citizen, responsible youth, and there are other factors

that have motivated the youth to take part in these activities. When youth have political awareness, however, it is a political practice, so the government may have some questions about why people are not satisfied. Public involvement in every country would make the democratic system stronger; if every person can participate Any government will then have a hard time avoiding their problems. Therefore, the increase in political participation would consider the socio-political issues of youth in civic activities.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Government play a crucial role in the development and prosperity of the country and it is elected by its peoples through their voting. Youth have a large proportion in Pakistan, so it is necessary to study about all these determents which leads youth towards political engagement in Islamabad (Pakistan).

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

- (1) Do political interests lead youth toward political engagement?
- (2) Does peer's involvement lead youth toward political engagement?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- (1) To investigate the relationship between youth political interests and political engagement.
- (2) To find out the socio-demographic variables to support youth engagement in politics.

(3) To check the role of peer's involvement among youth engagement in politics.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research study will provide new insight to different political parties that what are the key deterrents which leads youth toward politics. Based on the findings of this study, political parties can work on these deterrents to attracting youth for obtaining votes for the success of their political party in general elections.

CHAPTER No. 02
REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF THE REVELANT LITERATURE

According to the studies (Ali and Saud 2020), more than 60 per cent of the total population belongs to the group of youth and can engage better in changing the political situation. The research not only discussed the abstract about the importance of political effectiveness, but also highlighted peer participation in political exercises Friends are therefore an important contributor to the exchange of political expressions that improve political effectiveness and promote participation in these activities.

This section of the paper shows the related studies that were carried out in various societies on youth and political participation that promoted the art of participation among the young generation. The concept of youth engagement represents young people 's involvement in organizations and decisions that could impact their lives (Checkoway 2011).

The subject of youth engagement in the field of social science, intertwined with empowerment and social inclusion (Morsillo and Prilletensky 2007).

2.2 YOUTH POLITICLE ENGAGEMENT

Youth engagement is a specific term for involving youth in various political activities. Bessant (2004) showed that in Australia and other western countries the concept of youth engagement in political activities had established the youth as a common part of contemporary political speaking. They also introduced these initiatives in Western governments to promote youth and their engagement as part of a dialogue on modern citizenship Any

time it becomes a policy cliché for increased youth engagement that will motivate and improve youth capacity.

Participation in any political system is a representation of democratic frequency. This is an important sector of the system of politics. The word 'political involvement' described by Lynne Ford (2010) 'any action that intends or has an impact on government actions by explicitly defining public policy and indirectly putting pressure on government.

Policymakers and candidates for a particular cause. Kenski and Stoud (2006) listed the best democracies that involve active people who possess a high degree of political awareness and effectiveness.

2.3 MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

The further studies conducted by Mushtaq et al . , (2011) identified that, Pakistani society is referred to as youth proactive involvement, which explores communication with officials, representatives, among different socio-economic groups, their aim is not to seek favor in their affairs, but others that influence government policies or divisions. In this way, Brody et al. (2009) showed that political engagement is advantageous in improving the political effectiveness that can promote learning and increasing personal development, growth and improving the ability to speak in public.

An analysis of voting behavior conducted by Kerlinger and Lee (2000) found that political awareness or information among young people affects public

attitude towards voting behaviors in western countries. Similarly, Kaid et al. (2007) find that the political effectiveness of men is greater than that of women. In addition, Masiha et al. (2018) explained that political awareness in Pakistan tends to influence the intention of the citizen to vote, to seek information and to address political issues to improve the political efficiency.

2.4 STUDENTS POLITICAL INTEREST

In addition, Durham (2000) clarified that youth play a crucial role in Africa's political arenas, in which they participate in struggles for democracy or independence, organize and campaign against autocratic regimes, and promote opposition to virtual forms of democratic government. The idea of youth as the social change definition and it's not constrained, including age and other demographic factors. Durham described youth as a socially constructed category, a community of social actors and a definition of relationships. It thus offers new ways of exposing the transitory essence of young people and their diverse abilities.

In addition, the research conducted by Park et al. (2002) showed that what is the explanation behind the involvement of young people in political rather than other age groups. Differences between local parties, frustration with local authority procedures that extend to youth for the key reason for participating or turning out for people considered uncommon among the parties. Young people increasingly engage because of the mistrust between the ruling states and political parties, and their level of satisfaction is decreasing faster.

Another scholar Furlong and Cartmel (2011) found that different age groups, young people do not feel distrustful of government. The current data on the public sphere discussed by Huckfeldt and Sprague (1995) shows that when people came either in the online or offline virtual public sphere to address their political or social issues, they were more inspired to be ready and engage in political activities and represent their identity.

2.5 POLITICLE DISCUSSION AT PUBLIC PLACES

Discussions that involve data trading, as well as interpretive structures that assist in processing the data, by enabling individuals to think about causes, counterarguments, micro- and macro-level discussions, to receive data discussions, are a rich kind of political information. It remains to be found out what are the basic exercises of public dialog that generate political support.

This is viewed as the school's mission that relates to the general knowledge and addresses how the democratic knowledge is offered to the young generation and how they are educated institutionally. Whether the school climate or the teachers are fostering the changes of democracy within the young generation. "Where there is political education within the institutions and where the students must grasp the fundamental principles of democratic values, it is the essential understanding to grip the civic commitments.

Particularly how much the atmosphere in the classroom influences the students to become democratic? To educate the students in the democratic way it is necessary to grasp the class setting. Traditionally, the school 's

fundamental objective was to establish democratic societies, defined as a moral concern for political objectives in society. (Solomon 2001).

2.6 STUDENTS UNION AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS

Recently, a report was concluded with the results that how many public high schools are responsible for rationalizing students to know democratic practices. In the said research it has been briefed that the Secondary Public School played an important role in deciding the political structure within society in the 1960s and 1970s. It means the growth of democracy is related to the schooling environment. Another study showed that as a topic, social studies play an effective role in fostering civic participation and democratic culture within society. (Galston 1999).

Recently the American Political Science Association (APSA) experts found, "Citizens participate less frequently in public affairs, with less knowledge and enthusiasm, in fewer places, And less equitable than healthy for a vibrant democratic polity "(Macedo 2005) What role does school play in strengthening the educational dimension of society's democratic structure? Niemi and Junn (1998) argue that certain educational practices are needed to enhance students ' level of grip on political knowledge, which is essential to the democratic society.

Michael Delli Carpini & Scott Keeter demonstrated that political knowledge is the cause of increasing participation not only in the quality of education but also in the amount of education within society. Furthermore, a research was

carried out by the International Association for the Assessment of Educational Achievement (IEA), which covered the study of 14-year-olds in 28 countries, showed that those students with political experience, better political awareness and better understanding of the institutionalization process needed to be improved. (Torney 2002) The results of that study revealed a wide spectrum of young people's political contributions to the political structure of the society in question.

2.7 THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL INTERACTION ON STUDENTS VIEWS ABOUT POLITICS

The results mirrored prior commitment to high-quality interaction with social democratization and the future generation's political understanding in a better way. The factors which contribute to influencing the society on democratic norms and values have been highlighted. Second, surprising query as to how this will happen. It is argued that the class atmosphere is important to tackle inside school. It is the essential duty of teachers and administrators to stay in contact with the students to have an open classroom environment, dedication to learning the democratic values and culture, and to teach them how students at this level are learning the civic commitments and capacities. The teachers should try to assure them of the civic identity and the civic engagement with the institutionalization process (Muller 1999).

Yates and Younis (1998) had conceptualized the factors that could push a civic society forward. This defined three forms of opportunities. As follows,

they are incentives for "Agency and Business," social consciousness, and trends and understandings of political morals. Their research demonstrated the dedication to resources for political understanding through the curriculum addressing the social issues. Social Connection referred to as students who reacted to society's need and Political-Moral Understanding referred to as those students who interacted with what should be the way things are. (Youniss and Yates 1997).

School is claimed to have psychological effects upon the pupils. The numerous researchers have also researched the School's support for the students in academic and political growth. The students are examined to experience a sense of belonging or membership within their school community. This is referred to as the psychological and emotional support for academic learning, and democratic ideals. The school environment was an institution for the goals of political learning and the institutions' performance. Also, the dropout ratio of the school students and their impacts on society in terms of civic engagement were discussed in the said research.

2. 8 WELFARE ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSTY LEVEL AND ITS IMPACTS ON STUDENTS

Co-curricular programs in the participation of high school students are related to civic and political engagement. (McFarland and Thomas 2006) The Youth Organizations Societies are believed to have a major role to play in promoting political and social awareness amongst people. Those societies are referred to

as socializing the future generation with political and social learning to pursue social attachment. (Youniss and Yates 1997).

School environment stands for individual formation in the sense of political culture and attitude which led to the cause of shaping the society's political map. The school atmosphere is argued to play an important role in influencing the individual's actions, they are viewed as setting the rules of the social process within the given society. The said government approached during the British regime on the Sub-Continent to introduce the specific educational policies and institutions, directly to establish the pattern of the society's obedience. The school setting is also used to create an individual's unique class, tailored to his or her ruling class. (Schap 2004).

Similarly, Yom (2005) argued that more critical is the significant role of the youth as a civil activist. In addition, Yom further questioned those who Enthusiastic participation in public events will improve political processes and promote policy changes.

Socio-demographic features such as gender, socio-economic status (SES) and age were considered to differentiate people from participatory behaviors (Nagler and Roseston 1995). According to the theory of the life cycle (Butler and Stokes 1998), age is another variable which discriminates between individuals: as people grow older, their interest in politics and their willingness to take an active part will increase. Several studies have also

highlighted the role of SES and education in promoting people's political and social participation (Brady 1995).

2.9 IMPACTS ON SOCIAL CONDITION ON STUDENTS POINT OF VIEW

Looking at pooled cross-sectional survey data related to presidential elections, EUYOPART research on youth participation in politics indicates that the interest of young Europeans in politics may increase with age (EUYOUPART 2006). Strate et al (1989) suggest that low political participation rates among young adults are attributable to a lack of political experience; that is, younger people prioritize non-political issues such as schooling and subsequent jobs, and thus do not acquire awareness of the political process to the same extent as older, more developed citizens.

As far as middle-aged people are concerned, the results of rising family income and higher levels of corporate participation will contribute to higher rates of civic engagement and ultimately political involvement. Inglehart 's research on materialism and post-materialism (1977, 1990a) has done a great deal to expose the significance of values for political engagement, but the role of communication is implied only in his work (Inglehart and Baker 2000). For example, he suggested that individual communication networks and access to a broader variety of ideas from "more cosmopolitan" mass media influence political engagement (Inglehart 1979).

2. 10 PEERS GROUPS AND ITS IMPACTS ON STUDENTS POINT OF VIEWS

In their research, Mathews and Prothro (1966) showed that media exposure has a favorable impact on political participation, interest, knowledge, sense of civic competence (efficiency) and attitude towards change. Participation in civic organizations, such as religious and community groups, may also promote exchange of knowledge, including media access. More significantly, civic organizations will promote trust and collaboration and thus enable people to become more involved in their political societies (Putnam 1993). Evidence suggests that people with strong religious participation are more likely to vote (Howe 1995).

McFarland and Thomas (2006) also consider that young people interested in civic groups are more likely to become involved in potential political involvement in the US. In Zambia, Bratton (1999) also notes that membership in associations has had a strong impact on various forms of political engagement like voting.

Furthermore, some power mobilization school social movement researchers have concluded that those who are active in various political and religious communities and have greater access to an independent mass media are more likely to protest (McCarthy and Zald 1997). Studies focusing on the role of political engagement suggest that young people's motivation to be educated and interested in politics has decreased over the last decades, thus indicating

that political involvement is a major antecedent of participation at various levels (Bean and Plutzer 2002).

CHAPTER 03
THEORITICLE FRAMEWORK

3.1 THEORITICLE FRAMEWORK

The theory of Jürgen Habermas explained the people participation in public spheres, where they have common interests to discuss their matters (Habermas, 1974). People may participate in public spheres, café, restaurants, or any other spheres to fulfill their needs to discuss their issues in public.

3.2 THEORITICAL APPLICATION

By using Public Sphere Theory, the current research study extended earlier research and examined the significant relationship between the political interests, peer involvement, and youth engagement in politics because, in Pakistan, 35 percent of registered voters are under that age of 18–35 years (Hussain et al., 2018).

3.3 HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

H0: There is no relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

H1: There is a correlation between peer's involvement and youth political engagement.

H0: There is no relationship among peer's involvement and youth political engagement

CHAPTER 04
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 CONCEPTUALIZATION

Based on following given hypotheses now we will be searching exact definitions of given variables of the study. Following are hypothesis which has been proposed to collect response of the participants of the study.

H1: There is a significant relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

H0: There is no relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

H1: There is a significant association between peer's involvement and youth political engagement.

H0: There is no relationship among peer's involvement and youth political engagement.

I: Political theory

Political theory is the study of political ideas and values like justice, power, and democracy that we use to describe, understand, and assess political practices and institutions.

Politics

Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions. Politics is about making agreements between people so that they can live together in groups such as tribes, cities, or countries. ... These people are called politicians. Politicians, and sometimes other people, may get together to form a government of a country.

II: Political interests

General interest in politics can be considered the basis both for a democratic political belief system and for identity achievement as the outcome of the process of identity development. In terms of political sociology, political interest is the main component of political motivation, a variable indicating ability in ideological conceptualization, which is essential for participation in the democratic process (Klingemann 1979). Thus, political interest is a necessary precondition for the desired characteristics of a responsible and democratic citizen.

III: Political Engagement

Political participation includes a broad range of activities through which people develop and express their opinions on the world and how it is governed and try to take part in and shape the decisions that affect their lives.

4.2 OPERATIONALIZATION

1 Politics

I: Politics is basically being concept of democratic government in any country.

II: Democracy is the government of people which is elected by the people of the country.

2. Government

I: A system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is vested in a particular group in society.

3 Youth Engagement in Politics

In Pakistan youth play a crucial role among the success of any political party election. Currently in Pakistan there is many jobless young generations who facing lot of problems and they belammed that it is the result of non-eligible political parties who were in government and could not do better decisions for the employment of young generation. So due to these reason youth is highly interested to bring change by using their vote in elections to elect an appropriate party for the government of Pakistan.

CHAPTER 05
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 UNIVERSE

Due to covid-19 pandemic different universities students have been chosen as a universe for this the current study. Questionnaire will be shared with different universities students through different social media network and private account.

5.2 UNIT OF ANALYSIS (Targeted Population)

For analysis of this research study, we will use SPSS software for results. We will perform descriptive statistics, correlation analysis of variables and regression analysis for assessing our findings. The targeted population of this research study is youth who have age between 18 to 30 years. Because this range of voters considered as young voters and voters are eligible to cast their vote after the age of 18 years according to election rules of Pakistan.

5.3 SAMPELING DESIGN

Convenient random sample has been chosen for the current study while the students of BS and MSc will be the respondents of the contemporary study based on their own consent.

5.4 TECHNIQUE

We are going to use random sampling technique due to lockdown conditions, it is hard to collect data from large number of young voters, so randomly we will collect data as much we can.

5.5 SAMPLE SIZE

Under current circumstances (Lock down) universities and other educational institutions are closed, so, we will try to collect as much as possible round about one hundred registered voters of Islamabad.

5.6 TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire will be used as a tool of data collection. Questionnaire will be preparing with the help of literature and internet sources.

5.7 TECHNIQUE FOR DATA COLLECTION

For data collection we are going to use online mode in which questionnaire will be distributed through Email, different Academic groups of social media

5.8 PRE-TESTING

After the preparation of questionnaire at first stage we will check the validity of data collection tool (questionnaire) by using crown back alfa value. As the crown back alfa will be 0.70 then it indicates that data collection tool is valid, if value is less than 0.70 than it indicates that data collection tool is invalid.

5.9 DATA ANALYSIS

After removing raw data and missing questionnaire data have been put in SPSS software for result of the current study.

5.10 OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY / ETHICAL CONCERN

Online data collection on the one hand was a great opportunity for collecting data from different universities students however on the other hand it has been limited the quality and possibility of the response rate of the respondents.

CHAPTER 06
RESULTS

The current study has analyzed the student's perceptions of different universities about Aurat Azadi March. The main aim of this study is to explore knowledge about the Aurat Azadi march in Pakistan according to the student's perception of different universities. This study is very significant like men and women are an important part of society as well as of its development. Aurat Azadi March is a social and sociological process of the society that demands the rights of women as well as for social change. We might also justify the significance of the current study by the works of Durkheim on social change from traditional to modern society. The significance of Aurat Azadi March can be better understand by the previously defined concepts of Durkheim “ as society grows women will be educated with new knowledge, skill, expertise, and simultaneously they will demand a new society, new right, and elimination of existing anomic norms and value”. Aurat Azadi March is not only limited to women, but every member of the society is related to it directly and indirectly. There are basic 3 key objectives of this study based on which it has conducted the whole research, however distribution and purpose of these variables in the following format: First one objective of this study dealt with the purpose and function of Aurat Azadi March and it has tried to address it based on the perception of the students. The Second one objective of this study dealt with the perception of students about the effect of Aurat Azadi March in promoting women rights, like this study has inquired student's perception about the portrayal of Aurat Azadi

March in promoting women rights by different ways. Third one objective of this study is about the media portrayal in Aurat Azadi

March and student's perception about it as well as its effects on the student's support level of

Aurat Azadi March

6.1 RESEARCH RESULTS

Table No. 1. Conditional question for respondent's selection

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	180	90
No	20	10
Total	200	100.0

There was one conditional question in the current study for securing the quality of the respondents. All the respondents have been asked that whether they are university or not, however almost 180 respondents out of 200 have been selected for the further data collection.

Table No. 2. Sex of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	100	55.5
Female	80	44.4
Total	180	100.0

There were 200 respondents participated in the current study in which 100 were male and 80 were female respondents.

Table No. 3. Province of the respondents

Area	Frequency	Percent
Punjab	45	25
Balochistan	25	13.88
Sindh	30	16.6
KPK	25	13.88
Gilgit	20	11.1
AJ&K	15	8.3
Islamabad	20	11.1
Total	180	100.0

The universe of current study is different universities students of Pakistan while participated respondents are as follow: 45 respondents have been participated from Punjab, 25 of the respondents participated from Balochistan, 30 respondents participated from Sindh, 25 of the respondents participated from KPK, 20 respondents participated from Gilgit, 15 of the respondents participated from AJ&K, and 20 of the respondents have been participated from Islamabad.

Table No. 4. Education of the respondents

Degree	Frequency	Percent
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BS	95	52.7
MSC	85	47.2
TOTAL	180	100.0

Total 180 of the respondents have been participated in the current study however respondents' rate of the respondents based on educational discipline was as follow: 95 of the respondents were from BS discipline and 85 of the respondents were from the MSc discipline.

Table No. 6. Respondents interest/ participation in political activities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	58.3
No	75	41.6
Total	180	100.0

Total 180 respondents have been inquired about their interest or participation in political activities, in which 105 respondents respond that yes, they have participated in political activities while 75 of the respondents claimed that they have not participated in political activities.

Table No.7. Interest level of the respondents in politics

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very interested	80	44.4

Fairly interested	60	33.3
Not fairly interested	40	22.2
Total	180	100.0

We inquired from the 180 respondents about their interest level in politics.

The response of the respondents was as a follow: 80 of the respondents claimed that they are very interested in politics; 60 Of the respondents claimed that they are fairly interested, and 40 of the respondents stated that they are not interested in politics.

Table No 8. Respondents category of interest

Response	Frequency	Percent
Local	55	30.5
National	120	66.6
International	25	13.8
Total	180	100.0

Table No. 9. Respondents family member interest in politics

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	55.5
No	80	44.4

Total	180	100.0
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Respondents have been asked about their family member interest in politics in which 100 of the respondents claimed that yes, their family member are interested in politics and 80 of the respondents claimed that their family member are not interested in politics.

Table No. 10. Respondents membership in well reputed students' unions

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	95	52.7
No	85	47.2
Total	180	100.0

We have asked from the respondents that whether they are the member of any well reputed students union or not. 95 of the respondents claimed that yes and 85 of the respondents claimed that they are not the member of any student's union.

Table No. 11. Respondents political inspiration/ interest from whom

Response	Frequency	Percent
Family	60	33.3

Relative	40	22.2
Friends	50	27.7
Neighbors	30	16.6
Total	180	100.0

We have asked from 180 respondents about their inspiration that from whom they have been inspired in politics. 60 of the respondents stated that they have been inspired from their family member. 40 of the respondents claimed that they inspired from their relatives in politics. 50 of the respondents claimed that they inspired from their friends and 30 of the respondents stated that they inspired from their neighbor in politics.

Table No. 12. Respondents point of views about the sameness of interest in politics with friends

Response	Frequency	Percent
Fairly important	50	27.7
Not important	60	33.3
Very important	40	22.2
Not at all important	30	16.6
Total	180	100.0

We have asked from the respondents that is it important for to be same interest in politics with their friends. Respondents stated their views as a follow: 50 of them stated that yes, it is important for them; 60 states that it is not important for them, 40 stated that yes, it is highly important for them, and 30 stated that it is not important for them to keep same interest in politics as their friends.

Table No. 13. Respondents participation in election

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	25	13.8
Twice	50	27.7
Many time	70	38.8
Never	35	19.4
Total	180	100.0

We have asked about the participation in election from 180 respondents. In which 25 respondents claimed that they had participated once in election, 50 respondents claimed that they had participated two times. While 70 respondents responds that they had participated many times and 35 respondents respond that they had never participated.

Table No. 14. Respondents participation level in political discussion at public places

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	41	22.2
Twice	29	16.6
Many time	38	22.2
Never	72	38.8
Total	180	100.0

We have asked from respondents about their participation in political discussion at public places. Out of 180 respondent 41 stated that yes once a time they have participated, 29 of the respondents stated that yes more than once a time they participated however 38 of the respondents claimed they participated many time in political discussion and 72 of the respondents claimed that they have not participated in political discussion at public places.

Table No. 15. Personal contact level with politician

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	47	26.1
Twice	28	15.5
Many time	37	20.5

Never	68	37.7
Total	180	100.0

We have asked from 180 respondents that whether they ever contact with a political leader in personal in which they reported their response that 47 of the respondents have personally contacted with a political leader, 28 claimed twice a time they meet, 37 of the respondents claimed that they meet many times, while 68 of the respondents claimed that have not ever meet or contact with a political leader in personal.

Table No. 16. Respondents participation level in meeting on public issues

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	20	11.1
Twice	44	24.4
Many time	38	21.1
Never	78	43.3
Total	180	100.0

We have asked 180 respondents' participation in meeting on public issues. In which 20 respondents respond they participated one time; 44 respondents respond that they participated two times. In which 38 respondents claimed that they have also participated many times while 78 respondents respond that they had never participated on public issues.

Table No. 17. Respondents speech level in politics

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	53	
Twice	27	49.7
Many time	22	13.5
Never	78	
Total	180	100.0

We have asked to 180 respondents about their participation in political speeches. Then 53 respondents respond they participated one time, 27 responds that they have participated two times. In which 22 respondents responds that they participated many times while 78 responds that they had never participated in public issues.

Table No. 18. Respondents participation level in distribution of political pamphlet

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	80	44.4
Twice	20	11.1
More time	22	12.2
Never	58	32.2
Total	172	100.0

180 respondents respond about the participation in distribution of political pamphlet. 80 respondents respond that they have one time distributes pamphlets, 20 respondents respond that they have participated two times while 22 respondents respond that they have many times participated in this activity and 58 respondents claimed that they have never distributed the pamphlets.

Table No. 19. Respondents participation about written political messages on street walls

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	20	11.1
Twice	37	20.5

Many time	23	12.7
Never	100	55.5
Total	180	100.0

We have asked about respondents' participation about written political messages on street walls. 20 out of 180 responds that they have participated while 37 respondents claimed that they have participated two times. 23 out of 180 respondents responds that they have participated many times while 100 respondents respond that they have never participated.

Table No. 20. Respondents participation about worn a badge with political slogan

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	40	22.2
Twice	38	21.1
Many time	24	13.3
Never	78	43.3
Total	180	100.0

Respondents have been asked that whether they ever participated in political activities with a slogan etc. In response to this statement respondents stated that 40 of them participated once; 38 participated twice, 24 participated many times, and 78 stated they never ever participated in political activity.

Table No. 21. Respondents participation in Dharna in streets or roads

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	50	27.7
Twice	40	22.2
Many time	55	30.5
Never	35	19.4
Total	180	100.0

Table No. 22. Participation level of the respondents in political discussion on social media

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	45	25
Twice	10	5.5
Many time	15	8.3
Never	110	61.1
Total	180	100.0

Table No. 23. Writing post about politics on social media

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	15	8.3
Twice	20	11.1
Many time	110	61.1
Never	35	19.4
Total	180	100.0

Respondents have been asked that whether they ever write post on social media about politics. Respondents stated that 15 wrote once a time; 20 were wrote twice a time, 110 reported many times they wrote post on social media for politics but, 35 of the respondents claim that they never ever wrote post for politics on social media.

Table No. 24. Respondents participation level in political protest and Dharna

Response	Frequency	Percent
One	30	16.6
Twice	20	11.1
Many time	70	38.8
Never	60	33.3

Total	180	100.0
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Respondents have been asked about their participation in political protest and Dharna. In response to this question, they stated their response as a follow: 30 of them stated that yes once they participated, 20 stated that twice a time they participated, and 70 of them stated that many of the time they have participate in political protest but 60 of the respondents stated that they never ever participated in political protest.

Table No. 25. Respondents confrontation with police during protest and Dharna

Response	Frequency	Percent
Once	30	16.6
Twice	15	8.3
Many time	20	11.1
Never	115	63.8
Total	180	100.0

We asked from respondents about their participation in political protest and their confrontation with police during political protest and dharna. About 30 of the respondents claim that once a time they confront with police, 15 of respondents claim that twice a time they confront with police while 20 of the

respondents stated that many times they have been confronted with police. However, 115 of the respondents stated that they have never been confronted with police during dharna or protest.

6.2 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS TESTING

H1: There is a significant relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

	Do you have interest in politics?	Do you participate in political activities?
Correlation	.032	.032
Sig. (2-tailed)	.689	.689
N	157	156
Do you participate in political activities?	Pearson Correlation	.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.689
	N	156

H0: There is no relationship between political interests and youth political engagement.

The person correlation coefficient test has applied on two variables students' interest in politics and their participation in political activities. Result show (r (157) = .032, p < 0.05) indicating no significant relationship between students' interest in politics and their participation in political activities. Based on the following result we can claim that our alternative hypothesis has been rejected while the null hypothesis accepted.

H1: There is a correlation between peer's involvement and youth political engagement.

H0: There is no relationship among peer's involvement and youth political engagement

	Do you participate in political activities?	Do you get inspiration in political activities from your peer and parents?
Pearson	1	.065
Correlation		
Sig. (2-tailed)		.417

	N	157	157
Do you get	Pearson	.065	1
inspiration in	Correlation		
political activities	Sig. (2-tailed)	.417	
from your peers			
and parents?	N	157	157

Pearson correlation coefficient test has been calculated for the relationship between the political participation in political activities and inspiration in political activities from your peers and parents. Result show ($r(157) = .502, p > 0.01$) indicating a moderate positive relationship between the political participation and inspiration in political activities from your peers and parents and the political participation and inspiration in political activities from your peers and parents.

CHAPTER 07
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 DISCUSSION

The political participation among students is indicated as sociopolitical vanguards for political mobilization and movements, also in their own lives and within the political landscape. Initially, government-managed the effects of students' involvement in Ayub Khan's government, which was persistent by leftist and right-wing student unions (Nelson 2011).

Political consistency and the strengthening of democratic values are in the nation's prime interest, and the role of youth engagement in this process is crucial. The research centered on Pakistani youth between the ages of 15 and 29 and focuses on understanding their thoughts, desires and major currency concerns and significant questions about Pakistan's current political situation and its political future (Sustainable Development Policy Center, 2013).

The main aims of the current study were to investigate motivational factors behind the youth political engagement. Data have been collected from the different universities' students of BS and MSc however the distribution of the respondents were as follow like 110 of male respondents and 80 female respondents have been participated in the current study. Students have been aske about their participation in political activities and in response to this question almost 120 of the respondents stated that they participated in political activities, however the male respondent's participation level were more that the female respondent's participation.

Study shows that most of the students have been inspired from their parents and peers for political activities.

7.2 CONCLUSION

Based on the result of current it has been concluded that male member of Pakistani societies is more politically active than the female members of societies. Students political interest is not related with their participation in political activities its means that students have no political expectations or interests in politics. Students political engagement and their inspiration from friends and family or positively correlated however we can expect that youth political engagement can improve based on their peers and families members involvement in political activities. Result also shows that students about 70 of the students out of 180 have been confronted with police during political protests however based this result we can perceive that almost those students who are engage in political activities are more likely to be active as compare to other categories of the society.

7.2.1 SUGGESTION

The following study report some merits and demerit of determinant of youth political engagement based on collected data from the 180 students of different universities. Based on the result of one hypothesis this study notice that peers and family engagement are positively related with the students engagement in political activities. It is suggested that peer and family member political engagement can improve the students engagement in political activities. Results also shows that there is no relationship in youth political interest and their engagement in political activities based on this result study suggest that we have need to aware youth about their political right for the sake to make them more politically aware and engage.

7.2.2 RECOMMENDATION

This study suggests more accurate repetition of the current research topic based on physical and field research of qualitative survey of the current topic. It suggests that we have need for more critical and deep analysis to investigate about the exact youth political engagement and their perception about political activities of the country. Result also note that the number of the society support level of the respondents.

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