Human Nature Research Publisher

Original Article

An Analysis of the Causes and Consequences of Youth Unemployment: A Case Study of District Swabi

Majid Ali[1], Sareer Ahmad[2], Sameed Hussain[3]

[1]Department of Economics, Hazara University, Mansehra KP, Pakistan.
[2]School of Economics, Quaid I Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.
[3]School of Economics, Quaid I Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.
Correspondence: sareer@eco.qau.edu.pk[2]

ABSTRACT

Youth unemployment is a challenging issue facing the whole world. The focus of this study is to find out the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in District Swabi. 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.

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 formers, soil health problems, not availability of credit facilities for agriculture. Due to which the former cannot effort 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 industrial sector is another big sector of the Pakistan economy. And 23.64 percent of employments are provided by this sector. The industrial sector of any country plays a very important role in the employment generation, but unfortunately, the industrial sector also faces some problems such as a shortage of electricity. Due to which they do not hire more and more labor. So the non-availability of

electricity also contributes to unemployment. Similarly, some other problems which are face by the industrial sector of Pakistan are energy crises, low investor trends, similarly no planning, not good laws, terrorism, and other crimes. In the investor's point of view when the government increases the interest rate then the loans from banks become less profitable for the investor so as a result less investment led to fewer jobs creation.

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.

The unemployment for both males and females is more than ten percent. This is an alarming situation. The current situation of Pakistan shows that youth in Pakistan both male and female want to get more and more education to compete in the labor market. For this purpose, they apply in different government and private organizations but unfortunately no satisfactory results they get. It is because some jobs are associated with females, to attract customers towards the organization, while some jobs are associated

only with a male. Because some jobs are such hardworking and difficult which the female cannot perform or in some jobs the male efficiency usually greater than female. Due to which the gender discrimination and gender biases exist in the labor market.

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 consequences 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 district Swabi 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 Swabi.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are (i) to investigate the major reasons of unemployment among youth in district Swabi (ii) to explore the consequences of youth unemployment in district Swabi.

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.

Subramaniam (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.

Ambreen (2014) examine the economic determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. For this purpose, the ARDL model was used. The data was used from 1973 to 2010. Time-series data were used. They find out that the out gap has a positive relationship with unemployment. Economic uncertainty has a positive relationship with unemployment in the short-run as well as in long run. The openness of trade and unemployment has an inverse relationship in the short-run as well as in the long run. The result also shows that when gross fixed investment increased the unemployment decreased in the short run as well as in long run.

Mahmood *et al.*, (2014) Perform research work on the determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. For this purpose, they used yearly data from 1990 to 2010. In which the dependent variable was unemployment while the independent variables were labor force, inflation, population growth rate, literacy rate, foreign direct investment, gross domestic product, and budget deficit. They used the E-views, micro soft excel, Mini tab, and SPSS software for the analysis of the data. They find out 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.

Aqil *et al.*, (2014) conducted a research study on the determinants of unemployment in Pakistan, for this purpose the unemployment was used as the dependent variable and gross domestic product, growth rate, foreign direct investment, inflation, population growth rate were used as independent variables. Multiple regression and correlation model was used. They find out that inflation and gross domestic product, the

growth rate had no significant impact on unemployment, while population growth rate and foreign direct investment had significant and foreign direct investment had an inverse impact on unemployment.

Shahid (2014) examined the effect of inflation and unemployment on economic growth in Pakistan, the researcher used the time series data. The duration for data was 1980 to 2010. Data was taken from the world data bank. ADF, unit root, and Phillips perron tests were used, the economic growth was stationary at first difference. The result of ARDL showed that the long-run relationship exists between variables. Similarly, the white heteroskedasticity, Brush Godfrey serial correlation, and Ramsey reset test showed that there is no problem of serial correlation, no misspecification of the model no problem of heteroscedasticity exists.

Sabir & Naz (2015) perform a research study on the economic determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. They used the time-series data, from 1990-2013. Multiple linear regression models were used. They find out 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.

Ahmad & Khan (2016) evaluated a research study to find out the cause and consequences of unemployment in district Peshawar. Primary data were used for collecting data. The sample size was 120 respondents, of which 32 percent were unemployed due to low level of education, 15.8 percent were unemployed due to no skills and 55 respondents were unemployed due to no approach to the concerned authorities. The result shows that the high rate of unemployment is due to lack of capital, lack of education, lack of proper skills poverty. The researcher recommended that government need to make an investment in employment generating activities and reduce the unemployment in the study.

Bhebhe *et al.*, (2016) examine a research study on educated youth unemployment in Zimbabwe. They make a survey in which they take 955 respondents as a sample. In this multi-stage sampling techniques were used. They find out that desired result cannot be achieved by the intervention programs. Most of the respondent does not know about some of the intervention programs. They also find out that the intervention programs were not funded properly.

Batu (2016) analyzed a research study on the determinants of youth unemployment in Ethiopia. For this purpose, cross-sectional data were used which was collected by the Central Statistical Agency in the year 2015. The total sample used for this analysis was 16984 from all over the country. The researcher used cross-tabulation and descriptive analysis. They find out that youth unemployment is affected by education, location, marital status, sex, and as well as by region. And the result shows that due to lack of workplace and shortage of finance due to which the youth cannot get their dream job.

Thomas *et al.*, (2016) perform research work on the unemployment among youth in the city of Harare. For this purpose, they used a survey in which they collect data from 180 unemployed youth. The primary data were used. The result showed that economic backwardness was one of the great reasons for youth unemployment. Due to economic backwardness, the industries closed, and foreign direct investment also decreased similarly the lack of required skills in youth, corruption, liking white-collar jobs nepotism and low wages were the other causes of youth unemployment in Harare.

Farah & Ali (2018) conducted research work on unemployment in Kenya; they find out that the unemployment rate in Kenya is very high. 4 out of 10 are unemployed. The effect of unemployment includes corruption, drug abuse favoritism and nepotism, high level of dependency, and crimes in society. It is good to become a job creator than a job searcher. They conclude that due to unemployment Kenya faces a lot of problems. In this, the university can play an important role. The university has to change its courses according to the demand of the labor market. They also recommend they strict rules should be made to reduce nepotism and corruption.

Adjor & Kebalo (2018) studied the effect of corruption on unemployment in SADC (South African Development Community) countries; in this study they take nine (09) SADC countries as a sample. They

find out that income inequalities and level of education affect unemployment. And corruption is the factor that causes youth unemployment. They give a recommendation, to reduce unemployment for this purpose there is a need for developmental programs. So the income inequality, the mismatch between labor market, education, and unemployment reduction the political and economic decision-maker can play important role in SADC countries.

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.

Data and Research Methodology

Data

The focus of the study is to find out the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in district Swabi. 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 Swabi is the population of the present study, and the sample was taken from unemployed respondents of district Swabi.

Sample Size

District Swabi is the main and important district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It has four tehsils and 56 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 export 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
Unskilled	76	63.33	A	B	C	D	E	
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				
Yes	33	27.5	A	B	C	D	Total
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 gives 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				
			A	B	C	D	Total
Government job	106	88.33					
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.

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 Swabi district. Results of the study indicate that the main important reasons for the high youth unemployment rate in District Swabi 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.

References

Adjor, D. M., & Kebalo, L. (2018). Does corruptoin matter for unemployment. *Review of economic and bussiness studies*, *11*(2), 55-92.

Ahmad, R., & Azim, P. (2010). Youth population and labor market in Pakistan. *Pakistan economic and social review*, *48*(2), 183-208.

Ahmad, Z., & Khan, J. (2016). An analysis of the causes and consequences of unemployment in district Peshawaar. *SUIT journal of social sciences and humanities*, *1*(1), 86-99.

Atta, A. (2014). Economic determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. *Interntional journal of bussiness and social science*, *5*(3), 209-221.

Aqil, M., Qureshi, M. A., Ahmad, D. R., & Qadeer, S. (2014). Determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. *international journal of physical and social sciences*, *4*(4), 676-682.

Arifi, p. c., & Marmullaku, p. c. (2019). Youth labor market transition challenges in western Balkans countries. *European scientific journal*, 15(5), 154-162. Doi:10.19044/esj.2019.v15n5p154

Bashir, F., Ahmad, T. I., & Hidayat, T. (2013). Causes of highly educated females unemployment in Pakistan. *Pakistan journal of humanities and social science*, *1*(1), 1-10.

Batu, M. M. (2016). Determinants of unemployment in urban areas of Ethiopia. *International journal of scientific and research publication*, *5*(5), 343-350.

Bayrak, R., & Tatli, H. (2018). Determinants of youth unemployment in OECD countries. *the European jounal of comparative economics*, *15*(2), 231-248.

Bhebhe, B. T., Sulochana, P. N., & Petros, J. (2016). Educated youth unemployment in Zimbabwe. *international journal of bussiness and managment review*, *4*(2), 78-103.

(2018-19). *Economic survey of Pakistan.*

Farah, S. A., & Ali, H. A. (2018). Causes of unemployment among university graduates in kenya. *Open journal of economics and commerce*, *1*(1), 55-60.

(2017-18). *Federal Bureau of statistics.*

Hossain, M. I., Yagamaran, K. S., Afrin, T., limon, N. U., Uzzaman, M. N., & Karim, D. A. (2018). Factors influence unemployment among fresh graduates in Malaysia. *international journal of academic research in Bussiness and social sciences*, *8*(9), 1494-1507. DOI: 10.6007/IJARBSS/v8-i9/4859

(1998). *IMF REPORT.*

Iqbal, M. M., & Khaleek, S. Q. (2013). Causes of unemployment among the educated youth in Pakistan. *the internation journal of social sciences*, *11*(1), 611-621.

Khan, S. R., & Ali, Z. (1986). Some finding about the unemployed highly educated persons in Pakistan. *PIDE, Islamabad*, *35*(4), 731-739.

(2014-15 and 2017-18). *Labor force survey of Pakistan.*

(2017-18). *Labor force survey of Pakistan.*

Mahmood, T., Ali, A., Akhtar, N., Iqbal, M., Qamar, S., Nasir, H. Z., et al. (2014). Determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. *international journal of asian socail science*, *4*(12), 1163-1175.

Maqbool, M. S., Abdul Satar, T. M., & Bhalli, M. N. (2013). Determinant of unemployment in Pakistan. *Pakistan economic and social review*, *51*(2), 191-207.

Qayyum, W. (2007). Causes of youth unemployment in Pakistan. *Pakistan development Review*, *46*(4), 611-621.

Sabir, G. M., & Naz, S. (2015). Economic determinants of unemployment in Pakistan. *Jounal of economics and sustainable development*, *6*(9), 150-154.

Shahid, M. (2014). Effect of inflatio and unemployment in Pakistan. *Journal of economics and sustainable development*, *5*(15), 103-106.

Subramaniam, T. (2004). Unemployment among youth in sabah. *Jati Bilangan*, 9, 159-169.

Thomas B, B., Ruth K, B., & Blessio S, B. (2016). An investigation into the causes of unemployment among youth in the city of Harare. *Glabal jounal of Arts, humanities and social sciences*, *4*(2), 90-102.

Zaman, K., Khan, M. M., Ahmad, M., & Ikram, W. (2011). Inflation, unemployment and NAIRU in Pakistan. *International journal of economics and finance*, *3*(1), 245-254. DOI:10.5539/ijef.v3n1p245