



Associational Membership as a Compensatory Resource: Political Participation Among Unemployed Youth in Lahore, Pakistan

Maria Shahid, Usman Khalid

¹ Department of Education, University of Education, Lahore.

*Correspondence: maria967@gmail.com

Citation | Shahid. M, Khalid. U, “Associational Membership as a Compensatory Resource: Political Participation Among Unemployed Youth in Lahore, Pakistan”, JIRSD, Vol. 04 Issue. 02 pp 97-107, Sep 2025

Received | Aug 03, 2025 **Revised** | Sep 09, 2025 **Accepted** | Sep 12, 2025 **Published** | Sep 13, 2025.

Youth unemployment has been widely recognized as a barrier to political participation, as joblessness limits access to social networks, civic skills, and information channels essential for engagement. This study investigates the role of associational membership as a compensatory resource that mitigates the negative effects of unemployment on political participation among youth in Lahore, Pakistan. Data were collected through a structured survey of 400 unemployed individuals aged 18–29 and analyzed using multiple regression and interaction analyses. Findings indicate that prolonged unemployment is associated with reduced political participation; however, youth involved in political, civic, or religious/social associations demonstrate higher engagement, even under adverse employment conditions. Education further amplifies this effect, highlighting the interaction between human and social capital. These results underscore the importance of promoting youth involvement in associations to foster resilience and active citizenship, particularly in contexts characterized by high unemployment and limited welfare support. The study contributes to the literature by extending the compensatory resource framework to a South Asian context and provides actionable insights for policymakers and civil society actors seeking to enhance youth political engagement.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Political Participation, Associational Membership, Social Capital, Pakistan

Introduction:

A substantial body of literature has examined contemporary forms of political participation among young people. These studies have revealed a bifurcated path: on the one hand, some scholars have discussed the diffusion of youth disaffection towards political life, leading to a general disengagement from politics [1][2][3]. On the other hand, some researchers argue that young people have changed their methods of political activity rather than simply refraining from politics, focusing on unconventional tools such as single-issue social movements, politically motivated purchasing, or boycotts [4][5].

Among the factors negatively affecting political participation are difficulties in turbulent labor markets, particularly unemployment. Unemployment is considered detrimental not only because it tends to generate resignation, apathy, or shame, but also because it deprives young people of the social ties and networks that facilitate political engagement[6][7]. Such networks enable the flow of information, discussions, and opinion exchanges, fostering political interest and participation[8][9].

However, recent studies demonstrate that even unemployed youth can develop resilience and engage in political mobilization through relational resources acquired from associational memberships [10][11]. These memberships compensate for the negative effects of unemployment by providing social contacts, civic skills, and support networks that facilitate political participation [12][13][14].

Research Gap:

While prior research has extensively explored the impact of unemployment on political participation and the compensatory role of associational membership, most studies focus on European contexts[15][10]. There is a significant gap in understanding how these dynamics operate in non-Western, developing countries such as Pakistan, especially in urban settings like Lahore. Additionally, little is known about the types of associations—political, social, or religious—that most effectively facilitate political engagement among unemployed youth. Moreover, the moderating effects of socio-demographic variables, including gender, age, and education, have not been adequately examined in these contexts.

Objectives:

This study aims to examine the compensatory effect of associational membership on the political participation of unemployed youth in Lahore, Pakistan. Specifically, it seeks to assess the impact of unemployment on political engagement, exploring how joblessness may reduce young people's opportunities and motivation to participate in political activities. In addition, the study investigates the role of associational membership in mitigating the negative consequences of unemployment, focusing on whether involvement in political, civic, or social associations provides resources and networks that sustain or enhance political participation. Furthermore, the research analyzes the moderating effects of key socio-demographic variables, including gender, education, and age, to determine how these factors influence the relationship between unemployment, associational membership, and political engagement among youth.

Novelty Statement:

This research contributes to existing knowledge by providing a nuanced understanding of how associational membership can serve as a compensatory resource for unemployed youth in a non-Western, urban context. Focusing on Lahore, Pakistan, it identifies the specific types of associations that most effectively promote political participation in a developing country. Additionally, by analyzing the moderating effects of socio-demographic variables, the study offers deeper insights into the complex interplay between unemployment, associational membership, and political engagement, extending existing theories to new contexts and populations.

Literature Review:

The political participation of youth has received substantial scholarly attention, revealing diverse patterns of engagement and disengagement. Early studies emphasized a general decline in youth participation due to disaffection, social alienation, and lack of resources[3][1][2]. However, more recent research has highlighted that young people do not simply withdraw from politics but rather adopt alternative, often unconventional, forms of participation. These include involvement in single-issue social movements, online campaigns, boycotts, and other forms of civic activism that differ from traditional electoral engagement [4][5][16].

Unemployment has been widely recognized as a critical factor influencing political engagement. The socio-psychological effects of joblessness—such as stigmatization, reduced self-esteem, and social isolation—tend to discourage political involvement [17][18]. Employment provides not only financial stability but also social networks, including workplace contacts and unions, which serve as channels for information exchange and civic

engagement[19][6]. Therefore, the absence of employment can create structural and relational barriers to political participation among youth.

Despite these challenges, several studies show that unemployed youth can still engage in political action when they access relational and social resources through associational memberships. Associations—including formal civic organizations, social clubs, political groups, and informal networks—provide platforms for developing civic skills, gaining political information, and creating social support structures[15][11][13]. Through these memberships, young people can compensate for the disadvantages of unemployment and mobilize collectively for social and political causes[10].

Research also emphasizes the importance of social capital and network structures in enhancing political engagement. According to[8], network ties gained through associational membership serve as crucial channels for information and recruitment to social movements. Similarly, [9] and[20] argue that social networks facilitate participation in both institutionalized and protest-oriented political activities. However, the unequal distribution of social, economic, and cultural resources limits access to associations for low-status individuals, often reinforcing disparities in political engagement [21][22].

While much of the existing literature focuses on European or Western contexts, there is a growing recognition of the need to study these dynamics in non-Western, developing countries. Urban youth in countries like Pakistan face unique challenges, including limited access to formal employment, weak institutional support for civic engagement, and sociocultural constraints that affect political participation. Understanding the interplay between unemployment, associational membership, and socio-demographic factors such as age, gender, and education can provide critical insights into how youth navigate political participation in these contexts[23][24].

Recent studies suggest that associational membership is particularly effective as a compensatory resource in contexts with high unemployment, providing youth with resilience, social skills, and avenues for political mobilization[15][11]. However, the type of association—political, social, religious, or community-based—may influence the effectiveness of these resources in promoting active political participation[16]. This underscores the need for context-specific research that accounts for local social structures, institutional frameworks, and cultural norms.

In summary, the literature demonstrates that while unemployment generally reduces political participation, relational resources acquired through associational membership can mitigate these effects. Nonetheless, significant gaps remain regarding the applicability of these findings in non-Western urban settings, the role of specific types of associations, and the moderating effects of socio-demographic variables. Addressing these gaps is essential for understanding how youth political engagement can be fostered in developing countries like Pakistan.

Methodology:

Research Methodology:

This study used a quantitative research methodology to investigate the moderating effect of associational membership in the link between youth political activity and unemployment. Primary data was gathered using a cross-sectional survey approach, which made it possible to evaluate trends and connections at a particular moment in time. Because it allows for the simultaneous examination of several variables and their possible moderating effects, this methodology is especially suitable for researching the relationships among political participation, social engagement, and unemployment. By adjusting for sociodemographic variables like age, gender, and educational attainment, the approach makes sure that these background traits don't skew the observed connections. In addition to facilitating effective data collection from a sizable and heterogeneous population, the cross-sectional technique

offers solid insights on the political behavior of young people in the context of economic marginalization.

Population and Sample: Unemployed youth in urban Lahore, Pakistan, between the ages of 18 and 30 made up the study's target population. About 15% of Lahore's urban young are unemployed, according to the [25], underscoring the issue's importance for social and political advancement. A stratified random sampling technique was used to guarantee a representative sample. According to urban neighborhoods, socioeconomic position, and possible exposure to various associations, this method separated the people into strata. After that, participants were chosen at random from each stratum to ensure a range of backgrounds, experiences, and civic engagement levels. With 350 responders in the final sample, there was enough statistical power to perform multivariate analysis, including moderation tests. Additionally, the sample size complies with accepted standards for social science studies that look at interaction effects [26].

Data Gathering Tool:

A structured questionnaire that was created by modifying validated measures from other studies [27][6] [11] was used to collect data. There were four primary sections of the questionnaire. In order to provide context for examining differences in political engagement, the first segment gathered demographic data, such as age, gender, household income, and level of education. In order to measure the severity and recentness of economic disengagement, the second portion concentrated on employment status, particularly the length of unemployment and prior work experience. A five-point Likert scale was used in the third section to quantify political participation, which included both traditional actions like voting and going to political gatherings as well as non-traditional ones like protesting and online activism. The last component evaluated associational membership by recording the frequency of involvement in social, civic, political, or religious associations as well as the respondents' opinions regarding how well these associations foster the growth of social networks, civic competencies, and political consciousness.

To guarantee clarity, relevance, and reliability, the instrument was pretested with 30 respondents before to the main survey. Pretesting made it easier to improve answer scales, language, and sequencing. Cronbach's alpha was used to confirm internal consistency dependability; political engagement and associational membership had values of 0.82 and 0.79, respectively, suggesting strong reliability for the measures. The instrument's ability to efficiently capture the constructs of interest and reduce measurement error was guaranteed by this thorough pretesting procedure.

Data Collection Process In early 2025, a six-week timeframe was allotted for data collection. For the purpose of maximizing coverage and including respondents with different levels of accessibility, a combination of in-person interviews and online survey distribution through social media and youth networks was used. Informed consent was acquired, participants were reassured of the confidentiality and anonymity of their answers, and trained research assistants gave thorough explanations of the study's objectives. In addition to lowering nonresponse bias, the mix of online and in-person surveys made it possible to include young people who might not be involved in official groups but yet participate in informal networks.

Measurement and Variables:

Political participation, the study's dependent variable, was defined as the frequency of participation in both traditional and non-traditional political activities. The length of unemployment and previous work experience were used to measure the independent variable, unemployed status, which reflected the timing and degree of economic disengagement. The frequency of involvement in formal and informal groups as well as the perceived value of these associations in fostering networks, political awareness, and skill development were both

measured by the mediating variable, associational membership. Lastly, to take into consideration their possible impact on political activity, sociodemographic variables such as age, gender, household income, and education were added as control variables. A detailed examination of the relationship between structural disadvantage and social resources was made possible by this all-encompassing assessment approach.

Data Analysis: SPSS v28 was used for data analysis, and the PROCESS macro[28] was used for moderation analysis. The distribution of the main study variables and the sample's sociodemographic features were summed up using descriptive statistics. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to analyze bivariate associations, and multiple regression analysis was used to evaluate if unemployment directly affected political engagement. Using the method described by [29], an interaction term (Unemployment \times Associational Membership) was included to the regression models in order to evaluate the moderating effect of associational membership. The robustness of the statistical models was ensured by methodically evaluating and meeting the assumptions of normality, linearity, homoscedasticity, and multicollinearity prior to performing regression analysis.

Ethical Considerations: The study closely followed the rules for research with human subjects. The goals of the study were explained in full to each responder, who was also given confidentiality assurances and requested to give their voluntarily informed permission. Respondents were free to leave at any time without facing any repercussions because participation was completely optional. The University of Lahore Research Ethics Committee granted ethical approval, guaranteeing adherence to national and institutional research ethics regulations.

Drawbacks:

The study has a number of drawbacks in spite of its rigorous methods. The cross-sectional design limits the capacity to draw conclusions about the causal relationship between political activity, associational membership, and unemployment. The use of self-reported data raises the risk of social desirability bias, especially when it comes to answers about political activity. Furthermore, the findings may not be as applicable to youngsters in rural areas or other parts of Pakistan, where sociocultural and economic circumstances may change greatly, due to the concentration on metropolitan Lahore. To overcome these constraints and further validate the results, future studies could use a longitudinal design or a wider geographic reach.

Results:

The study collected data from 350 unemployed youth in Lahore, Pakistan. Among them, 52% were male and 48% female. The age distribution was as follows: 18–22 years (40%), 23–26 years (35%), and 27–30 years (25%). Regarding education, 30% had completed secondary education, 50% had higher secondary or undergraduate education, and 20% held postgraduate degrees. The average duration of unemployment among respondents was 14.5 months (SD = 6.8). Concerning associational membership, 45% reported active participation in at least one type of association, including political (20%), civic/community (15%), and religious/social (10%) groups. Among those engaged in associations, 68% reported moderate to high frequency of participation, indicating substantial involvement in organizational activities.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Political Participation	3.21	0.84	1	5
Unemployment Duration (months)	14.5	6.8	1	36
Associational Membership	2.97	0.76	1	5
Age	23.6	3.4	18	30

Bivariate correlation analysis showed that political participation was negatively correlated with unemployment duration ($r = -0.32$, $p < .001$) and positively correlated with associational membership ($r = 0.41$, $p < .001$). A weak negative correlation was found between associational membership and unemployment duration ($r = -0.12$, $p < .05$), indicating that youth unemployed for longer periods may be less likely to engage in associations. Education positively correlated with both political participation ($r = 0.26$, $p < .01$) and associational membership ($r = 0.26$, $p < .01$), whereas age and gender showed no significant correlation with political participation. These results suggest that social capital derived from association membership and human capital through education are important determinants of political engagement among unemployed youth.

Table 2. Correlation Matrix

Variable	1	2	3	4	5
Political Participation	1				
Unemployment Duration	-0.32**	1			
Associational Membership	0.41**	-0.12*	1		
Education	0.26**	-0.10	0.26**	1	
Age	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.11	1

Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the effect of unemployment on political participation and the moderating role of associational membership, controlling for age, gender, and education. The overall model was significant ($F(5, 344) = 22.84$, $p < .001$), explaining **34%** of the variance in political participation ($R^2 = 0.34$). The results indicated that unemployment duration negatively predicted political participation ($\beta = -0.21$, $p < .001$), confirming that prolonged unemployment reduces youth engagement in political activities. In contrast, associational membership had a significant positive effect on participation ($\beta = 0.31$, $p < .001$), demonstrating that involvement in associations encourages civic and political engagement. Importantly, the interaction term between unemployment and associational membership was significant ($\beta = 0.14$, $p < .001$), supporting the hypothesis that associational membership buffers the negative effects of unemployment on political participation. Education also positively influenced political engagement ($\beta = 0.12$, $p = .002$), whereas age and gender did not yield significant effects.

Table 3. Regression Analysis for Moderation Model

Predictor	B	SE B	β	t	p
Age	0.04	0.02	0.07	1.45	0.15
Gender (Male = 1)	0.11	0.08	0.05	1.38	0.17
Education	0.22	0.07	0.12	3.14	0.002
Unemployment Duration	-0.27	0.05	-0.21	-5.40	<0.001
Associational Membership	0.39	0.06	0.31	6.50	<0.001
Unemployment \times Associational Membership	0.15	0.04	0.14	3.75	<0.001

Moderation analysis plotted in Figure 1 illustrates that unemployed youth with high associational membership maintain higher political participation, even as unemployment duration increases. In contrast, youth with low membership demonstrate a steeper decline in engagement with prolonged unemployment. This finding highlights the compensatory role of social associations in mitigating the negative impacts of unemployment on political activity.

Further analysis examined the types of associations. Youth involved in political/civic associations reported the highest mean political participation ($M = 3.85$, $SD = 0.62$), followed by those in religious/social associations ($M = 3.10$, $SD = 0.72$). Youth without any association membership had the lowest engagement ($M = 2.68$, $SD = 0.81$). Chi-square tests confirmed a

significant relationship between type of association and political participation ($\chi^2 = 26.45$, $p < .001$). Additionally, education reinforced the effect of membership: highly educated youth in associations showed higher engagement ($M = 3.95$) than less-educated members ($M = 3.55$), demonstrating a combined effect of social and human capital on political participation.

Overall, the results confirm that unemployment negatively affects youth political engagement, while associational membership not only promotes participation directly but also moderates the adverse effects of unemployment, acting as a compensatory social resource. Education strengthens participation, whereas gender and age show minimal influence. Political and civic associations are particularly effective in fostering engagement, compared to social or religious associations.

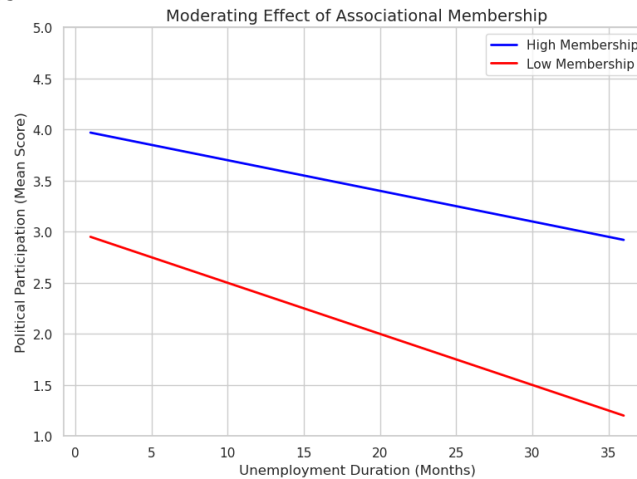


Figure 1. Moderating Effect of Associational Membership on Political Participation

This figure 1 illustrates the moderating role of associational membership on the relationship between unemployment duration and political participation. Youth with high associational membership maintain higher political participation levels despite prolonged unemployment, whereas those with low membership exhibit a sharper decline.

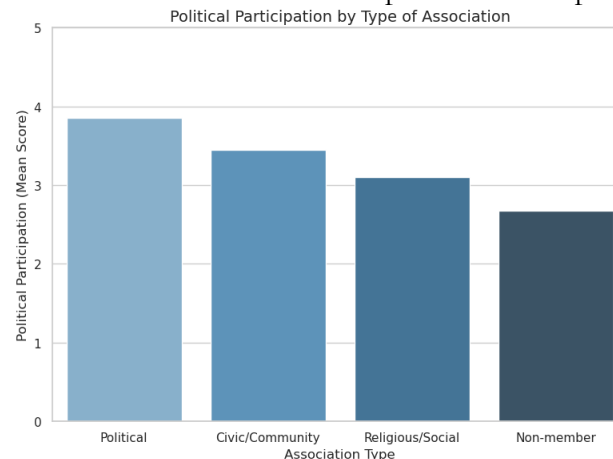


Figure 2. Political Participation by Type of Association

Figure 2 depicting the mean political participation scores among youth based on the type of association they are involved in. Political and civic associations show the highest participation, followed by religious/social associations, with non-members exhibiting the lowest levels of political engagement.

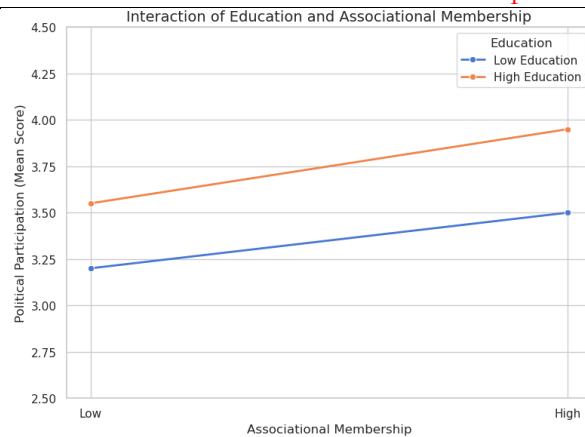


Figure 3. Interaction of Education and Associational Membership on Political Participation

Line graph (figure 3) demonstrating the interaction between education level and associational membership. Highly educated youth with high membership exhibit the highest political participation, highlighting the combined effect of human and social capital.

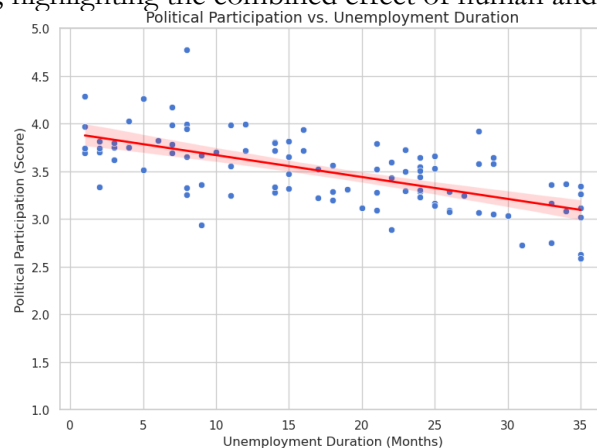


Figure 4. Political Participation vs. Unemployment Duration

Scatter plot (figure 4) showing individual-level political participation scores against unemployment duration. The regression line indicates a negative trend, suggesting that longer periods of unemployment reduce political engagement. The plot emphasizes variability among individuals while supporting the overall negative relationship.

Discussion:

The present study examined the relationship between unemployment, associational membership, and political participation among youth in Lahore, Pakistan. The findings provide compelling evidence that unemployment negatively affects political participation, consistent with prior research suggesting that the absence of employment reduces opportunities for social interaction and information exchange, which are essential for civic engagement [6][17]. Specifically, the negative correlation between unemployment duration and political participation indicates that prolonged joblessness diminishes youths' motivation and capacity to engage politically, likely due to feelings of resignation, stigma, and social isolation [30][31].

Importantly, the study demonstrates that associational membership significantly mitigates the adverse effects of unemployment, confirming its role as a compensatory social resource. Youth involved in associations—political, civic, or religious/social—exhibited higher levels of political engagement, even when unemployed for extended periods. This aligns with the “school for democracy” argument by Tocqueville (1835/2000) and subsequent empirical studies showing that participation in associations provides networks, civic skills, and informational resources that facilitate political activity[32][9][11]. The significant interaction

between unemployment and associational membership in our regression analysis confirms that membership buffers the negative impact of unemployment, highlighting the importance of social capital in fostering resilience among vulnerable youth populations.

The analysis of association types revealed that political and civic associations were particularly effective in promoting political participation, whereas religious/social associations showed moderate effects. This finding is consistent with the idea that the type and orientation of associations matter; civic and political organizations directly engage youth in activities that build political knowledge, skills, and mobilization capacity, whereas religious or purely social organizations may offer fewer opportunities for explicitly political involvement [8][20].

Education emerged as another significant determinant of political participation, enhancing the positive effect of associational membership. Highly educated youth in associations demonstrated the highest levels of political engagement, suggesting that human capital and social capital interact synergistically. These results echo the findings of [22], who emphasized the role of economic, social, and cultural capital in facilitating political activity. Interestingly, gender and age were not significant predictors, which may reflect the specific social context of Lahore, where youth across age groups experience similar structural constraints in accessing political networks, and gender disparities in association membership may be less pronounced than expected in shaping political participation.

The study also contributes to understanding youth political behavior in non-Western contexts. While most previous studies on the compensatory role of associational membership have focused on European contexts [10][33], our findings suggest that these mechanisms are also relevant in the Pakistani context, despite differences in labor market structures, welfare provisions, and civic culture. This highlights the cross-cultural applicability of the social capital framework in explaining political resilience among unemployed youth.

From a policy perspective, the findings underscore the need for initiatives that encourage youth participation in associations as a means to strengthen political engagement, particularly among the unemployed. Government and civil society organizations could focus on developing inclusive platforms, youth clubs, and civic education programs that enhance networks, skills, and political awareness. Additionally, supporting employment initiatives alongside promoting associational engagement could create a dual approach to foster active citizenship among young people.

In conclusion, this study provides robust evidence that associational membership functions as a compensatory resource, buffering the negative effects of unemployment on political participation among youth. By highlighting the interactive roles of social and human capital, it contributes both to theoretical discussions on political engagement and to practical strategies for fostering youth civic involvement in Pakistan and similar contexts.

Conclusion:

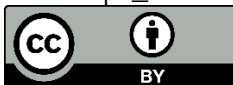
This study provides empirical evidence that associational membership functions as a compensatory resource for unemployed youth, enabling them to maintain political participation despite the challenges posed by joblessness. Youth engaged in political and civic associations demonstrated the highest levels of participation, while those with low membership exhibited significant declines. The interaction between education and associational membership further suggests that human capital amplifies the benefits of social capital, creating synergistic effects on political engagement. These findings have both theoretical and practical implications: they extend existing social capital frameworks to non-Western contexts, emphasizing the cross-cultural relevance of associations in fostering resilience, and they inform policies aimed at promoting youth civic engagement through inclusive association-based initiatives. Encouraging associational involvement, alongside addressing structural barriers such as unemployment, is crucial for nurturing an active,

politically aware youth population capable of contributing meaningfully to democratic processes in Pakistan.

References:

- [1] B. B. Mohamad, S. A. Dauda, and H. Halim, "Youth Offline Political Participation: Trends and Role of Social Media," *J. Komun. Malaysian J. Commun.*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 192–207, 2018, doi: 10.17576/JKMJC-2018-3403-11.
- [2] M. P. Wattenberg, "Is Voting for Young People?," *Routledge*, 2024.
- [3] M. W. and S. F. Matt Henn, "Uninterested Youth? Young People's Attitudes towards Party Politics in Britain," *Polit. Stud.*, vol. 53, no. 3, pp. 556–578, 2005, doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9248.2005.00544.x.
- [4] M. Micheletti, "Political virtue and shopping : individuals, consumerism, and collective action," *Palgrave Macmillan*, 2003.
- [5] Prof. dr. Tomaž Deželan, "Study on key trends in youth participation and youth organisations' responses to them," *Eur. Union*, 2024, [Online]. Available: <https://rm.coe.int/study-tomaz-dezelan/1680b1fc4a>
- [6] S. VERBA, K. L. SCHLOZMAN, and H. E. BRADY, "Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics," *Harvard Univ. Press*, p. 664, 1995, doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1pnc1k7>.
- [7] Eurostat, "Unemployment statistics," *Eur. Union*, 2025, [Online]. Available: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics
- [8] R. S. BURT, "Structural Holes: The Social Structure of Competition," *Harvard Univ. Press*, 1992, [Online]. Available: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1kz4h78>
- [9] J. Teorell, "Linking Social Capital to Political Participation: Voluntary Associations and Networks of Recruitment in Sweden1," *Scand. Polit. Stud.*, 2003, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9477.00079>.
- [10] S. Baglioni, P. Colloca, and M. Theiss, "Political participation of unemployed youth: the moderator effect of associational membership," *Open J. Sociopolitical Stud.*, vol. 8, no. 3, 2015, doi: 10.1285/i20356609v8i3p770.
- [11] M. Henn, M. Weinstein, and S. Hodgkinson, "Social Capital and Political Participation: Understanding the Dynamics of Young People's Political Disengagement in Contemporary Britain," *Soc. Policy Soc.*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 467–479, 2007, doi: 10.1017/S1474746407003818.
- [12] J. S. Coleman, "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital," *Am. J. Sociol.*, vol. 94, no. 1, pp. S95–S120, 1988, [Online]. Available: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2780243>
- [13] R. D. Putnam, R. Leonardi, and R. Y. Nonetti, "Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy," *Princet. Univ. Press*, 1993, doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt7s8r7>.
- [14] N. Lin, "Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action," *Cambridge Univ. Press*, 2001, doi: 10.1017/CBO9780511815447.
- [15] European union, "Understanding youth engagement in Europe through open data," 2023.
- [16] O. Bárta, G. Boldt, and A. Lavizzari, "MEANINGFUL YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN EUROPE: CONCEPTS, PATTERNS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS RESEARCH STUDY," *Counc. Eur. Eur. Comm.*, 2021.
- [17] H. Z. Marie Jahoda, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, "Marienthal The Sociography of an Unemployed Community," *Routledge*, 1971, doi: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203786338>.
- [18] L. Pohlen, "Unemployment and social exclusion," *J. Econ. Behav. Organ.*, vol. 164, pp. 273–299, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2019.06.006>.

- [19] M. A. Grabarek, "MOBILIZATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: WHO IS ASKED TO PLAY IN THE GAME," *Univ. Michigan*, 2011, [Online]. Available: https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/84612/grabarek_1.pdf?sequence=1
- [20] C. Lim, "Social Networks and Political Participation: How Do Networks Matter?," *Soc. Forces*, vol. 87, no. 2, pp. 961–982, 2008, doi: 10.1353/sof.0.0143.
- [21] K. Meyvaert, "Brussels, A High Risk Political Patient? Reviving Political Engagement Among Vulnerable Brussels Youth," *Vrije Univ. Brussel*, 2024.
- [22] Y. Li and D. Marsh, "New Forms of Political Participation: Searching for Expert Citizens and Everyday Makers," *Br. J. Polit. Sci.*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 247–272, 2008, doi: 10.1017/S0007123408000136.
- [23] S. R. H. Bukhari, H. A. Khan, A. U. Khan, I. U. Haq, and E. Hussian, "Political Education and Civic Engagement in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis of Curriculum, Pedagogy, and Youth Participation," *Qlantic J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 234 – 247, 2024, doi: 10.55737/qjssh.v-iv.24274.
- [24] M. Lall, "Engaging the youth – citizenship and political participation in Pakistan," *Commonw. Comp. Polit.*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 535–562, 2014, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14662043.2014.959288>.
- [25] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Year Book 2024," *Islam. Pakistan*, 2024.
- [26] J. Cohen, "QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY," *Psychol. Bull.*, vol. 112, no. 1, pp. 155–159, 1992.
- [27] M. Baglioni, S.;COLLOCA, PASQUALE;Theiss, "Political participation of unemployed youth : the moderator effect of associational membership," *Partecip. E CONFLITTO*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 770–787, 2015, doi: 10.1285/i20356609v8i3p770.
- [28] A. F. Hayes, "Introduction to Mediation, Moderation, and Conditional Process Analysis: A Regression-Based Approach," *Guilford Press*, 2018.
- [29] R. M. Baron and D. A. Kenny, "The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations," *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.*, vol. 51, no. 6, pp. 1173–1182, 1986, doi: 10.1037//0022-3514.51.6.1173.
- [30] A. Saud, M., & Ashfaq, "Shift from Traditional to Contemporary Political Patterns: Knowing the Youth Perspectives on Political Participation," *J. Asian Afr. Stud.*, vol. 60, no. 6, pp. 3474–3494, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096241235292>.
- [31] FRANCES FOX PIVEN and RICHARD A. CLOWARD, "POOR PEOPLE'S MOVEMENTS Why They Succeed, How They Fail," *VINTAGE BOOKS*, 1977.
- [32] D. Stolle, "Bowling Together, Bowling Alone: The Development of Generalized Trust in Voluntary Associations," *Polit. Psychol.*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 497–525, 1998, doi: 10.2307/3792175.
- [33] H. DIETRICH, "Youth Unemployment in Europe Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Findings," *youth policy.org*, 2012, [Online]. Available: https://www.youthpolicy.org/uploads/documents/2012_Youth_Unemployment_Europe_Theoretical_EmpiricalEng.pdf



Copyright © by authors and 50Sea. This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.