

# Topic: Youth bulge in Pakistan: an asset or liabilities.

## Outline:

### 1) Introduction

Thesis statement: In Pakistan, the number of youth is increasing day-by-day & this situation is alarming for a country. Youngsters are liabilities over an assets for the nation. Pakistan should use his young generation as an asset of their country. ~~Go for counter perspective~~

~~2) What does Pakistan needs the most for a developing country?~~

2) Being a developing country, Pakistan needs the youngsters as their assets not ~~for~~ burden.

3) Youth bulge: liabilities over assets for Pakistan rather than an

a) Absence of employment opportunities ~~in~~ youth ~~is~~ <sup>Unemployment & underemployment is</sup>

b) Education system is not producing quality, skilled human resources to meet the challenges. ~~resources~~ <sup>low or unskilled resources</sup>

c) Fee structures in Private sectors ~~are~~ <sup>not suitable at</sup>

d) Large number of youth's moving ~~to~~ <sup>all</sup> abroad for education and better jobs.

e) Traditional mindset & social pressure while selecting the subjects ~~is~~ <sup>career</sup> made their issue grimmer.

Discuss the fact that youth is liability not that it lacks opportunity



4) Potential of youth bulge and convert it into an asset *That's suggestion not counter productive*

- a) Remote jobs for youngsters to increase remittances and better employment opportunities.
- b) Development of technology parks for students
- c) Youth policy program for all provinces and government sector education institutes.
- d) Promote entrepreneurship and self-employment ideas.
- e) Competition among students & merit-based selection in universities & job firms.

5) Youth <sup>are</sup> nation builders but in Pakistan it seems a burden for country to handle.

- a) The purpose of degree off track them and after graduation, they are compelled to gain employment on very marginal income.
- b) HEC has included the plan of developing tech-parks but not implemented.
- c) Condition of government institutions in <sup>GDP</sup> Pakistan & Pakistan spend ~~very~~ less amount for <sup>education from</sup>
- d) Youth policy programs seems fail to implement many of the students are not aware of these programs.
- e) Quota system is education and preference on recommendation over talent.

6) Conclusion.

*Irrelevant outline. This does not discuss whether youth is an asset or a liability. This only discusses whether they have opportunity or not.*



According to National Human Development report published by the UNDP, Pakistan currently has the largest percentage of young people ever recorded in history. 64 percent of the total population of Pakistan is below age of 30 and 29% is between age of 15 and 29 years. But, this youth bulge is really not beneficial for Pakistan and youngsters does not seem an asset for building the country. Pakistan? <sup>What Pakistan should do is outside the scope of discussion</sup> should use them as an asset but despite of this

<sup>Sentence structure</sup> they are liabilities over an asset. There are many obstacles with Pakistani youth, few of them are absence of employment opportunities, education system, career counselling and subject selection, <sup>lack of</sup> low GDP <sup>Not mentioned in outline.</sup> for education system. We need to provide good quality education system based on the practice and skills but not examming system that is being provided by all the systems.

Unstructured intro.

As we <sup>write in 3rd person.</sup> are a developing country and we have a golden opportunity to grow our country with the help of building youngsters but we <sup>have failed / are failing</sup> are failed in doing so and not putting much effort in it. Our main concern is only taking loans from others <sup>language & tone should be formal academic</sup> not thinking how to overcome the situation.



The youth is an asset that is being ignored by the government and this is really alarming. Their potential cannot be wasted and the problem cannot be solved <sup>language & tone</sup> by providing a laptop and few thousand in loans to them, although that is not a bad thing.

To start with, one of the major <sup>Not discussing</sup> ~~obstacles~~ <sup>obstacles</sup> for Pakistani youth is the absence of employment opportunities. The saddest part is that the unemployment rate among degree holders is three times higher than overall unemployed people. As far as education is concerned, Pakistan is one of those nation which are left out in this area and far behind the most of the countries of the world and this is also the main reason for unemployment in Pakistan. According to the Labour Force Survey 2017-2018, the unemployment rate for the year 2020-21 has been estimated at 9.56%. <sup>Evidence does not relate with previous statement nor</sup> <sup>argument?</sup> <sup>argument</sup> <sup>deviates from the</sup>

Hence, this issue is creating burden for a country.

The second main reason is that our education system is not producing quality, skilled human resources to meet the requirement.

The present education system fails to include civic education to equip the young generation for an active and leading role in the current democratic setup. Soliciting views of professionals in a discourse revealed that Pakistan youth, especially in urban areas, is under more stress than their rural



counterparts probably due to <sup>redundant</sup> cut-throat competition and limited opportunities. An article in a foreign magazine <sup>Name? issue?</sup> also pointed out the fact that the education system of Pakistan does not focus on learning outcomes and largely resorts to traditional means of employing education that focuses on <sup>irrelevant</sup> cramming knowledge. Therefore, the <sup>irrelevant</sup> youth of Pakistan are incompatible with today's market requirements.

The third factor is that <sup>ere</sup> there are very reserved seats in the ~~pr~~ government universities & colleges that all student does not get admissions. Moreover, the fee structure in Private sectors are so high that is not affordable for many middle and lower ~~middle~~ class families. Schools and Colleges are charging high to ~~te~~ teach the students. Besides this you have to pay for stationery, books, notebooks, uniforms, transportation <sup>etc</sup> almost every month. The breaks the backbone of middle class families.

Article 25-A of the constitution declares that it is the state's responsibility to provide "free and compulsory" education to all the children, from the ~~ages~~ 5-16 years". But the state has failed to fulfil its responsibility.



One more factor is that large number of young students & new graduates are moving abroad for better opportunities. Young people are the largest group of individuals migrating each year and they do so mainly in search of decent work & better living conditions, education, family reunification and for humanitarian reason. They are moving abroad to escape the impact of inflation on their finances. Intellectual brain drain has threatened Pakistan's socio-economic fabric very badly. Over 450,000 Pakistani's leave country in search of better jobs abroad in seven months this year. (Gulfnews / August 23)

Therefore, <sup>as</sup> many talented young students are moving abroad so Pakistan has less chance to grow its economy.

Moreover, Pakistani students has traditional or typical mindsets because of lack of counselling while selecting their subjects. This situation causes a problem for our country that ~~we~~ don't <sup>No contraction</sup> have much jobs and resources than that of the students that are graduating every year. We only want to become doctor or engineers and we are not thinking outside the box to become self-employed & opting a new skill that is beneficial for our country. Universities are offering few classes and their

classrooms are being crowded with students for only fewer degrees. This can be due to proper training and parent's pressure on students

Incomplete



	<b>Category</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Obtained marks</b>
<b>Content</b>	Qualitative analysis	10	2
	Quantitative analysis	10	2
	Validity & Reliability	10	2
	Relevance	10	1
<b>Language</b>	Sentence structure	5	1
	Vocabulary	5	1
	Clarity	5	1
	Command of language	5	1
	Expression	5	1
<b>Structure</b>	Outline	5	1
	Introduction	5	1
	Body paragraphs	5	1
	Conclusion	5	0
<b>Coherence</b>	Cohesion	5	2
	Coherence	10	1
<b>Total</b>			18