



## Youth Aspirations and the Pursuit of Inclusion in Balochistan: A Quantitative Study

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### Abstract

This paper reflects the worldviews of 800 youth (controlled group) from the diverse areas and backgrounds of Balochistan and captures their notions of social inclusion and career paths. The study conducted was aimed to testify and validate the findings of the action research project titled, “Shared Destiny: Harmony and Growth in Culture and Career” granted by HEDP-GCF. The study tends to capture diverse areas that range from youth’s self-image, identity, diversity-inclusion, civic engagement, ideas of change and socio-economic entrepreneurship and the prospects of career planning. This paper focuses and analyzes the intersectionality of inclusion-acceptance to differences and career planning. With respect to socio-economic rights of disadvantaged groups including the traditional skilled laborer communities, musicians, artists, and transgender entities. The study unveils that 83% affirmed (strongly agree and agree are added) equal rights to the blacksmiths and potters, similarly, 78.9% respondents strongly affirm the equal social position and condition to the musicians and artists. Another strata of the social minorities include washers/cleaners, barbers and tailors, 83.8% youth respondents affirm provision of equal rights, and 79.7% of youth assert that transgender persons should be provided with equal rights and entitlements. These results point to a growing openness among young people to inclusion and equity for groups on the margins, however, class-based constraints and other structural factors remain. Additionally, 51.8 % of youth report satisfaction with their education or work and 60 per cent have plans for the future. Descriptive data analysis shows that multiple identities are significantly associated with greater wish for inclusion in the multicultural classrooms (correlation = 0.233) and with bigger dreams (correlation = 0.215). These findings suggest the importance of policies that address educational and occupational disparities and promote diversity. If the youth is empowered by the inclusive programmes, they would be able to realize their dreams, foster intercultural harmony and bring a social change in Balochistan.

**Keywords:** Youth; Aspiration; Inclusion; Identity; Balochistan.

### Introduction

The province Balochistan signifies various natural and social contrasts, it is rich beneath the earth and poorer on the surface, it has the thinnest population and thickest mineral resources, varied agricultural, fisheries, and horticultural features. Balochistan encompasses the coldest and warmest points in the same division, and acute beauty of gigantic mountains, fertile plans, and unmatched deserts- rarely sung and heard. In the mainstream historic-political and development discourse, Balochistan is represented as underdeveloped, deprived, rag-tagged, scattered, illiterate and violent in many respects. In fact, Balochistan being at the periphery for almost a century

currently faces mass unemployment, mass poverty, mass illiteracy and pervasive hunger is incomprehensible and inexcusable (Bengali,2018) . The meager socio-economic features of the province are validated by different studies and academic sources. Dr Hafiz Pasha in his take on the Development gap of Balochistan , “recent estimates of the size of the provincial economy, in terms of the Gross Regional Product, are that, as of 2023-24, it is equivalent to the 4.5% of the national DGP. This implies that currently the per capital income in the province is 72.6% of the national average. This is the first indicator of the “development gap” of Balochsitan (Pasha, 2025, April 3).As per census 2023 report, 73% of population in the province comprises of youth. In 2021, approximately 25000 students of Balochistan graduated from different universities in Pakistan and merely 2000 students were able to secure jobs in the public and private sectors. The labor force survey of 2021 shows that Balochistan has the highest unemployment rate among other provinces in Pakistan, reaching 9.13%. The reasons probed are lack of jobs markets in the public and private sectors, disconnect between society, academia and industry and poor choices of career by the youth of Balochistan (Bazai, 2024, June 25). The youth dividend: a blessing, if not harnessed properly could become a nightmare for the society and state. Various academic investigations carried out on the status of youth validate that youth’s disillusionment, unemployment and exclusion has been culminated into diverse forms of reactionary and socially deviating behaviors which generate tribal, ethnic, and sectarian conflicts, social crimes, cross boarder smuggling, drugs trafficking and committed ethnic and religious violence. In 2022, a study under HEDP Grand Challenge Fund project “Shared Destiny: Harmony and Growth in Culture and Career”, was conducted on the themes of identity, multiculturalism, and career opportunities for in youth in the 6 different divisions of the Balochsitan. The action research project engaged experimental group 600 (300 male, 300 female) in which 300 youth were later selected as “experimental group” for the project mentioned. The theory of change of the project was that the experimental group will get through a process of 1) reflective workshops, 2) Social Action Projects, and 3) Community Dialogues and will engage with peers for creating social cohesion, multiculturalism, exploring and creating sustainable career paths. After getting through the mentioned reflective, dialogical and iterative processes, the core cohort (experimental group) engaged almost 9000-10000 youth peers in their respective community. As action research, the project tend to understand the worldviews, analytical skills, knowledge base and aspirations of the ordinary (controlled group of youth) from the different regions of the province.This study follows a quantitative approach to study the identities, career goals and demands for participation among Balochistan’s youth. The researcher used a semi structured questionnaire designed to understand what youth think about their identity, what they want for their lives and how they view equality and social inclusion for groups that are not seen as equals. Multiple-choice and scaled questions were included in the survey which helped the researcher quantify the data. The surveys were carried out by meeting youth in different parts of Balochistan, ensuring that the information collected was not biased by online or self-administered methods. When the data collection was done, the information was put into SPSS.

Youth support every society and ensure its future success. Because of its past and present social structure, in Balochistan young people have significant influence over social change within the community. “Voices of Balochistan’s youth: Identity, aspirations and the search for inclusion” looks into what young people in the province Balochistan are feeling and hoping for. In this section, we present their opinions on personal identity, education and satisfaction with their job, as well as their views on granting equal rights to minorities (transgender, artist and traditional workers). The youth in Balochistan are able to help us observe how traditions, identity, inclusion and progress work together. The study, using a structured approach and responses from 800 youth, explains the important role that youth have in ensuring fairness and equality in society. For a long time, Baluchistan has experienced a mix of diversity and political and social struggles. Because the province is strategically located, important discussions in the country and internationally

include it. As a result of more than 40 years of government ignoring the issue and young people lacking opportunities, their health has suffered greatly. Differences in customs and languages among people often cause cultural variety and lead to some tensions. Exploring the history of Balochistan is important to understand why young people in the region lack key opportunities and have a sense of deprivation. These problems are also connected to unequal treatment of minorities and the hopes and politics of young people in the province (Ahmed & Khan, 2017). At the international stage, discussions about how youngsters fit into society have been growing recently, now acknowledging that they should help build peace and justice in the world.

Today's young people handle problems within their many cultures and find ways to identify themselves in diverse ways. Many global frameworks, among them the SDGs, acknowledge the importance of young people for all aspects of society. Both fighting against discrimination and promoting solidarity, nowadays the voices of young people are seen as crucial in shaping worldwide policies. Experts in Brazil have found that understanding one's identity supports ambition and that youth-oriented policies can assist in dealing with differences. The way people in Balochistan experience identity and belonging as youth is much like the world overall, as researched by scholars (Bennett et al. 2025; Johansen & Varvin 2020; Titzmann & Lee 2022). Youths in Asia are developing their identity and dreams amidst the region's fast economic changes, traditional cultures and shifting politics. There is a large group of young people in South Asia and especially in Pakistan, finding it hard to provide for their needs. Cultural diversity, social and economic gaps and political disturbance in Pakistan influence the upbringing of children and youth. However, due to a lack of good education, discrimination against women and high youth unemployment, they find it hard to pursue what they want. Due to being left behind in history and future prosperity, Balochistan struggles with these difficulties more than other provinces. This means the young are willing to stand up for the minorities and this can certainly impact society. It benefits from similar regional projects and aims to adopt inclusive laws for young people (Castillo, 2025; Wu, 2025; Yang et al., 2025). The study has two hypotheses: (1) when youth have multiple identities, their career and life aspirations are positive and (2) multiple identities allow youth to search for engagement in a multi-cultural setting. Research in this area will add knowledge about the concerns of Balochistan youth and provide useful information to improve current practices.

## **Literature Review**

When thinking about the world, a mix of local and global influences is seen on young people's identity and needs due to globalization. Youngsters in the past were taught to act as only one identity, while today they need to navigate among several identities created by history, society and the economy (Bourn, 2008; Belmonte & Antonio, 2016). A rather shocking fact is that, despite young people being the majority group, especially in Africa, they feel that the arena of politics is not for them though most policies at the government level would help them the most (Mengistu, 2017). Also, the worldwide social policies tend to notice their weakness and prioritize protecting young people, rather than supporting their healthy goals and dreams. Essentially, to engage young people in planning their future, we must ensure they feel cared for and included (Young, 2017). Setting the personal and cultural expectations for Asian people affects how they see themselves. Among East Asian countries, learning to be together and apart influences young students to think about who they are and why, sometimes causing an inner battle between what's valuable to the group and to themselves (Sugimura et al., 2020.). The hopes of urban youth in Asia are influenced by the difficulties of social inequality and what is expected by their families (Sugimura et al., 2020). Because of Hong Kong's way of thinking about Chinese identity and its history, students find that their hopes, education and career plans are influenced in many ways (Tsao et al., 2021). As they face exclusion and discrimination in multicultural places, immigrant youth develop their cultural identity. Generally, aspirations play a key role in helping us explore who we are and how

our personal dreams and social norms influence our life in Asia (Robertson et al., 2018). In Pakistan, what a young person hopes for is seen as a key part of their own identity, since these hopes connect with stories about the society or culture as a whole. Due to religion, nationalism and ethnicity, young people may perceive themselves differently and their place in society. This often happens when they face the challenge of balancing their local and global identities (Durrani et al., 2017; Kadiwal & Durrani, 2018). In some cases, obeying Islamic values stands together with wanting secular democracy, two needs that limit a person's identity because they conflict with each other (Durrani et al., 2017; Kadiwal & Durrani, 2018). Finally, since there are three main identity patterns among youth – informational, normative and diffuse-avoidant it is evident that some styles help youth feel more committed to who they are (Hassan, et al, 2018). Moreover, cultural heritage helps people feel part of a group by placing tradition and modernity in opposition and encouraging young people to shape their future with globalization.

### **Material and Methods**

This study follows a quantitative approach to study the identities, career goals and demands for participation among Balochistan's youth. The researcher used a semi structured questionnaire designed to understand their self-image, identity, career goals and future plans. In order to probe their world views, inclusion and acceptance of the socially marginalized identities has been probed. Multiple-choice and scaled questions were included in the survey which helped the researcher quantify the data. The survey figured out 800 responses from youth of diverse socio-economic, and geographical backgrounds. The survey was carried through physical and telephonic interviews, ensuring that the information collected was not biased by online or self-administered methods. Statistical techniques were used to test the quantitative data collected using the close ended questionnaires. The data was treated through SPSS. Information about the characteristics of the population and their answers was given using descriptive statistics. It was also found useful to investigate the association between respondent's multiple identities and what they aspire to achieve in life or their attempts to become part of various cultural groups. This approach can explain how the combination of identity and goals are shaped in Balochistan's youth, allowing those planning programs to support such people to use these details accordingly.

### **Data Analysis and Discussions**

This section offers a detailed data analysis drawing references from the data of 800 respondents in the study, about their identities, aspirations and the pursuits of inclusion. Corresponding to the aim of the study, the results are described based on several topics that were appeared including recognition of diverse identity, satisfaction with education and employment and perceptions about social inclusion.

### **Youth's Positions on Inclusion and Diversity**

In order to understand youth's opinions about inclusion and diversity in their societies. It looks at how youth envision their responsibilities in creating an inclusive society where all identities and backgrounds are celebrated. So conceived, the study seeks to underscore the potential of youth engagement, for social cohesion and understanding, in a multicultural society.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	139	17.4
Agree	244	30.5

Neutral	107	13.4
Disagree	173	21.6
Strongly disagree	137	17.1
Total	800	100.0

Table depicts the perceptions of the youth of Balochistan whether the young themselves feel multi-identity, as part of the broader goal of thinking in terms of the perspectives of the young of Balochistan on their Aspirations, Identity and Inclusion. Responses from 800 respondents, provide an interesting insight to variety of opinions on the diversity of identities. A sizeable number of respondents, 244 persons (30.5%) agreed that they have several identities and 139 (17.4%) strongly agreed. These two categories combined are endorsed by 383 (47.9%) respondents, almost half of the youth in Balochistan that affirm the ability of other identity dimensions, including the ethnic, cultural, religious, or national affiliation, to coexist with one another. This acceptance of multiple identities is an admission that the issues of self-identity are far too complex and nuanced in a multi-cultural and complex politico-societal environment as Balochistan. It may also indicate the extent to which youth understand the intersectionality of their identity and how this could impact their aspirations and involvement in peace and security processes. On the other hand, 173 respondents (21.6%) disagreed -and 137 (17.1%) - strongly disagreed with that statement, thus 310 participants (38.7%) consider they do not have different identities. This view can be attributed to higher levels of identification with a single identity (e.g. ethno-religious) that often prevails in places with a history of marginalization or conflict. In addition, 107 adolescents (13.4%) had no opinion, in which a substantial group of youth is neither sure nor cares about the possibility of multiple or singular identities. The results resonate with wider debates regarding identity construction in deprived areas like Balochistan where youth grapple with complex socio-political environments. The prevalence of the recognition of multiple identities among about 50% of the respondents speaks also to the possibilities for promoting inclusiveness and multiculturalism in so far as these Individuals may be more likely to interact with people who are different from themselves. Nevertheless, since a large proportion of youth neither agree nor disagree, or disagree with this statement, it underscores the importance of interventions that target raising awareness and acceptance of identity diversity. This is especially crucial in a place like Balochistan, which has been long troubled by ethnic, linguistic and cultural divisions. What is clear from the overall data is that 47.9% of the youth of Balochistan do take many identities, 38.7 percent do not and 13.4 percent are neutral. The present results highlight the need to address issues of identity in programs for youth empowerment. Policymakers and educators have an opportunity to promote a more nuanced understanding of identity intersectionality and inclusivity which would aid the youth of Balochistan in managing multiple identities and work towards peace building and social cohesion. This is important if the voice of the youth of Balochistan is to be heard and their dreams of being able to participate and contribute are to be realized.

### **Inclusion of the Traditionally Skilled Marginalized Groups:**

This study looks at issues of marginalization of certain community groups among them blacksmiths and potters with regards to equal rights and opportunities. It examines the structural impediments that prevent them from entering education, jobs, and improving their social status. By highlighting these problems, the study underscores the importance of inclusive policies and programmes that will strengthen these communities and equalize socio-economic development.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	383	47.9
Agree	281	35.1

Neutral	98	12.3
Disagree	21	2.6
Strongly disagree	17	2.1
Total	800	100.0

The table reflects aspirations of the younger population of Balochistan, with regard to treating the low-waged art and craft community which include blacksmiths and potters, the marginalized social and economic groups. Out of 800 youth 379 (47.3%) participants strongly agreed and 259 (32.4%) agreed to include the excluded social minority groups and they should be given equal rights and opportunities. The two categories together make up 664 respondents (83%) and it shows that the overwhelming majority of the target youth approves the idea of provision of equal rights to downtrodden segments of the society. Such a high consensus level clearly expresses a fundamental shift in the youths' mindset, one where they recognize the role of social and economic inclusion in promoting equality and justice. In contrast, only 21 respondents (2.6%) disagreed, whereas 17 respondents (2.1%) strongly disagreed, indicating only a combined total of 38 (4.7%) out of the 800 participants negated the idea. This minority view may be influenced by traditional or cultural attitudes which are used to uphold the prevailing social order. Similarly, 98 participants (12.3%) showed neutrality to the matter, indicating that indeed an insignificant but still relevant proportion of the youth are not averse to or have as yet made a stand on the issue.

#### **Prospects of Social Inclusions of Washers, Barbers, and Tailors:**

As compared to the above mentioned traditional skilled community of blacksmith and potters, the barbers, washers/cleaners and tailors are relatively less marginalized groups in the traditional society of Balochistan. The table below reflects responses of the youth's respondents with regards to the provision of the equal rights to the mentioned skilled labor communities.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	387	48.4
Agree	283	35.4
Neutral	87	10.9
Disagree	30	3.8
Strongly disagree	13	1.6
Total	800	100.0

The table identifies the opinions of the youth of Balochistan regarding extending equal rights to the socially and economically deprived communities: including washers, barbers and tailors and ascertains their identity, aspirations, and search for identity. The findings show that majority of the responses affirm equality for these minority groups. Strongly agree with the statements outperformed in number among the majority of respondents, 387 youth (48.4%), and followed by 283 respondents (35.4%) agreed. Taken together, these two categories include 670 respondents (83.8% - an overwhelming majority of Balochistan's youth believe in equal rights for these marginalized categories. This high level of agreement is indicative of a forward looking and inclusive mindset of the youth in the sense that they understood the significance of skills and knowledge that has been perpetuated from generation to generation. Similarly, social and economic inclusion of these groups render economic prosperity, peace and cultural pluralism. In contrast, just 30 (3.8%) disagreed and 13 (1.6%) strongly disagreed, totaling 43 (5.4%) who do not affirm washing men barbers and tailors their equal rights. This view is likely to emanate from traditional or cultural attitudes that perpetuate ongoing social, social stratification at the cost of those groups or minimizing their contributions. In total, 87 participants (10.9%) marked neutrality, indicating at least some youth have yet to make up their minds about the issue. These

results are consistent with national or global discourses of social inclusion and equity, particularly in contexts such as Balochistan, where marginalized communities are disproportionately subject to systemic impunity and access to resources. The strong support for equality amongst the youth demonstrates the strength of their promise to stand up for social justice and equality. But the ecosystem of on the fence-free and opposing views simply points to the necessity for more specific awareness-raising messages and educational initiatives that explained the myths, and emphasized the benefit equality between social classes including traditional professions.

### **Prospects of Social Inclusions of the Musicians and Artists**

As per 2023 census, 69% population of the province are living in the rural areas. Although the cultural landscape of Balochistan is diverse, but the condition and position of the socially marginalized group like artisans, craftsmen, musicians and singers have been at the margins. Musicians and artists are particularly ousted from the social and economic circles due to their particular services and skills. The taboo associated with musicians and artists has cultural and religious roots and hence make them double marginalized. The youth's respondents were asked to share their opinion on the provision of equal rights to the said social groups:

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	365	45.6
Agree	266	33.3
Neutral	111	13.9
Disagree	36	4.5
Strongly disagree	22	2.8
Total	800	100.0

Table considers some of the youth perspectives in Balochistan regarding whether social and economic outcast groups like musicians and artists should be provided equal rights or their rights be denied. This approach sits within a more general trend to understand their aspirations to reshape a society where cultural minorities are accepted as equals and their skills and knowledge is acknowledged. The majority of participants, 365 (45.6%) strongly agreed; while 266 (33.3%) agreed to the idea of providing equal rights to the musicians and artists. In total 631 respondents (78.9%), meaning that almost four-fifths of the youth in Balochistan affirm equality to the musicians and artists. The consensus reflects the progressive and inclusive vision of youth, wherein heavy importance is laid on the importance of social and economic inclusion for excluded creative communities. It also demonstrates the promise of youth as voices for cultural shift, diversity and equity. Similarly, 36 respondents (4.5%) disagreed and 22 (2.8%) strongly disagreed, making a total of 58 (7.3%) opposed to the concept of equal rights for musicians and artists. This minority perspective may originate from traditional or cultural mechanisms that value less the role of the same groups. In order to justify such existing social stratification. Furthermore, 111 respondents (13.9%) were undecided, suggesting a proportion of youth are undecided or non-committed with respect to the issue. The results are consistent with general discourse on social inclusion and equity, specifically in a territory like Balochistan where historically marginalized communities are subjected to systemic oppression and accessed scarce resources. Youths' strong support for equal rights confirms that youth are promising champions of social justice and inclusion. But, there it is clear that there is some neutral and opposing perception and awareness that needs to be addressed with an education program and awareness to bring the value of equality for all, and that includes the crew in creative field.

### **Socio-Economic Equal Right for Marginalized Group Such As Transgender Persons**

Transgender is one of the most invisible, endangered and excluded community in Pakistan. The biases socially and culturally constructed have been haunting the community for centuries. The study probed the extent to which transgender persons experience social exclusion in different domains, where they face structural discrimination and exclusion at extremely high levels. Whether the transgender can be provided with equal rights and entitlements was a question responded by the target group of youth.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	378	47.3
Agree	259	32.4
Neutral	118	14.8
Disagree	28	3.5
Strongly disagree	17	2.1
Total	800	100.0

The results, based on a survey of 800 youth, show widespread support for transgender rights. In total, 378 respondents (47.3%) strongly agreed with the statement, and 259 respondents (32.4%) marked “agreed”. These two categories constitute 637 (79.7 %) respondents suggesting that almost four out of every five youth in Balochistan are in favor of rights for Transgender. This consensus may be a harbinger of support for broadminded, progressive, and inclusive attitudes among youth, their acknowledgment of the centrality of social and economic inclusion for marginalized gender collectivities. It also showcases the power of youth as advocates in addressing systemic injustices experienced by transgender community in the world at large. Only 28 respondents (3.5%) disagreed and only 17 (2.1%) strongly disagreed, and in total, 45 (5.6%) that think that transgender individuals should not have the same rights as everyone. This minority opinion may be rooted in traditional or cultural beliefs which promote transgender stigma and discrimination. 118 (14.8%) also answered that they would rather say nothing, proving that there is an important portion among the youth who is unsure or even apathetic about the issue.

### **Educational Career: Youth’s Level of Satisfaction**

This study examines the satisfaction rates among youth with both education and employment. It seeks to gain an insight into how much they are satisfied with their educational trajectories in relations to their perceived career prospects, and the things that affect their general satisfaction in these areas. Through studying youth's perceptions, the study aims to determine the potential effects in educational system and employment practices that need to be improved to better suit the youth's needs and desires.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	152	19.0
Agree	262	32.8
Neutral	121	15.1
Disagree	159	19.9
Strongly disagree	106	13.3
Total	800	100.0

The table presents satisfaction of target youth’s with their field of education or job, as one among many in the broader inquiry into their identity, aspirations and struggle for inclusion. The youth



respondents, answers are reflective of what young people in the region are dreaming of in terms of where they are at this time in their career or academic journey. Approximately one third of the participants, 262 youth (32.8%), agreed with the formation or activity in the provision of education or employment, while 152 participants (19.0%) agreed slightly more. The combined number adds up to 414 (51.8%), and clearly only about half the youth of Balochistan are satisfied with what they are currently pursuing educationally or professionally. This majority indicates an optimistic perspective among at least this portion of the younger population, where they believe that many of their hopes are in concert with the professions they pursue. It may be a sense from one that certain opportunities they find align with their passions or a sense of fulfillment in what that's where they find themselves today. On the other hand 159 respondents (19.9%) disagreed and 106 respondents (13.3%) strongly disagreed with the statement which means a total of 265 participants (33.2%) are dissatisfied with the field of study/work they have studied/working in. Many students graduate and professional workers work or study in the area which is not in their field area. This sizeable minority underscores the difficulties a large segment of young people face in realizing their ambitions, either due to the constraints of opportunities, structural barriers, or the disparity between what they aspire to and what is accessible to them. Moreover 121 (15.1%) were neutral, which indicates that there is a significant proportion of the youth who are undecided or indifferent about their satisfaction which may highlight the uncertainty associated to the future that lies ahead of them. The results are congruent with the wider dialogue on youths' aspirations and inclusion in parts (such as Balochistan) of the country where systemic issues such as limited access to sources of quality education, employment, and career counseling often hamper the realization of aspirations. Although most adolescents report satisfaction, these large percentages of dissatisfied and neutral respondents highlight the necessity for responses targeting those groups in order to close these gaps. Job counseling, skills training, and broader educational and job opportunities would make it possible for a lot of youth to not only aspire to more but work toward it. In summary, data link that 52 percent of youth in Balochistan are satisfied with their field of study or work, against 33 percent who are not satisfied, and 15 percent who remain neutral. These results underscore the need for policy and program interventions designed to foster equitable access to education and employment opportunities that responds to the aspirations of youth in Balochistan. Targeting dissatisfied and neutral respondents, stakeholders can give youth tools to realize their dreams and not only give purpose but a sense of belonging to the region.

### Youth's Future Plans

The future plans and aspirations of youth, concentrating primarily on their aims for education and work, as well as on their personal goals for the future. It attempts to determine the reasons why they want to do these things and the obstacles they face to doing them. Though a study of the future, this project seeks to offer what it can be learned about the ambitions and expectations of the young, and the enabling scaffolding for bringing the wishes of the otherwise unamplified dreams to life.

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	188	23.5
Agree	292	36.5
Neutral	136	17.0
Disagree	116	14.5
Strongly disagree	68	8.5
Total	800	100.0

According to the table, the responses are very insightful about the preparedness and forward planning abilities of the region's youth. A large number of respondents, 292 (36.5%) had agreed

that they have well planned about their future and (23.5%,  $n = 188$ ) had strongly agreed themselves. These two categories represent 480 respondents (60%) so majority of youth respondents seem to believe in the certainty of their future planning. On the other hand, 116 (14.5%) disagreed and 68 (8.5%) strongly disagreed, summing up to a total of 184 respondents (23%) who think that they have not planned well for their future. This significant minority underlines the difficulties confronting a large proportion of youth in gaining clarity or certainty about their future hopes. These challenges could include systemic barriers, such as low access to education, difficulties in career and job search options and inability to plan. Also 136 respondents (17%) were neutral, which provides evidence of some youth who are not so sure or not concerned how well prepared they will be in the future which could be due to ambiguity or a failure to access appropriate advice. The results match with the more general conversations about youth's expectations and incorporation, something which in areas like Balochistan- as in many others- is usually frustrated by structural obstacles to youth achieving their aspirations. Although most youth feel happy with their future planning, the high number of dissatisfied and neither-nor respondents indicates the necessity for specific interventions. A few good career counseling, mentoring, and training programs can surely turn aspirations into operational plans for many of these young people. In conclusion, the survey discloses that 60% of the target youth opined they have made a good strategy for their future, and 23% believe they have not planned well and 17% have no opinion.

#### **Correlation between Multiple Identity of Youth and Youth Future Aspirations:**

Multiple identities of youth	Youth future aspiration	
	Pearson Correlation	.215**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	800

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson Correlation between the variables of the multiple identities encouragement of youth, aspirations of youth, based on a sample of 800 participants, is shown in the table. The correlation coefficient is 0.215, suggesting a positive relationship between identity complexity in youth and youth aspirations, or as more complex youth identities, more youth aspirations. The p-value  $<0.000$  ( $<0.01$ ) showing that this correlation is statistically significant. This implies that rather than focus on a single identity, it may be advantageous for youth to be encouraged to see themselves in multiple roles, which may confirm the argument that identity and these mediated future selves and aspirations are linked.

#### **Correlation between Multiple Identities of Youth Quest for Inclusion**

Youth identities	Quest for inclusion	
	Pearson Correlation	.233**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	800

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table provides Pearson correlation between youth's multiple identities and youthful pursuit for inclusion in a multi-cultural society for a sample size of 800. The value of correlation coefficient is 0.233, which implies positive association between two variables. This can mean that the search for acceptance in a multicultural society becomes greater as youth identity becomes more defined. The p-value is 0.000 ( $p < 0.01$ ), indicating that this correlation is significant at  $p < 0.01$ . These results underscore the salience of identity among youth as a factor that influences their needs for inclusion, and engagement within different societal settings.

## Conclusions

Through youth study, we learned how youth in Balochistan express their identity, what they strive for in life and how they find belonging amid separation from their homeland. Many youth mention multiple identities, indicating that they are experiencing a new identity in a multicultural setting. It matters because it will lead to inclusivity and greater involvement in peace building tasks. It also shows that the target youth are committed to the cause of social justice and fairness for artists, artists and transgender people. Even so, the figures indicate that substantial percent of youth have less satisfaction regarding their employment and education. According to correlation analyses, connecting with a black identity and a positive myth identity encourages youth to aim high and welcome others which provides advice on shaping these identities to help instill the motivation to defend civil rights among them. To conclude, specialized measures should be developed to support the youth of Balochistan. Policy makers, policy managers, educationists, teachers and educational institutions should bolster cadres of youth and help them understanding the nexus of identity, peace, diversity, sustainable and dignified livelihood and careers.

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