

Historical Review of Political Instability and Economic Growth of Pakistan

Dr. Naushad Khan

Assistant Professor, Institute of Development Studies, The University of Agriculture Peshawar

SHAH FAHAD

Student of B.Sc (Hons) Agriculture part-II, The University of Agriculture Peshawar

Abstract

The study was carried out in Pakistan since July, 2018. The major objective of the study was to analyze the historical review of political instability and economic growth of Pakistan from 1947 to 2018. Nineteen studies were downloaded from the net and reviewed in proper way and analyzed the situation and found the results. The results indicate that political instability is a very important factor which creates a great problem for the economic growth of Pakistan. The Pakistan economy is consisted of different ethnic and regional groups and every group take interest in their community while do not care the whole nation. The Pakistan economic growth was not achieved according to plan of Pakistan. Till today no unity was gained and different parties attacked on one another and three Marshal Laws were imposed due to unavoidable circumstance. Liqat Ali became first Prime Minister of Pakistan and passed Objectives Resolution in 1949 while he was assassinated in 1951. He struggled for new constitution while did not succeed. So many assemblies were dissolved by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad and President Sikandar Mirza before 1956. After nine years the Constitution of Pakistan was made since 1956 while still the environment of Pakistan was not favorable and one Unit drama was also run on the screen. So, Ayub Khan lodged the Martial Law in 1958 and took some changes in the constitution since 1962 and governed for 10 years and one unit was came into being in his period. Economic growth was a little better in his era while in 1968, disturbance was raised and charge was handed over to General Yaha Khan in 1968. Election was held in 1971 and Mujibur Rahman won the election in East Pakistan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in west Pakistan while disorder was created in both wing on power sharing. Similarly fighting started in both wings and India attacked on East Pakistan and East Pakistan was separated which is called now Bangladesh. Then Zulfikar Ali Bhuto took over the charge of Prime Minister of the Pakistan and governed for 5 years and also amended the constitution since 1973. Election was held and elected for five years again while agitation was started by opposition parties in the country which made the environment unfavorable. Ziaul Haq second time imposed Martial Law in 1977 and governed over 11 years. In his era, lodged the election on non party basis in the country and Junejo became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1985 and General Zia took some amendment in the national constitution by Assembly and strengthen his power in the country. He exercised his power and dismissed Junejo in 1988 when Junejo was on the foreign tour. However in 1988 Zia was assassinated in the Plane by blast. Then election was held and Benazir became Prime Minister of Pakistan. She worked as a Prime Minister for few years and his assembly was dissolved by president due to unavoidable circumstances. Re-election was held and Nawaz became Prime Minister of Pakistan for few years while assembly was again dissolved by President and re-election was held and Nawaz became Prime minister of Pakistan for the second time and governed for three years while General Peravaz Musharif lodged the Martial Law on 12 October 1999 and governed over 9 years. On 2008 election was held and Zardari became President of Pakistan along with Yusuf Raza Gilani as a Prime Minister of Pakistan while he was charged in corruption by judiciary and then Raja Pervaiz Ashraaf of People Party took oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Zardari as a president spent full tenure of the government while economic growth was not improved according to objective of the Pakistan five year plan. In 2013, election was held and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan third time. In the beginning of Nawaz government PTI started agitation for 126 days in Islamabad for the dismissal of Nawaz Sharif government. He spent four year as a Prime Minister of Pakistan and CEPC project was approved. The beginning of his government was better and economic growth was interesting while he was dismissed by Judiciary in Panama case in 2016 and Abass Haqani became Prime Minister of Pakistan and spent one year as Prime Minister. General Election was held on 25th July 2018 and Imran Khan won the election and became 22th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17th August 2018. Opposition parties started agitation against Imran Khan. All opposition alliance come on the road and started agitation against Khan government. The author of the paper think that if the situation of Pakistan government is instable how the country will be developed and positive change in economic growth will be occurred in Pakistan and the economy will be boost up because for economic growth enhancement, stable government in the country is required. During review it was also found that economic growth in the army dictatorship was better than the Civilian Government. Not only political instability has decreased the economic growth but also flood, high interest rate by bank, earthquake, oil price increasing, disturbance of the European currency, coalition with US led terrorism, lack of coordination among center and

provinces, military interference in the Judiciaries and other institution have affected the economic growth of Pakistan negatively. On the basis of mentioned problems the author of the paper recommend that political stability is required for the economic growth development of Pakistan; Unity in the country is requested for pushing the economic growth; Peace and security are necessary for uplifting the economic growth; Good investment environment is required for economic growth improvement ; High education and skill is required for boosting the economic growth; Saving by government and Pakistani community is compulsory for economic growth uplifting; Fair election process is required for economic growth pushing and political stability; Research based Universities should be made in the country for economic growth enhancement and for political stability; Interest rate should be kept only 4% for the speedy investment of production for economic growth increasing; Poverty should be controlled at grass root level; Environment should be cleaned for foreign investor; investment should be stopped outside the country; Police department and Judiciary should be strengthen in Pakistan for control of crimes in the country for stable government; Regional disparity and ethnicity should be controlled in the country for political stability . Through this way political stability will be occurred which enhance economic growth and the country will become prosperous in the future.

Keywords: Review, Political Instability, Impact, Pakistan, Economy

1. INTRODUCTION

Political Stability and economic growth are link with each other. Without political stability the economic growth is impossible. Political stable government economic growth is more than the non stable government. Geographically Pakistan is situated on different altitude, which keep different climate and different regions and languages. This ethnicity and differences have brought instable government in Pakistan since 1947. Qaid Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He worked day and night for the stability of Pakistan while he died 11 Sept, 1948. Liqat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He has passed the Objectives Resolution since 1949 while he was shot dead by someone in national procession in Rawalpindi. For nine years no constitution was made, however in 1956 first constitution of Pakistan was made while so many times amendment were taken place for their self interest by political parties and army dictators in Pakistan . Governor General Ghulam Muhammad and Sikadar Mirza dissolved the assemblies due to unavoidable circumstance in the country. The situation was very worst and Ayub Khan imposed the Martial Law on Oct, 1958 and for 10 years governed over the country. The economic growth in his period was interesting and land reform 1959 were launched and abolished the Jagirdar in Pakistan and handed over the land to land less people and decreased the tenant numbers. The number of owners in the country was increased. The interest of the farmers increased which boost the productivity of agriculture in the country. In his era green revolution was started and agriculture production increased in the country. While latter on crises was started in 1968 and gave the charge to General Yaha Ya Khan. The East Pakistan majority people started agitation against Urdu and told that Bangali will be proposed the National language of Pakistan. The distance from East Pakistan was 1000 miles. There were also other reason counted which speed up the agitation of separation of East Pakistan. The area of East Pakistan was seventh time of the West Pakistan while the population strength was more than the west Pakistan. When in 1971 the election was held in Pakistan. Mujabur Rehman won the election in east Pakistan while in west Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali has won the election. The seats of Mujabur Rehman in national assembly was more than Zul Fiqar Ali Bhuto while he did not give a chance to Mujebur Rehman, so the fighting started and India attacked on East wing of the Pakistan and 1 lak Army soldiers also surrounded by Indian Army and became prisoners and at last East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan which is now called Bangladesh. Such type activities in Baluchistan, KPK and Sindh were also started. The enemy of Pakistan tried to create problems and divide the Pakistan into many section. Zulfiqar Ali Bhuto after East wing separation became prime minister for 5 years and then re-elected and governed still 1977. Different developmental programs were launched for the development of country. Two times land reforms 1972 and 1977 were implemented in Pakistan. He became two times Prime Minster of Pakistan while agitation started by opposition parties in 1977. All parties alliances were made against Bhutto. Seeing to disturbance General Zia imposed the Martial Law in the country. He also governed for 11 years and launched many programs for the development of Pakistan. The economic growth was also better in his era. They stressed on Purda and applied Islamic rule in the country and started Zakat and Ushar Programs in the countries for the development of Pakistan. In his era Mr.Zul Fiqar Ali Bhutto was hanged in the murder case. Junijo became prime minister of Pakistan while his assembly was dissolved in 1985 by General Ziaul Haq but latter on General Ziaul Haq was killed in the airplane crash in 1988. Then Benazir Bhuto became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1989. She has done work for the development of a country while due to strong opposition his assembly was dissolved by President in 1993. Election was held in 1993 and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan. After three years due to unavoidable circumstance his assembly was dissolved in 1996 and election was held and again Nawaz became Prime Minister of Pakistan while Pevaz Musharaf Chief Army Staff dismissed the Government of Nawaz Sharif forcefully on 12th October 1999 and lodged Marshal law in the country and governed over 9 years on Pakistan while the economic growth in the era

of Pervaze Musharaf was found better than the other government. He arranged different programs for the development of a country and enhanced the productivity while his government was ended in 2008. Election was held in 2008 and Asif Zardari became President of Pakistan while Yousaf Raza Galani became Prime Minister of Pakistan while his post was dismissed by judiciary in some corruption and Parvaz Ashraf was appointed Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2012. The PPP government was succeeded in his tenure and spent five consecutive years. They worked for the development of Pakistan while in his era the economic growth was not satisfactory. Election was held in 2013 and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan while charged in Panama Case since 2016 and Abbas Haqani was appointed as Prime Minister of Pakistan. He also worked for one year for the development of a country. The graph indicates that the GDP growth rate in 2008 was 4.99 percent, in 2009 the growth rate of GDP was 0.36 while in 2010 the growth rate was 2.58 percent. Similarly the growth rate in 2011 was 3.62, in 2012 was 3.84 percent while in 2013 was 3.68 percent. Subsequently in 2014 the growth rate was 4.05 percent and in 2015 the growth rate was 4.04 percent while in 2016 the growth rate was 4.71. Averaged GDP growth rate in Pakistan was 4.91 percent from 1952 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 10.22 percent in 1954 and 20 percent in 1960 and low record GDP growth rate was -1.80 percent in 1952. On 25th July 2018 election was held and PTI won the election and Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He claimed that he will bring positive change in the economic growth of the country. Seeing to this situation a study was arranged to historically review the political instability and economic growth of Pakistan from 1947 to 2018.

2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The study was carried out since July 2018 in Pakistan. The major objective of the study was that to review political instability impact on Pakistan economy. Total 19 articles were downloaded and reviewed in depth again and again to fully analyze the historically review of political instability and economic growth of Pakistan from 1947 to 2018..

3. CRITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

When Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947 on the map of the world, from that time political instability was started in Pakistan. They tried to make a constitution which is useful for the development of a country while due to provincial and language difference a best constitution was not made. In different provinces different languages were spoken. The distance between East and West Wings was 1000 miles. Ulama wanted to make such type constitution which is based only on Islam and there minorities were ignored. The Bangali wants to make Bangali the national language of Pakistan while the national tongue was notified the Urdu. Liqat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He passed the Objectives Resolution in 1949 and only focused on Islam because he told that Pakistan has been made for the purpose of Islam. A final draft was accepted in Sept, 1955 and the real constitution was made since 1956 and Ayub Khan exercised the power and lodged the Martial Law Since 1958 due to unavoidable circumstances in Pakistan (<https://classroom.synonym.com/political-instability-pakistan-its-effect-trade-9270.html> 11/).

Political stability and Economic growth has deep relationship with one another. If there is a political stability in the country, the economic growth will be more than the political instable government. Till to day no stable government is occurred in Pakistan. Every time the environment was unfavorable. The political parties go against one another and make the environment of Pakistan unfavorable. Three times Marshal Law were lodged by army. So many times the assemblies were dissolved. Due to unstable government the target objectives of the economic growth was not gained. All programs were failed. No proper planning were implemented in the country. Unemployment problems were faced to the country. Price hike were observed in the country. No projects in a proper time were completed due to political disturbance. As like China and American countries economic growth were not gained due to political disturbance. Due to instability no foreign investments were attracted to the country while purchasing power of the community of Pakistan, were found less than the other countries in the world due to lack of good planning. The study finally concluded that political stability is required for high economic growth of the countries. Without political stability the economic growth enhancement is impossible (<http://jworldtimes.com/jwt2015/css-exclusive/css-special/political-instability-economic-growth/>)

Lazuk told that from the partitioned Pakistan struggled to achieve identity in the world while still due to political instability no special national identity were gained. Due to instability of the government trades of the country was negatively affected which is required for high economic growth of Pakistan economy. The main reason was that everyone came and governed over the country for their own interest and through money laundering the money were transferred to other countries and invested for their own interest. Due to instability they spent time in crisis and fighting and did not planned for good trade to enhance their country balance of trades to boost the economic growth.

Freeman told that politician only thinks for the next election and do not care of the economic growth of the country. They spent the time and they planned only for their party and for their self interest but do not care the

masses of the country because of this Pakistan economic growth is still in the traditional stage . Due to unavoidable circumstances three times martial was imposed in the country. The army came and governed over the country and make a path for their self interest and spent the time and self judiciaries were made for running the government while the objectives of the Qaid Azam was not gained. After independence disturbance after disturbance came and the ruler only spent the time for enjoyment and did not made a proper development program for the development of a country. The past rulers only focused on music, arts and literature while did not touch the democracy. The British came and established the control democracy in the country and spent time and such type formula was also applied by Pakistani rulers. Everyone came and governed for self interest and spent time and did not achieve the targeted economic growth of the country. There is a need of good executives and excellent judiciary for uplifting the economic growth of Pakistan. Honest and trustworthy members for running the government are required There is an urgent need for better networking and coordination among various sections of society such as lawyers, journalists, human rights activist and students. To create a moderate system of values, that accommodates different points of view, not just religious but also ethnic linguistic and regional. It must develop strategy for economic growth, poverty alleviation, and reduction of interpersonal and interregional income disparities. It must allow the development of institutions that would work independently of those who control politics. The judiciary and the Election Commission are the two most important institutional devices that need to be free of political influence. But institutions such as the SECP and the State Bank also need to be set free. We need to strengthen our political system and institutions, develop a dynamic and sustainable growth, eradicate corruption, provide timely justice, enhance employment, undertake steps for population control, seek consensus based political solutions, and resolve ethnic, sectarian and religious fault lines

Aziz (2001) wrote that the political organization of Pakistan is very weak and after election they make the coalition government which is pressure every time on the wining Parties. All members of the parties work for their self interest and do not care of the national unity and economic growth. They make that type policy for the national development which only improve the wealth of the assembly member. They spent the time and cannot achieve the national target. In the last run the people disappointed and raise hand against the government and start the agitation. Similarly East Pakistan was separated in 1971. At that time the west wing only work for West Pakistan and not for East Pakistan, so the people of east wing disappointed and started the agitation and at last made the Bangladesh. The assembly does not focus on the national interest while work for self interest of the Party. Now a day such type situation is also existed in Baluchistan, Sindh and KPK. The total population of Punjab is more than the other provinces. The seat in national assembly is also more than the other province. So the center only focus for the development of Punjab because there in national Assembly the total seat of Punjab is more than the other provinces and benefits every time goes to Punjab and ignore the other provinces national rights. Now a day every province try for separate country which damage to the national unity. The people start the strike and they make procession against the government which affects the national economic growth of the country. So it is necessary for every party to make good organization and involve all the members of community of the country which not depend on three or four family of the country. Through this way proper assembly will be brought which make best policies for the whole country. Good policies implementation increases the income level of the people which boost the national wealth in the long run. Similarly disturbance in the country will be finished and national unity will be gained. The economic growth will be improved which in the long make the country prosperous and healthy. The financial position will become strong in future and they will be not depend on world bank and IMF for financial deficiency fulfillment while instead of loan they will be capable to give loan to other countries of the world.

Investment before global recession was more due to liberal investment policy in Pakistan while after global recession Pakistan losing its foreign and domestic investment, due to high cost of the business. The main reasons were political instability, deteriorating law and order situation, high interest rates, and frequent power and gas outages. The Pakistani society saving power is less than the consumptions and hardly 13 to 14 per cent, which is very low. The influential people only get more loan and the small business men were ignored. The main reason is the higher charging interest rates by banks. The interest rate charge by Pakistani Bank is 12.5 percent while this interest in Japan is 0.1 percent, India 4.7 percent and China is 5.31 percent and the difference is clear. The investment rate of Japan is more than the other countries , so low interest rate play great role in the enhancement of investment which latter on push the number of employment in the country and improve annual rate of economic growth and bring prosperity in the country. The high interest rate resulted losses of large number of industrial units in Pakistan. Terrorism is the factor which damaged industrialization and trading sectors in Pakistan. The army has attacked on northwestern part of the militant and they responded suicide bombings in the towns and cites of Pakistan. The marble industry in the KPK and the tribal areas were severely damaged by militant attacked. It is recorded by All Pakistan Marble Mining Processing Industry and Exporters Association that 300 marble units have been closed down and 250 were on the verge of closing while 50,000 jobs were lost by the community. The political instability has also a negative impact on the economic growth of Pakistan. The corruption cases against some sitting ministers, advisors and members of parliament have created uncertainty

among the businessmen in the era of Zardari. Under the IMF demand, the government decided to increase the power tariff by 18 per cent in two phases, i.e. 12 per cent in January and six per cent in April. This move has created poor performing in the industrial zone in Pakistan in the era of Zardari. This high tariff has badly affected the trading and industrial activities in Pakistan. Similarly in this period the oriented industry did not deliver the export in time to its foreign buyers and due to delay they switched over their orders to other regional countries. Cost increased by poor infrastructure. However 35 per cent tax rate has made, disturbance in the industrial sector. In this era tax were exempted to some elite people of the society while red tapism and the long procedures were the big barriers in business. Licenses, NICs, gas, electricity and water connections etc cannot be available easily. The investors were treated were badly by bureaucrats. Many hurdles have been linked with five broad groups ranging from purchasing of land and site development to financial and executive regulations, along with taxation related matters. Investors, who start businesses in eighteen months period was considered 'lucky. Our country is being governed for the last 10 years by bankers and benefits were achieved by banking industry. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth was declined due to tight monetary policy. The high interest rates is the main reason behind the fall in the country's industrial output. The observer have also discussed that they have no competitive edge, as our exporters are facing a lot of difficulties due to high cost of production. Cutting interest rates to a single digit will produce multiple benefits for the economy, as it will lower the cost of doing business, give a strong boost to business and industrial activities, provide easy credit and loaning facilities to trade and industry, promote better investment and exports, and generate more tax revenue for the government. The problem of political instability generates more problem for country development which is multi ethnic, having people of diverse cultural attributes. In a politically stable state all sections of society get their due shares and are satisfied being a part of a multi ethnic society which ultimately leads towards the nation-building. In stable conditions people are empowered and exert their energies for the development of nation. In case of instability the case is vice versa, people feel unsatisfied and powerless, lose their trust on institutions and they prefer their own interest in front of state and ultimately society leads to split. Political stability is vitally important for the attainment of nation building, such as political development and national integration, which has direct influence on formation of political parties. The development takes place due to the varying degree of political stability. It can be regarded as important to maintain peace, harmony, enduring constitutional contentment's, maintenance of government institutions and possession of civic order".(<https://pakbizjournal.wordpress.com/tag/impacts-of-political-instability-in-pakistan/>).

Tahir (2011) studied that Pakistan failed in political stability due to constitutional conflict and could not rid off itself from feudal, tribal and sectarian segregation system in 63 years. The territorial issues and border conflicts with India, the socio-economic differences within the country, the struggle for a share of power between the provinces and the early death of the founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah, are some of the cause root which encouraged the non-democratic elements including the army in political process. The Muslim League that brought independence to Pakistan while totally failed in internal democracy of the country. The 1947 to 1956 period was constitution less which invoked the military to interfere in the politics while judiciary provided legal way to the dictators to assume the power.

Memon et. al searched that political stability keeping the society integrated and in maintaining its legitimacy within the state. For stable economic growth political stability play key role. The nation never found success without political stabile government while instable government make tag of war among various group in the country while this type problem is very sever in Pakistan. Political instability has become a serious problem especially for the developing and underdeveloped countries. This problem is associated with the economic growth of the country.

Seher (2016) studied that there exists overwhelming empirical evidence across countries and across time that political instability is negatively related to economic growth and performance. Political instability lowers private investment and breeds corruption and miss-governance in the country. Pakistan is witnessing a prolonged period of political instability and which has adverse effects on the economic growth of Pakistan. The parliament was failed to create political stability in Pakistan. The present coalition Government completely disappointed from the democracy . Print and electronic media continues to highlight the stories of corruption and bad governance that certainly have weakened the Government and the environment of the Pakistan. The confrontation of Imran Khan and Nawaz Government, the incident of Army Public School, suicide attacks in parts of Pakistan, and many more have continued to weaken the Government and bred political instability. However investment declining, economic growth slowing, unemployment rising, millions coming below poverty line, women and children dying in stampedes for a few kg of Ata, exchange rate depreciating and fuelling inflation and contributing to the surge in public debt were started in the country. Due to instability financial support and balance of payment turning negative and foreign investors losing confidence in Pakistan. In short, a relatively stable and resurgent economy destroyed in the last few years and miss-governance bred by political instability.

Lucian (1971) told that "regionalism is always potential source of danger which may ultimately undermine

the federal system's maintenance capability". Laghari, (1991) told that centralization of authority, national integration, social mobilization, economic development, political participating and social 'welfare has created a disturbance in the political order". Macridis, and Brown, (1912) studied that the problem of identity and legitimacy are closely related to each other. In political socialization process, people generally get more sense of national identity in stable system, which also provide the legitimacy of authority. The sense of identity may also be developed by accepting the legitimacy of the authority. The legitimacy, in fact, is associated with 'the performance capacity of the system and the feelings of the people towards the authority" .David, (1965) claimed that economic growth is possible if there is a stable institution in the country.

Samuel, (1968) told that the separation of East Pakistan and present alarming situation in Sindh and Balochistan are good examples in this regard. The vast diffusion of communication have also generated this problem, as the isolated communities have awakened, and eventually helped in rebuilding the sense of unification of the political system must inevitably experience when ever its basic forms are substantially changed".

Samuel (1971) studied that the nature of federal crisis depends largely on "the rate, volume as well as the content of the regional demands. He explained that due to instability of democratic government the army three time imposed martial law in Pakistan and governed for 30 years. The political parties promised for future good deed while when they failed then community of the country started agitation against the government which create instability in Pakistan. Everyone governed over the Pakistan and take changes in the constitution for their own interest and do not think for the better of Pakistan, so its makes the environment of Pakistan unfavorable and affect the economic growth badly and sometimes leading to a state of virtual civil war. The consequences of the undue play on some seats in 1977 elections during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's period and mass agitation against General Ayub Khan's rule can be referred to this problem. It is under those conditions the military often intervenes to control the authority of the federation. In Pakistan, the induction of one unit in 1956, introduction of 1962 constitution by Ayub Khan, frequent constitutional amendments by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and maltreatment of General Zia-ul-Haq under 1973 constitution are closely related events in this context . In the developing societies, this type of projection is quite common. The leaders try to bring to mind the emotions of the masses by promising them a better future for the legitimization of their authority. When these promises are not fulfilled, then ultimately leads towards a crisis of authority. Ayub Khan introduced "guided democracy" in the same fashion, which finally became one of the reasons for his downfall. The leadership in Pakistan is based on heredity/ family patterns. In actual the process of becoming a leader starts from bottom to top, in which the first step is social welfare service then entering in political arena. Trends in Pakistan have always been people are considered leaders because they are the daughters or sons of leaders and possess leadership in heredity. The charm of family leadership is popular amongst the people of Pakistan lack of education. The lowest literacy rate in people of Pakistan has played an important role in deciding the right choice for them; since their choice is made on the basis of their emotions and charisma of the personality of leaders. The lack of education and decompose of leadership are the two most important contributing factors to the political instability in Pakistan. Pakistan's experience is evident that quality and stability of political system, and leadership is not possible without quality education. As it has been discussed that pluralistic societies are sensitive issues of language, religion and ethnicities, here the role of leader becomes more important than any other factor. Specially incase of the state and society like Pakistan where various ethnicities and sects are residing and all these different people became one nation on the basis of religious commonness and same aspirations which they could not have in united India where other religions were not letting them live in peace. When the institution of leadership in Pakistan split into the levels of sub-national/ ethnic, provincial and religious/ sectarian by then the problems of legitimacy and identity started and by the passage of time gained momentum. The theme of a national leadership lost in these various levels of leadership. This fragmentation in the leadership gave birth to the crisis of identity and legitimacy and worsened it by the passage of time. Since people are not satisfied with the actions of political parties and government then they start thinking about their existence and identity which generate negative feelings amongst people for government and all system. The experience of an army rule for a newly established state is worst as compare to the state which is politically stable. Here in Pakistan with the establishment of a new state every sphere was to be set up and directed including politics that was misdirected through recurring military intervention. He further told that without any doubt these all play a significant role in creating the political instability, but here in this short paper, researcher will only discuss and stress upon the first two discussed issues, the identity crisis and the legitimacy crisis, keeping in view the case of Pakistan. The identity crisis can be interpreted in many ways into the political process. Its generally reflects the sentiments of nationalism, and the desire of the people to live together in a common place. It implies that the identity crisis is the feeling of individual's association with the political system. In the process of political change, an identity crises occurs "when a community guides that it had once unquestionably accepted as physical and psychological definitions of its collective self are no longer acceptable under new territorial conditions".

Aziz told that political leadership and dictatorship are different form of the government. In political

leadership they discussed the matter with one another in the assembly while in dictatorship they make the rule their selves and not involve anyone in the decision and they directly implement the order on society and the society obey the order of the dictators and run the system of the country. The Muslims of India struggled to make a country and aspired that to establish their own society where true democracy will be settled according to Islamic principles. When they succeeded and made a country Pakistan. They wanted to use a true democratic system in the country on the basis of Islamic principles while they failed in their mission and various political alliances made a groups for sharing the power. The army and the dictators governed over the country for long run while real democracy was not achieved by Pakistani Nation and the condition of the Pakistan is still doubtful and the economic growth is still below the developed countries. Now a day Imran Khan is the Prime Minister of Pakistan and he also try for true democracy but the other political Parties have started agitation against his government.

Michael (1971) studied that there are regimes which have relatively stable political set-ups such as China, Egypt and Zcheoslvac. The extent of the political stability can be measured by the adaptability of two institutions, State and Society. The variation occurring in one area will affect the other. In spite of the change in the social system, it has the capacity to allow change in such a way which can easily meet the varying challenges of political development. Many underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa including Pakistan have been confused as how to overcome the problems of centralization of authority, national integration, economic development, political participation and social welfare of the modernizing societies which have grown simultaneously in the political order of these states.

Lucian, (1971) explained in his study that the political stability can be understood more by defining the causes of the instability in developing states. There are five issue areas as described by Leonard Binder, which many states are facing while trying to maintain the stability needed in their political system. These areas are: "Identity crises, legitimacy Crisis, diffusion crisis, Participation crisis and distribution crisis". He also told that latter on these crisis's affect the economic growth of the country negatively.

Akram discussed the era of Pakistan economy. The first era was the initial stage for the development of Pakistan Economy. Wind fall gain made by the mercantile class after the Koraeen War since 1952. The state sector was in the embryo stage. Management were processed with little industry, few services and no manufacture. The trial of bureaucracy was that to keep Pakistan on its feet(1947-58). Second era of Pakistan started. In this era 5 million people were below the poverty line. Capitalist and Private sector economy played significant role in the development of Pakistan. Growth rate in 1960 was high. It was the interesting era as a best performance of economic growth and the economic growth was 20% per year. It was the era of Ayub Khan and considered the decade of development. It was the first military government in Pakistan started in 1958 and ended in 1968. The east Pakistan was separated in 1971. The inflation, decentralization, economic policy were more illiberal and it was the major root cause of low economic growth in this era. The Zulfiqal Ali Bhutto government was started in 1971 and ended in 1977. Mr.Ziaul Haq came in 1977. He applied strict Islamic rule in the country and election held without party basis and Junijo became Prime Minister of Pakistan since 1985 and then dismissed by General Ziaul Haq in 1988 without any cause. It was the second military rule in the country. In his era the Afghan war was started till Russian defeat. He helped the Afghan Mujahideen and USA have also provide fund to Pakistan. The economic growth performance was better. In his era the Kalshan Cope culture was developed. He strengthened the Taliban in the region. On one side he brought money from the foreign while destroyed the whole universe of the region. He was killed along with some Generals in the plane since 1988 and his eleven year period was ended. Then two parties democratic governments were run while ended in 1999. In this era Pakistan became seventh nuclear power in the world and first Muslim powered in the world. Banzir and Nawaz carried out six nuclear testis. Nawaz Sharif announced the test on May 30,1998 and it was the third democratic era. (1988-1999). General Musarif took control on 12 October 1999 and imposed Matial Law in the country. It was the third Military Government of the Era. Terrorism in his era was on the Peak; Malnourished children percentage 38%; without sanitation access was 39%, without safe drinking water was 12%; without health service access was 45%; Population below poverty line was 34%; Illiterate adult female was 72% and adult both male and female literacy was 57% ; economic growth was 7% in 2006-7 and it was 4% in 2009-10. In his era higher education commission of Pakistan established; through this way majority poor people got the admission in the foreign universities through scholarship; Pakistan external debts was \$56 Billion as of June, 2010. It was 38.86 Billion at the end of March 2007. Election was held in 2008 and Asif Ali Zardari became president of Pakistan and Yousaf Raza Galani became Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was charged in corruption in 2012 by Judiciary and Raja Pervaiz Ashraaf of People Party took oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.(<https://www.slideshare.net/1184iqra/pakistan-economy-eras>).

Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2013 while he was dismissed by the court in Panama Corruption case and Abas Haqani appointed Prime Minister of Pakistan. The economic growth rate of GDP was higher in the era of Nawaz Shari while it was low in the period of Asif Ali Zardari while before Zardari in the era of Pervaz Musharaf was also better than Zardari Government. Election was held on 25th July 2018 in Pakistan

and Imran Khan became Prime Minister of Pakistan. figure 1



The figure 1 indicates that the GDP growth rate in 2008 was 4.99 percent while in 2009 the growth rate of GDP was 0.36 and in 2010 the growth rate was 2.58 percent. Similarly the growth rate in 2011 was 3.62, in 2012 was 3.84 percent while in 2013 was 3.68. Subsequently in 2014 the growth rate was 4.05 and in 2015 the growth rate was 4.04 percent while in 2016 the growth rate was 4.71 while average GDP growth rate in Pakistan was 4.91 percent however from 1952 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 10.22 percent in 1954 and 20 percent in 1960 while a record lowest rate was -1.80 percent in 1952. (<https://tradingeconomics.com/pakistan/gdp-growth>).

Gill et. al (1999) recorded that in 1960 the agriculture annual growth rate was 6.77 percent, in 1980 it was 6.14 percent, while in 1990 the agriculture growth rate was 0.12 percent. Similarly 1996-97 was 0.35 percent. So from 1990 to 1997 was a bad declining rate of agriculture growth in Pakistan

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review finally concluded that when Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. Political instability was started from that time. After one year of the Pakistan Quaid Azam was died then Liqat Ali Khan was killed in 1951. Ayub Khan lodged the Martial Law due to unavoidable circumstances in 1958. He governed over 10 years while in 1968 charge was handed over to Yahaya Khan and East part Pakistan was separated in the same era while India interpreted and attacked on east Pakistan and East Pakistan was separated in 1971 which is now called Bangladesh. Then Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became Prime Minister and governed over 7 years while the opposition parties started agitation against Bhutto Government. Due to disturbance Martial Law was imposed second time by Ziaul Haq. He governed for 11 years while he was killed in the airplane in 1988. In 1989 Benazir Bhutto won the election and governed for three years due to disturbance by opposition his government was dismissed by president and re-election was held in 1993 and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan. He also governed for three years and due to disturbance the government was dismissed by President and again re-election was held in 1996 and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan while his government was forcefully dismissed by General Pervaz Musharaf in 1999. He governed for 9 years and his period was ended while election was held in 2008. During campaign Benzir Bhutto was killed by some unknown person and PPP won the election. Asif Ali Zardari governed for 5 years as a President. Then Nawaz Sharif third time became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2013 while he did not completed his tenure and dismissed by court in Panama Case and on his place Haqan Abassi became Prime Minister of Pakistan and governed for one year. On 25th July election was held and Imran Khan became Prime Minister of Pakistan. The mentioned disturbance has declined the economic growth of Pakistan and according to objective the targeted economic growth was not gained. The review further explained that the economic growth in the army period was more than the civilian government. The political instability, terrorism, language, ethnicity, regional differences have made all government of Pakistan instable while political instability brought Martial Law three times in the country. The investment decreased, unemployment problem raised, inflation ratio raised, export decreased and rupee devalued. So the author of the paper recommend that political stability is required for the development of Pakistan; Unity in the country is requested; Peace and security are necessary for uplifting the country; Good investment environment is required for development of industries; High education and skill is required; Saving by government and Pakistani community is compulsory for reduction of foreign debt and fair election process

should be adopted in Pakistani culture; Research based Universities should be made in the country for solution of problem; Poverty should be controlled at grass root level; Environment should be cleaned for foreign investor; Outside investment should be stopped by Pakistan community; Police department and Judiciary should be strengthen in Pakistan for control of crimes in the country; Regional disparity and ethnicity should be controlled in the country. Through this way political stability will be occurred and the country economic growth will be boost up and the country will become prosperous in the future.

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