



Political Instability Causes & Affects

Zarina Rashid¹, Shahir Rashid²

¹ Inspector of Colleges, Board of Intermediate Education, Karachi, Pakistan.

Email: zarinarahid109@gmail.com

² Hamdard University Karachi, Pakistan. Email: shahirrashid123@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the relationship between political instability and economic growth. We define "political instability" as the propensity of a government collapse, and we argue in which political instability and economic growth are interdependent to each other. The main result of this article is that in countries and as well as in Pakistan time periods with a high propensity of government collapse, growth is significantly lower as otherwise. This effect remains strong and shows consequences of political instability to socio-economic policies, unequal distribution of wealth, corruption, unemployment, poverty, mental and physical health, internal external terrorism and poor family leadership." This article explores the complex link between political instability and economic growth, emphasizing the definition of "political instability" as the propensity for the dissolution of the government. The central theme of our argument is the relationship between economic expansion and political instability. This study's main conclusion is that, in nations—Pakistan being one prominent example eras marked by a higher risk of political collapse tend to have far slower rates of economic growth than periods marked by greater stability. This research reveals the profound effects of political instability on socio-economic policies, highlighting its long-lasting influence. The consequences are multifaceted, including uneven economic distribution, widespread corruption, prolonged joblessness, high rates of poverty, and negative impacts on mental and physical health. Moreover, political unrest has a significant impact on the incidence of both domestic and foreign terrorism, making security issues worse in impacted areas. Additionally, the study clarifies how political instability undermines the authority of families and shatters the foundation of social systems. This paper offers a thorough examination of the complex effects of political instability, shedding light on how it affects numerous socioeconomic indicators and economic growth. Comprehending these processes is of paramount importance for policymakers, scholars, and international leaders who aim to tackle the obstacles presented by political instability and promote stable, robust communities.

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Corresponding Author's Email: zarinarahid109@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Political instability, as we all know that it is one of the major problem of undeveloped and under developed countries of the world. It is no doubt a threatening problem in Pakistan. From the beginning stages of Pakistan it has emerged and increased day by day as years past from the independence of Pakistan. No doubt, this problem caused of multiple problems in various fields (Alonso & Garcimartín, 2013). This problem is the root of many problems like internal and external terrorism, concentration of wealth in some hands, increase of poverty and unemployment, favoritism, nepotism, socio-economic problems, distortions on different level etc. Political stability is essential to a country's socioeconomic progress and prosperity since it

has a significant impact on the rate of economic expansion. Our paper explores the complex relationship between political instability and economic prosperity in this environment, delving into the underlying causes and wide-ranging consequences of such instability. We hope to provide insight into the tendency of governments to fall apart and the ways in which this phenomena interacts with the larger economic environment as we make our way through the complex web of governance and its weaknesses (Alesina & Tabellini, 1990). As is well known, one of the main issues facing the world's developing and underdeveloped nations is political instability. Undoubtedly, it poses a threat to Pakistan. It has existed since Pakistan's founding and grown daily as the years have passed since Pakistan gained its freedom. Without a doubt, this issue led to a number of issues in many sectors. Numerous issues, including terrorism both domestically and abroad, wealth concentration in a small number of hands, rising rates of poverty and unemployment, nepotism and favouritism, socioeconomic difficulties, and distortions on all levels, are stemming from this issue.

2. Pakistan's Unstable Political Structure

2.2.1. Background Information

The nation's rotating political regimes have had a profound impact on Pakistan's socioeconomic environment. Remarkably, the influence on economic development as well as the larger moral and cultural fabric has been significant, with different trends appearing under authoritarian and democratic governments. Political periods in Pakistan have extremely affected the socio-economic growth as well as moral and cultural approaches. On the contrary, the dictatorship periods have shown better economic growth and development (Alesina & Tabellini, 1990). The Green Revolutionary shown in General Mr. Ayub Khan's era. Whereas, in General Zia-ul-Haq's era better security situation-controlled dollar prices and fiscal policies controlled inflation. In General Pervaiz Mushraf's era, better foreign relations developed, and development within the coraised increased. In democratic periods, unfortunately, no remarkable development has shown and political instability enhanced, and desired targets of economic growth and development did not get. The dictatorship periods also confirmed comparatively sound and healthy relations with respect to foreign trade and development and showed low levels of trade deficits (Alesina & Tabellini, 1990). Whereas, new investments and present investments did not enhance, and economy growth level showed a low speed of improvement. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, the unstable eras of so-called democracies have served the politicians themselves instead of the people of Pakistan. Most of the external policies are being formed by them for their own betterment. The view of people's well-being was not addressed in those periods.

2.3. Causes of Political Instability

There are different causes that are causing political instability. Firstly, the centralization of power or power concentration in some specific hands. Secondly, their control of economic and social activities on society as a whole. Thirdly, the exploitation of low-income groups continues and does not give them the opportunity to excel, fourthly, the family leadership continues and does not allow to induct new talents. Fifthly the role of bureaucracy is not neutral or indifferent and always works for favoritism/nepotism (Nurudeen, Abd Karim, & Aziz, 2015). The effects of political instability are far-reaching and almost decreasing the efficiency level in every sector of the economy. It affects economically, socially, ethically, legally, psychologically, morally, and financially. It is affecting economically on distinguishable grounds for example the unstable government cannot take any initiative to enhance the income level of an economy, and it cannot provide incentives to investors to invest in Pakistan therefore, they are not investing, even extracting their money from prior investments. Unstable government cannot provide good law and order facilities as well as security to investors.

As a result, they fail to invest in new businesses or even continue old ones. Due to instability problem of foreign investment cannot be tackled. All cause a decrease in income, and career opportunities and result in unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth, poverty, concentration of wealth in some hands, etc\ (Adelman & Morris, 1967). Political Instability causes downfall in the social system as well and it cannot provide an active environment for society to live peacefully and cooperatively, and the welfare of human beings is left behind in such a situation. Therefore, no reformations take place to enhance altruistic behavior among people. The steps to increase their mutual benefits, and resolve their socio-economic problems will not be possible in it. This dilemma snatches the emotion of security which in turn, forbids to take risks and investing in different profitable and valuable businesses by investors Aziz

(2001) in economic society. Political instability creates socio-economic fluctuation facing individuals and collectively.

Political instability and economic development are interdependent and the impact of one directly impacts on other. If one shows stability then the second will show development and growth. However, it can be measured in different ways according to their variations. "A large number of poor citizens, confronted with a small and very rich group of rich people, are likely to be dissatisfied with the prevailing socio-economic status quo and demand radical change, so mass violence and illegal power grabs are more likely than if the distribution of income were more equitable". Political Instability is thought to affect economic growth and vice versa. In other words, if stability improved and increased economic growth raised other wise if political instability decreased economic growth diminished (Apter, 1965). The cost of production also changes with the unstable situation. Cost increases due to different measures of security which causes an increase in cost of production. In addition, economic reliefs, facilities and tax exemptions do not grant by instable government which in the long run causes of low production and economic growth. High expenses and low profits demoralize to investors and they do not invest more or even evacuate their investments. In brief, the cost of production includes all such expenses which an investor or producer has to bear for production. They are of two types, short-term and long-term. In the short term they have to bear the fixed cost and variable cost. In fixed cost rent of building, purchase of machinery, charges of electricity and gas and interest rates payments are included. In variable cost payment of wages, maintenance of machineries, marketing cost, cost of transportation are included. Whereas, in long term, all expenses become variable and here, the number of machines can be increased to meet the increased demand of goods (Huntington, 2006). Here, a number of employees can be increased and unit of production may also be expanded.

"Political instability and social hopelessness Create the desperation that fuels religious Extremism".

"What is critical is that a political party Articulates the mood of the generation". (Benazir Bhutto)

2.4. Effects of Political Instability

2.4.1. Introduction

Political instability can affect countries that may be developed or underdeveloped in the world. In the current scenario, the unstable government cannot take advantage of Multiple National Corporations that can play progressive roles in such underdeveloped countries. Pakistan is also an underdeveloped country and is directly affected due to its unstable government. It cannot invite such multiple corporations to invest in Pakistan (Huntington, 2006). They open their subsidiaries and invite locals to run businesses but due to instability our government cannot invite them and cannot get benefit from it which can get otherwise from their presence. Such benefits are use of modern technology which in turn increases in production and standard of production, increases in wages of labor and their standard of living, decrease in unemployment and decrease in organizational quarrels, increase in efficiency of work and purchasing power, decrease in cost of production and increase in quantity and quality of production, decrease in prices of good and ultimately, all sectors get benefit from it. Further, healthy competition among investors emerged and they focused on the enhancement of quality and variety of their goods (Laghari, 1991). Availability of products in sufficient numbers reduces the prices of goods and reachable for all communities of society, so depression in society reduces and constructive approach in masses increases.

2.5. Dilema of Political Instability in Pakistan

At present, the issue of political instability has become a matter of grave concern for Pakistan. Pakistan is the great blessing of Allah in this world. It has all natural resources as well as human resources to enhance its development and growth. It has different sectors like agriculture, industry, trade, stock exchange market, education and health etc. Unfortunately, the dilemma of political instability could not make us enable to make progress in all sectors of the economy and get fruitful results in all sectors for example. Agriculture, although Pakistan is an agricultural country, our exports and industries also depend on it (Pye, 1971). But, if we analyze its progress instead of increasing, it is decreasing day by day and it is due to the

unstable government which is not making reforms and new policies for the development of this sector. We got almost 65 percent foreign exchange from agricultural commodities and agricultural-based industrial commodities. The industrial sector, shares in the gross domestic product is 20.30 percent. There are different industries that are contributing to this share like cotton, thread, sugar, pesticides, soaps, clothes, powders, cooking oil, cement, cigarettes, automobiles, motorbikes, tractors, paper, electronics, tires, refrigerators, soda, chemicals, marbles, ceramics sports goods, medical instruments, paints etc (Michael, 1971). The lack of industrial exemptions, power supply, tax rebates to new industries, insecurity, and other problems are not addressing the government. In fact, governments are self-centered and working only for their own benefit. Or maybe incompetency, unprofessional approach, lack of interest, incapability in adequacy, inability, passive attitude and short-term planning are not supporting this sector, so its production is decreasing and many industries has closed. The trade deficit is also increasing due to huge increases in imports and ineffective government policies to make right decisions on the right time. Our exports are agricultural products or agro-based products. Whereas, we import number of luxurious goods, chemicals, expensive types of machinery and petroleum from other countries which is again due to government's inappropriate policies and unreliability of their decisions.

Due to external and internal civil terrorism issues investors interest to invest has decreased and stock exchange market efficiency has not enhanced. The family leadership and family politics enhanced in our country in which no any importance has given to merit. Meritorious leaders are facing hardships and they did not play their role in stability of government through their reliable policies and strategies (Nurudeen et al., 2015). Other sectors also get affected due to political instability. The education, health and construction sectors are not providing their better roles. Standard of education, with the help of practical and technical experiences can be enhanced which is not being done by government sector. No any attention has been given to raise the abilities of students who can serve in practically for country. Investor confidence has suffered as a result of the drop in both internal and external civil terrorism, which has decreased investor interest in investing. As a result, there has been little to no increase in the stock exchange market's efficiency. Meanwhile, meritocracy has been eclipsed by the rise of family leadership and nepotism in politics, making it difficult for deserving leaders to put their stable ideas and tactics for governing into effect.

The widespread political instability has an adverse influence on several sectors, including education, health, and construction. Unfortunately, a lack of strategic planning and efficient governance is preventing these vital industries from reaching their full potential. The government's failure to incorporate practical and technical experiences into the educational framework results in stagnating educational standards, which are crucial for the advancement of the nation. The difficulties are made worse by the government's negligence in developing students' potential to make meaningful contributions to the advancement of the country. A conspicuous lack of focus on improving students' practical skills hinders their ability to serve the nation well (Alonso & Garcimartín, 2013). As such, there is still a great deal of unrealized potential for a competent and competent labour force that can make a significant contribution to the advancement of the country. Given these difficulties, politicians must address the underlying causes of political instability and give meritocracy precedence over nepotism. A more stable environment may be fostered by smart governance, efficient regulations, and investments in important areas. The health sector is also affected due to poor health facilities and any attention has been given to increase them with the passage of time accordingly as the population has increased. Government is not planning properly to meet any unexpected situations in health sector which we have already seen during pandemic of covid-19, other infectious diseases like dengue and heat stroke. On the other hand, the construction of new roads and, maintenance of old ones is not planned well by the government. Consequently, this sector performance has affected badly which affected transfer of goods from one place to other and ultimately affected economic growth and development of economy (Aziz, 2001). Means of transportation plays a back bone role in the progress of any country economy. If they are quick and modernized, commodities can be transferred from one place to another timely and without creating any damage cost.

After the independence of Pakistan our growth rate in national income is, in 1950-60. It is 3.5% in 1960-70 7%, in 1970-80 5% in 1990-200 4% and in 2000-2010 again 5%. After analyzing the above facts and figures we can say that corruption is also and important factor

which reduces our national income and increases disparities and distortions in every sector of economy. If we discuss corruption's role in political instability we can say that it is major and persistent different governments of Pakistan have faced corruption on every level and every department of due to the support of government it directly or indirectly government authorities did not take strict and accurate decision to stop them, in result corrupted elements yet encouragement and continue their activities Mala fide activities which benefit Pakistan and weekend its government's (Pye, 1971). Corruption is a big dilemma in elected governments and our democratic governments give it stability and freedom to flourish. However, the side effects of corruption damage the integrity of government and its different departments.

"Corruption is a Cancer: A Cancer That Eats Away, At Citizen's Faith In, Democracy, Diminishes, The Instinct For, Innovation and Creativity." (Joe Biden)

Given the politically precarious climate of Pakistan, the mismanagement of the counterterrorism effort represents the most critical and urgent peril. The global campaign against terrorism is exerting a substantial influence on the domestic landscape as well as the nation's diplomatic relations. The tumultuous nature of the government has rendered a definitive and efficacious political resolution to the terrorism dilemma unattainable (Macridis, 1972). Terrorism has emerged as an additional concern in Pakistan, which is already grappling with a significant threat from external actors. Apprehension has gripped Pakistan, especially among those residing near the border; they have lost confidence in the military and government and are apprehensive that this skepticism will result in violence. The most severe democratic conditions have ensued due to threats of external attack and domestic terrorism, which have virtually bankrupted the nation and thwarted foreign direct investment. In addition to an unstable economy, widespread resentment and hatred of the military, a decline in public support for government policies and actions, terrorist attacks in major cities, and isolation from diplomats, families, and the international community, Pakistan faces its greatest challenges in the form of international pressure and internal reactions. The crisis threatens the destiny of the nation (Michael, 1971). The Pakistani government is confronted with the formidable task of safeguarding national security amidst increasing external influence and ongoing engagement. It must devise a resolution that is advantageous to its populace as well as the global community as a whole. A failing and fragmented political organization is one of the root causes of the unstable political conditions of all governments in Pakistan. On the other hand, weak political parties forced each government to seek the help of a coalition to power. It has been argued that an established political system cannot be achieved unless all members of the party make a concerted effort.

A failing and fragmented political organization is one of the root causes of the unstable political conditions of all governments in Pakistan. On the other hand, weak political parties forced each government to seek the help of a coalition to power. It has been argued that an established political system cannot be functional unless all party members make a concerted effort to do so. It should also be noted that incompetent rulers have also contributed to the unstable political scenario. The role of the leader is important. Undoubtedly, if all the masses of the country are not served equally and show dissatisfaction with the actions of the authorities, an identity crisis will develop in the country and people from different communities will start looking at the ruling party negatively; as a result, people no longer believe in institutions and run after interests. Eventually, a segmented society gets formed where every sect prefers its benefits rather than state. The identity crisis can be described in several ways in a political system.

"When a community guides that it had once, unquestionably accepted as physical and, Psychological definitions of its collection self, Are no longer acceptable under new territorial conditions". (Michael, 1971).

The unstable political situation creates many socio-economic problems. This creates a tarnished image of the country in the global forum, as a result of which other countries are reluctant to enter into a partnership with a country that suffers from a fragmented political party and such countries are constantly lagging like Pakistan. Confused and unstable democratic governments foreshadowed a bleak future for the people of Pakistan. The country has lost its eastern wing due to political instability On the contrary; Baluchistan and Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa are the most vulnerable regions where the effects of Political instability can be felt immensely.

“Political instability means relating to the way power is, Achieved and misused in a country and society”. By (Colin’s)

“Pakistan has spent 34 of its 68 years, or half its life, in internal political instability, defined as governance instability, political crises and constitutional deadlock. Long-term instability in Pakistan was significantly greater than in East Asia and post-partition India. The difference between Pakistan and India is large enough to ask whether long-term volatility may be a significant part of the recent growth gap”.

Exploring the underlying mechanisms of instability could yield substantial insights. Research has indicated that the inclusion of civilian allies who held comparable political beliefs contributed to the stability of authoritarian leadership. The central concern at hand pertains to the continuous struggle for civilian supremacy. Despite the resilience of political parties, the capriciousness of authoritarian leadership often results in their marginalization. Threats to civilian rule exacerbated the precarious position of civilian administrations in primarily two ways. To safeguard civil authority, minority-affiliated political organizations may advocate for policies that surpass the confines of the Constitution (Huntington, 1965). To quell potential disturbances, when power is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, an exclusive society emerges. These directives contribute to the development of adverse probabilities and instability. A consensus must be reached between the military and the major political parties regarding the extent of civilian rule before the establishment of a democratic agreement. The politics of the high state has played out as a zero-sum game.

A civil-military divide is insufficient to account for the entirety of the unrest. The fragmented influence of the civilian political elite is an additional crucial factor to contemplate. In recent elections, fragmented representation is progressively supplanting the two-party system, given that no political party has secured an excess of one-third of the registered vote. Decentralized authorities have fragmented along provincial boundaries, and typical authoritarian and centralized civilian administrations have exacerbated the division. Overcoming this division seems improbable in the absence of a comprehensive electricity distribution infrastructure (Aziz, 2001). The 18th Amendment signifies an antithesis to federalism. The unrest cannot be solely attributed to a civil-military divide; an equally pivotal factor is the fragmented influence of the civilian political elite. Recent elections indicate a shift from the traditional two-party system, as no political entity has garnered more than one-third of the registered vote. This trend towards fragmented representation is accentuated by decentralized authorities aligning with provincial boundaries. The conventional authoritarian and centralized civilian administrations have further deepened this division.

Despite efforts to strengthen the inclusive framework, establishing elected party-based local government in the major provinces remains a significant difficulty, despite the development of the PTI's most recent platform and the Charter of Democracy (COD). Second, a democratic political compact must allow for the establishment of subnational institutions that are federally constituted and fiscally democratic. Pakistani elites must recognize that in a politically diverse and polarized landscape, striving for power through exclusion and centralized control would not lead to a stable conquest. The confidence in the establishment of a democratic state was bolstered by the 1973 Constitution and the 18th Amendment, both of which were pivotal constitutional accords ratified by parliamentary political parties. Neglecting to enhance the democratic accord in this fashion will inevitably lead to recurring disputes, thereby adversely affecting the future of Pakistan.

“The prevailing political uncertainty resulting from the no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Imran Khan leads to severe and persistent economic uncertainty. The global geopolitical situation after the Russian invasion of Ukraine has a multiplier effect”.

The amalgamation of these two components resembles a lethal instrument. Foreign reserves are diminishing as a result of sluggish remittance flows, rising bond yields, and increasing oil prices, which have led to increased import costs. This is occurring amidst an environment characterized by escalating financial demands, depreciating rupees, heightened

inflation, and declining stock markets. For millions of individuals, this brings about daily sorrow. Nevertheless, once the current political turmoil subsides, the primary obstacle for any administration will be the effective management of the expenditures accrued due to the recent political disturbances within the system. The motion of no confidence in the Joint Opposition increased uncertainty and expanded the scope of these concerns. Current concerns center on the ability of an interim resolution to retain the Fund program in its current state, restore the mini-budget set in January, and reduce the likelihood of a future legislative majority opposing the State Bank Law's ownership. The authorities are waiting for an official response, and if the Chinese leadership chooses not to intervene, political uncertainty could have serious consequences.

Initially, the PTI administration encountered obstacles, but the nation suffered severe repercussions due to its reluctance or postponement in pursuing IMF assistance. Notwithstanding the implementation of stringent stabilization measures, international financial institutions, most notably the IMF, adopted a lenient stance and extended additional financial assistance with minimal constraints amidst the catastrophic health crisis. The government, instead of instituting structural reforms with a long-term impact, allowed three money laundering schemes to thrive. Moreover, instead of aiding sizable organizations in enhancing their efficiency and competitiveness, it diverted financial resources away from them. To mitigate cyclical debt, the power rate increases that were previously deferred have been reinstated at the identical level as they were two years ago. Despite the recent challenges faced by the populace, fundamental economic concerns have reverted to their initial condition. Every election cycle represents a turning point for Pakistan, and it has once again reached that juncture. Presently, the challenges are more substantial, and the pursuit of resolutions might prove more arduous on account of the ongoing presence of unidentified components. Unknown is the future behavior of both internal and external political variables. There are several financial implications linked to the length of the current administration, the capacity of an interim government to supervise general elections, and the tenure of the subsequent administration. The crisis in Ukraine is already reversing the economic recession caused by the coronavirus. The concern about political crises is already affecting decision-making and management.

3. Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that economic development leads an economy to progress and grow. In addition, it is a continuous process through which the latest technical resources and modern techniques can be used and economy can be taken on the path of advancement.

“Economic development or economic growth is a process, whereby The people of a country or a region come to utilize the available, Resources, to bring about a sustained increase in per-capita, Production of goods services” (H.F. Willimson)

This indicates that economic growth depends on appropriate utilization of available resources and it is only possible with a stable government and its policies. Economic development is a complex, continuous and long process that results in the economy moving from poverty to a better economic condition and moving towards a glorious and better future. Therefore, three main factors influence this process, Economic factors, Socio-cultural factors and political factors. Furthermore, political instability of any country, the people's trust in their rulers and the sincere attitude of the rulers towards the people and their actions in the society. They prove to be the cause of peace. Rulers make long-term and stable policies instead of short-term planning resulting in temporary. No, but the paths of continuous economic process and development continue to open and the country continues to develop economically.

The relative importance of different sectors in national production. As a result of economic development, the proportion of sectors like agriculture in the gross national product of a country decreases and the proportion of the industrial sector increases. Pakistan's 61 percent population lives in villages and 60 percent is engaged in agriculture. About 60 percent of exports come from agriculture. Compared to previous decades, the situation is changing and the share of agriculture in gross domestic product is gradually decreasing and the share of industry is gradually increasing. For the development of any economy, the industrial sector in this country must be integrated with other sectors and especially get more importance than

agriculture sector. By which the country can increase its production and create more employment opportunities exports by increasing the balance of payments and balance of trade can turn in its favor and achieve the goal of economic growth quality of life in Pakistan, standard of living refers to economic condition of the inhabitants of a country. Per capital income, provision of education and health facilities, provision of houses for housing, minimum standard food in terms of food and drink, so is the economic infrastructure for the people and in this roads, adequate transport includes the provision of basic amenities in houses. The standard of living of people in Pakistan is very low compared to developed countries, and the main cause is political instability. This dilemma affects all sectors of economy directly or indirectly. Since 2008, things have become more hidden, with no unnatural referendums, only dismissal of prime ministers with senseless decisions. Yet, political instability has often emerged. The pattern is as cyclical as in the 1990s: every two to three years an institutional tiff; pet anchors and analysts predicting impending doom based on dodgy analysis; smaller parties threading sit-ins; leakages emerging that supposedly threaten national security; ISPR's veiled hints and then a policy retreat by politicians. The real cause is not political incompetence but over ambition of the leaders of unelected institutions, especially generals. Even if they don't plan a coup, their frequent forays into civilian matters keep analysts and smaller parties plotting in hope of a favorable response from the kingmakers. This pressure does not reduce political incompetence, but only aggravates it, creating paralysis. It is clear that Nawaz Sharif's sordid past, denial of responsibility and unnecessary confrontation also played a big role. Justice in Panama is essential for the progress of democracy. But plots to undermine the whole system in the name of dodgy alternatives are unhelpful. The buzz now is about technology. Even many laymen consider it a miracle cure. Technocracies are ruled by experts with technical knowledge of disciplines instead of elected individuals. This impresses many because it suggests that technocrats make decisions based on merit rather than policies that would ensure progress. But this is an illusion.

"It is easy to break down and destroy. The Heroes are those who make peace and build." (Nelson Mandela)

Governance includes Politics involves negotiations and compromises between major classes and ethnic groups in a society of politicians to develop laws and policies that are followed by all. Management is therefore the delivery of services according to those laws by bureaucrats and technocrats. Politics is much more difficult, especially in deeply divided societies like ours. In developed states, it still succeeds in ensuring compromises and developing sufficient laws that most follow. In politically undeveloped societies, laws are insufficient given the lack of compromise and even those that exist are routinely broken. Thus, there is more space for successful administration and technocrats in developed states. So, even our best technocrats work in developed states or global organizations. But technocrats can only do in closed jobs that do not involve politics, the challenges are technical and the solutions are simple. Laws are sufficient and obeyed by all because they are all under the administrative control of technocrats. In a deeply divided, politicized and violent society like Pakistan, infiltrated into political positions and with unlimited politics, technocrats sit like hapless baboons as they go through their manuals and checklists to desperately find technical solutions to deeply political problems. They are as successful as aspirin in treating cancer.

"Real Leaders must be ready to sacrifice, All for the freedom of their people." (Nelson Mandela)

"After a period in which technocrats, Attempted to become stars and stars to, Become politicians, the political void, Has been occupied by the force of, Mediocrity, which can easily master, Enough of the star techniques to, Produce inoffensive personalities and, Enough of the rational vocabulary to Create the sounds of competence". (John Ralston Saul)

3.1. Layman's Opinion about Instable Government

In this article, I asked some question from a female worker who disbursed almost Rs.62,000/- salary from a month and discussed her social economic, and other matters or issues. She said that the current politics does not depict the real democracy because it forgets the real meaning of democracy is liberty and merit. The Present democracy depicts the politics of favoritism/Nepotism.

"A seed grows with no Sound but a tree falls With huge noise Destruction has noise But creation is quite. This is power of Silence ... Grow Silently."

It enhances only the communities of its interest and divides government only for its own advantage and services. She further stated that dearness is increasing inexplicable and indefinitely. Thus, it results in the extraordinary expansion in poverty. Poor is becoming poorer and it's difficult for them to feed their children even twice a day. The income sources are decreasing and bearish trend in business is increasing ultimately, unemployment has excessively increased even qualified persons are unable to get any job for their well-being. Taxes on commodities are increasing and goods are continuously expensive. Similarly, taxes on salaries are increasing which is quite difficult to manage day-to-day issues. Every leader brings its own rules and regulations. Nobody or any Political leader knows about the politics and its rules of business to lead the country as required. The goal of the Country's welfare has been left behind and the goal of personal welfare has been in front of our leaders and politicians. The government stability has been effected due to allegations imposed by every political leader to another political leader. Anyone who is holding the government is suspected in front of nationals or public.

The uncertain or unstable condition of government is giving opportunity to terrorists to commit their activities quite freely and frequently. No one is safe in such a situation lay man or even our agencies as well as officials work in such armed forces. Civil situation is also worse, snatching and shooting is continue in society. No one predicts this uncertainty and is worried with such conditions. The debt burden is enhancing on country at every year or even public is bearing all debt indirectly. The country's situation is almost bankrupt and same is the business and trade conditions of businessman and merchants. The business icons are only surviving where as small business or cottage industries are facing difficulties in their survival. Raw materials are expensive and the cost of finished goods are greater. Thus, market for goods are shrinking similarly our import is increasing and export is decreasing. We are purchasing goods of every sort like industrial and agricultural from foreign countries. Therefore, our import has increased, we are due to heavy cost not producing goods internally so our export has decreased. A continuing rise in the general price level attributed to an increase in the amount of money and credit compared to the available goods and services. Thus, if we conclude the opinion of a female worker we can say that even a lady extracting salary of reasonable amount could not survive properly and know about the problems of our unstable government which must be given real attention for its improvement and stability.

The country is on the verge of financial collapse, reflecting the difficult conditions that merchants and companies endure. Smaller businesses and cottage industries struggle to survive, while corporate titans withstand the storm. The market for goods is contracting as a result of rising manufacturing costs and raw material prices. As a result, our exports decline while our imports rise. The incapacity to create items locally because of prohibitive prices exacerbates this mismatch. Economic problems are exacerbated by the ongoing upward trend in the overall price level, which is being driven by a rise in credit and monetary volume in comparison to the amount of products and services that are accessible. Notably, even those who make fair salaries—like female workers—are impacted by this situation. Their hardships highlight the difficulties that the general public faces and highlight the critical need for serious attention to solve the issues ailing our shaky administration. For the country's economy to grow and stability to be restored, a thorough reform plan is necessary.

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