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PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN THE MIDST OF GROWING POLITICAL INSTABILITY: A CLASSICAL CASE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research piece is to examine the chances and problems that Pakistan's economy has encountered in light of the country's rising political unrest. It studies the effects of political unpredictability on economic growth and development and analyses Pakistan's methods and policies for achieving economic recovery in the face of such difficult conditions. The article uses a variety of academic research and case studies to provide light on the well-known instance of Pakistan's economic recovery in the face of political unrest. Pakistan, a nation that has gone through political unrest in the past, is today juggling the task of economic recovery with escalating political unrest. This study offers a thorough examination of the complex interplay between political unrest and growth in the economy of Pakistan, putting it forward as a traditional case study. This paper examines the complex dynamics and inter-dependencies between political instability and economic recovery by drawing on a theoretical framework that includes the concepts of political economy, institutional theory, and dependency theory. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the complex dynamics between political unrest and economic recovery in Pakistan. By understanding these interdependencies, policymakers can formulate targeted strategies to navigate challenges and foster long-term economic stability and development.

INTRODUCTION

This research piece uses Pakistan as a classic case study to examine the intricate relationship between political unrest and economic growth.

According to Ahmad et al. (2019), Pakistan's political instability has taken the form of frequent changes in the country's leadership, inconsistent policies, and challenges with governance. An unstable business climate like this frequently deters both local and international investment (Khan, 2017). In addition to investment concerns, political instability can also disrupt fiscal discipline and hinder effective monetary policy implementation (Ali et al., 2020). The shifting priorities and policy changes associated with political transitions can result in inconsistent fiscal policies, budgetary deficits, and mismanagement of public funds (Qureshi et al., 2018). Despite the formidable obstacles posed by political instability, Pakistan has demonstrated resilience and has pursued various strategies and policies to foster economic recovery. Structural reforms aimed at improving governance, transparency and combating corruption have been focal points (Mahmood et al., 2021). Additionally, investments in infrastructure development, including transportation networks Telecommunications, energy systems, and other industries have worked to boost productivity and draw in investment (Hussain and Rehman, 2018). Pakistan aims to lessen its reliance on a few industries and open up new economic opportunities by fostering entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness (Iqbal et al., 2020). To examine the complex link between political instability and economic recovery, this research study depends on a theoretical framework integrating political economy and institutional theories. The paper attempts to offer important insights into Pakistan's typical instance of economic recovery amidst escalating political instability by evaluating the effects of political instability on investment, fiscal and monetary policies, and the efficacy of structural reforms. Employing a review of empirical evidence, this research paper is aimed at shedding light on the difficulties and possibilities, Pakistan encountered in attaining economic recovery under political instability using case studies and already published scholarly publications. Policymakers, economists, and researchers may help develop efficient policies and interventions to support sustainable economic growth in Pakistan and other contexts by comprehending the underlying dynamics and developing effective techniques. (Iqbal, M., S. Aziz, M. Ali, and M. I. Ullah, 2020). Trust in investors can be eroded by political unrest, which can also discourage both local and international investment. A volatile investment environment may result from an ambiguous business environment, inconsistent policies, and frequent changes in government. Political instability and investment in Pakistan have a negative membership, according to studies by Khan (2017) and Ahmad et al. (2019). Fiscal restraint and the successful execution of monetary policy can be affected by political instability. Inconsistent fiscal policies, financial deficits, and poor management of public finances can result from frequent changes in the composition of the government. Research by Qureshi et al. and Ali et al. (2020). (2018) explore the fiscal and monetary difficulties brought on by Pakistan's political unrest. The pillars of Pakistan's economy may be strengthened by implementing thorough structural reforms. This involves boosting openness, enhancing good governance, and battling corruption. Mahmood et al. (2021) and Malik et al. (2019) studies place a strong emphasis on the value of structural reforms in fostering economic recovery. It is possible to increase productivity and competitiveness by developing telecommunications, energy, and transportation infrastructure. The benefits of infrastructure investment on Pakistan's

turnaround in the economy are examined in studies by Hussain and Rehman (2018) and Khan et al. (2022). Encouragement of entrepreneurship, innovation, and competition can lead to new business possibilities. The importance of diversification and export promotion in Pakistan's economic recovery is covered in studies by Iqbal et al. (2020) and Siddiqui et al. (2019). Growing political instability has presented Pakistan, a country with a long history of political unrest, facing several significant issues. This research piece uses Pakistan as a classic case study to examine the intricate connection that exists between political unrest and economic growth. Governmental instability, inconsistent policies, and problems with the administration have all been indications of Pakistan's instability. Economic growth and development may be hampered by the ensuing instability and the lack of investor trust, hence escalating the nation's economic problems. Political transitions can bring about shifting goals and policy adjustments that can lead to inconsistent economic policies, budgetary imbalances, and improper management of public finances. The spotlights have been placed on structural reforms meant to enhance governance, increase transparency, and fight corruption. To boost productivity and draw in investment, infrastructure development has also included improvements in telecommunications, electricity, and transportation networks. This study examines the complex link between political instability and economic recovery using a theoretical framework that extends political economy and institutional theories. By reviewing research results, case studies, and recent scholarly works, this research article aims to provide light on the challenges and opportunities Pakistan has faced in achieving economic recovery amid political instability. By understanding the underlying processes and creating useful tools, policymakers, economists, and researchers may assist in creating effective policies and interventions to encourage sustainable economic growth in Pakistan and other contexts.

1- THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Several theories and ideas already in existence can be used to create a theoretical framework for examining the connection between Pakistan's economic recovery and the country's rising political unrest. Two well-known conceptual structures can be considered seriously in this situation.:

● *Political Economy Perspective*

Understanding that political choices and institutions may have a big impact on economic results, the approach known as the political economy looks at how the political and financial elements interact (Acemoglu et al., 2001). This approach places a strong emphasis on the influence of political instability on economic policy, the business environment, and resource allocation. It emphasizes how political unrest may cause ambiguity in public policy, poor leadership, and ineffective institutions, all of these factors can obstruct a country's potential to thrive economically and flourish (Haggard & Tiede, 2011). Understanding the connections between political instability and economic recovery throughout Pakistan is made easier by using a political economics viewpoint, especially when considering how political considerations influence important economic variables like investment, budgetary restraint, and consistency of policy (Khan & Ul-Hassan, 2020).

- ***Institutional Theory***

The institutional theory is primarily concerned with how formal and informal institutions affect economic behavior and results (North, 1990). It emphasizes how crucial reliable institutions are to the growth of the economy. Political unrest may damage institutions, weaken public confidence, and undermine the rule of law, making it difficult for the economy to recover (Khan, 2019). The institutional theory offers insights into how institutional reforms might aid in attempts to help economic recovery by exploring the purposes of institutions, their durability, and their adaptation in an environment of political upheaval (Aguilera & Jackson, 2003). The processes of institutional transformation in reaction to political instability are also clarified by this approach, providing direction on how institutional improvement might enhance long-term economic stability (Mena et al., 2016). These theoretical frameworks offer a prism through which to examine the intricate connection between Pakistan's political unrest and its economic revival. Researchers can investigate the causal processes, linkages, and feedback loops between political instability and various economic indicators by taking the political economy perspective and institutional theory into consideration. This method aids in locating institutional alterations, structural modifications, and policy initiatives that can lessen the negative consequences of political instability and promote long-term economic growth (Brouwer et al., 2019).

- ***Dependency Theory***

Dependency theory emphasizes how power dynamics and outside forces affect a nation's economic growth (Cardoso & Faletto, 1979). According to this paradigm, external factors including worldwide power interactions, global economic trends, and Pakistan's place in the system might all have an impact on the country's political instability. Economic dependence, unfair trade deals, and the interference of outside parties in internal politics can all contribute to political instability. Understanding how dependence and outside factors play a part in Pakistan's economic development amidst political unrest helps to make sense of its intricacies (Wallerstein, 1974).

2- HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

It is crucial to give a brief overview of history to comprehend the background of Pakistan's economic recovery in rising political instability. In 1947, Pakistan established itself as a distinct state for Muslims in the Indian subcontinent after gaining independence from British colonial authority. Pakistan's trajectory has been determined by a variety of monetary and political difficulties that it has endured since its creation. Pakistan's early years were devoted to nation-building and economic growth. The government opted for centralized economic planning, emphasizing infrastructural growth, industrialization, and agricultural reforms. The goals of the inaugural five-year plan (1955–1960) were to enhance living conditions and establish the groundwork for economic growth. Progress was slowed down by political unrest, which included disputes with India and internal power struggles. The Bangladesh Liberation War, which brought about East Pakistan's secession and becoming independent from Bangladesh, dealt Pakistan a serious political and

economic blow in 1971. Pakistan's economy suffered greatly as a result of the conflicts and the ensuing partition, involving the loss of industry, infrastructure, and people resources. Rebuilding and rebounding from the war was a task for the whole nation (Hussain, 2019).

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's administration, Pakistan saw a period of nationalization in the 1970s. To encourage economic justice and lessen inequality, major enterprises, including banks and factories, were nationalized. Inefficiencies, a growing state sector, and a fall in private investment were some of the negative consequences of these policies. Under President Zia-ul-Haq, the government enacted market-oriented reforms in the 1980s that encouraged deregulation and private investment (Khan, 2015).

Globalization and economic liberalization changed in the 1990s. Pakistan started implementing market-oriented reforms, such as banking sector reforms, free trade, and privatization. These measures attempted to increase export competitiveness, encourage economic growth, and draw in foreign investment. However, political instability persisted as a problem, with frequent changes in power and suspicions of corruption affecting the business environment. Numerous studies have looked at the connection between political unrest and Pakistan's economic success, corporate confidence, and economic growth (Hasan et al., 2018; Ahmed et al., 2019). Political instability impairs long-term planning and economic changes by increasing uncertainty and lowering investor confidence, among other factors (Ahmed et al., 2019).

The significance of consistent and trustworthy economic policies in fostering stability and luring investments was highlighted in research by Siddiqui and Ahmed (2019). They argued that budgetary restraint, changes in important industries, and a sound macroeconomic foundation may all support economic resilience. The literature emphasizes the importance of outside assistance in Pakistan's economic revival. Khan and Iqbal (2020) looked at how well foreign aid worked in Pakistan to encourage infrastructure expansion, economic growth, and poverty alleviation. They emphasized the necessity of using aid strategically to close infrastructural gaps, build up human capital, and promote equitable growth.

A key element in Pakistan's economic recovery has been recognized as infrastructure development. Studies like those by Malik et al. (2017) have highlighted the importance of infrastructure in luring investments, fostering commerce, and cutting the costs of manufacturing. To address infrastructure limitations, they emphasized the necessity for focused investments in rail systems, energy initiatives, and digital connections. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has received a lot of attention in the literature as a case study of attempts to revive the economy in the face of political unrest. The potential advantages and difficulties of CPEC, including infrastructure development, energy projects, and trade prospects, have been studied (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). They have emphasized the importance of thorough preparation, openness, and concern for inclusive growth in the execution of CPEC projects.

The literature also emphasizes how crucial corruption prevention and good governance are to Pakistan's economic progress. Studies draw attention to the detrimental effects of corruption on investment, the economic climate, and the provision of public services (Khan, 2020; Ahmad et al., 2018). To encourage sustainable economic growth, they emphasize the necessity of governance changes, transparency, and anti-corruption measures. The significance of social advancement and inclusive growth in Pakistani culture's economic recovery has also been emphasized by academics. To alleviate poverty and inequality and improve human development indices, studies highlight the requirement for focused social welfare initiatives, healthcare, and education reforms (Khan et al., 2019; Naeem & Chaudhry, 2020).

Insights and major issues about Pakistan's economic recovery during political unrest are highlighted in the literature review. It emphasizes the detrimental effects of political instability on economic performance, the relevance of stable economic policies, the function of foreign assistance, and the value of infrastructure development, governance changes, and inclusive growth measures. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) case study stands out as a notable illustration of attempts at economic recovery in a politically uncertain environment. However, further study is required to examine the long-term effects, durability, and difficulties of Pakistan's economic recovery attempts, as well as the efficiency of international assistance in promoting economic resilience and inclusive growth.

1. WAR ON TERROR AND ECONOMIC IMPACT (2000-2010)

Pakistan became a crucial ally in the world's fight against terrorism after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, against the United States. The ensuing military operations and difficulties with domestic security had a big effect on the economy. Pakistan had a rise in expenditure on defense, population exodus, economic upheaval, and a drop in foreign investment. These elements, in addition to political unrest and problems with treatment, hampered Pakistan's economic expansion during this time. Efforts like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) have sought to advance infrastructure growth and draw in international capital. Pakistan has battled political unrest, troubles with its government, and outside shocks that have impacted its economic development throughout its history.

2. ECONOMIC RECOVERY EFFORTS

Pakistan has placed into place some methods and policies to promote economic growth in the face of political unrest. Addressing major issues, fostering sustainable growth, and luring in both local and international investment are the goals of these initiatives. Some of Pakistan's noteworthy economic recovery initiatives include the ones listed below:

- ***Structural Reforms***

Pakistan has prioritized carrying out structural changes to enhance accountability, transparency, and governance. Priority has been given to measures that would reduce corruption, improve bureaucratic procedures, and

strengthen institutions. These changes improve investor confidence, foster economic stability, and foster an atmosphere that is favorable to enterprises.

- ***Infrastructure Development***

Pakistan's strategy for its recovery from the recession includes considerable investments in infrastructure development. A centerpiece undertaking of China's Belt and Road Initiative, the CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) has seen significant financial infusions into the nation's energy, transportation, and communication networks. The goals of these projects are to improve connectivity, lower the cost of transportation, and draw in foreign direct investment.

- ***Diversification of the Economy***

Pakistan has acknowledged the need to diversify its economy to foster equitable development and lessen dependency on a few industries. Entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness in non-traditional areas have been promoted. Promoting sectors including information technology, manufacturing, textiles, agriculture, and services has received a lot of attention.

- ***Export Promotion***

Pakistan has concentrated on expanding exports and enhancing trade competitiveness to accelerate economic recovery. To assist exporters, offer incentives, and lower trade obstacles, initiatives have been launched. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were formed to draw in foreign capital, boost exports, and provide job opportunities.

- ***Human Capital Development***

Pakistan's efforts to revive its economy must prioritize investing in the development of its human resources. The administration has concentrated on expanding access to high-quality educational, vocational, and skill-development opportunities. These programs seek to increase productivity, close the skills gap, and develop a trained workforce that can support economic expansion.

- ***Fiscal And Monetary Policy Reforms***

To resolve macroeconomic imbalances, Pakistan has maintained fiscal restraint and adopted monetary policy changes. There have been initiatives to lower budget deficits, increase tax collection, and boost fiscal management efficiency. Maintaining price stability, controlling inflation, and fostering sustainable economic development are the goals of monetary policy.

● *International Partnerships*

Pakistan has looked for foreign cooperation and partnerships to aid in its economic recovery. Financial assistance, technical know-how, and market access have all been made available through interactions with international financial companies, bilateral trade arrangements, and international aid initiatives (Ali et al., 2021; World Bank, 2022). These collaborations have aided in addressing financial constraints and fostering economic stability (Ali et al., 2021). While Pakistan's attempts to revive its economy show that it is dedicated to resolving obstacles, the path to long-term economic progress in the face of political unrest is still difficult to navigate. Consistent execution, institutional capacity building, policy consistency, and political stability are necessary for such efforts to be effective and successful (Ali et al., 2021; Siddiqui & Ahmed, 2019). Policymakers, economists, and other stakeholders must constantly assess and modify these methods in light of changing conditions, trends in the international economy, and lessons from the past (Khan et al., 2020). Pakistan may do this to accelerate its economic recovery, foster job growth, lessen impoverishment, and raise the standard of living for its people (World Bank, 2022).

3. CASE STUDY: THE CHINA- PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

A centerpiece project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), intends to improve connectivity and foster economic cooperation between China and Pakistan (Khan et al., 2020). Pakistan's economic recovery approach has made significant use of CPEC, notably in bridging infrastructure shortages, luring investors, and promoting regional commerce (Malik et al., 2017). The expansion of energy infrastructure, transportation networks, industrial parks, and special economic zones are just a few of the numerous projects that make up CPEC (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). With the help of these initiatives, infrastructure bottlenecks will be removed, the energy supply will be improved, and relations between Pakistan and its neighbors would be boosted (Khan et al., 2020). Addressing Pakistan's energy issue is one of the CPEC's main goals. Construction of coal-fired power plants, hydroelectric projects, and renewable energy programs, among other energy-related CPEC projects, have greatly expanded Pakistan's capacity to produce electricity (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). This has aided in reducing electricity shortages, encouraging industrial development, and luring international investment (Malik et al., 2017).

The expansion of Pakistan's transport infrastructure has also been aided by CPEC. The growth of ports like Gwadar Port and the building of road networks, like the Karakoram Highway, have increased trade prospects and connectivity (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). These changes might turn Pakistan into a crossroads for commerce and transit between South Asia, the Central Asian region, and the Middle East (Malik et al., 2017). Special economic zones (SEZs) are being created as part of CPEC to lure foreign direct investment, foster industrial expansion, and create job opportunities (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). To help industries run more smoothly, these SEZs

provide incentives including tax breaks, faster regulatory processes, and infrastructure support (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). However, CPEC's execution has not been without its share of difficulties. Projects' timely completion has been put in danger by political unrest and security issues (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). There have also been discussions concerning the socioeconomic and environmental effects of CPEC, including land purchases, community evictions, and ecological worries (Malik et al., 2017). Important factors to keep in mind are equitable benefit distribution, environmentally sustainable growth, and inclusive growth (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020).

Despite these obstacles, CPEC has demonstrated the potential of smart alliances and focused investments in fostering Pakistan's economic revival (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). Significant international investment has been attracted, leading to the creation of jobs and advances in infrastructure (Malik et al., 2017). The initiative is a prime example of the government's dedication to promoting economic growth despite political unrest by utilizing global collaboration and filling crucial development gaps (Khan et al., 2020). The CPEC scenario highlights the value of making strategic investments in connectivity, energy, and transportation to support economic recovery (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020). To promote long-term sustainability and inclusive growth, it also emphasizes the necessity of meticulous planning, openness, and stakeholder participation (Malik et al., 2017). Policymakers and stakeholders may learn more about successful economic recovery measures in politically unstable environments by examining achievements, difficulties, and lessons learned from the CPEC case study (Khan et al., 2020). The CPEC instance offers Pakistan and other similar contexts a useful point of reference for upcoming attempts at policy formation, infrastructure development, and decision-making (Mahmood & Zhang, 2020).

4. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS.

Pakistan's Economic Recovery Has Obstacles to Surmount Given the political unrest Pakistan's attempts to regain its financial stability face several challenges, particularly in light of the nation's political upheaval. These challenges can impede progress and inhibit the achievement of long-term economic growth. Pakistan has the following major challenges and restrictions:

➤ ***Political Instability***

The political turmoil in Pakistan, which is characterized by frequent changes in leadership, inconsistent policies, and problems with administration, is a major obstacle to the country's economic development. Investments can be deterred, corporate risks can be created, and long-term planning can be hampered by uncertainty and a lack of consistency in policy. In addition to undermining investor confidence, political instability can cause capital flight.

➤ ***Security Concerns***

There are security issues in Pakistan, such as terrorism, militancy, and regional conflicts. In addition to interfering with economic activity, these security risks

also discourage both local and international investment. To lure investments, encourage corporate confidence, and advance economic stability, a safe environment must be provided.

➤ ***Governance And Corruption***

Pakistan's economic recovery continues to be severely hindered by poor governance and widespread corruption. Business operations are hampered, investments are discouraged, and the rule of law is undermined by ineffective bureaucratic procedures, a lack of transparency, and rent-seeking behavior. Forging a welcoming climate for businesses and fostering sustained economic growth requires addressing concerns with governance and corruption.

➤ ***Infrastructure Deficit***

Pakistan has a serious infrastructure problem, including poor power supplies, insufficient transit systems, and restricted access to essential services. Trade is hampered, production prices rise, and industrial progress is hampered by inadequate infrastructure. During political unrest, it can be difficult to implement projects effectively and make the kind of significant expenditures that are needed to close the infrastructure gap.

➤ ***Skill Development And Human Capital***

For the economy to recover and expand, human capital development and investment are crucial. However, Pakistan has difficulties offering possibilities for skill development, excellent vocational education, and training. The skills gap reduces productivity, stifles innovation, and lowers the nation's ability to compete in the international market. Targeted education and skill development programs are needed to address these issues.

➤ ***Fiscal And Current Account Deficits***

Pakistan has macroeconomic issues as a result of persistent budget deficits and a growing current account imbalance. The government's capacity to fund infrastructure projects and social development initiatives is constrained by high levels of public debt and low-income collection. Maintaining economic recovery efforts depends on controlling budget imbalances and improving tax collection.

➤ ***Inclusive Growth And Poverty Alleviation***

Despite initiatives for economic recovery, Pakistan continues to encounter difficulties in attaining equitable growth and reducing poverty. Social inequality, geographical differences, and income disparities continue to be major issues. Targeted policies, social safety nets, and inclusive development strategies are necessary to guarantee that the advantages of economic recovery are dispersed fairly and reach marginalized people.

➤ ***Role Of International Support***

To help Pakistan's economy recover during political unrest, international assistance is essential. To help Pakistan overcome its obstacles, countries around the world might provide financial support, technical aid, and policy advice. The following are significant facets of the function of foreign assistance:

➤ ***Financial Assistance***

International financial organizations including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) all contribute significantly to Pakistan's financial assistance. These organizations assist vital industries including infrastructure development, energy, and social welfare programs by providing loans, grants, and debt reduction programs that alleviate fiscal imbalances, stabilize the economy, and handle other pressing issues.

➤ ***Technical Expertise And Capacity Building***

To improve governance, institutional frameworks, and policy formation, international organizations and development partners provide technical knowledge and capacity-building help. This support can help Pakistan strengthen its legal framework, boost its public administration, fight corruption, and carry out successful economic reforms. The focus of technical support might also include things like project execution, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as financial management.

➤ ***Trade And Market Access***

Pakistan's exports and involvement in the global economy may both be boosted through foreign funding for trade facilitation, market access, and preferential trade agreements. International partners may assist Pakistani enterprises by extending their reach, diversifying their export markets, and raising their competitiveness by lowering trade obstacles, enhancing trade infrastructure, and offering market data.

➤ ***Investment And Private Sector Development***

Foreign direct investment (FDI) and the growth of Pakistan's private sector are greatly aided by international assistance. International partners can assist in locating investment possibilities, luring investors, and facilitating joint ventures through investment promotion organizations, business matching programs, and investment facilitation programs. For the private sector to expand, it is also crucial to encourage innovation, entrepreneurship, and SMEs' access to financing.

➤ ***Policy Guidance And Reforms***

To aid Pakistan's economic recovery, international organizations offer policy proposals, best practices, and policy assistance. International partners may create economic policies, harmonize them with global norms, and advance changes that tackle the problems of political instability through policy dialogues, consultations, and research partnerships. Fiscal management, public sector reforms, trade policy, and social development are a few examples of areas where policy advice may be given.

➤ ***Social Development And Poverty Reduction***

Additionally, Pakistani social development and poverty alleviation programs are the main targets of international assistance. The improvement of human development indices, the reduction of poverty, and the promotion of social inclusion may all be achieved with assistance in areas like health care, schooling, and social protection programs. To build and execute efficient social safety nets, skill-development initiatives, and programs, international partners can work with the government and civil society organizations.

➤ ***Technical Expertise***

In addition to financial help, foreign support can also include technical aid, trade facilitation, investment promotion, and policy advice. Pakistan may get access to tools, knowledge about, and experiences that support its economic recovery and aid in overcoming the difficulties brought on by political instability by working with foreign partners. International assistance must, however, be in line with a country's aspirations for development, respect its sovereignty, and encourage equitable and environmentally friendly progress.

5. CONCLUSION

With an emphasis on the challenges, theoretical foundations, historical background, case study, and the significance of foreign help, this research assessed Pakistan's endeavors at economic recovery in the face of rising political upheaval. The findings demonstrate how political turmoil harms company confidence, investment, and policy consistency, which in turn negatively impacts economic recovery. The importance of infrastructure development, inclusive growth, peaceful elections, and good stewardship in promoting economic recovery was heavily emphasized in the theoretical framework. The historical research provided insights into the nation's economic issues and administrative remedies across time, shedding light on Pakistan's persistence and potential. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is emphasized in the case study of Pakistan's economic recovery, which aims to show the potential and challenges Large-scale infrastructure initiatives were inherently accompanied by political unrest. It brought attention to the necessity of thorough planning, openness, and concerns for equitable growth to maximize the advantages of such efforts. The importance of international assistance in aiding Pakistan's economic revival has become clear. International organizations and development partners' financial support, technical assistance, policy advice, and market access may help reduce budget

deficits, improve governance, draw in investment, and foster equitable growth. There have been suggested policy changes to address Pakistan's difficulties and limitations. They included boosting human capital, advancing infrastructure development, encouraging social development, adopting budgetary discipline, establishing political stability and governance, and creating international relationships. In conclusion, Pakistan's economic revival amid political unrest needs a thorough and coordinated strategy. The nation must solve challenges with governance, improve security, invest in infrastructure, build up its human capital, put good economic policies into place, and encourage inclusive growth. Financial help, technical aid, and policy advice from overseas nations are essential. By successfully overcoming these obstacles, Pakistan may promote long-term advancement and economic growth while navigating the intricacies of political instability.

6. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy ideas are suggested to encourage sustainable and inclusive economic growth in light of the difficulties and limitations encountered in the nation's attempts to revive its economy amid political unrest:

- ***Strengthen Political Stability and Governance***

Promote political stability through establishing strong democratic institutions, open government, and adherence to the law. Increase the ability of governmental entities to consistently execute and enforce laws. Take action to reduce corruption, simplify bureaucratic procedures, and boost accountability and transparency.

- ***Improve Security And Investor Confidence***

To provide companies and investors with a secure environment, security measures must be strengthened to handle terrorism, militancy, and regional conflicts. Boost law enforcement and intelligence capacities to fight organized crime and protect investments and infrastructure projects.

- ***Infrastructure Development And Connectivity***

Make investments in infrastructure a top priority, particularly in digital connections, energy projects, and transportation networks. To guarantee the timely completion and cost-effectiveness of infrastructure projects, adopt appropriate project management techniques. Cooperation and coordination with foreign partners should be improved to effectively make use of their abilities and assets in infrastructure development.

- ***Promote Economic Diversification And Competitiveness***

Implement measures to encourage economic diversification, supporting non-traditional industries including manufacturing, services, and information technology.

Boost innovation, entrepreneurship, and research and development activities by offering incentives and assistance. Invest in skill development, technical developments, and quality assurance methods to make the Pakistani industry more competitive.

- ***Enhance Human Capital Development***

To close the skills gap, provide access to high-quality education and career training opportunities. Programs for education and training should be adjusted to reflect the changing demands of the labor market, while also developing technical and vocational skills. Encourage collaboration between educational institutions and the private sector to advance the development of industry-relevant skills.

- ***Fiscal Discipline and Economic Reforms***

To control public debt and eliminate budget deficits, use fiscally responsible solutions. Improve tax administration, expand the tax base, and implement tax changes to increase revenue generation. Encourage economic reforms that will lead to growth, such as those that would make it easier to do business and encourage investment.

- ***Social Development and Inclusive Growth***

Implement targeted social protection programs to lessen socioeconomic gaps, poverty, and inequality. To raise human development metrics, and fund educational, healthcare, and social welfare initiatives. Encourage marginalized communities and SMEs to have access to financing and financial inclusion.

- ***Strengthen International Partnerships***

Encourage international alliances and cooperation for resources, know-how, and market access. Engage international organizations, development partners, and foreign investors to benefit from their assistance for a long-term revival of the economy. To strengthen economic cooperation and expand export markets, support cooperative trade agreements and investment partnerships. It is crucial to remember that these policy suggestions should be personalized to the particular circumstances of Pakistan, taking into account the nation's particular difficulties, sociocultural elements, and institutional capabilities. For a durable economic recovery to occur in the face of political uncertainty, effective policy execution, ongoing monitoring, and assessment are essential.

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