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Political Instability In Pakistan: Challenges and Remedies

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ABSTRACT

Political instability has become a significant worldwide threat in recent years, especially in the world's poorest and most unstable countries. This is a major problem that is stunting the development of these countries. Politics must be kept stable if society remains united and the government retains its legitimacy. It is necessary for a country's economy to thrive, society to come together, and rule of law to be upheld. The political system's stability has a direct impact on the nation and state-building processes. Political stability is essential for both of them to develop successfully. Political stability is crucial to the efficient running of government. Foreign diplomacy and international trade are both hampered by political instability because investors are reluctant to risk their money in countries with uncertain leadership. As a result of breakdown in law and order and rise in illicit activity, the public becomes increasingly worried and insecure when there is political insecurity in a country. Only political maturity and stability will be able to handle these challenges in the nation's best interests.

Key Words: Challenges, Government, Political Instability, Pakistan, Political Uncertainty.

Introduction

A weak political system, inefficient political parties, and a poor political culture all contribute to a government that is unable to maintain stability. Political instability has become a big problem, especially for poor countries and countries that are just starting out (Ahmadani & Noonari, 2020). There is a wide variety of interconnected issues with this one. Due to the vast range of viewpoints expressed, political upheaval poses a larger threat in multiethnic communities. People from various backgrounds can coexist peacefully and contribute to the development of a country when a certain country's political system is stable. During times of

comparatively calm and economic growth, residents can put their newfound freedom to good use in shaping the future of their country. During times of unrest, on the other hand, people feel unhappy and powerless, no longer trust the government, and put their own needs ahead of the needs of the state. The level of political stability in a country has a direct effect on the formation of political parties. Keeping the peace, getting along with your neighbors, being happy with how the government is set up and works and keeping the government's institutions in good shape are all things that could be called "absolutely necessary." A state's level of political stability directly affects its ability to modernize or become modern (Tabassam et al., 2016). It frequently calls attention to the stability of democratic administration. There are also regimes with more stable political systems, like those in China, Egypt, and so on.

Political stability must be understood on a fundamental level in order to ensure economic prosperity. Many studies have been completed on the relationship between political stability and economic growth (Rani & Batool, 2016). For Pakistan's tax burden to be relatively low relative to its Economy, the country has to enjoy political stability. The majority of them have shown that they can work well together. This research investigates the correlation between political instability and economic growth and its effects on GDP and national growth. To do this, we analyzed how political turmoil, inflation, unemployment, and public debt all affect GDP. This has led to identifying three distinct patterns of conduct that contribute to political instability. The first step is a willingness to alter procedures on the part of those in charge. The second step is to keep an eye out for signs of political unrest or hostility, such as murder, in the area. The third and last phase is to maintain focus on fiscal improvement, notwithstanding the impact of volatility. Low political culture, weak political parties, and state uncertainty have all been blamed for the current political climate of uncertainty. It has been blamed for dampening economic growth in emerging countries and even contributing to political instability in certain of those countries (Memon et al., 2011). For this reason, political instability has emerged as a serious problem in a number of nations. Most at risk from this issue are the countries of the developing world. The country's political climate is unstable due to the lack of clarity in the political arena. It could have an effect on the Economy by discouraging investment and stirring up a political turmoil. As a result, the economy becomes more volatile, risks increase, and investment levels fall. Research indicates that political upheaval is associated with higher inflation rates over the entire period (Sohail et al., 2022). Nonetheless, the country's public debt has slowed the growth cycle and the rate of economic expansion. Price increases are a major contributor to political instability. Because of the high rate of inflation, the country is wary of making any new investments for the foreseeable future. A cautious investment approach was adopted due to the current predicament, which contributed to the escalation of political unrest. Inflation can influence politics in a number of ways. Production has fallen as a result of the restrictions placed on exports. Inflation raises the price

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of goods produced in any country, and in Pakistan, this effect is most noticeable in the export sector (Sallahuddin & Awan, 2017). Because of this, the tax structure has also changed.

Political unrest has undoubtedly wrecked devastation in many different parts of the world. Socially, politically, and most crucially, economically, it shakes up a state. Similar problems due to political unrest have also plagued Pakistan (A. Nawaz et al., 2021). It has hit the state's economy worse than it has its political climate. The most notable effect on the economy of the polity has been the reduction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Also, it has become a dreadful tool for destroying the idea of national integrity. Nonetheless, a number of issues are causing political instability in Pakistan:

- The concentration of authority
- the inclination toward family leadership
- The dictatorial regimes
- The forceful manner of leading

Yet, it would be very useful to reduce Pakistan's political instability by holding transparent elections, encouraging political parties to cooperate for the country's advancement, upholding constitutional rules, and enforcing them (Ismail & Rashid, 2014). This response examines the origins and effects of the hatred and suggests the steps that should be taken to put an end to it. At the moment, Pakistan is very concerned about the issue of political instability. It shows itself all around the nation in a variety of forms, including extensive political corruption, nepotism, favoritism, and the misuse of authority. The state's social, political, and economic stability has suffered as a result. The political unrest has slowed Pakistan's social, political, and economic development. Political polarization has increased among political parties as a result of the growth in political instability (Taha, 2012). In fact, the idea of national integrity begins to disappear when many parties with various slogans enter politics for their own reasons. Since there are several ethnic, linguistic, and religious groupings in Pakistan, maintaining national integrity has long been a goal of Pakistanis. Anti-Pakistani organizations take advantage of the circumstances to promote terrorism and extremism. The nation's economy experiences a fragile influx of foreign direct investment (FDI) due to terrorism and extremism; as a result, the idea of national integrity begins to fade. Since there are several ethnic, linguistic, and religious groupings in Pakistan, maintaining national integrity has long been a goal of Pakistanis. Anti-Pakistani organizations take advantage of the circumstances to promote terrorism and extremism. Terrorism and extremism have a negative impact on the state's economy because they cause a fragile inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) into the country (Fahad, 2018). In the account of the undemocratic practices, the political unrest in the state also gave rise to a volatile political climate. Political stability has therefore burdened the state in a number of ways. This paper has attempted to accumulate the relationship between political instability and its causes in Pakistan.

Literature Review

The degree of political stability can be gauged by observing the degree to which the State and Society are able to adapt to new circumstances (A. R. Nawaz et al., 2021). The variation that occurs in one area will have an effect on the variation that occurs in the other area. Many emerging countries in Asia and Africa, like Pakistan, have seen issues of centralized control, national reconciliation, economic expansion, political engagement, and the welfare of modernizing people emerge simultaneously inside their political systems. Understanding political stability requires first elucidating the causes of instability in developing governments. Many countries are seeking to solve the five issues that Leonard Binder listed as crucial to maintaining the stability necessary for a democratic system. Some of these are what we call "identity crises," "legitimacy crises," "penetration crises," "participation crises," and "distribution (Carmignani, 2003). While all of these factors contribute considerably to Pakistan's political instability, this paper will concentrate mainly on the identity and legitimacy crises because they are the most directly relevant to the current situation in Pakistan. There are a variety of points of view that may be taken on the way in which the identity crisis influences politics. It often reflects the desire of the people to live together in a common area as well as nationalistic sentiments. This interpretation suggests that a person's identity issue results from his or her excessive affiliation with the political system. There is an identity crisis when the political climate shifts and "community guides that it had previously certainly embraced as physical and psychological characteristics of its collective self are no longer acceptable under new geographical conditions" (Bowlsby et al., 2020). The dissolution of East Pakistan and the dire circumstances currently present in Sindh and Baluchistan are perfect examples.

This problem has been made worse by the widespread availability of communication, which has allowed geographically separated populations to become better informed and, as a result, to contribute to the process of re-establishing a sense of cohesion within the political system whenever its core forms undergo significant transformations " (Agaba). A lack of national identification or national loyalty is defined as the inability or reluctance of a person, group, or entity to identify with the state. In a multicultural community, this problem is exacerbated by differences in ethnicity, language, tribe, and religion. Countries like Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, and most recently, Russia fall under this category because the very viability of the federal system is being questioned there. The severity of federal crises is heavily influenced by the rate, breadth, and variety of regional demands (Bowlsby et al., 2020). If regional demands are taken to an extreme and are not adequately addressed by the national system, they may lead to calls for secession from the federation. Those causes helped push East Pakistan apart in 1971. To a large extent, the unrest in East Punjab and occupied Kashmir are the same problem India is attempting to solve.

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Canada has struggled with the Quebec issue. Coups and civil wars have shaken Nigeria, and regionalist sentiment “is always a source of potential risk that may ultimately erode the federal system's maintenance capacity” (Bozia, 2014). Consequently, it is evident from the presented information that “the concerns of centralization of authority, national unity, social mobilization, economic development, political involvement, and social 'welfare, Which have evolved simultaneously in the political order,” including those that pertain to Pakistan, have contributed to the deterioration of the political system in pluralistic societies of developing states (Butt et al., 2021). It is challenging to differentiate between the problems of legitimacy and identity. People's sense of national identity grows stronger in a stable political system as a result of political socialization and thus boosts the legitimacy of the government. Recognizing the authority's right to rule is another approach to strengthening one's sense of self. Legitimacy is related to “the system's performance capabilities and the people's views toward the authority” (Fagbadebo, 2007). This shows that the unity between the general public's demand for engagement and the positive reaction of the elite to those high expectations for society is not met. This, in turn, eventually leads to sharp differences and, on occasion, situations that are virtually equivalent to civil war.

Political Instability: An Overview

Political instability is an essential component of a nation's economic ability to prosper. A weak political system could severely hamper the economy's advancement. Lipstel (1960) method was originally used to depict the current political insecurity (Carmignani, 2003). He said, “a us of an is considered as steady on the off chance that it has been a liberal and consistent vote-based system or autocrat for a very long time.” Still, modern politico-monetary thinking has transformed the subculture of political instability and presented the technique for political manipulation. The basic idea is that the public position contraction can only be profitable in the long run if the extreme political government can be relied upon to be consistent (Witte et al., 2020). When a company's goals diverge within a short period, it is considered inefficient. Two different approaches can be used to investigate the connection between political unpredictability and monetary advancement (Goldstone et al., 2010). First, politically unstable natural components cause weakness and eccentrics, which lowers private funding guidelines and slows down development. In a similar vein, political weakness can alter the course of events, which can have an effect on the interest of various components, as well as the case of usage, which can have a direct impact on monetary addition rather than an influence on theory. According to Nurudeen et al. (2015), a country's financial advancement is negatively impacted by the unstable and risky world of legislative concerns, which also weakens plans and decision-making. For risky sponsors, the chance to replace governments messes up their

plans for the future. They should put their interests somewhere else in the guaranteed zone rather than in a fickle ecological variable.

Political parties are poorly organized and function improperly, which allows coalition governments to form. These administrations put all of their efforts into sustaining the coalition structure while also being under constant criticism from their coalition partners (Elbargathi & Al-Assaf, 2019). It has an impact on both internal and external policymaking processes. Strong public support is necessary for both domestic and foreign policies to be implemented successfully. Still, when political parties function poorly, they do not give the public a platform but instead divide and take advantage of popular opinion for their own gain. The political landscape has become a chaotic game where everyone is playing by his or her own rules and prioritizing their interests due to the mushrooming of religious and ethnic parties and groupings inside the parties. Leaders manipulate people's emotions for their own ends by appealing to their sense of religion, sect, or ethnicity (Jaouadi et al., 2014). Although religion has continued to be a sensitive topic in society, most political leaders include religion in their decisions. People's options become more constrained when they are unable to exercise their political rights by forming new parties. Instead, they are forced to continue using the same old parties and ways of politics that have become obsolete. The present political trend in Pakistan is the formation of coalitions between various political organizations, and this trend is what has contributed to the upheaval that is currently taking place in the country (Naqvi et al., 2017). In every political environment around the world, coalition formation is regarded as a temporary arrangement since it is founded on the interests of diverse groups. When those interests are not met, the coalition breaks down and creates more unstable situations. The fact that no political party has a clear majority also indicates that the public does not trust any of these alliance partners, which explains why each one has less support (Nomor & Iorember, 2017). A stable political system that is firmly backed by the general populace is established by the people's unambiguous will, which is a manifestation of their choice. In addition to a number of other contributors, the collapse of the federal government is a crucial element that has contributed significantly to the worsening of the problem of political instability (Esener & İpek, 2018). Due to flaws in the upkeep of a just federal system, the efforts made by people of different cultures to establish a separate homeland where they could prosper were destroyed. Due to this, people began to have less faith in national leaders and more faith in ethnic leaders who took advantage of people's emotions for their own personal gain. The finest illustration of this is Bangladesh, where the leaders' unjustifiable actions and actions meant to arouse emotions led people to once again question their identity and legitimacy after independence (Shahabadi & Bahari, 2014).

Moreover, outside influence by other powers acting in their own self-interest indirectly contributes to the deteriorating political situation. Their interference made the situation worse in the already chaotic environment (Jan et al., 2021). Pakistan is a wealthy nation in terms of significant resources, gas, and coasts.

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Pakistan has drawn the attention of foreign countries due to its resource potential and position as a gateway to hot waters. According to a study, "emerging nations of Asia and Africa have demonstrated greater concern in consolidating the issue of national unity and authority than in the development of the nation's economy" (Zouhaier & KEFI, 2012). If we take Pakistan as an example, it seems obvious that solid political institutions are necessary for adequate economic growth to be achievable. If the ruler's institutional and individual legitimacy is resolved, political stability can be attained.

The collapse of political order has sparked a discussion among leaders and forced them to closely examine the effects of political weakness on economic growth and the GDP impact rate. Several studies have looked into the existence of a rumor correlation between political oddity and financially motivated execution (Aisen & Veiga, 2013; Jan et al., 2021). A researcher monitored a number of policy issues that had contributed to unethical trading practices (Taha, 2012). Komijani et al. (2013) illustrated how a rise in GDP and political mediocrity is at odds with one another, demonstrating the existence of a loose link. This essay demonstrated how the opposite effect seeks to have an impact in two different ways. A single hypothesis is initially diminished by the political instability that is executing weakness and this dubious environment, which in turn reduces the monetary turn of events. Moreover, uncertainty modifies the needs of the issue and the hypothesis. Moreover A. R. Nawaz et al. (2021), shed some insight on the finding that a detrimental relationship has been established between political unpredictability and financial execution and impact, such as Gross domestic product. The study by Tabassam et al. (2016) suggested that political incompetence is the primary cause of ineffective government. Political instability causes vote-based turbulence, frequently occurring races, intra-party disputes, and an inconsistent framework that reduces the financial impact.

This social and political instability has a wide range of terrible effects. Even if it doesn't, it nevertheless disturbs markets by contributing to political and prison ecological fragility. A few more analyses have further explained how political unrest unfairly affects monetary developments. Essentially, these investigations also offer light on the relationship between financial calamity, system reforms, and political upheaval. There is a link between financial impact and political instability; government disasters and framework changes have enormous effects on economic growth (Tarek & Ahmed, 2013). According to Carmignani (2003), political instability weakens government policies, making it harder for current and prospective investors to invest in the economy. Instead, they might choose to take risks with their money by investing it in a particular area of government affairs. Furthermore, Taha (2012) tried to investigate this cause-and-effect relationship abruptly. In the event that any existing cost device continues to be a barrier to financial consideration for any firm, the obligation machine is examined in this analysis. Political divisiveness and monetary instability may also make it difficult for the current government to shift costs to the incoming governments (Esener &

İpek, 2018). The relationship between per capita wages and political mutability was specifically addressed by (Abdillah et al., 2020). They illustrated the issue that political apathy is a source of specialists' annoyance and categorically assessed the motivation behind the development's slow pace as being caused by politically unstable regimes. Their resources claimed that it is more crucial to identify the economies' propensity for governmental modifications throughout a moment of liberally slower improvement. In order to predict Pakistan's aims of weak cash-related impact and low revenue, A. R. Nawaz et al. (2021) examined both the financial and politically appropriate sectors. The investigation revealed that the primary cause of the appalling financial overall performance and declining effort was non-financial factors such as depreciation, political instability, routinely occurring framework changes, influence crises, and political conflicts between events and foundations. The country became dangerous due to these non-monetary variables' weaknesses. Owing to this risk and precariousness, the local monetary authorities have removed their wealth from Pakistan and invested it in nearby international territories in search of a higher profit (Naz et al., 2021). This capital expansion has ended up serving as the impetus behind Pakistan's terrible cash-related extension. According to research, sellers will be motivated to develop theories, which will drive an economy's monetary growth if a nation is tranquil and free of corruption (Komijani et al., 2013). This will improve the majority's quality of life overall. He has also said that the merchants and the general populace benefit most from a significant peaceful environment and a dominant part of rule government.

Political Instability: Pakistan

The inability of political institutions to respond to the escalating demands has ultimately resulted in Pakistan's identity and legitimacy crisis (Abdillah et al., 2020). The competitions among various communities for limited resources and the escalating demands for those resources have politicized communal tensions and divisions between provinces. The ideal opportunity for outside intervention, anti-state factions, and pressure groups to advance their own self-serving goals is political instability in any state. Pakistan's internal and foreign socioeconomic and political problems have grown as a direct outcome of the country's current political uncertainty (Zeeshan et al., 2022). Pakistan is dealing with significant difficulties, particularly in the political and economic spheres. The entire world is offering Pakistan aid and assistance, but in the face of dishonest leadership and unstable political conditions, the massive amounts of foreign aid are not yielding any fruitful outcomes (Sallahuddin & Awan, 2017). In the modern, globalized world, competition is severe, and in order for states to prosper, they need to prevail over enormous obstacles. There is a requirement for competent leadership, as well as the formulation of strong policies, effective diplomatic manoeuvring, and a robust economy.

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Political unrest has plagued Pakistan for many years (Taha, 2012). There are numerous causes for the issue. The main cause has always been the struggle for dominance between the federal and provincial governments. It has been the main cause of political unrest and an ineffective political system that consistently fails to enact legislation when it should. Second, the state's political structure has been warped by the movement toward family leadership. Third for many years three significant parties have had their leaders change in Pakistan: Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Pakistan Tehreek Insaaf (PTI) and the Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML N) (Ahmad et al., 2022). Although political parties have often failed to improve Pakistan, their repeated victories at the helm are a reflection of the nation's ongoing, covert game of power. Furthermore, Pakistan's political system has been chaotically ruled by dictators for about thirty years (Fahad, 2018). The civil-military connection has been weak and ineffective as a result. Yet, the strong political approach has also undermined the state's political stability. It has been usual practice to incite the nation's emotions in the name of caste, creed, and religion in order to get support.

Previous studies on economic growth have found that a strong government tends to promote growth, whereas a lack of political stability is detrimental to expansion (An et al., 2016; Wellman, 2017). These studies show that political instability can slow down economic growth. The investment rate in Pakistan has been going down, and the country's overall economic growth has been all over the place. According to the findings of the study, the key contributors to weak economic performance and reduced spending are money laundering, political instability, frequent policy transitions, energy shortages, and political competitiveness among party leaders and organizations (Sohail et al., 2022). Socioeconomic factors have made the market less stable. Pakistan's struggle to attain political stability can be attributed to a number of factors, including constitutional disagreements, a precarious democratic system, challenging economic conditions, and a dearth of social progress (Naz et al., 2021). It has taken 63 years of work to heal the wounds left by colonial rule, tribalism, and religious intolerance in the country. The severity of the plan is another element eroding democracy in Pakistan. Almost every political group and their supporters don't want to wait long enough for a democratic government to work. One of the main reasons for political unrest is the state of our economy. Inadequate investment in education and infrastructure is a persistent concern, as are inflation and income disparity (Istrefi & Piloju, 2014). These are all problems that have been going on for a long time. The existing political environment may discourage private investment and, by extension, growth. Inflation is good for the economy because it increases the availability of manufacturing opportunities, which in turn leads to the hiring of more people and a lower risk of civil unrest and government breakdown. The author makes the optimistic assumption that a country's growth rate is enough, which means that the country's economy will grow faster (Aisen & Veiga, 2013). This also contributes to the economic and social well-being of a

nation. The government's increasing costs will be somewhat offset by the inflation revenue it receives (Hardouvelis et al., 2018). When problems come up in a democratic country's government, they can greatly affect the economy. Every component of economic growth is important. A country like Pakistan, where government spending is so high it's hard to believe, has an economy that is unlike any other. The scenario loses the trust of people in the financial markets. The democratically elected government makes rules and regulations to help the economy grow. Reforms to the government that change the ideologies of the legislature and encourage growth help put a new assembly in power. In many countries with the highest unemployment rates, political turmoil is unavoidable, and people who are unemployed face social injustice (Sulehri & Ali, 2020). Bribes and corruption are problems all over the world. Crime and fear must be taken out of the community right away.

Many studies have found that domestic and international debt has a big, terrible effect on GDP (Shahabadi & Bahari, 2014; Tarek & Ahmed, 2013). Studies also show that borrowing from outside the country has a bigger negative effect on GDP than borrowing from within the country. There are many factors such as inflation rate, interest rate and government debt that could cause a country's currency to lose value and then cause a financial crisis. In these conditions, political frustration is a factor that contributes to instability (Doong & Doan, 2022). As shown by the research of Batool et al. (2022)inflation in Pakistan is consistently affected by political instability. Pakistan's high unemployment rate has been a problem for decades. Fast population growth is a big reason why there are still a lot of people without jobs in today's economy. The sixth-largest population on Earth is found in Pakistan. The labor force system's growth rate is roughly similar to the yearly growth rate of the population, which is currently estimated at 1.93 percent (Abdillah et al., 2020). This tremendous increase in population results in an annual increase of almost 3 million available employments. Millions of Pakistanis now live in poverty because investment rates are decreasing, the economy is growing more slowly, and unemployment is increasing (Sulehri & Ali, 2020). The unemployment rate doesn't always show how well a country is doing economically or socially. All the subsequent political, social, and violent upheaval is blamed on it. So, it's important to have a deep conversation about this topic and find out what causes unemployment (Memon et al., 2011). Pakistan is stuck in a cycle of instability because of its unstable political climate. When people don't trust each other, business slows down. So, the lack of economic growth directly results from businesses spending less (Shahabadi & Bahari, 2014). A bad economy is a powerful cause of the political collapse and civil unrest. Thus, input is necessary for this endless cycle.

Recommendations

Political unrest is one of the worst things that can happen to a country's economy. Unfortunately, democracy-based Pakistan has seen frequent political turmoil. Politically unstable countries need to address the root reasons for their instability and seek to mitigate its effect on economic policymaking. Only then can nations commit to long-term economic initiatives with the potential of fostering faster economic growth. If Pakistan is serious about solving this issue, it must implement a transparent voting procedure. The legitimately elected political party might assume that role if election results were made public. This might also be a step toward putting a stop to political dynasties. To stop political leaders from further exploiting the country for their personal political objectives, it is important to instill a sense of national integrity and unity in the people (Akbar & Akbar, 2015). If the state had national integrity, political parties would have to back it. Also, events can be reversed, and the country is set back on the right track with a well-run government and a commitment to constitutional law. Similarly, encouraging citizen engagement could help pull the country out of its political doldrums. If more people were involved in politics, those in power would have to explain their foolish, self-interested choices to the public. This would make political parties more reluctant to downplay their backing for the government. For this reason, the measures above could aid the country's efforts to end political instability.

Conclusion

The process of nation-building is essential to the continued existence and growth of a country, and the presence of political stability is a prerequisite for the process to get started. The process of nation-building has two purposes: first, it helps a nation develop its identity, which leads to social integration; second, it helps a state develop its administrative infrastructure. Economic, social, and political spheres are all affected by political stability.

Pakistan, a country with abundant natural resources, fertile land, intelligent citizens, a key strategic location, and the ability to produce nuclear weapons, is a case of serious political instability (Jiskani et al., 2020). Pakistan's future is questioned by the international community due to its weak and ineffective external and internal policy-making, policy discontinuance, less unified society, and obscure reputation on the international scene. There is an increase in patriotism and a stronger sense of national pride as a result of increased state loyalty. In a politically stable state that meets the needs of every sector of society in all of its dynamics and accommodates pluralism, all citizens, despite their differences, feel like they belong to the national unit. In this regard, industrialized nations serve as a useful case study. Pakistani society lacks the coherence and equal pursuit of national goals that characterize societies in developed states. The major reason is effective leadership that has shaped the features of society. Ideology, rather than communities, sects, or ethnic groups, drives the organization of power in these

regimes' leadership. A nation's elective leadership is a reflection of the public's collective beliefs (Bowlby et al., 2020).

People in advanced societies have a deeper understanding of politics and a more robust understanding of the problems that matter most to their country because of their higher levels of education. The political impact of a more advanced civilization is very different from that of a less advanced and less educated culture. Individuals who have invested in their education are more likely to strive toward the betterment of their nation and community. Another important point is that, in addition to providing their inhabitants with an education, developed states do so, while underdeveloped societies are unable to do so because of real leadership. When many facets of society are dissatisfied with government actions, and a climate of suspicion pervades society as a whole, political instability has the ultimate bad impact of dividing society along multiple lines. The pursuit of individual interests and disregard for national or community interests are the results of society's unhappiness and mistrust. The vacuum that unstable situations generate clearly benefits the internal and foreign negative forces. In the context of Pakistan's identity and legitimacy crises, the main reasons of the problem of political stability are the imbalanced consequences of quick social economic engagement and the extensive and entrenched involvement of the civil and military bureaucracy (Bano et al., 2019).

Political demands have expanded, and political engagement has increased as a result of social and economic development. The task of establishing new bases of political organizations and institutions has been greatly compounded by these changes, which have “undermined established political institutions” (Samuel, 1971). Any state with political instability will experience anarchy and disorder inside its institutions. In many parts of the world, national governments are increasingly cooperating with one another in the form of huge regional organizations for the purposes of boosting their economies and ensuring their security. On the international scene, a country will rise to prominence when it has associations like these. To participate in these alliances, a state is required to meet stringent political and economic standards. Governments that are not politically and economically stable will not be accepted as global partners, and weak states will fall further behind in the global arena. The future of the Pakistani people is in danger due to the ongoing coups and the undermining of democratic regimes. Due to political unrest, Pakistan has already experienced significant losses in the form of the division of its East wing and continues to experience internal disputes (Rauf et al., 2016).

Every federating unit is feeling the effects of political instability, but Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are particularly hard hit. The volatility creates difficulties for policymaking, integrating into global politics and the economy, and getting support from other countries in the national security, societal cohesion, and economic spheres. Mishandling the war on the terrorism issue is the biggest and most pressing threat Pakistan's political instability is posing. The

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struggle against terrorism has a negative effect on the domestic situation and international relations of the state. An unsteady political climate prevents the development of coherent counterterrorism tactics and policies (Hakro & Ghumro, 2007). The people of Pakistan have been put in a difficult situation, and they are the ones who are really suffering from the weak economy, the natural calamities, and the political unrest. For societal and economic well-being, it is crucial that the political system of the state remain stable, as well as any problems that may arise from the system's failure be addressed.

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