

Impact of Political Instability on Political and Socio-economic Conditions of Sindh from 1988 to 2008

Hassan Bakhsh Noonari

PhD Scholar, Department of Humanities, Greenwich University Karachi
hassanbuxnoonari@hotmail.com

Dr. Altantuya Dashnyam

Department of Humanities, Greenwich University Karachi
dr.annie@greenwich.edu.pk

Abstract

This research examines Impact of Political Instability on Political and Socio-economic Conditions of Sindh from 1988 to 2008. This study was undertaken to find out the relationship between political instability and four other dimensions (democracy, education, health, and economic development) in the province of Sindh. In this research, political instability is taken as an independent variable and democracy, education, health, and economic development as dependent variables. This study has covered a period of 20 years from 1988 to 2008. For the conduct of this study, a total of thirty colleges and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) were selected from all the six regions (Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Shaheed Benazirabad, and Mirpurkhas) of Sindh province of Pakistan. Five colleges were selected from each region and ten respondents were selected from each college, the total sample size was 300 out of which 264 (88%) respondents responded and returned the questionnaire duly filled by them. A five point Likert scale was constructed and administered on the participants. The responses of the respondents were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS), which generated the frequency distributions, means, standard deviations, coefficient of correlations and simple regression etc. of the responses. All the four hypotheses of this research which were tested at the 0.05 level of significance by using coefficient of correlation and simple regression. The major findings of this study include the association between dependent and independent variables such as: democracy and political instability, education and political instability, health and political instability and economic development and political instability. In the model of hypotheses, it was predicted that political instability has negative impact on “democracy, education, health and economic development”, in the Sindh province. At the first stage of analysis, relationship was measured through Spearman correlation coefficient analysis to check association among the variables. The model results show that all the four dimensions (democracy, education, health and economic development) correlate with political instability and found significant correlation between democracy, education, health and economic development and political instability. All the assumptions were verified and the regression model show that the variables democracy, education, health and economic development explained 97.7% of variance in total political instability. All these four exerted the highest statistically significant contribution. As per final results, all the dependent and independent variables are significantly correlated. Therefore, all the hypotheses under study are accepted.

Keywords: Political Instability; Democracy; Education; Health, Economic Development; Sindh province; Pakistan

Introduction

Political security and stability play out an indispensable part in economic progress of a nation. Political stability provides flexibility in the society to dissension and conflict. In a stable state, the nation overcomes differences among the groups which create political and social environment favorable to the lives of common people. The political and socio-economic institutions are enduring features of a society that shape it and give it long term stability. A governance environment characterized by stability, the rule of law, and social cooperation will foster wealth creation provided good economic opportunities are in place. Radu (2015) defines as such that the political stability is a variable that causes low level of economic growth in a country rather it is presented as ‘a consequence of poor economic development’. Poor performance of government may lead to collapse and political turmoil.

The political stability impedes any form of change and depresses the public opinion and freedom. People want change in all sectors of life from education to business and from society to politics. The political stability is such a condition that creates a state of stagnation in the nation and it does not allow competition in political systems, education, business, innovation, and arts. In this case, the political stability lacks real competition for governing executives. Thus ‘politically stable’ system imposes harshest laws to the personal freedom, press freedom, religious harmony, access to the internet and political dissents are also truncated. This gives rise to abuse of power and corruption. The political weakness changes adventure and impacts the interest of parts, which has direct effect on monetary addition as a choice than influence on theory (Asteriou & Price, 2001). An investigation shows that unstable and hazardous legislative issues ominously impacts the economic development of a country and causes weakness of plans and pledges. The opportunity of substitute of governments subverts future courses of action by the incompetent politicians who usually put their governments in in political crises at the cost of their own benefits instead of substituting any guaranteed zone for their nations (Alesina & Perotti, 1996; Barro, 1991).

The Political Instability is inherently related to an uncertain political environment that shows the lack of investments from foreign countries, high inflation rate, and lack of development projects and negative indicators of economic growth. As in the current political and economic situation in Pakistan since 2020 when PTI government brought major economic changes in the country and “signed a 39-month extended fund facility (July 2019 to September 2022) with a total value of \$6 billion with IMF” (IANS, 2022). In the face of high inflation rate, Pakistan leads toward a state of uncertainty, which restrict policy-makers to the old-fashioned planning of investments creating more political turbulence in the country. Inflation makes the exports

more expensive and gradually reduces the efficiency of a country by restricting its exports in the worst political situation. These indicators are catalytic to take economy from bad to worse threatening political stability in the country. The Foreign and even local investors prefer to invest their capital in a more conducive environment that other countries offer. For example, in the decades of political crises, many local Pakistani Businessmen shifted their business setup in Bangladesh that attracted the foreign investors due to its liberal policies. The foreign investors and donors also hesitate to adventure in the country because when a government falls, the successive government cancel all past projects, halt funds, and stop support committed by the previous government.

Research Problem

The study will focus on the impact of political instability on variables Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic Development during the national elections of Pakistan from 1988 to 2008 in Sindh, one of the four provinces of Pakistan. Since the 'era of democracy' had started from 1988, the elected governments led by major political parties PPP and PML and IJI alliance formed governments in the center and four provinces. However, the whole period was in complete political chaos and in a state of political instability due to malfunction, mismanagement and corruption of the two major ruling parties PPP and PML (N). An exhaustive survey of Sindh province of Pakistan will be carried out in the educational institutions to analyze the political instability arisen from the political upheavals during the tenures of the successive governments between 1988 and 2008.

Scope of the Study

In this research, the impact of the political instability on the political and socio-economic variables such as Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic Development in the province of Sindh will be studied during the period when five general elections in the years 1988, 1991, 1993, 1997, and 2008. An exhaustive survey will be conducted in the selected public sector universities and colleges of Sindh. Survey questionnaire will be distributed among the students of the Political Science Departments studying in the public sector universities and colleges where political science departments are established. The number of sample size will be 300 out of the target population will be 3000.

Significance of the Study

Through the comprehensive exploration of this study on the examining of impact of political instability on socioeconomic and political factors like Democracy, Education, and Health, and Economic Development in the Sindh province of Pakistan during the period of 1988 to 2008 will be unraveled, emphasized, and scrutinized. Moreover, this research will elucidate how the

political instability evolved, influenced on the socioeconomic and political institutions of the country.

In this regard, this study will provide an analysis by conducting survey through which a set of questionnaires will be distributed to the respondents. On the bases of those data processed by analytical techniques the results will be obtained to find that what impact does political instability on the political and socioeconomic and factors which are associated with the state's socioeconomic and democratic institutions in Sindh during the period 1988 to 2008. Moreover, through the analysis made by this study, political entities and institutions will have a new approach on how to deal with this principle by learning its influence in the past.

Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To examine the impact of Political Instability on Democracy of Sindh.
2. To evaluate the impact of Political Instability on Education in Sindh.
3. To assess the impact of Political Instability on Health in the province of Sindh.
4. To explore the impact of Political Instability on Economic Development in Sindh.

Hypotheses of the Study

- H1. Political Instability has significant impact on Democracy of Sindh.
- H2. Political Instability has significant impact on Education in Sindh.
- H3. Political Instability has significant impact on Health in Sindh.
- H4. Political Instability has significant impact on Economic Development in Sindh

Limitations of the Study

This study was limited to Sindh province of Pakistan, which is the most affected province due to various factors involving political instability. Due to financial constraints and the limited number of political science departments in the universities of Sindh, the scope of research was also limited due to short period of time.

Review of Literature

The previous researches have shown that due to weak government systems put severe influences on the political and socioeconomic factors creating political instability in the country. Since the Independence, Pakistan has been experiencing the political uncertainty that legged behind it in the political and socioeconomic spheres.

The relation of Political Stability and peace in a country is very important for political and socioeconomic development of the nation. The examination of political instability as the theoretical focus linked to the political and socioeconomic conditions like Democracy,

Education, Health, and Economic Development is worth to carry out in the past literature.

Democracy

Owing to the prevalent political instability in Pakistan in both military and democratic rule, weakening democratic traditions, tremendous socio-cultural fragmentation had increased political instability in the province of Sindh alike. Rather it can be said that due to its geo-political location, Sindh has been inflicted with agitations, strikes, political violence, crimes, and terrorism. Yet democracy and stability are two major contested concepts in comparative politics, which also have a complex interrelationship – political stability and regime stability (Veenendaal, 2021).

Education

There is great difficulty to find exactly facts and figures about the educational institutions particularly primary and secondary schools located in the rural areas of Sindh. Due to dearth of the literature on Sindh's education system, this researcher has also faced the same difficulties in obtaining the data available at different government sources. While referring "educationalization of social problems", (Depaepe & Smyers, 2008; Simons & Masschelein, 2008; Szkudlarek, 2013), indicate that social problem may be redefined as the learning deficit that is simultaneously excluded from a political agenda.

Healthcare

Bakama Bernard Bakamanume (2012) claimed that political instability and lack of proper planning due to weakness of the government contribute a significant decline in the health services. He further pointed out in his article that the resurgence and emergence of the old and new diseases were indicators of inadequate health services while the migration of best doctors and medical staff is also another cause of the decline of health sector in the country. Pakistan has inherited the health service providing system from the British colonial period and since then no major breakthrough has been seen in this sector. Rashid Jooma and Guido Sabatinelli (2014)

Economic Development

As per Copestake, (1999) "Economic development refers to long-term changes in systems of production and distribution of goods and services affecting human welfare. In contrast to economic growth, it involves changes in the form and the scale of economic activity" (Copestake, 1999). Political instability makes an environment in the country, where the state and non-state actors end up, and economic development halts while escalating a conflict-like situation.

Ari Aisen and Francisco José Veiga (2013) have determined the impact of political instability on economic of 169 countries from 1960 to 2004 that higher the political instability lower will be growth rates of GDP per capita.

Research Design and Methodology

It was critical to work out an approach which will meet the research objectives to undertake this study and to answer research questions, it is absolutely important for the sample selection and categorize the categories and techniques of knowledge needed. This research examines these topics, starting with the fundamentals of study design and methodology.

Method of Research

Researchers use different methods to achieve results while testing theories and analyzing data. Analysts and researchers use quantitative and qualitative research methods like focus groups, interviews and surveys for data interpretation to cultivate a better understanding of information. In the present study questionnaire survey method is used.

Layout of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire for this survey is divided into six sections to investigate the variables investigated. Section A of the survey contains a demographic profile of the respondents. Demographics include gender, age and level of educational. This is because sections B, C, D, E, and F of the survey are designed to measure different surveys part B introduces issues related to political instability, part C is about the democracy part D is aims to measure education, part E attempts to measure health, and finally part F highlights the economic development.

Table 1
Layout of the questionnaire (Section A)

Section	Demographic Profile	No of Items
A	Gender	3
	Age	
	Educational qualification	

Table 2
Layout of the questionnaire (Sections B, C, D, E, and F)

Sections	Variables	No. of Items
B	Political instability	06
C	Democracy	11
D	Education	10
E	Health	05
F	Economic Development	05

This study is said to the knowledgeable part of the working population; the present research area is predicated on the subsequent Regions of Sindh.

1. Karachi.
2. Hyderabad.
3. Sukkur.
4. Larkana.
5. Shaheed Benazirabad
6. Mirpurkhas

Scales of Measurement

Scale refers to the tools used to measure the quality of the tools used in research (Channar, 2010). Measurement scales are categorized as follows: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio scales. Nominal, interval, and ordinal scales were used in this study. Nominal scales are used to measure gender and educational qualification. Interval scales are used to measure age. The ordinal value is used to measure respondents' attitudes / trends towards democracy, education; health and economic development through statements.

Scale for this research

For this study, a 5-point Likert scale with multiple items was used to measure respondents' propensity related to democracy, education, health and economic development. Respondents were asked to choose the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement. Each item on the scale is assigned a number from 1 to 5. 1 is assigned to "Strongly agree", 2 is assigned to "Agree", 3 is assigned to "Neutral", 4 is assigned to "Disagree" and 5 is assigned to "Strongly disagree". The rating scale is presented in the table below.

Geographical and Demographical Characteristics

The geographical and demographic characteristics of Sindh province, which is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, will be presented. We will also provide the political background of Sindh from 1988 to 2008 to investigate the impact of political instability on the political and socio-economic factors of the province. Political instability as an independent variable affects four major dependent variables namely democracy, education, health, and economic development, which are the most important variables to study in this present research.

Population

The population of this study covers the students of public and private sector colleges HEIs of all regions of Sindh.

The Sample

It is financially and physically difficult to survey all the colleges and HEIs in Sindh. Therefore, the researcher randomly selected 30 colleges and HEIs across in Sindh for the aim of this study. The entire sample size required was 300 respondents. As all the scholars are enrolled within

the government departments of the selected colleges and HEIs. From the selected colleges only Masters, M. Phil/MS, PhD level students are selected excluding Bachelors level students on the idea that Masters level students are more mature towards national and provincial levels political and social issues and their response has more weight age than those of Bachelor level students. From the HEIs, M. Phil and PhD level students are selected for target sampling.

Table 3

Region wise break up of sample colleges in Sindh

S.#	Name of Region	No. of Colleges and HEIs surveyed	No. of respondent from each college	Total
1	Karachi	05	10	50
2	Hyderabad	05	10	50
3	Sukkur	05	10	50
4	Larkana	05	10	50
5	Shaheed Benazirabad	05	10	50
6	Mirpurkhas	05	10	50
Total sample size		30	10	300

Measurement

Measurement refers to a system of associating numbers or symbols with observations found in a research study (Kothari & Garg, 2015).

Measurement Instruments

The measurement tool refers to the source a researcher uses to collect and record the required data and then translates it into the value of his or her research. In social science, the most widely used dynamic measurement tools are; Question List, Discussion Cards, Reference Cards, View Cards and Forms etc. (Muhammad, 1985, quoted in Channar, 2010).

Data Collection Procedures

The main data collection instrument (the questionnaire) was distributed to the students' related to the political science departments of public and private colleges and HEIs of Sindh.

Response and Response Rate

A total of 300 questionnaires were distributed out of which 264 questionnaires were completed and returned. However, the response rates are as follows:

Table 4

Distribution of respondents and response rate

Sr. No.	Sample group	Total sample size	Total number of questionnaires completed and returned	Percentage
1	Students	300	264	88

Thus, the aggregate response rate achieved was 88%.

Data Analysis and Results of The Stud

Demographic Profile of Respondents

The researcher distributed 300 questionnaires among the study sample out of these 264 questionnaires / responses were received and included for the analysis of the data. The response rate is 88% which is considered satisfactory response rate. All the questionnaires were collected by the researcher personally. The high rate of response from the respondents reveals their greater interest in the study.

Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

This section presents the results pertaining to descriptive data analysis which reveals the related demographic attributes of the study sample. Descriptive statistics pertain to “summarizing, organizing, graphing and describing quantitative information” (Voget & Johnson, 2011). As a result, the primary goal of this section is to present description of study participants’ attributes. The second purpose is to use frequency and percentage analysis of three characteristics: gender, age and qualification.

Table 5

Gender, age, and qualification of the respondents

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	163	61.7
	Female	101	38.3
	Total	264	100.0
Age	20-25	134	50.8
	26-30	62	23.4
	31-35	68	25.8
	Total	264	100.0
Qualification	Master	178	67.4
	MPhil / MS	52	19.7
	PhD	34	12.9
	Total	264	100.0

Summary of Demographic Characteristics

Table 3 demonstrates the gender, age and qualification of the respondents. Overall male respondents are more than female respondents, male respondents are 163 (61.7%) and 101 (38.3%) are female respondents. The second part of the table 10 shows the age of the respondents, this section is divided in three categories category one ranges from 20-25 years' age group 134 (50.8%) respondents participated in this age group, second category ranges from 26-30 years 62 (23.4%) participants participated in this age group and third category of age group is 31-35 years, in this age group 68 (25.8%) participants participated. Third part of table 1 is related with the qualification of the respondents. This section is also categorized into three categories, category one is about Master Level of respondents; the number of participants in this category is 178 (67.4%). Second category of the respondents is MPhil / MS, in this category 52 (19.7%) respondents participated. In third category PhD holder respondents participated only 34 (12.9%) participants participated.

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypotheses were tested through Pearson's Correlation coefficient and then regression to investigate the association of democracy, education, health and economic development with political instability.

Table 6

Correlation Testing of Hypotheses

		Political Instability
Democracy	Pearson Correlation	.976**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	264
Education	Pearson Correlation	.980**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	264
Health	Pearson Correlation	.963**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	264
Economic Development	Pearson Correlation	.956**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	264

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

The findings of the present study exhibit a significant association between democracy and political instability ($r = .976$, $p = .000$), education and political instability ($r = .980$, $p = .000$),

health and political instability ($r = .963, p = .000$) and economic development and political instability ($r = .956, p = .000$).

Table 7

Descriptive Statistics Testing of Hypotheses

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Political Instability	264	23.4280	6.00463
Democracy	264	42.3333	11.36010
Education	264	40.7083	9.58265
Health	264	20.9394	4.75284
Economic Development	264	20.7765	4.40092

Table 8

Correlation Testing of Hypotheses

		Political Instability	Democracy	Education	Health	Economic Development
Pearson Correlation	Political Instability	1.000	.976	.980	.963	.956
	Democracy	.976	1.000	.960	.955	.937
	Education	.980	.960	1.000	.969	.986
	Health	.963	.955	.969	1.000	.966
	Economic Development	.956	.937	.986	.966	1.000
Sig. (2-tailed)	Political Instability	----	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Democracy	.000	----	.000	.000	.000
	Education	.000	.000	----	.000	.000
	Health	.000	.000	.000	----	.000
	Economic Development	.000	.000	.000	.000	----
N	Political Instability	264	264	264	264	264
	Democracy	264	264	264	264	264
	Education	264	264	264	264	264
	Health	264	264	264	264	264
	Economic Development	264	264	264	264	264

- a. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
- b. List wise N = 264

Analysing impact of ‘Political Instability’ on Democracy

By using simple regression analysis, here we assess how much variance on dependent variable is explained by an independent variable. The dependent variable is democracy and independent variable is political instability

Table 9

Model Summary of Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig.
1	.976	.952	.952	2.49616	.952	5185.211	1	262	.000

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Political Instability
- b. Dependent Variable: Democracy

Table 10

Coefficients of Hypotheses

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.911	.620		-1.469	.143
	Political Instability	1.846	.026	.976	72.008	.000

Interpretation

Table 8 illustrates the association among the variables as proposed in the hypothesized model. The IV demonstrated some degree of association with DV. In the present study, the dependent variable (Democracy) is correlated with political instability as .976. Moreover the association between IV (Political Instability) and DV (Democracy) is too high.

By examining the overall regression model, the value of R-Square as represented in table 9 revealed the degree of variation in political instability (IV) which the model including the dependent variable (Democracy) is explained. In the present study, the value of adjusted R-Square is .952 which is 95.2% implying 95.2% of variance in political instability as explained by the proposed model. Concerning the evaluation of IV, Table 10 informs which of the incorporated variables in the proposed model contributed to predict the DV. Since the present study had interest in comparing contribution of IV, so Beta values under the heading of standardized coefficients were used.

Analysing impact of ‘Political Instability’ on Education

By using simple regression analysis, here we assess how much variance on dependent variable is explained by an independent variable. The dependent variable is education and independent variable is political instability.

Table 11

Model Summary of Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig.
1	.980	.960	.960	1.92450	.960	6258.641	1	262	.000

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Political Instability
- b. Dependent Variable: Education

Table 12

Coefficients of Hypotheses

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	4.079	.478		8.535	.000
	Political Instability	1.563	.020	.980	79.112	.000

- a. Dependent Variable Education

Interpretation

Table 8 illustrates the association among the variables as proposed in the hypothesized model. The IV demonstrated some degree of association with DV. In the present study, the dependent variable (Education) is correlated with political instability as .980. Moreover the association between IV (Political Instability) and DV (Education) is too high.

By examining the overall regression model, the value of R-Squire as represented in table 11 revealed the degree of variation in political instability (IV) which the model including the dependent variable (Education) is explained. In the present study, the value of adjusted R-Square is .960 which is 96.0% implying 96.0% of variance in political instability as explained by the proposed model. Concerning the evaluation of IV, Table 12 informs which of the incorporated variables in the proposed model contributed to predict the DV. Since the present

study had interest in comparing contribution of IV, so Beta values under the heading of standardized coefficients were used.

Analyzing impact of ‘Political Instability’ on Health

By using simple regression analysis, here we assess how much variance on dependent variable is explained by an independent variable. The dependent variable is health and independent variable is political instability.

Table 13

Model Summary of Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.963	.927	.927	1.28381	.927	3342.606	1	262	.000

- Predictors: (Constant), Political Instability
- Dependent Variable: Health

Table 14

Coefficients of Hypotheses

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.082	.319		9.667	.000
	Political Instability	.762	.013	.963	57.815	.000

Interpretation

Table 8 illustrates the association among the variables as proposed in the hypothesized model. The IV demonstrated some degree of association with DV. In the present study, the dependent variable (Health) is correlated with political instability as .963. Moreover the association between IV (Political Instability) and DV (Health) is too high.

By examining the overall regression model, the value of R-Square as represented in table 13 revealed the degree of variation in political instability (IV) which the model including the dependent variable (Health) is explained. In the present study, the value of adjusted R-Square is .927 which is 92.7% implying 92.7% of variance in political instability as explained by the

proposed model. Concerning the evaluation of IV, Table 14 informs which of the incorporated variables in the proposed model contributed to predict the DV.

Analyzing impact of ‘Political Instability’ on Economic Development

By using simple regression analysis, here we assess how much variance on dependent variable is explained by an independent variable. The dependent variable is economic development and independent variable is political instability.

Table 15

Model Summary of Hypotheses

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.956	.914	.914	1.28933	.914	2802.184	1	262	.000

Table 16

Coefficients of Hypotheses

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	4.356	.320		13.605	.000
	Political Instability	.701	.013	.956	52.936	.000

Dependent Variable: Economic Development

Interpretation

Table 8 illustrates the association among the variables as proposed in the hypothesized model. The IV demonstrated some degree of association with DV. In the present study, the dependent variable (Economic Development) is correlated with political instability as .956. Moreover, the association between IV (Political Instability) and DV (Economic Development) is too high.

By examining the overall regression model, the value of R-Square as represented in table 15 revealed the degree of variation in political instability (IV) which the model including the dependent variable (Economic Development) is explained. In the present study, the value of adjusted R-Square is .914 which is 91.4% implying 91.4% of variance in political instability as explained by the proposed model. Concerning the evaluation of IV, Table 16 informs which of the incorporated variables in the proposed model contributed to predict the DV.

Interpretation of the results

The proposed model which includes four dependent variables; democracy, education, health and economic development explains, democracy .95.2% of variance in total political instability, education 96.0% of variance in total political instability, health 92.7% of variance in total political instability, economic development 91.4% of variance in total political instability. All the four variables are statistically significant. Democracy ($p = .000$) and Beta is (37.7%), education ($p = .000$) and Beta is (76.5%), health ($p = .011$) and Beta is (11.2%) and economic development ($p = .000$) and its Beta is (-26%).

Presentation of the Research Findings

This sector presents the results from the empirical studies. The results will be assessed by in view of the various articulated hypotheses one by one.

Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis 1 claimed that political instability has significant impact on Democracy of Sindh. In order to verify this proclamation, the hypothesis under study states that political instability has significant impact on Democracy of Sindh. The Pearson correlation and simple regressions were used to test this hypothesis which indicates that political instability has significant impact on Democracy of Sindh, where ($p = .000$) and Beta is (37.7%) and the results of the Pearson correlation also showing the positive and significant impact on democracy. Therefore, the hypothesis under study is accepted.

Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2 claimed that political instability has significant impact on Education in Sindh. To test this hypothesis the Pearson correlation and simple regressions were used which shows that political instability has significant impact on education of Sindh, where ($p = .000$) and Beta is (76.5%) and the results of the Pearson correlation also showing the positive and significant impact on education. Therefore, the hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3 purported that political instability has significant impact on Health in Sindh. The Pearson correlation and simple regressions were used to test this hypothesis which indicates that political instability has significant impact on Health of Sindh, where ($p = .011$) and Beta is (11.2%) and the results of the Pearson correlation also showing the positive and significant impact on health. Therefore, the hypothesis 3 under study is accepted.

Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis 4 professed that political instability has significant impact on economic development in Sindh. The Pearson correlation and simple regressions were used to test this

hypothesis which indicates that political instability has significant impact on economic development of Sindh, where ($p = .000$) and Beta is ((-26%) and the results of the Pearson correlation also showing the positive and significant impact economic development. Therefore, the hypothesis 3 is also accepted.

Summary, Discussion, Conclusion, Findings, and Recommendations

Summary

In this section, the research study was carried out to investigate impact of political instability on four variables Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic Development during the period from 1988 to 2008 in Sindh province of Pakistan. Questionnaire was used as the instrument to extract information from the respondents. An attempt is being made in this chapter to summarize the findings, conclusion and make necessary recommendations.

Discussion

Political and socio-economic conditions are key issues in Pakistan after the Independence the national-level projects had started to lead the nation in the State Governance, Education, Healthcare, and Economic development. The relationships between political instability and political & socio-economic conditions have been studied in various forms. In this paper, democracy, education, health, and economic development were used as dependent variables which allegedly determined political instability as independent variable in the Sindh province. The best way to estimate and test the correlation between different variables is to develop a hypothesis. We have tested four variables Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic Development. However, we have tested our model by using SPSS with different tests like: Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Simple Regression. H1 showed the positive relationship between independent variable Political Instability and dependent variable Democracy. H2 showed the positive relationship between independent variable Political Instability and dependent variable Education. H3 showed the positive relationship between independent variable Political Instability and dependent variable Health. H4 also showed the positive correlation between independent variable Political Instability and dependent variable Economic Development. The Regression Method is a popular model used to predict the association between independent variable. Simple regression method was employed to discover the variation in DVs brought about by the IV. Here Political Instability has been used as an independent variable while Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic Development are used as the dependent variables.

The proposed model which includes four dependent variables; democracy, education, health and economic development explains, democracy .95.2% of variance in total political instability, education 96.0% of variance in total political instability, health 92.7% of variance in total political instability, economic development 91.4% of variance in total political instability.

From the above Result, we find that the Political Instability of Sindh province of Pakistan is directly linked to democracy, education, health and economic development. Statistical tools analysis showed the quantitative analysis of the dependent and independent variables. The overall findings concluded as real political stability has a positive relationship with other dependent variables. There is a strongest correlation between political instability and education, democracy, and political instability has a second strongest correlation, health occupied at third number and economic development and political instability has a fourth highest correlation. Therefore, all the hypotheses under study are accepted.

Conclusion

It is concluded that impact of political instability causes deprivation in the political and socio-economic conditions that have been studied in the forms of Democracy, Education, Health, and Economic development. The more political instability, the more deceleration in the progress of democracy, education, health, and economic development, similarly the more political stability, the more upward trends in democracy, education, health, and economic development. This research study emphasizes the political instability impacts relatively on the democracy, education, health, and economic development. The research limits the scope to only one province of Pakistan, Sindh which has been inflicted by the political violence in ethnic politics resulting the devastation of democratic institutions increasing the political instability in the province. In fact, there is an empirical relationship between political instability and political & socio-economic development not only in Pakistan but also in its provinces, in this case Sindh.

Findings

This section begins with the investigation of association between dependent and independent variables such as: democracy & political instability, education & political instability, health & political instability, and economic development & political instability. In the model of hypotheses, it was predicted that political instability has negative impact on “democracy, education, health and economic development”, in the Sindh province. At the first stage of analysis, relationship was measured through Pearson correlation coefficient analysis to check association among the variables. The model results show that all the four dimensions (democracy, education, health, and economic development) correlate with political instability

and found significant correlation between democracy, education, health, and economic development and political instability.

All the assumptions were verified and the regression model show that the variables democracy, education, health, and economic development explained democracy .95.2% of variance in total political instability, education 96.0% of variance in total political instability, health 92.7% of variance in total political instability, economic development 91.4% of variance in total political instability.

All these four exerted the highest statistically significant contribution.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, governance policy and socioeconomic policy implications can be formulated by the provincial government to strengthen democratic institutions and rapid progress in the fields of education, health, and economic projects:

- Concrete measures must be strengthened to reduce political instability in Sindh.
- Sindh's policymakers need to preserve democracy by long-term socioeconomic policies that could produce optimum production for the province's development. Sustainable democracy and the continued transition of political power is only an option to sustain healthy economic development and better educational and healthcare systems in Sindh.
- All stakeholders such as teachers, principals, and researchers may be involved or informed on policy formulation and implementation. Strong coordination between the schools and the provincial Education & Literacy Department will help in improving the declining educational standard and check an accountability system.
- Health policy may be revised in accordance to the advanced knowledge and technology so that better services in the hospitals and health units could be possible for the citizens.
- Sindh government must create an environment suitable for investors in the Sindh province that would create more jobs and opportunities in each district of the province.
- In the long run, the democratic structure can stabilize the economic situation in the Sindh province, once the political system has stabilized in the country, then prices will be passive, and thus policymakers can control inflation.

Implications of the Study

1. This research will benefit to the policymakers of the respective government departments of Sindh, those include Local Government, Planning Department, Education & Literacy Department, Health Department, and various other departments to boost economic development projects.

2. Educationists and concerned government authorities will be benefited from this research.
3. Health authorities will also be benefited from the findings of this research.
4. From the findings of this research, the provincial government bodies may establish the objectives of the economy and formulate smart policies accordingly.

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