

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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### Abstract

*As a critical determinant of the development trajectory of South Asian countries, economic growth is related to political stability. This study then, focuses on the effects of political instability—or lack of thereof—on economic performance of key nations in the region, including Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. The research investigates how stable governance enhances investment, policy continuity, and sustainable economic growth by analysing past trends, case studies and previous literature, in contrast, political uncertainty results in an economic volatility, a lack of investor confidence and inadequate execution of policy. It indicates that political instability has a less negative effect on economic growth under stronger institution, transparent governance and regional cooperation. The policy recommendations at the end of the study are around how to strengthen democratic institutions and promote economic reforms, as well as facilitating economic collaboration across borders to achieve long-term stability and growth in South Asia.*

**Keywords:** Economic growth, political stability, governance, South Asia, investment, policy continuity, institutional strength.

### 1.1 Introduction

Researchers have long studied whether economic growth needs political stability to succeed especially in South Asian nations. South Asia stands out for its many different types of governments that work best and achieve economic success at distinctive rates. The connection between governance systems and their impact on rule making plus freedom standards decides the future of economic performance (Rathnayake 2022). South Asian countries feature a special pattern as temporary political disruptions do not disrupt economic results but secure governance leads to permanent economic success. The research data shows political unrest affects the economy at most in the short term while stable governance maintains long-term success by helping institutions function better (Rathnayake, 2022). This part examines how politics affects economics across South Asia through its governance standards and institutional effectiveness.

Southeast Asia makes for a special study of how economic betterment connects with political security. The South Asian countries including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal display inconsistent economic development because of constantly shifting political conditions. The connection between this topic helps policymakers, investors, and researchers create better economic stability across South Asia. Stable politics creates better conditions for foreign investors to earn returns and grow their money according to Rathnayake (2022) studies. South Asian nations trail behind other world regions when it comes to forming common market relationships. Political turmoil within countries stops cooperative economic

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development from happening between nations (Raihan 2015). Poor governance systems and inconsistent policy enforcement alongside corruption hurt economic growth which requires stable politics as base for lasting development (Hilali & Smith, 2016). This analysis wants to help nations in South Asia reach economic growth by understanding how they can secure stable political conditions.

### **1.1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Research**

This study identifies and assesses the effectiveness of political stability in driving South Asian economic growth through its impact on governance systems and institutional reliability.

#### **Objectives:**

1. Through South Asian country reviews the study shows political stability develops sustained economic growth (Rathnayake, 2022).
2. South Asia displays different economic achievements because each nation has unique governance arrangements and political systems. The research will study national economic growth by examining political stability levels in countries according to Kumar (2020).
3. The research will make policy suggestions to build economic stability through government changes combined with institutional development and regional interaction reform (Wolf, 2018).

#### **Scope:**

The study examines five South Asian countries that are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Over the last twenty years our team will study economic and political data to predict future dynamics. The research employs both qualitative, including econometric modeling, policy evaluations, and case studies. Our research will help expand the understanding between governance and economic development in South Asian nations.

### **1.2 Literature Review**

Academic research has regularly studied South Asia's connection between economic growth and political stability but scholars look at the results through different theoretical and empirical approaches. Research shows brief moments of political instability usually do not hurt economics but proper long-term stability creates better economic growth (Rathnayake, 2022). This research analyzes available documents that examine the impact of economic policies on governance and political stability in South Asia. Research shows stable governance leads to better economic growth because investors trust it more and it works better both in rules and operation (Barborich, 2017). When political instability happens regularly a nation collects less overseas investment and performs worse in its economy (Shah 2020). Democratic systems with proper rules and programs that fight corruption secure healthy economic performance. The process of democracy decline raises market instability risks which decrease the rate at which economies grow according to Rathnayake (2022). Organizations suggest that trading among neighboring nations can decrease the unwanted effects of political instability. Research reveals regular trade between Southern Asian nations stays minimal because political conflicts block their economic connection according to (Dutt, 2023). Economic integration through SAFTA meets challenges from diplomatic conflicts and management problems according to Shahid and Ahmad (2021). South Asia needs stable financial conditions in order to experience economic development. Research proves that steady economic management through clear monetary rules and trade matchups creates better

economic development according to Samia (2015). Several South Asian economies struggle with economic ups and downs plus excessive external debt problems.

Current studies prove whether an economy can grow in unstable political times while showing the need to maintain unified leadership and strong institutions to keep growth active across regions. Strong institutions combined with transparent business practices and secure financial systems help nations achieve economic progress. Researchers in political economy widely explore the scientific connection between political stability and economic growth. Research studies show political stability supports economic growth when investors can depend on a clear rules system and companies can work productively under known rules. The real connection between these factors has not yet been confirmed by research.

### **Theoretical Perspectives**

Well-established political systems assist in creating and maintaining institutions that protect market activities and maintain proper governance which leads to reliable long-term growth (Diken et al., 2018). When political conditions stay uncertain investors avoid putting their money into new projects which harms domestic companies' growth potential during national development (Armutcu, 2022). Governments that remain stable make better choices regarding their economy which reduces costs for their citizens and helps money grow more quickly (Almula-Dhanoon 2021). Research shows that political instability does not block immediate economic development yet impedes the build-up of essential institutions which determine future success rates (Epaphrodite, 2020).

#### **1.2.2 Global and Regional Studies on Economic-Political Dynamics**

Multiple research studies across the globe and different regions have examined how economic growth interacts with political stability. Research shows that different regions yield robust positive links between economy and politics yet produce unpredictable outcomes because of distinct governance systems and outside market ties. Research into the economic growth patterns of BRICS-T nations reveals that political stability drives success especially within unstable emerging markets with weak governance settings (Armutcu, 2022). Research shows that the political stability and economic growth relationship remains unknown throughout Middle Eastern countries as nations deliver good economic performance despite political turmoil (Almula-Dhanoon 2021).

The EU economy grows and attracts more foreign direct investment when political conditions remain steady according to Corovei and Socol (2019). The stability problems during business operations weaken economic growth in African countries even when they possess valuable resources (Karim et al., 2024).

The frequent political instability in South Asia creates unstable economic rules and hinders necessary reforms as well as regulatory development. Repeated political instability in Pakistan produced market volatility that impacted economic development according to Rizwanulhassan and Hussain (2020). India and Bangladesh maintain political stability which helps their governments plan economy better and achieve steady growth according to Nomor & Iorember (2017). The instability of Pakistan's democratic institutions from military takeovers and weak governance programs according to Phul et al. (2020) limits its economic development. Specific economic targets and foreign investment help boost Pakistan's economy even with facing difficulties (Altun, 2016).

#### **1.3 Overview of South Asia**

In the world today South Asia stands out for both its dynamic changes and challenging political environments among its countries with different levels of economic growth and government systems. South Asia makes up eight countries that include India, Pakistan,

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan. Despite twenty years of steady economic growth South Asia continues to struggle with ongoing political problems weak official rules and battles between nations that threaten its future growth potential as described by Dutt (2023). India and Bangladesh lead the rest of South Asia by delivering continuous high economic growth. However, despite robust GDP figures, the region still houses 36% of the world's poor population (Dutt, 2023). Member countries conduct limited shared trading since they exchange only 5 to 6 percent of their overall market transactions according to Shah 2020. South Asian nations face regular political disruptions along with poor leadership and high levels of corruption in official systems. Some nations in South Asia experience stable governance but Pakistan and Afghanistan continue to face lengthy political crises together with poor democratic systems (Rathnayake 2022). Political troubles in the region bring uncertain economic choices that scare investors from doing business and prevent economic expansion. SAARC serves as a regional organization to develop economic exchange and unity among South Asian countries. SAARC struggles to advance its objectives because a longstanding political conflict exists between India and Pakistan (Kumar 2020). Several other areas in South Asia including the South Asian Free Trade Area and South Asian Economic Union failed because member nations did not share trust and lacked political determination (Shahid & Ahmad, 2021).

### **1.3.1 Key Economic and Political Indicators of South Asian Countries (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh)**

The countries of South Asia display numerous economic and political statistics which influence their paths to development. Economic progress and political conditions change regularly throughout the six South Asian nations which include Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan.

South Asia's overall economic production relies heavily on India with this nation accounting for more than three-fourths of regional GDP. Bangladesh achieved faster economic growth than Pakistan which led it to pass Pakistan's annual income level last year according to Palit (2018). South Asia stands out as one of the least linked regions worldwide since businesses that operate across the area purchase only 5% of total market products according to research by Shams & Ashraf (2023). The ease of doing business standings demonstrates different country results. Both Bangladesh and India made improvements while Pakistan lagged because political disturbances worsened its business conditions (Quazi & Tandon, 2018). For an economy to grow long term financial systems need to stay secure. Research has shown that the health of financial systems relates directly to economic growth in South Asia according to Nasreen and Anwar (2018). Good political conditions made both India and Bangladesh more successful at expanding their economy. Despite facing political problems both Pakistan and Sri Lanka experienced negative effects on their economic planning and business investments (Thapa, 2023). Corruption problems plague all South Asian countries and reduce people's faith in authorities as well as economic sustainability (Thapa 2023).

### **1.3.2 Historical Trends in Economic Growth and Political Stability**

South Asia touches economic development and political stability rate through past colonial policies and current governance practices with financial transformations. After independence all South Asian nations started with low-developed economies and basic institutions. India picked socialism as its economic path yet Pakistan and Bangladesh both fought political problems from military rule (Sheikh et al., 2016). During the 1990s when India launched economic reforms its growth rate surged making it a dominant economy in South Asia according to Siddiqui (2015). The nation built its position as a top textile exporter on top of



economic stability which allowed the expansion of its industrial sector (Palit, 2018). Despite strong economic development South Asia faces political instability which limits its regional market connections. Pakistan's economic plans stay uncertain because successive governments create instability which makes investors uncertain about their investments (Taha, 2016). Stable government decisions and good economic practices drive better development across entire regions.

#### **1.4 Case Studies**

Research on specific nation cases helps us better understand how South Asian countries experience stability during their economic growth periods. This part studies how particular national situations interact with economic and political systems to drive long-term development possibilities.

Persistent political instability in Pakistan creates obstacles for economic growth to happen. Frequent leadership changes by military intervention and erratic economic plans create investment and financial market uncertainty throughout Pakistan. Research shows that momentary market ups and downs stand unaffected when politics wobbles but poor governance and unclear regulations limit future business development (Rathnayake, 2022).

India acts different from other countries in South Asia with regards to its political-economic situation. Despite a stable democratic system India reached strong economic development throughout its last twenty years of progress. Numerous research findings demonstrate that India experienced steady growth due to efficient institutions combined with stable financial regulations while practicing market-friendly policies (Barborich, 2017). Several states experience poor leadership and administrative problems that make it difficult to achieve economic progress.

Bangladesh keeps expanding as the fastest-growing South Asian economy despite constant political problems. Data shows that Bangladesh's economic success depends on effective industrial exports and stable policies that guard against political instability (Shams & Ashraf 2023).

Sri Lanka deals with both economic and political difficulties after its civil conflict ended. After conflict the nation saw sound economic development yet current management problems and financial mistakes create market turmoil. Research shows that institutions must change their ways while spending carefully to keep the economy steady (Nasreen & Anwar, 2018).

##### **1.4.1 Pakistan: Effects of Political Instability on Economic Development**

Over many years Pakistan faced political instability which harmed its economic progress. Research shows that uncertain political leadership through military coups and weak governance systems made investors avoid Pakistan which raised prices and damaged economic supervision. Government instability weakens investor self-assurance and decreases foreign direct investments. FDI promotes economic growth according to research but governance obstacles make its impact less successful (Rani & Batool, 2016). The continued study of economic trends proves that political instability lowers Pakistan's overall economic production. The more persistent instability becomes the harder it becomes to make long-term economic plans and support regular growth (Khan et al., 2023). When unrest continues to disrupt financial systems both banks and markets struggle to raise money which ultimately limits business development (Naqvi et al, 2017). Insecure government leadership creates irresponsible budget management that raises prices. Research demonstrates that weak governance made inflation and budget problems grow according to Noor and colleagues (2024).

#### **1.4.2 India: Economic Reforms and Their Link to Political Stability**

The continuous economic development in India directly relates to its stable political environment especially after 1991 economic reforms took effect. As the only South Asian country India keeps its democratic institutions strong which allows for steady economic planning. Granted liberalization policies under enduring political infrastructure produced rapid economic growth and attracted more investment while developing industries (Siddiqui, 2015). Thanks to its democratic institutions India can make long-term economic plans and keep policies stable each year (Barborich 2017). The economic differences between states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh arise because of weak regional political management (Kumar, 2020).

#### **1.4.3 Bangladesh: Political Transitions and Economic Resilience**

Although political instability affects Bangladesh the economy continues to grow steadily. Despite management problems quality economic plans and institutional growth have maintained steady expansion speed. The garment industry helped Bangladesh maintain economic stability even when political unrest happened (Palit 2018). Bangladesh runs effective inflation and fiscal deficit controls which satisfy investors and keep the economy stable (Shams & Ashraf, 2023). Despite good economic condition indicators Bangladesh faces governance concerns and democratic setback threats that could undermine its economic future (Thapa, 2023).

#### **1.5.1 Patterns and Variations in the Relationship Between Economic Growth and Political Stability in the Region**

South Asian countries display different relationships between their economic success and political reliability. The economic performance of India and Bangladesh shows steady progress even with political uncertainties but Pakistan and Sri Lanka face problems due to their prolonged political instability. Research demonstrates that political unrest has no clear economic impact in the first months yet it harms future growth prospects of a nation (Rathnayake, 2022). A nation's political stability helps leaders implement reliable economic plans that attract investments and improve development. Some South Asian nations achieved economic advances under authoritarian rule but this success varied from market to market. Under authoritarian rule political stability lets governments make economic plans but transition shocks between democracy and authoritarianism destroy economic development (Barborich, 2017). South Asian economies experience changes that lift service sector and manufacturing industry growth. Politically unstable nations with poor governing systems prevent them from achieving sustainable production results according to Agarwal and Gupta 2018.

#### **1.5.2 Role of Governance and Institutional Strength**

Good governance institutions shape how political stability affects South Asian economic growth. Economic growth suffers from political instability more when institutions remain weak and perform poorly. Solid governance systems and fair rules support better economic development over time. Studies show that effective regulatory bodies create positive long-term economic development (Rathnayake, 2022). Weak institutional systems and corruption norms make investors less willing to put money into businesses and raise the operational expenses in every market (Thapa, 2023). Well-developed bureaucracy and free policymaking bodies produce better economic results than expected during political instability (Dutt, 2023).

#### **1.6 Challenges**

Many important problems influence how economic growth affects political stability in South Asia. Despite rapid economic development the area continues to experience poor public

administration alongside political volatility that limits growth prospects within society. The South Asian nations have achieved high economic growth numbers but fail to create sufficient job opportunities. A study by Ghose (2019) shows that Pakistan and India have not added enough new jobs despite their economic expansion. Political unrest in both Pakistan and Sri Lanka prevents organizations from making reliable long-term business plans. Research findings reveal that political instability harms economic development during multiple years (Rathnayake, 2022). South Asia faces significant challenging social and financial exclusions through caste, ethnic and gender boundaries. Strict social patterns work against minority groups when they try to benefit from economic success (Bharti 2022). The region shows mixed development patterns because some states have successful growth while others face inadequate government rules and ongoing political clashes (Osmani 2018). Long-running India-Pakistan conflicts make the economy unstable and block regional growth cooperation according to Kłodkowski (2016). Despite having the SAFTA economic agreement in place the member countries still trade very little between each other. Protectionist practices together with lack of trust between regional partners block economic partnerships (Shahid & Ahmad 2021).

#### **1.6.1 Regional Conflicts and Cross-Border Tensions**

The presence of warfare and border issues between South Asian nations strongly affects both regional economic expansion and national peace. Continuing international and domestic conflicts between India and Pakistan and other nations create economic instability and prevent new investments from happening. Council for Central America or El Salvador in 1961. Contentious border battles and internal insurgencies physically weaken South Asian nations which lowers their per capita GDP. Heavy military costs along with interrupted markets and weak investor trust bring down national output according to Rasheed et al. (2016). The high expenses from military conflicts in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka force governments to reduce funding for education, healthcare and infrastructure which restricts their economic development according to Jesmy, Karim and Applanaidu's research (2018). Stable relations are difficult to achieve in South Asia which leads to poor regional economic development since intra-regional trade makes up a small fraction of total trade at 5-6%. Several political conflicts combined with weak trust relationships and trade barriers prevent South Asian nations from advancing economic cooperation (Shah 2020). Security threats in Jammu & Kashmir have lowered FDI inflows and tourism profits according to Pattammal (2021).

#### **1.6.2 Corruption and Governance Issues Impacting Growth**

South Asia faces hindered economic progress because corrupt systems waste resources and reduce management quality throughout public organizations. The high levels of corruption inside bureaucracy slow down all economic reforms and make it hard to put new growth-driven policies into practice. Bharti (2022) shows that when governance systems fail it leads to reduced wealth creation. When public money gets taken through corruption it cuts down funding for schools hospitals and roads which slows down national economic development (Thapa, 2023). Political instability in South Asia grows worse thanks to governance systems built on benefaction that gives economic policies focused on elite politicians ahead of public needs according to Dutt (2023). South Asia faces many investment obstacles because buyers and sellers view corruption as a major problem. Changes in rules and poor visibility scare foreign investors away from making long-term financial investments (Osmani 2018).

### 1.7 Policy Recommendations

To help both South Asian countries grow and stay stable the government must change how things work while bringing nations closer together and making institutions better resist threats. Our proposed policies result from scientific research on how nations govern themselves and work together economically plus their institutional systems. South Asian nations limit their trade relationships because they sense political discord and employ trade restrictions. By working with SAARC nations to expand border trade SAARC can help create economic stability and growth in the region (Shahid & Ahmad 2021). The biggest economy in South Asia needs to set standards by strengthening business relationships and cutting trade hurdles according to Kumar (2020). Politics must remain secure to achieve consistent market growth according to experts. Democratic rule and toughened political policies paired with stronger public systems help make our economy stable for the future (Rathnayake 2022). Poor systems of management and dishonest activity slow economic growth. When public officials work in transparent environments and corruption agencies remain free from interference the institutions will grow more financially secure (Dutt, 2023). Making education and job training available to fill job vacancies is essential to create stable economic growth. Governments must invest in human learning and worker skills so businesses have better productivity and international market success (Ali, Hasan, & Sulehri, 2023). Research shows giving foreign help does not help maintain lasting economic health. Nations need to collect taxes domestically while showing all bank transactions clearly and managing public funds well for permanent economic development (Weerasingha & Mustafa, 2019). The power shortage in South Asia restricts business development that hampers overall economic expansion. International organizations working together on energy projects while boosting clean energy investments and power sharing will reduce the current power problems (Nandy 2019). The government needs to manage money carefully by getting better at collecting taxes on order to reach balanced budgets and keep up economic stability (Kathuria, 2024).

#### 1.7.1 Strengthening Democratic Institutions for Sustainable Growth

A nation builds long-term economic success when its people have secure democratic systems in place. Despite this the nations face deep institutional problems that lead to political chaos and repeat periods of dictator rule. Researchers show that South Asian countries do not stick to either democracy or authoritarianism which leads them to lack consistent long-term policies. Building better democratic rules and independent monitoring groups creates the right conditions for continued economic development (Barborich, 2017). The laws receive poor treatment which creates problems with governance. Research shows that clear laws combined with honest governance and proper oversight will create economic security according to Thapa (2024). When local residents take part in defining local policies they help protect the economy from shocks (Basu, 2015).

#### 1.7.2 Regional Cooperation for Economic and Political Stability

South Asia needs closer regional partnerships to create peace and boost regional development. Low-levels of economic integration between South Asian countries remain restricted by political competition between nations as well as security concerns. South Asian nations do less business with one another though they have common economic interests inside their region. Studies show that taking down trade barriers and strengthening connection among economies would increase economic development quickly (Shah, 2020). Ongoing political conflicts between India and Pakistan make it hard to reach development goals throughout the region. Enhanced diplomatic talks and conflict management tools help South Asia build better cooperation and stability in the region (Rahmall, 2021). South Asia



needs better institutions to handle international trade rules and construction programs plus regional politics to build stability across the region (Ahmed, Suleri, & Javed, 2015).

### **1.7.2 Regional Cooperation for Economic and Political Stability**

The regions of South Asia need joint actions to create lasting peace and boost their economic progress. A combination of political disputes security risks and regional trade barriers reduce the possible benefits of regional economic agreements between nations. Despite having common economic targets South Asian nations sell products to foreign markets more than each other. Studies show that removing trade restrictions and enhancing economic partnerships will strongly promote national growth (Shah, 2020). The ongoing political disagreement between India and Pakistan limits new development opportunities for the region. Political dialogues and dispute resolution tools will help nations of South Asia cooperate better through stable conditions (Rahmall, 2021). South Asia needs reliable international organizations to manage trade relations infrastructure work and diplomatic arrangements to promote both development and peace (Ahmed, Suleri, & Javed, 2015).

### **1.7.3 Long-Term Strategies for Addressing Inequality**

The long-standing unequal distribution of wealth and resources between people pushes South Asia away from achieving both permanent economic success and dependable political systems. Dealing with these inequality patterns helps us build an inclusive development path. The study by Bhattacharjee and Halder (2015) confirms that education, healthcare and skill training decrease financial differences and build lasting security (Bhattacharjee & Halder, 2015). The extension of social protection programs like cash payments and employment programs protects people from inequality and supports stronger economic recovery (Dutt, 2023). A system based on economic equality requires us to combat discrimination against women and members of caste groups (Emelyanova, 2021).

## **1.8 Conclusion**

Political stability in South Asia depends on different institutional arrangements and social-economic development while also adhering to proper governance methods. Despite showing good signs of economic development the area struggles to achieve lasting growth because of persistent political unrest. Scholars discover that political turbulence does minimal harm to economy performance today yet destroys prospects for future years. Governments that stay stable let them better run their nation and follow their economic plans while reassuring business investors for growth purposes (Rathnayake, 2022). Economic expansion in South Asian regions has led to new forms of dictatorship emerging. Democratic structures need to exist strongly to stop political instability while promoting better economic growth for all people (Barborich, 2017). The creation of regional trade deals and infrastructure constructions creates stronger economic links that eases political instability problems as shown by Shah (2020). Experts have confirmed that financial security plus solid leadership with managed inflation speeds up economy development under unstable politics (Nasreen & Anwar, 2018). Social unrest grows when society holds too much economic imbalance and lacks basic support from the government. Enhancing social protection programs plus investing in people plus growing the economy equally helps maintain lasting stability (Dutt 2023).

### **1.8.1 Findings**

The connection between South Asia's political stability and economic growth depends on how well the region handles governance systems and maintains strong institutions while joining forces in the region. Economic growth stays stable even when short political problems happen but needs true stability for lasting progress. Stable political leadership helps nations

achieve stronger economic results by giving investors certainty and keeping policies steady per Rathnayake (2022). Several South Asian nations achieved economic expansion next to their decreased respect for democracy. The cycle of governance disruptions continues in Sri Lanka and Pakistan (Barborich 2017 because this pattern remains unreliable. When South Asian nations cooperate more openly in business they create less political conflict and generate better economic results. The lack of regional trade growth results from ongoing political disputes and countries keeping up trade barriers (Shah, 2020). Managing public money accurately plus limiting inflation and managing trade help regions stabilize their economies when political trouble happens (Nasreen & Anwar, 2018). A wide gap between rich and poor people tends to create social uproar. Governance stability strengthens when nations focus their resources on workforce development plus social safety and growth methods (Dutt, 2023).

### 1.8.2 Directions for Future Research in South Asia

Research on the economic-political links in South Asia provides important knowledge but has gaps that researchers should study further. Research mainly connects economic progress and political stability at the state level across numerous countries. Research needs to explore how various kinds of business activities get influenced by political instability through separate sector evaluations. The development of digital economies in South Asia requires research into how financial technology with e-governance and digital trade policies affect economic stability (Rahman, Rana, & Barua, 2019). Research that assesses economic patterns and governance mechanisms of Southeast Asia and Latin America assists in showing effective directions (Afzali, 2018). South Asian research should examine how climate issues like flooding and resource shortfalls strengthen political instability and decline economic conditions in this region according to Dutt (2023). The success of government interventions in political stability and economic growth helps deliver practical solutions to policy problems (Firmansyah et al., 2023).

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