

Macroeconomic Determinants of Economic Growth in Pakistan

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The main purpose of this paper has been to examine the effects of some of the key macroeconomic variables on Pakistan's economic growth. Multiple regression framework is used to separate out the effects of key macroeconomic factors on growth over the period 1959-60 to 1996-97. The quantitative evidence shows that primary education to be an important prerequisite for accelerating growth. Similarly, increasing the stock of physical capital would help to contribute to growth. The empirical results also suggest that openness of Pakistan's economy promotes economic growth. Alternatively, the budget deficit is negatively related to both output growth variables. The external debt is also negatively related to growth, suggesting that relying on domestic resources is the best alternative to finance growth. However, the results presented in this study reinforce the importance of sensible long-run growth-oriented policies to obtain sustainable growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the unsustainable and downward trend in economic growth in Pakistan is worrisome for policy-makers, professionals, and foreign aid donor agencies. The unsustainable economic growth has been blamed mainly on the high inflation rate, a mounting fiscal deficit, increasing foreign debt and debt servicing, weak foreign demand for Pakistani products, low level of physical and human capital, unfavourable weather, political instability, and, among other factors, a deteriorating law and order situation in the country.

Economists began about 40 years ago to map the linkages between foreign aid and economic growth for developing countries. Gradually, their analysis has become more sophisticated. In this regard, the development of the two-gap models was an

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important contribution to the literature of economic development.¹ The central idea of the two-gap analysis is that foreign aid can serve as a means of breaking the bottlenecks, thereby permitting fuller utilisation of all resources and a continuation of development in an economy. The two-gap models, however, have been subject to a number of general criticisms, some directed more specifically at their application to analysing the impact of foreign aid on economic growth in developing countries. The opponents of the two-gap approach argue that foreign aid can impede rather than facilitate development in recipient countries.² More recently, two-gap models have been extended into three-gap models, adding a fiscal constraint to the traditional foreign-exchange constraint and savings constraint as a third gap limiting the growth prospects of highly indebted developing economies.³ Two-gap and three-gap models, however, have been mainly criticised because of one of their strong assumptions that foreign assistance provides a one-to-one increment to the capital stock, as there is a range of mechanisms through which foreign aid may displace domestic capital formation and enhance domestic consumption in recipient countries.

Alternatively, a large theoretical and empirical literature exists relating a range of policy variables to economic growth in cross-country studies,⁴ but there have been few attempts to relate policy variables to growth in country-specific studies.⁵ Similarly, to the best of our knowledge, studies on determinants of economic growth in Pakistan have been very few; for example, Iqbal (1995, 1994), Khilji and Mahmood (1997), and Shabbir and Mahmood (1992). The main thrust of Iqbal (1994) is to analyse the impact of structural adjustment lending on real output growth in Pakistan. The regression results showed that real output growth declined with the availability of adjustment lending and there was a deterioration in the terms of trade while, alternatively, favourable weather and real domestic savings growth produced positive effects on real GDP growth. Iqbal (1995), in another study, uses a three-gap model to examine macroeconomic constraints to Pakistan's economic growth, and shows that real devaluation, growth in foreign demand, and capacity utilisation allowed an accelerated growth rate of real GDP in Pakistan. Khilji and Mahmood (1997) find the defence burden to be negatively related to GDP growth. Shabbir and

¹For example, Weisskopf (1972, 1972a); Landau (1971); Chenery and McEwan (1966); Chenery and Strout (1966); Adelman and Chenery (1966); McKinnon (1964) and Chenery and Bruno (1962), among others.

²For example, Mosley (1980); Findlay (1973); Voivodas (1973); Griffin and Enos (1970), and Bruton (1969).

³For example, Iqbal *et al.* (1998); Iqbal (1996, 1995); Taylor (1994, 1993, 1990, 1990a); Bacha (1990) and Solimano (1990).

⁴For example, Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1995); Hadjimichael *et al.* (1995); Barro and Lee (1994); Easterly and Rebello (1993); Mankiw *et al.* (1992); Barro (1991, 1990, 1989); Romer (1990, 1986); Becker *et al.* (1990); Khan and Reinhart (1990); Lucas (1988), and Hicks (1979), among others.

⁵Some papers, by Ram (1987) for time-series analysis of 88 developing countries, by McCarthy *et al.* (1985) for Colombia, by Sundararajan and Thakur (1980) for India and Korea, and by Elias (1978) for Latin American countries, are exceptions.

Mahmood (1992) conclude that net foreign private investment has significant positive effects on the rate of growth of real GNP, while three other explanatory variables—namely, disbursements of external grants and loans, domestic savings, and exports—have a positive but statistically insignificant impact on real GNP growth.

However, these studies on growth in Pakistan suffer from some basic shortcomings. For example, they ignore the most important policy variables such as fiscal deficit, human and physical capital, openness of economy, external debt, and domestic demand. It is well-known in the recent literature that economic growth in developing countries depends crucially on these explanatory factors. Moreover, the previous studies do not find out the absolute and relative contributions of each individual explanatory variable to economic growth, while it is of crucial significance for policy formulation to find out the extent of each explanatory factor affecting economic growth. Keeping in view the correlation of individual variables, policy-makers can correct their policies in order to enhance long-run output growth. This study, therefore, fills these gaps not only by incorporating the important policy variables but also by using the latest available time-series data of Pakistan's economy for the period 1959-60 to 1996-97. It provides quantitative evidence by undertaking econometric estimates of various key macroeconomic policies explaining economic growth in Pakistan.

The paper is organised in five sections. Section 2 presents the basic simple growth model. Section 3 reviews trends over time in output growth and other relevant explanatory variables during the period 1949-50 to 1996-97. Section 4 presents empirical testing of some of the implications of the growth model. Finally, the concluding section turns to indicate appropriate policy interventions to sustain and foster economic growth in Pakistan.

2. METHODOLOGY AND DATA

This section presents a simple growth model that attempts to capture the impact of some of the key macroeconomic policy variables on output growth in Pakistan. Two separate behavioural functions of growth rates in per capita real income (PCI_g) and real GDP (Y_g), representing economic growth, are specified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 PCI_g = & \beta_0 + \beta_1(PSE/LF) + \beta_2(MSE/LF) + \beta_3(HSE/LF) + \beta_4(O/SE/LF) + \\
 & \beta_5(K/GDP) + \beta_6(BD/GDP) + \beta_7(X/GDP) + \beta_8(M/GDP) + \\
 & \beta_9(ED/GDP) + \beta_{10} PCI + \beta_{11} PCISQ \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_g = & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(PSE/LF) + \alpha_2(MSE/LF) + \alpha_3(HSE/LF) + \alpha_4(O/SE/LF) + \\
 & \alpha_5(K/GDP) + \alpha_6(BD/GDP) + \alpha_7(X/GDP) + \alpha_8(M/GDP) +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_9(ED/GDP) + \alpha_{10} PCI + \alpha_{11} PCISQ \dots \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

The explanatory variables chosen in the above Equations (1) and (2) are those that appear in growth regressions of Easterly (1993), Easterly *et al.* (1993), and Barro (1991), as well as several others that are common in the literature. Table 1 provides the definitions of variables used and the sources of the data. It is noteworthy that some of the explanatory variables are normalised by GDP. One of the main advantages of normalisation of the relevant variables by GDP is to eliminate certain econometric problems, particularly multicollinearity among the explanatory variables.

Table 2 summarises the theoretical justification for the inclusion of selected explanatory variables used in the above specified functions. Starting from human capital, the role of human capital in explaining variation in the rate of growth of output is one that has been given considerable attention in the current literature relating to economic growth in developing countries. In the literature, as with many other variables, there has been conflicting evidence over the role of human capital in affecting the growth of output in developing countries. A number of studies, for example, Pritchett (1996); Benhabib and Spiegel (1994) and Spiegel (1994), have found a negative association between human capital and growth. Most recent economic growth studies (reported in Table 2), however, have listed human capital as a primary source of economic growth. These studies show that countries with greater initial stock of human capital experienced a more rapid rate of introduction of new goods and thereby tended to grow faster. Moreover, there is no general consensus among economists on the definition of human capital. The most commonly used proxies for human capital are the school enrolments as ratio to total employed labour force or total population, enrolment rate, adult literacy rate, and investment on education and health.⁶ Since the time-series data on all these alternative proxies of human capital are not readily available, in this study we use enrolments in primary schools (PSE), middle schools (MSE), high schools (HSE), and other educational institutions (OSE) as ratios to total employed labour force as proxies for human capital.⁷ Indeed, the enrolment data suffer from the same problems as other proxies of human capital because no one measure gives a direct skill available in the labour force. Turning to physical capital, growth and development theories have long regarded the accumulation of physical capital as the engine of a long-run sustained economic growth process. Moreover, the strong association between capital stock and growth performance is a well-established empirical fact in a number of recent studies, as indicated in Table 2, which shows that the higher rate of physical capital

⁶It is noted that none of these proxies of human capital provides a direct measure of skills available in the labour force. Even the existing Labour Force Surveys in Pakistan provide incomplete information on skills of the workforce.

⁷The enrolment rate measured as number of students enrolled in the designated class relative to the total population of the corresponding age group as a proxy for human capital might be a more appropriate explanatory variable, as has been used in numerous cross-section studies, but the necessary time-series data are not readily available in the case of Pakistan.

Table 1

Definition and Source of Variables Used in the Regressions

Variable	Definition	Source
GDP	Gross domestic product at current market price.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
Y_g	Annual growth in real gross domestic product.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
PCI_g	Annual growth in per capita real income defined as the level of real gross domestic product divided by total population.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
PSE/LF	Primary schools enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
MSE/LF	Middle schools enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
HSE/LF	High schools enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
OSE/LF	Enrolment in other educational institutions, namely, secondary, vocational, arts & science colleges, professional colleges, and universities as a ratio to total employed labour force.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
K/GDP	Physical capital stock as a ratio to GDP (at current market price).	Kemal (1993).
BD/GDP	Overall budget deficit as a ratio to GDP (at current market price).	Pakistan Basic Facts (various issues) and <i>Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
X/GDP	Exports of goods as a ratio to GDP (at current market price).	<i>Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
M/GDP	Imports of goods as a ratio to GDP (at current market price).	<i>Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
ED/GDP	External debt as a ratio to GDP (at current market price).	<i>Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
PCI	Per capita real income (expressed in Pakistan rupees).	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).
PCISQ	PCI squared.	<i>25 Years of Pakistan in Statistics: 1947–72 and Economic Survey</i> (various issues).

Table 2

Expected Impact of Explanatory Variables in Output Growth Functions

Suggested Variables in the Regressions		Expected Impact of Explanatory Variables on Growth	Source
Human Capital	PSE/LF, MSE/LF, HSE/LF, OSE/LF	Promoting human capital is expected to be instrumental in enhancing economic growth.	Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1995); Barro and Lee (1994); Mankiw <i>et al.</i> (1992); Barro (1991, 1989); Romer (1990); Becker <i>et al.</i> (1990); Lucas (1988) and Psacharopoulos (1973).
Physical Capital	K/GDP	Increasing rate of physical capital is expected to lead to higher rates of economic growth.	Easterly and Rebello (1993); Barro (1991); Khan and Reinhart (1990) and Sundararajan and Thakur (1980).
Fiscal Deficit	BD/GDP	It is expected that increasing budget deficit (or non-development expenditure) is associated with lower output growth.	Iqbal (1997, 1996); Easterly (1993); Easterly <i>et al.</i> (1993); Khan and Iqbal (1991); Murphy <i>et al.</i> (1991); Barro (1991, 1990, 1989); Grier and Tullock (1989); Barth and Brandely (1987); Landua (1986, 1983) and Kormendi and Meguire (1985).
Foreign Trade	X/GDP, M/GDP	Increased openness of an economy (defined as imports and exports) is expected to promote growth.	Iqbal (1995); Shabbir and Mahmood (1992); Romer (1990, 1986); Grossman and Helpman (1989, 1989a); Lucas (1988); World Bank (1987); Hicks (1979) and Ram (1987).
Foreign Debt	ED/GDP	Increasing external debt is assumed to have a negative impact on economic growth.	Borensztein (1990, 1990a) and Eaton (1987).
Per Capita Real Income	PCI	Following the basic neoclassical growth models, the output growth rate is expected to be inversely related to the absolute level of per capita real income.	Barro (1991).
Squared Per Capita Real Income	PCISQ	An expected positive coefficient of the squared per capita real income implies that the force towards convergence (i.e., negative relation between growth and per capita real income) may attenuate as per capita real income rises.	Barro (1991).

(or investment) leads to a higher rate of economic growth.⁸

Initially, the effects of fiscal policy on economic growth remained ambiguous in the theoretical and empirical literature but the recent growth studies, mentioned in Table 2, have found a negative association between fiscal policy variables (budget deficit or non-development expenditure) and economic growth variables. Turning to the foreign trade sector, the theoretical and empirical literature both indicate that openness of an economy accelerates economic growth through its effects of increased competition, access to trade opportunities on efficiency of resource allocation, positive externalities stemming from access to improved technology and the accompanying knowledge spillovers, and access to essential production inputs from abroad. In addition, through openness, countries can manage to overcome the small size of their domestic market, relax foreign exchange constraint, and obtain positive externalities. In this paper, foreign trade variables—namely, exports of goods as a ratio to gross domestic product (X/GDP) and imports of goods as a ratio to gross domestic product (M/GDP)—are taken separately; these represent openness of Pakistan's economy. Finally, following Barro (1991), we also use two income variables, namely, per capita real income (PCI) and squared per capita real income (PCISQ), as explanatory factors in growth functions (1) and (2). Regarding the real per capita income variable, it is expected that when per capita income is higher, it is harder to grow, as argued by Barro (1991). The second indirect effect that may be assumed is that in low-income countries like Pakistan, having high population growth rates and high dependency ratios, any increase in per capita real income raises consumption, thereby leaving low savings (or dissavings) and consequently lower output growth. Further, another income variable is squared per capita real income, which implies that instead of a linear form, the relation between growth rate in per capita real income and the level of per capita real income is now quadratic.

3. DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME OF KEY VARIABLES

Before proceeding to empirical investigation of growth functions, it may be useful to provide a cursory look of development over time of key variables used in the analysis. The data regarding growth rates of real GDP and per capita real income are taken into account; exports of goods, imports of goods, external debt, budget deficit, and physical capital are taken as percentages of GDP; and school enrolments as ratios to total employed labour force are divided into five decades, the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. Table 3 reviews the performance of these variables. It shows that positive average growth rates in real GDP and per capita real income

⁸Some researchers like Easterly and Rebelo (1993); Barro (1991) and Khan and Reinhart (1990) used real physical investment as a ratio to real GDP as a physical capital variable because the data on physical capital stock were not available. But we use real physical capital stock as a ratio to real GDP because the necessary time-series data are available in the case of Pakistan.

Table 3

Development of Variables Used in the Regressions, 1950–997

Variable	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s
Y_g (in Percentage)	2.74	6.52	5.08	6.41	4.70
PCI (in Pak. Rupees)	1609.00	1971.00	2536.00	3330.00	4108.00
PCI_g (in Percentage)	0.27	3.61	1.89	3.23	1.68
PSE/LF (in Percentage)	–	17.36	23.29	25.30	39.27
MSE/LF (in Percentage)	–	3.71	5.53	6.57	9.96
HSE/LF (in Percentage)	–	1.34	2.10	2.34	3.83
OSE/LF (in Percentage)	–	1.00	1.53	1.95	2.96
K/GDP (in Percentage)	95.99	130.26	140.95	143.24	146.73
BD/GDP (in Percentage)	–	–2.03	9.38	7.78	7.35
X/GDP (in Percentage)	6.24	4.20	8.71	11.05	14.85
M/GDP (in Percentage)	9.32	11.48	14.57	20.27	19.89
ED/GDP (in Percentage)	–	16.41	48.40	38.23	41.47

For the definition of variables, see Table 1.

were recorded during all the five decades. The incidence of growth, however, varied markedly and remained unstable during the whole period. Table 3 shows that Pakistan experienced annual average growth rates in real GDP of 2.7 percent in the 1950s, 6.5 percent in the 1960s, 5.1 percent in the 1970s, 6.4 percent in the 1980s, and 4.7 percent in the 1990s, while growth rates in per capita real income remained 0.3 percent, 3.6 percent, 1.9 percent, 3.2 percent, and 1.7 percent during the five decades, respectively.

Accumulation of physical and human capital is considered a major source of economic growth. Estimates of physical capital stock for the period 1947–93 are taken from Kemal (1993), and for the remaining years, 1994–97, data are generated using the depreciation rate and the gross fixed capital formation as in Kemal. Table 3 shows that physical capital stock as a percentage of GDP was only 96.0 in 1950s. Afterwards it significantly increased to 130.3 in the 1960s, 141.0 in the 1970s, 143.2 in the 1980s, and 146.7 in the 1990s. Turning to human capital, the levels of enrolment in primary schools, middle schools, high schools, and other educational institutions (i.e., secondary vocational, arts and science colleges, professional colleges, and universities) as a percentage of total employed labour force are taken as proxies for human capital in Pakistan. Table 3 delineates the existing human capital over the period under review. It shows that as a percentage of total employed labour

force, enrolment in primary schools was an average 17.4, 3.7 in middle schools, 1.3 in high schools, and 1.0 in other educational institutions in the 1960s. It increased, respectively, to 39.3 percent, 10.0 percent, 3.8 percent, and 3.0 percent during the 1990s. Although trends in human capital over time, reported in Table 3, reveal a significant increase as compared with other low-income countries, these enrolment rates, particularly primary enrolment rates, are low in Pakistan. These weak trends are also reflected by the low expenditure on education, which never went up from 3 percent of GNP during the period under consideration.

Regarding the foreign trade sector, Table 3 shows that exports of goods as a percentage of GDP did not expand sufficiently throughout the period under consideration. The average export-GDP ratio was 6.2 percent in the 1950s, which declined to 4.2 percent in the 1960s, and later significantly increased to 8.7 percent in the 1970s, 11.1 percent in the 1980s, and 14.9 percent in the 1990s. On the other hand, imports of goods as a percentage of GDP were substantially higher than exports of goods throughout the period. They were 9.3 percent in the 1950s, which increased significantly to 11.5 percent, 14.6 percent, 20.3 percent, and 19.9 percent during the 1960s, the 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s, respectively. Table 3 also reveals that the external debt in Pakistan increased markedly as a ratio to GDP from 1960 to 1997. During the 1990s, the annual average debt-GDP ratio had risen to 41.5 percent, which was 16.4 percent in the 1960s, 48.4 percent in the 1970s, and 38.2 percent in the 1980s.⁹ It is further evident from Table 3 that the annual average overall budget was surplus (–2.0 percent of GDP) during the 1960s (here the minus sign indicates surplus),¹⁰ while later it became deficit and sharply increased to 9.4 percent of GDP in the 1970s, and thereafter declined to 7.8 percent in the 1980s and 7.4 percent in the 1990s. The increasing debt servicing and defence expenditure over time largely contributed to higher budget deficit during the period under review.

4. EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section explains the results of an empirical investigation of the factors that influenced economic growth in Pakistan during the period 1960-97.¹¹ A widely used multiple regression framework is taken to separate out the effects of key

⁹The comparable data on foreign debt for West Pakistan during the 1950s are not available.

¹⁰It is noted that the data on overall budgetary position for West Pakistan for the 1960s are taken from Pakistan Basic Facts (1982), while consolidated budgetary data for the later period are taken from *Economic Survey* (various issues). The methodology adopted to get consolidated budget balance in both the sources seems to be different. The data on budget deficit of the 1960s, however, may not be comparable with the data of later decades. But this inconsistency will not affect the empirical analysis because the budget data will be taken from the 1970 to 1997 period.

¹¹The consolidated time-series data of budget deficit and external debt prior to 1960 are not readily available. Therefore, the empirical analysis is restricted to the period 1960-97.

macroeconomic factors on economic growth.¹² The regression results for annual growth rates of real GDP and per capita real income are reported in Table 4. The results are generally satisfactory in the sense that the coefficient signs are mostly as expected and they are statistically significant at the traditional levels of confidence. The empirical results tend to indicate that the behaviour of growth with certain theoretical arguments is consistent and confirms the results of several earlier cross-section and time-series studies on growth in developing countries. More detailed commentary on the results is offered in the following paragraphs.

4.1. Macroeconomic Determinants of Growth

Human Capital

Results of regressions (1) and (2) reported in Table 4 indicate that per capita real income growth (PCI_g) and real GDP growth (Y_g) are positively related to primary schools enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force (PSE/LF) taken as a proxy for human capital.¹³ The estimated coefficients of PSE/LF in Equations (1) and (2) are 0.34 and 0.35, respectively, which imply that an increase in primary school enrolment-labour force ratio by one percent raises the growth rate in per capita real income by 0.34 percentage points and real GDP by 0.35 percentage points per year. This finding supports the idea of Barro (1991); Becker *et al.* (1990) and Barro and Becker (1989), who argued that primary school enrolment-labour force ratio proxying for the stock of human capital leads to higher economic growth. Similarly, simulations of Birdsall *et al.* (1993), based on regression, revealed that Pakistan would have increased current per capita income by 25 percent if it had had Indonesia's 1960 primary school enrolment rates. The estimated coefficients of enrolments in secondary schools, high schools, and other educational institutions as ratios to total employed labour force remain statistically insignificant with unexpected negative signs. Several reasons can be attributed to these results. The first reason seems to be that increases in school enrolment-labour force ratios are not systematically related to growth rates in real GDP and per capita real income as indicated earlier in Table 3 in Section 3. It is also possible that the present

¹²One question concerning model specification arises, that there may be a problem of causality in this case. Actually, most economic relationships are causal in nature, therefore, simple regression analysis, as is used in this paper, can not prove any theoretical causality. But there are some tests, for example the Granger (1969), to test Granger Causality. It should be noted that Granger's concept of causality does not imply a cause-effect relationship, but rather is based only on "predictability".

¹³It is expected that the effects of proxy of human capital used here, enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force, will be lagged, since changes in human capital will be the lagged effect of enrolment-labour ratio. Thus, the choice of primary school enrolment lagged for 10 years, middle school enrolment lagged for 6 years, higher secondary school enrolment lagged for 5 years, and enrolment in other educational institutions lagged for 4 years seems to be reasonable. However, the criterion for choosing these lags is based on common sense. It is noted that various authors, like Barro (1991) and Easterly *et al.* (1993), used 10 years lagged for both primary and secondary enrolment rates.

Table 4
OLS Estimates of Growth Functions, 1960–1997

Independent Variables ¹⁴	Dependent Variables	
	PCI _g	Y _g
Constant	0.202 (1.13)	0.208 (1.10)
PSE/LF (Lagged 10 Years)	0.335*** (1.89)	0.349*** (1.87)
MSE/LF (Lagged 6 Years)	-1.902 (1.58)	-1.842 (1.46)
HSE/LF (Lagged 5 Years)	-3.452 (1.27)	-4.065 (1.43)
OSE/LF (Lagged 4 Years)	-0.977 (0.39)	-1.146 (0.43)
K/GDP (Lagged One Year)	0.210* (3.34)	0.226* (3.82)
BD/GDP Lagged One Year)	-0.275*** (1.98)	-0.303*** (2.08)
X/GDP	0.704* (3.05)	0.772* (3.19)
M/GDP	0.308 (1.69)	0.318 (1.66)
ED/GDP	-0.132** (2.23)	-0.123** (1.98)
PCI	-0.0003** (2.16)	-0.0003** (2.03)
PCISQ	3.834 E-08** (1.98)	3.800 E-08** (1.86)
R ²	0.78	0.79
R ²	0.61	0.62
DW	2.41	2.41

Notes: 1. The numbers in parentheses below the estimated coefficients are t-ratios. The symbols *, **, and *** beside the estimated coefficients denote statistical significance at the 1 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

2. We have also tried some other explanatory variables (used in the literature) such as inflation rate, squared inflation rate, ratio of base money to GDP, population growth, change in terms of trade, time trend for technological change, and change in real exchange rate in the above equations but they all remained insignificant.

¹⁴For an alternative specification, we have also used growth rates of all explanatory variables, but the results are not encouraging.

specification may not capture this effect fully. For the insignificance of human capital proxies, another reason seems to be the high correlation among primary, secondary, high, and other enrolment levels. We have also used enrolments in primary, middle, high, and other educational institutions as ratios to total population (POP) as alternative proxies for human capital, keeping all the other explanatory variables of Equations (1) and (2). The results are reported in Appendix Table A. It is worthwhile to note that no serious estimation problem arises and the signs and statistical significance levels remain unaltered and the conclusions do not change greatly.¹⁵

Physical Capital

Table 4 contains results for the ratio of real physical capital to real gross domestic product (K/GDP). The estimated positive coefficients of physical capital are 0.21 in Equation (1) and 0.23 in Equation (2), and both coefficients are statistically significant at one percent level. It indicates that one percent increase in physical capital-GDP ratio increases per capita real income growth by 0.21 and real GDP growth by 0.23 percentage points per annum. This finding tends to support the notion that the higher rate of physical capital accumulation leads to higher rate of economic growth.

Budget Deficit

The rising budget deficit has been considered as one of the main constraints on economic growth in Pakistan. As mentioned earlier, annual budget deficit on average remained between 7.4 to 9.4 percent of GDP during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. Most recently, policy-makers and donors also took fiscal deficit as one of the main reasons for current economic crisis (including the slowing down of growth) in Pakistan. As *a priori* expectation, the estimated coefficient of budget deficit as a ratio to gross domestic product (BD/GDP), reported in Table 4, shows a negative association with growth rates in per capita real income and real GDP. The estimated coefficients of (BD/GDP) are -0.28 in Equation (1) and -0.30 in Equation (2) and both coefficients are statistically significant, implying that one percentage increase in fiscal deficit-GDP ratio reduces the PCI_g and Y_g , respectively, by 0.28 and 0.30 percentage points per year (for absolute and relative contributions of budget deficit to economic growth (see Section 4.2). Various theoretical arguments can be given for the negative association between budget deficit and growth rates in the context of Pakistan. First, it can be argued that mounting fiscal deficit lowers real output growth through distorting effects from high taxation and government current expenditure

¹⁵We have also used the flow of investment in human capital (i.e., public investment on education and health) as an alternative proxy variable for human capital but the results are not encouraging.

programmes on private sector productivity. The pioneering empirical work of Khan and Iqbal (1991) also showed that the increase in fiscal deficit reduces private savings in Pakistan. The second argument emphasises that higher budget deficit crowds out private sector investment activities as a result of its lower access to bank credits. It can also be argued that higher government spending creates expectations of future tax liabilities that in turn distorts incentives and lowers economic growth. Finally, budget deficit is also considered as a sign of macroeconomic instability, which ultimately affects output growth adversely.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade variables, namely exports of goods as a ratio to gross domestic product (X/GDP) and imports of goods as a ratio to gross domestic product (M/GDP), are taken separately and represent openness of Pakistan's economy.¹⁶ The reason for taking separate exports and imports variables is that we want to see which variable affects more the growth rates of output in Pakistan. The results reported in Table 4 show that the estimated coefficients of X/GDP are 0.70 in Equation (1) and 0.77 in Equation (2) and both the coefficients are statistically significant at 99 percent level, implying that one percentage increase in export-GDP ratio raises the growth rates in per capita real income by 0.70 percentage points and real GDP by 0.77 percentage points per year. Besides the reasons given above, higher export earnings also relax the foreign exchange constraint on output growth. On the other hand, the estimated coefficients of M/GDP are 0.31 in Equation (1) and 0.32 in Equation (2), meaning that an increase in imports of goods (including machinery and intermediate inputs) by one percent accelerates the per capita real income growth by 0.31 percentage points and real gross domestic product growth by 0.32 percentage points per annum. It is obvious from these findings that output growth is affected positively by exports more than by imports.¹⁷ These findings follow the arguments by Romer (1990, 1986); Grossman and Helpman (1989, 1989a) and Lucas (1988) that increased openness to international trade promotes growth because of the increased availability of technologies accompanying knowledge spillovers. In addition, technological advancement, from access to goods and services, embodied technology, and discovery of new natural resources (which can be exported) may raise output growth because it basically shifts the production possibilities frontier out, exogenously. It is also worth noting that positive effects of exports on growth through the level of investment have been picked up in the capital stock variable. So

¹⁶We have also used the sum of imports and exports of goods as a ratio to GDP as a single proxy variable for the openness of Pakistan's economy, but the results do not change much and the estimated coefficient remained positive and statistically significant.

¹⁷In general, the inclusion of export-GDP ratio and import-GDP ratio as explanatory variables in an equation may indicate a problem of multicollinearity because of interdependence of both the variables. But in this case, this problem does not seem to be so severe as the simple correlation between the two ratios is 0.77.

this would suggest that, in these regressions, the export variable seems to be picking up effects which run through the level of total factor productivity.

Foreign Debt

The estimated coefficient of external debt as a ratio to gross domestic product (ED/GDP) shows a negative impact on economic growth in both regressions (1) and (2). The estimated coefficients of ED/GDP are -0.13 in Equation (1) and -0.12 in Equation (2), implying that one percentage increase in external debt-GDP ratio reduces PCI_g and Y_g , respectively, by 0.13 and 0.12 percentage points per year.¹⁸ These results follow Borensztein (1990, 1990a) and Eaton (1987). An important reason seems to be that Pakistan is currently in a foreign debt trap because of the non-sustainable situation with regard to managing its debt obligations. The data show that increasing external debt (41.5 percent of GDP in 1990s) over time, debt service payments (22.2 percent of total revenue in 1990s), and associated tightening conditions by the donors are making it difficult for Pakistan to come out of the emerging debt trap. On the other hand, development expenditures have been continuously declining (7.5 percent of GDP in 1991-92 to 4.2 percent of GDP in 1996-97) over time. Consequently, a declining trend in economic growth in Pakistan is obvious.

Income Variables

Following Barro (1991), Easterly (1993) and Easterly *et al.* (1993), we use per capita real income (PCI) as explanatory factors in regressions (1) and (2).¹⁹ The results reported in Table 4 show that the estimated coefficients of per capita real income in regression Equations (1) and (2) are negative and highly significant as expected *a priori*.²⁰ The negative sign on PCI seems to be fairly plausible because it suggests that when per capita income is higher, it is harder to grow. As per capita real income is in Pakistani rupees, its estimated coefficient -0.0003 implies that an increase in per capita real income by Rs 1000 lowers the output growth by 0.3 percentage points per year. This finding follows Iqbal (1993), Easterly (1993), Easterly *et al.* (1993), Khan *et al.* (1992), and Barro (1991). Further, another income

¹⁸It is noted that the other direction of causation may be possible, i.e., the real income growth can be one of the determinants of demand and supply of external debt. For example, Boyce (1992) found that real income growth (as an explanatory variable) was negatively but insignificantly related to external debt in the case of the Philippines.

¹⁹We have also used time trend as an alternative variable in order to pick up the effects of total factor productivity on output growth, but the results turned out to be insignificant.

²⁰Since population growth is an obvious possible determinant of per capita income growth, in principle, it should have been included directly as a factor. Here, it is not done because the annual data on the rate of population growth are not available as the Population Census in Pakistan is conducted with a gap of 10 to 17 years.

variable is squared per capita real income (PCISQ) as had been taken by Barro (1991), which implies that instead of a linear form, the relation between growth rates in per capita real income and real GDP and the level of per capita real income is now quadratic. The estimated coefficient of the squared per capita real income is positive and statistically significant, implying that the force towards convergence (negative relation between growth and level) attenuates as per capita real income rises. These findings are consistent with Barro (1991).

4.2. Absolute and Relative Contribution of Policy Variables to Economic Growth

Since various explanatory variables in regressions (1) and (2) behaved rather differently during 1960–97, it may be useful to evaluate relative and absolute contributions of each explanatory variable to growth rates. Table 5 reports estimated relative and absolute contributions of key policy variables to growth rates of per capita real income and real GDP. Following Hicks (1979), the absolute contribution is calculated as the estimated coefficient multiplied by the standard deviation of the respective explanatory variable. The relative contribution of each explanatory variable is calculated dividing the estimates of absolute contribution to growth by the standard deviation of the dependent variable. This measure is introduced by Hadjimichael (1995). It is noted that, using this measure, the relative contributions of each explanatory variable have become unit-free.

The results reported in Table 5 (columns 3 and 6) show the absolute contributions of each explanatory variable to growth rates of per capita real income and real GDP, respectively. The results of column (3) show that of the five explanatory variables, which have significantly positive impact on per capita real income growth, human capital (defined as primary schools enrolment as a ratio to total employed labour force) has the largest positive absolute impact (2.50), followed by export earnings (2.29), physical capital stock (1.47), import of goods (1.28), and squared per capita income (0.17). On the other hand, the other three explanatory variables, which have a negative impact on per capita real income growth, the external debt variable has the largest absolute effect (–1.06), followed by budget deficit (–0.53) and per capita real income (–0.20). It is interesting to note that the signs and sequence of all the explanatory variables remain unchanged in the case of their absolute contributions to real GDP growth as reported in Table 5 (column 6). Similarly, of the five explanatory variables, human capital has the largest absolute effect (2.61), followed by export earnings account (2.51), physical capital (1.59), imports of goods (1.32), and squared per capita income (0.17), and, alternatively, external debt (–0.99), budget deficit (–0.58), and per capita real income (–0.20).

Turning to relative contributions, it is noteworthy that the sequence of the impact of explanatory variables in absolute and relative terms remains unchanged in

Table 5

Absolute and Relative Contributions of Explanatory Variables to Growth

Explanatory Variables	Estimated Standard Deviation of the Variables (1)	Growth Rate of Per Capita Real Income (PCI _g)			Growth Rate of Real GDP (Y _g)		
		Estimated Coefficients (2)	Absolute Contribution to PCI _g (3)	Relative Contribution to PCI _g (4)	Estimated Coefficients (5)	Absolute Contribution to Y _g (6)	Relative Contribution to Y _g (7)
PSE/POP	7.47	0.335	2.502	1.241	0.349	2.607	1.233
K/GDP	7.02	0.210	1.474	0.731	0.226	1.587	0.751
BD/GDP	1.92	-0.275	-0.528	-0.262	-0.303	-0.582	-0.275
X/GDP	3.25	0.704	2.288	1.135	0.772	2.509	1.187
M/GDP	4.14	0.308	1.275	0.632	0.318	1.317	0.623
ED/GDP	8.03	-0.132	-1.060	-0.526	-0.123	-0.988	-0.467
PCI	674	-0.0003	-0.202	-0.100	-0.0003	-0.202	-0.096
PCISQ	4483692	3.834E-08	0.170	0.084	3.800E-08	0.170	0.080

all the cases. Column 4 of Table 5 shows the relative impact of eight explanatory variables, which have statistically significant effects on real per capita growth as appeared in regression (1). Out of this, five explanatory variables, namely, human capital, physical capital stock, exports of goods, imports of goods, and squared per capita real income, have a positive impact on per capita real income growth. Human capital appears to have the largest relative positive impact on per capita real income growth (1.24), followed by export earnings (1.14), physical capital stock (0.73), imports of goods (0.63), and squared per capita real income (0.08). One of the key and interesting findings of this study is that among the explanatory variables taken in the analysis, human capital proves to be the main contributor to economic growth. Although there is relatively low investment on human capital, as the data over time show that total expenditure (Federal and Provincial Governments) on education remained less than 3 percent of GDP during the period under analysis, yet its significant positive impact implies that if the investment on human capital is further increased and literacy rate is raised, it can enhance the current level of economic growth in Pakistan. The second largest positive impact of export earnings also contains some economic sense. As Pakistan is always deficient in foreign exchange earnings, higher export earnings release the foreign exchange constraint on economic growth. This finding follows Iqbal (1995). Alternatively, the other three explanatory factors, which have significantly negative impact on per capita real income growth, are budget deficit, external debt, and per capita real income. The estimates show that external indebtedness has the largest negative impact on per capita real income growth (-0.53), followed by budget deficit (-0.26) and per capita real income (-0.10). The largest negative impact of external debt seems to be economically logical because recently foreign debt servicing (interest plus principal) as a fraction of total public revenues has been increased to around 24 percent, which leaves less resources for growth-enhancing activities in Pakistan. The calculated relative contributions of the same eight explanatory variables on real GDP growth, based on regression (2), are also reported in Table 5 under column 7. It is interesting to note that the sequence of relative effects of explanatory variables on real GDP growth remains the same as in the case of coefficients based on regression (1). For example, human capital account (1.23), export earnings (1.19), physical capital (0.75), imports of goods (0.62), and squared per capita real income (0.08) and, alternatively, external debt (-0.47), budget deficit (-0.28), and per capita real income (-0.10). It is noted that we have also calculated the absolute and relative contributions to growth based on regression results reported in Appendix Table A [with an alternative definition of proxy of human capital such as enrolments in primary, middle, high, and other educational institutions as ratios to total population (POP), keeping all the other explanatory variables of Equations (1) and (2)]. The results are reported in Appendix Table B. It is worthwhile to note that the sequence of all the policy variables remains the same as is the case in Table 5.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

In recent years, Pakistan's economic growth has remained unsustainable to an alarming extent, which has caused serious concern to policy-makers, professionals, and foreign donor agencies. As unsustainable economic growth has been caused by numerous factors, the main purpose of this paper has been to examine the effects of some of the key macroeconomic variables on Pakistan's economic growth. Multiple regression framework is used to separate out the effects of key macroeconomic factors on growth over the period 1959-60 to 1996-97. The empirical results drawn from the analysis are representative of ongoing research on the determinants of output growth. However, the results presented in this study reinforce the importance of sensible long-run growth-oriented policies to obtain sustainable growth. As it is always difficult to draw precise conclusions from regression analysis, nevertheless, the findings drawn from this study should be treated as suggestive; obviously, much more remains to be done in this area.

The results reported in this paper have led us to the following major conclusions. The quantitative evidence shows that real GDP growth and per capita real income growth are positively related to the primary school enrolment-labour force ratio (proxy of human capital). It implies that primary education is an important prerequisite for accelerating growth. Therefore, primary education must be considered as the foundation-stone upon which the economic development in Pakistan can be erected. The Government must provide primary education to all school-age children to improve the literacy rate within a minimum time-span. It is noted that the average annual share of primary school enrolment in total enrolment has been about 70 percent during the period under consideration. Similarly, increasing the stock of physical capital would also help to contribute to growth. Thus, the Government must ensure the provision of adequate physical capital (including appropriate infrastructure), with effective private sector participation, in order to sustain economic growth. The empirical results also suggest that openness of Pakistan's economy (defined as exports and imports of goods) would promote economic growth.

The budget deficit is negatively related to both output growth variables. There is a general consensus among economists that budget deficit is the mother of all economic ills. Therefore, lowering the budget deficit through reducing non-development expenditure would help to enhance economic growth. Similarly, the external debt is also negatively related to growth, suggesting that relying on domestic resources is the best alternative to finance growth. The fact that per capita real income has a negative impact on growth suggests that when per capita income is higher, it is harder to grow.

Appendices

Appendix Table A

OLS Estimates of Growth Functions, 1960–1997

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables	
	PCI _g	Y _g
Constant	0.173 (0.93)	0.183 (0.93)
PSE/POP (Lagged 10 Years)	1.497*** (2.05)	1.549*** (2.01)
MSE/POP (Lagged 6 Years)	-7.349 (1.57)	-7.170 (1.44)
HSE/POP (Lagged 5 Years)	-11.927 (1.30)	-13.862 (1.44)
OSE/POP (Lagged 4 Years)	-6.237 (0.53)	-7.616 (0.61)
K/GDP (Lagged One Year)	0.180* (3.39)	0.193* (3.44)
BD/GDP (Lagged One Year)	-0.370** (2.46)	-0.401** (2.53)
X/GDP	0.707* (3.00)	0.771* (3.12)
M/GDP	0.282 (1.57)	0.293 (1.55)
ED/GDP	-0.116*** (1.91)	-0.106 (1.67)
PCI	-0.0002*** (1.77)	-0.0002 (1.65)
PCISQ	3.054 E-08 (1.61)	3.012 E-08 (1.50)
R ²	0.78	0.78
R ²	0.60	0.60
DW	2.44	2.45

Notes: 1. The numbers in parentheses below the estimated coefficients are *t*-ratios. The symbols *, **, and *** beside the estimated coefficients denote statistical significance at the 1 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

2. We have also tried some other explanatory variables (used in the literature) such as inflation rate, squared inflation rate, ratio of base money to GDP, population growth, change in terms of trade, time trend for technological change, and change in real exchange rate in the above equations, but they all remained insignificant.

Appendix Table B

Absolute and Relative Contributions of Explanatory Variables to Growth

Explanatory Variables	Estimated Standard Deviation of the Variables (1)	Growth Rate of Per Capita Real Income (PCI _g)			Growth Rate of Real GDP (Y _g)		
		Estimated Coefficients (2)	Absolute Contribution to PCI _g (3)	Relative Contribution to PCI _g (4)	Estimated Coefficients (5)	Absolute Contribution to Y _g (6)	Relative Contribution to Y _g (7)
PSE/POP	1.666	1.497	2.494	1.237	1.549	2.581	1.221
K/GDP	7.02	0.180	1.264	0.627	0.193	1.355	0.641
BD/GDP	1.92	-0.370	-0.710	-0.352	-0.401	-0.770	-0.364
X/GDP	3.25	0.707	2.298	1.140	0.771	2.506	1.185
M/GDP	4.14	0.282	1.167	0.579	0.293	1.213	0.574
ED/GDP	8.03	-0.116	-0.931	-0.462	-0.106	-0.851	-0.403
PCI	674	-0.0002	-0.135	-0.067	-0.0002	-0.135	-0.064
PCISQ	4483692	3.54E-08	0.139	0.069	3.012E-08	0.135	0.064

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