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## ABSTRACT

Economic growth is influenced by the nature of the regimes either democracy or dictatorship. The present study examines the political regimes and economic growth in Pakistan. It specifies how each regime affects the rate of economic growth with respect to the Per capita income and sectors of agriculture, industry and services.

T-test is applied to the research queries. Data has been generated and analyzed from secondary sources. Numeric data consists of real growth rate in GDP/GNP percentages. The findings support the research's insights that no statistically significant difference was found in per capita income, agriculture sector, industrial sector, and services sector of both regimes.

The theory of Political regimes and economic growth presented in this paper provide an explanation for dictatorships display of unusually high variability in economic growth rates. In this paper major finding was the rejection of  $H_0$  (as  $t$  value for these two was greater than two and significance (2 tailed) was less than .05) in industrial sector and per capita income. Its mean that there is no difference in the growth rate of service sector and per capita income due to change in regimes. Also, it shows the acceptance of  $H_0$  (as  $t$  value for these two was lower than two and significance (2 tailed) was greater than .05) in agriculture and services sectors. It means that there

is variability in the growth rate of agriculture and services sector due to change in regimes. Recommendations are based on the economy and politics of the country.