

How to Deal with Sustainable Development Goals in Pakistan: Challenges and Way Forward

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ABSTRACT:- This paper examines issues/obstacles in implementations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the political economy framework of Pakistan. The study focused on the need for consistent locally-driven efforts and strong political will to improve the quality of governance and create an efficient environment that is conducive to resource generation for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda in the greater national and global interest. The study also designed a strategy to deal with an ambitious global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals implemented from 2016 and to be continued till 2030. It is concluded that best decisions within a political economy framework can change the old managerial system to bring transparency and accountability at cross the board, another way limited resources for sustainable development can be mobilized at optimum level with the participatory approach of the development for better results.

Keywords:- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Political Economy, Public Policies, strategies, Development, Growth.

I. INTRODUCTION

In early, 2000 Pakistan has adopted millennium development goals(MDGs) that addressed the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people, in 2015, with the same vision united nations development program has vision till 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this includes a set of 17 [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. Pakistan has also adopted the idea of Sustainable development because it addresses not only the problems of today's world but also equally focused on the future needs of the people.

In today's world the sustainable development device is widely used and provides essential service to resolve the issues of local communities and helps to achieve the national vision for sustainable development such as reducing unemployment, inequality, etc. The basic differences between developed and developing countries are highlighted by income, standards of living and availability of public services because in developing countries large section of their population is poor and thus they can't save and invest sufficient money in the production process. Thus, investment is low which causes production and national income to remain on the lower level. This circle continues to repeat automatically which we call it the vicious circle of poverty.

Political economy and sustainable development is a significant tool in order to break the vicious circle of poverty in developing countries to initiate and increase the welfare of the citizens. For this development the right decision to allocate the public budget for optimal utilization of available financial, and human resources. Sustainable Development is more necessary to overcome the disparities created by vested interests, poor planning's or biased decisions of the political economy in context public budget and ignored the need-based analysis of the economists. These types of resource allocation have hampered the individuals, society's preferences, and also economic goals and losses the national treasure and international donor's investment. These types of fragile states' poor strategies help to increase regional disparities, the widening problem of inequality, and poverty.

Sustainable development planning by the country administrators and political elites is also required to ensure balanced growth and development among different communities in a specific country. This must be balanced especially; political preferences are to be avoided by the policy planners especially in basic social services. In the case of Pakistan different regions have some differences on the agenda of the political economy of sustainable development and public budget mostly on a political basis. These differences are represented in

the provision of health and education facilities and the least economic conditions among and within regions. These differences are posing some serious threats to national interest especially to achieve the agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These differences will cultivate a sense of economic deprivation and exclusion and it may bring so many social ills in the society that is dangerous for the social fabric in greater national interest and human development. Further growth and unbalanced development are meaningless unless it reduces the suffering and miseries among the different part of Pakistan.

II. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

This study evaluates existing structure and role of Political Economy to deal with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The institutional complexity and its policy flaws in process of implementations and implications on governance are also overviewed. This research also reviews the direction of the political economy to spend public money on the agenda.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- i.** A strategic review of political economy role in Pakistan with reference to sustainable development agenda.
- ii.** An evaluation of the institutional structure with issues and obstacles that deals implementations of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pakistan.
- iii.** To develop strategically feasible recommendations as a way forward to achieve the Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in the greater public interest.

IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

The study will be guided by the following questions:

- I.** What is the present status of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pakistan?
- II.** To what extents country managers of Pakistan used political economy tool for effective implementations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- III.** To what extent this study is a useful device to reach the destinations of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda in the country?

V. CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY:

This study first time investigates the role of political economy in dealing with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, 2030 and highlights the existing direction of public spending according to set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. This will contribute to the political economy of Pakistan to set the new directions to reduce the regional and economic disparity in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 agenda of United Nations organizations in global human welfare interest.

VI. METHODOLOGY:

Exploratory research is one of the important methods of research which often relies on secondary research such as reviewing available literature or qualitative approaches like informal discussions and more formal approaches of available time through in-depth projective methods, case studies or pilot studies. The results of exploratory research are very useful to provide significant insight for policy makings.

VII. DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

(A) An Agenda of Sustainable Development and Prosper Future of Tomorrow People:

- Eminent scholars Defined as development that is likely to achieve lasting satisfaction of human needs and improvement of the quality of life and encompasses:
- Help for the very poorest who are left with no option but to destroy their environment to survive
- Idea of self-reliant development with natural resource constraints
- Cost-effective development using different economic criteria to the traditional –i.e. development should not degrade the environment
- Important issues of health control, appropriate technologies, food self-reliance, clean water and shelter for all
- People-centered activities are necessary- human beings are the resources in the concept

The above referred Global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are planned by United Nations Organizations and its allied institutions with agreement duly signed by 192 countries heads on 25-27 September 2015 to focus on below-listed goals i.e. eradicating extreme poverty, ending hunger, promoting healthy lives and quality education, eliminating violence against females, ensuring sustainable management of water and sanitation, providing access to energy, and inclusive economic growth. The agenda also includes building infrastructure; elimination of inequality; safety of cities and human settlements; sustainable consumption and production patterns; combating climate change; work for sustainable use of terrestrial

ecosystems; forest preservation; combating desertification; and halting biodiversity loss. It also promises to ensure access to justice for all and promote global partnerships for sustainable development in the next 15 years. This is the second phase of the Millennium Development Agenda since 2000, signed to implement for welfare the entire world and definitely these are well designed sustainable development goals, which are precise, easily understandable, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, true matching with their national priorities as per the statement of Global leader and international organizations. But a million dollars question about the new global development agenda is how to implements the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in different stages of nations / economies, cultures, natures, and environments because one and the same development model/strategy cannot be successfully implemented to all countries which are at different stages of social-political and economic development. This paper has been written in Pakistan context to examine and identify important issues in its implementations and to provide feasible suggestions and to propose a dynamic model for sustainable development planning in view of future development targets of 2030. It is discussed number wise for implementations in letter and spirit as the main objective of the study with feasible policy recommendations in the last.

(B). An Empirical Review of the Sustainable Development Goals in Pakistan

1. Eradicating extreme poverty: Poverty is a global phenomenon. Pakistan likes other developing countries facing the dilemma of poverty at large particularly in far-flung rural areas. The root cause of poverty is the rapid increase in population and illiteracy. The intolerance and terrorism is also by product of poverty which is not addressed properly in the past by the political economy elites. It is a rough estimate that 30% of the population is still in the vicious circle of poverty. The inability to state confidently on what number people reside in poverty at any point in time or how the poverty headcount ratio is changing acts as a significant handicap for policymaking within the country. The polarized poverty debate in Pakistan also raises broader questions. It points to deep-seated epistemological questions over what constitutes evidence and why this matters. And it also presents an opportunity: to ascertain a reputable evidence base for future efforts to scale back and possibly eradicate extreme poverty within the country. It is against this backdrop that we explore during this case study whether progress in reducing poverty in Pakistan has been real, and why the official data and also the mainstream narrative on poverty reduction are so contested. We map the claims made by officials furthermore as other stakeholders, exploring first a large range of evidence, then a spread of perceptions. We also examine, in some detail, the technical and political disputes over official poverty measurement

2. Ending hunger: Hunger also prevails in the country in rural and also urban centers, the area of desert and Hilly arid zones are mostly affected by hunger, unemployment and inequality and regional disparities spreads it at large despite the fact the country is full of natural resources and favorable weathers of all seasons inequality in the system is the root cause of the hunger with ill manners and poor economic planning and improper social security. Among 800 million world hunger affecters 60 million are in Pakistan facing food insecurity and hunger. Reducing food insecurity and hunger is an important part of Sustainable Development Goals and is necessary for economic growth. In the development process food security and economic growth mutually interact and reinforce each other. Food is a basic need of human existence and a core obligation for governments. Food Security as an idea has originated in the late '70s. The term food security emerged as an idea with the intention of food availability and access (physical & economic) for the population. The 1996 World Food Summit narrated even more complex definition of food security as "Food Security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels (is achieved) when all people, in any respect times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to satisfy their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life"[1].

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: poor health is also burning issues of Pakistan nation's people mostly are undernourished and not properly feeder in early age so they're facing chronic diseases and several other health and hygienic problems. Female literacy and women empowerment can be game-changer in long term planning to address the challenge. Health plays a vital role in achieving sustainable development by ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all. "Despite making some improvements in global health indicators like increasing life, reducing Malaria, Tuberculosis, etc., plenty more efforts are required to tackle various immense health issues". (United Nations, 2017) [2].

The health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are extensive in nature in an exceedingly way that they cover all aspects starting from health service provision to the prevalence of health issues. The complex nature of the health SDGs requires efforts from all stakeholders like government, policy research institutions (PRIs) / think tanks, academia, NGOs, and the personal sector. A dearth of literature on the role of stakeholders in achieving health-related SDGs is one amongst the main concern that requires to be addressed so as to successfully implement Agenda 2030. This study fills the gap by identifying institutional arrangements, key stakeholders, and their role through a mapping exercise to enhance the health targets under Agenda 2030 in Pakistan.

Government of Pakistan is playing the leading role in Sustainable Development Goals- SDGs implementation and established the Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs unit at Federal and provincial levels to coordinate the Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs related activities with all other relevant institutions. Furthermore, parliamentary task forces have been established to oversight and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals - (SDGs)' implementation process in Pakistan. The alignment of Vision 2025 and National Health Vision 2016- 2020 with the Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs is an example of the policies alignment with -SDGs. but implementing the -SDGs, Government is that the main service provider of healthcare in Pakistan. additionally to the govt., policy research institutions including think tanks possess a very important position in promoting Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs through evidence generation, research-based policy recommendations, advocacy also because the capacity building of other stakeholders on Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs. Though the amount of health-related policy research institutions aren't much in Pakistan, their contribution conspicuous generation and policy guidance to the govt. is critical in Pakistan because the policy recommendations given by them have become a part of the policies and techniques.

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: equitable quality education is not promoted in the entire country only the urban centers are focused by the public and private school owners so literacy is still a problem in the country. It is not an easy task to provide quality education for all up to 2030 because of poor implementation strategy in the country. The literacy rate of the present time only 60% overall and less than it rural areas.

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: Pakistan has the lowest ranking in gender equity and women empowerment because of its feudal structure and less preference to women empowerment in the national agenda of development in the past. Pakistan ranks 132 of 134 countries within the Global Gender Gap Index 2019[3].

It indicates huge gender disparities within the country and therefore they have to design effective measures to cut back these and promote gender equality. The participation of women in economic activities across all sectors is crucial to create stronger prospects of building a broader economy, communicating across the world to attain international goals for better development and sustainability. The said prospect will result in a better quality of life not just for women except for the lads furthermore. Public and Private sector is playing a key role in advancing gender equality and empowering women. Gender diversity generates self and customary interest for performing businesses Empowering women will allow them to involve in practical guidance to business and also the principles will lead them to find out work on the marketplace, community, and the globe. Equality may be a right. The feminine genders are entitled to measure with respect and freedom from need and fear. The precondition for advancing development is by Gender equality, which ends up in poverty reduction. When women are empowered they contribute to areas like health, services, and commercial and yet as societal roles. Far better and empowered women may cause a far better generation within the upcoming years. After portraying all the issues faced by today's women and awareness the equality of girls still remains a dream unfulfilled. In Pakistan similar to many Muslim countries, females suffer discrimination as a result of socio-cultural norms. the various status of ladies across, classes, regions, and also the divide in rural and concrete areas having the influence of tribal, feudal, and non-secular social formations on the lives of ladies have added miseries in their life which could be a serious injustice to women.

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: The endurance of the availability of clean water is also a major challenge in the country, polluted water with a mixture of arsenal and other virus is an obstacle in the healthy lives of the people and poor sanitation in the cities particularly the threat of life to everyone. Focusing on garbage dumps and waste disposal in Karachi, incidentally Pakistan's most populous city and seventh largest urban center worldwide. Sanitation could be a challenge in Pakistan is solid waste management. If nothing else, for policymakers this could highlight the actual fact that managing their affairs through centralized governance at both federal and provincial levels won't improve the standard of lifetime of a mean citizen. Even the threat of heads rolling changed nothing. However, the rapid increase in urbanization in Pakistan projected to equal the agricultural population by 2030 poses serious challenges to the already over-burdened basic amenities, including water and sanitation. Goal 6 of the event agenda talks about ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation; eight specific targets are formulated to attain universal and equitable access to safe and affordable potable, sanitation and hygiene for all, to finish open defecation with special attention given to the requirements of ladies and girls furthermore to improve the standard of water by reducing pollution and minimizing the discharge of waste and chemicals, etc. Efforts are needed to confirm water efficiency across all sectors and to scale back the quantity of individuals laid low with water scarcity through the participation of local communities.

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all: energy crisis in the country affected the entire policy and development programs at large no concretes policy is focused to address the challenges in the public interest. The unreliability of electricity supply may be a very serious issue in Pakistan, affecting every segment of society, in both urban and rural areas. The gap between projected demand and actual

supply has been steadily widening since 2006. In 2013, the shortfall reached 26% of the full demand. During peak hours, it averaged 5,000 to 6,000MW. Utility companies have scheduled power outages for six to 14 hours daily. In some areas, summertime load-shedding is often extended to 18 to twenty hours daily. Power shortages constrain the employment of electricity in households and should discourage investment in electrical appliances and have a negative effect on income, study time, employment, healthcare, and most other development indicators. This sector needs the urgent attention of policymakers on war foot basis for the sustainable economic development of the nations.

8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Basically our country is a security state because of regional threats since its existence mostly public spending on invested for our internal and external security and secure future of the tomorrow people. Therefore economic growth is affected not stabilized in the country. Sustainable Development Goal 08 is targeted on economic growth, and decent employment and working conditions. As such, the targets in situations to monitor the progress made in these areas cover the following: GDP growth with attention on least developed countries; diversification; creation of decent jobs; resource efficiency; decent work for all with attention on youth employment; eradication of kid and compelled labour; safe working environments; sustainable tourism; and access to financial backing. The economic growth of Pakistan is strained and mercurial with serious repercussion towards sustainable industrial infrastructure and employment prospects. Several capacity building challenges have hindered the transition of the economy to a more sustainable path. “The foremost important bottleneck within the way of rapid economic process and poverty reduction is lack of capacity of the officialdom to function as an efficient institution in implementing the policies and programs” concludes by Hussain 2012) [4].

According to Pakistan’s Vision 2025, 1.5 million new jobs should be created annually until 2040 to stay unemployment steady at current rates. Demographic changes have led to a youth bulge that, in fact, can spur economic process if matched with high-value jobs. However, if jobs aren’t created over a period of your time, an already strained economy risks the disastrous consequences of becoming inundated with growing numbers of demoralized and unemployed youth. Tourism is one in all the foremost noticeable and growing sectors in the global economy. This sector plays a very important role in uplifting a nation’s economy. The rise in tourism flow can bring positive economic outcomes to the nations, especially in the gross domestic product (GDP) and employment opportunities. In South Asian countries, the tourism industry is an engine of economic development and sustainable economic growth [5].

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation: Industrial growth is also destabilized in our country because of political instability, unsustainable industrial policies and difficult business environment and poor entrepreneurship. This is probably the foremost important one for addressing this youth bulge. It aims to ‘build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation’. This goal is especially relevant because firstly, it focuses on industry, which has the very best capacity to get jobs. Secondly, it places the signatory countries’ sights on a goal that’s beyond physical manufacturing and assembly to higher value addition processes of innovation, research, and style. That said, the contribution to value-added made by the manufacturing sector during this country has decreased steadily over the last thirty years, widening the gap with other lower and middle- income countries. Fostering innovation is a bigger challenge in the present situation. Foster innovation demands research and development (R&D) officers and a more specialized workforce. Also this further strain down to the quality of education, which is far below the targets set for the country. Stable investment climate lending confidence to technology partners and attracting investment is also required for innovation and in greater national and regional interest.

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries: As we are well known that world has been divided into three groups that are called developed, developing and less developed or backward countries, our country is not backward and is steady development path but inequalities within the country and regionally disparities are there as an obstacle. Economic inequality and its reduction are among the most important challenges of Pakistan. The widening gap between the rich and poor has largely excluded the poor from the good thing about growth. The foremost prominent manifestation of inequality in Pakistan, a rustic where the share of the rural population is as high 64 percent, is within the distribution of farmland among rural households. A focus is needed on the role and emergence of the middle class in Pakistan, which may play an effective role in promoting social and political change, as has been the case in many countries. It also can act as a counter to the elite capture of state resources. Income inequality is on the rise, the richest 10 percent have up to 40 percent of world income whereas the poorest 10 percent earn only between 2 to 7 percent. If we take into consideration the account population growth inequality in developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 percent. Income inequality has increased in nearly everywhere in recent decades but at different speeds. It’s lowest in Europe and the highest within the Middle East.

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, and resilient and sustainable: Pakistan is a country of south Asia which thickly populated and rapidly urbanized so it's facing a crisis of safety sustainability due to poor planning and political ill wills, corruption, and other issues prevailed in the system. Due to recent migration from rural to urban half of the population lives in cities. It is very tough to ensure access for all to safe and affordable housing and basic services, upgrading slums and to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization.

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: The consumption pattern is speedy changing but the production system is still slow and traditional and it needs a long time to transfer. In Pakistan by investigating the carbon dioxide emissions, energy consumption, electricity production from sources, and GDP using the econometric approach. Evidence from the study shows that a tenth increase in energy production of oil in Pakistan will increase carbonic acid gas emissions. In this way, the exploration of other renewable energy resources will reduce the carbon footprint in Pakistan. Stress on resource consumption has tremendously increased across the globe in recent decades. An analogous trend is additionally reflected in Pakistan with increased demand for energy, food, water, and other resources, leading to resource depletion, pollution, and climate change.

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: The major changes of climates are evolving in the country in the last 70 years from 0.5 to 2 centigrade temperatures is increased and create hottest environments but there is a lack of proper planning to face the challenges in future. The 7th most vulnerable country affected by climate change in Pakistan. It is now seriously tackling the peculiarity of weather, both at the official furthermore as non-official level. The 'super floods' in 2010 that directly affected around 20 million people in upper Sindh, extend drought in the desert of Tharparkar in Sindh and the 2015 Karachi heat-wave constitute significant impacts of climate change, thereby, increasing public awareness about extreme weather events. Such changing weather patterns reinforce the necessity to integrate temperature change measures into national policies, strategies, and budgetary allocations. Moreover, the challenges of global climate change and its adverse impact undermine the flexibility to realize Vision 2025 — Pakistan's development blueprint. Adverse climate impacts are reflected through increased floods, prolonged droughts, changing temperatures, and extreme weather events i.e. heat-waves, glacial melting, changing monsoons, and cropping cycles. Meanwhile, the loss and damage caused by climate change are constantly adding to the worth tag of economic development. A 2015 World Bank study, Sustainability and Poverty Alleviation, estimates that environmental degradation is costing Pakistan 9% of its GDP. Interestingly, the first South Asian country with a dedicated Ministry of Climate Change (MOCC) in 2012 was Pakistan. [6]

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development: The marine resources are roughly used in Pakistan it is not properly used for the development of the native old communities. The garbage of Karachi city and water of sewerage in frequently dumped in the sea. The resources of mangroves are largely depleting since 1980. Marine resources have an immense potential in contributing to national economic process and progress. The coastal zone is one of the foremost important national assets of a rustic where socio-economic activities are highly concentrated. They're weak and so any attempt to deplete them for alternative uses may lead to irreparable loss of natural systems with serious consequences to the productive potential and economic uses of associated natural systems.

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: The Agro-Eco System in Pakistan is damaged overall, forestry resources are depilating land degradations is also on raising path biodiversity is also not properly managed because of illiteracy and increased populations need. There is substantial evidence of widespread environmental degradation throughout the terrestrial ecosystem in Pakistan. In many instances, this degradation is way advanced and should be difficult if not impossible to arrest or reverse, particularly with limited financial means. In other areas, the method of ecological deterioration has recently begun to accelerate and threatens to present insoluble problems unless remedial action is taken very soon. In still other areas destructive forces have begun to emerge, but serious consequences could still be averted with the appropriate action. The first manifestation of ecological deterioration within the field could also be broadly categorized into three groups: a) land degradation and desertification, b) deforestation and c) loss of biodiversity and species extinction. Pakistan also initiate reforms in the context of above-discussed problems and in this regards climate change and environmental betterment ministry is established but this will take a long time to reach the destinations because of slow proceeding's and low priority with lower investment in the area by the political economy elites.

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels: We reside in a world that's progressively divided. Some regions enjoy sustained levels of peace, security, and prosperity while others make up seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is often by no means inevitable and must be addressed. High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic process and infrequently leading to long-standing grievances among

communities that may last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation, and torture are prevalent where there's a conflict or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to safeguard those that are most in danger. The Promotions of inclusive societies for sustainable development is damaged due to war against terrorism but now its controlled justice for all is being promoted by the judiciary and lawyers with quit help of civil society accountable and inclusive institutions are improving their performance but these incentives needs more time to functions properly. Peace, stability, human rights and effective governance supported the rule of law is important to channel for sustainable development.

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: The global partnership for sustainable development is also important but the performance of implementations agencies are not up to the mark and needs furthers training, awareness and professional courses to perform in the fields of implementations. For accomplishing the SDGs requires the active partnership of governments, the private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations. The above contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues are overviewed with reference to Pakistan and also as listed below in detail in **figure 01** below.



Source Figure -01: [2] Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report (2017) United Nation's Development Data Statistics Division New York.

VIII. FEASIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS: A WAY FORWARD:

i. Implementation Strategy in the context of Economic issues: Pakistan has devised various strategies to quicken the tempo of economic development but it has not been able to break the vicious circle of poverty and enter into the take-off stage because of poor and biased planning and corruption orient lack of implementation. On the expenditure side, a major chunk of resources is eaten up by security, debt-servicing, and non-development spending. In case of severe cash constraints, the development spending is the first to be cut. The per capita income at market price is up 1500 dollars per year in Pakistan. The major half of the population is just above the poverty line (poverty line 29.9%) [6] The disturbing feature of the economy is that whatever economic growth has been achieved, it is accompanied by unequal distribution of wealth which needs to address in greater national and regional interest. This has created inequality with social regional tension in the country and has slowed down the rate of economic growth. Pakistan needs to priorities it's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, which can be implemented with available resources and will also have a greater impact. Some experts are of the opinion that the country should start with six goals, particularly those for reducing hunger and poverty, illiteracy, health issues, women empowerment, and environmental issues.

ii. Resources Generations for Sustainable Development-(SDGs): Increase in financial resources is very essentials to implement the agenda. We can raise more income resources by reforms in taxation services and bringing the agriculturists income in the tax net. The research study in this regard is very necessary. The strategy

of self-reliance with the law of simplicity and expenditure reduction in non-development/ administrative setup may be implemented urgently.

iii. Redesigning of Development Planning Strategy: The history of planning of Pakistan shows that mostly Plans have failed to achieve their targets because the overall line of the planning machinery in Pakistan is bureaucratic rather than development professional. Self-interest is dominating over national interest which is a great barrier to economic development in a country that generates corruption and inefficiencies in the system. The development planning sector may be restructured and redesigned from district level to province and planning commission with greater autonomy and private sector participation in the decision's making particularly on mega projects. The present setup of planning mechanism of Pakistan is generating more poverty and inequality in the country particularly in rural areas of the region.

iv. Attention on Agricultural Growth: The strategy of export-led growth and import reduction by promoting and production of import substitutes is significant. The agro-based industry at the farm level will greatly help in raising agricultural production and at least support five goals of SDGs. Special attention on the agricultural and livestock sector is needed in Pakistan because the sector has an absolute advantage in the economy since ages but its negligence affects seen harm overall growth. Cheap credit facilities, provision of fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, and improvement in the water sector may bring a boom in agricultural production which contributes 20.9% of GDP and 44% of employment and also accounts for 46% of foreign exchange earnings in Pakistan. [6]

v. Accumulation of capital and issue of population growth: The base of physical infrastructure and communication ways like farm to market roads, railways, education, health and local government and others social sectors are essentials for development of human capital in the country but the major obstacles are an ever-increasing population of the country. Rapid rate population about 2 percent averages 1 % in urban and 2.5% in rural areas is a big constraint on the development of economic front i.e national savings, investment foreign exchange, and human resources and also for social sector development. There is a need to control the family size but the key is the education of the families and tribes. High rate population growth adversely affects government sincere efforts for improvements in qualities of human life, it spreading poverty and reduce the prosperity of common men, serving obstacles in education for all, the health of the needy, and also the environment of the country. The case study of china's population control is feasible by offering social packages to families particularly in rural Pakistan.

vi. Political will and Implementations of Sustainable Development-SDGs: Special parliamentary task force on sustainable development goals may be formed immediately. This may come as a surprise to many, including elected representatives from local councils to the senate of Pakistan. The issue of climate change and its potential impact on Pakistan may be re-discussed at the top policy level. For accelerating the rate of economic development, there should be political stability in the country. If there is a change in the government set up due to elections, or of dictatorship, the planning job done by the previous government should not be altered altogether. The planning machinery and all others involved in administration should be the true professionals and loyal to the task. They should be competent sympathetic and honest in the performance of the duties assigned to them. In Pakistan, since its inception, there are rapid changes in governments. Each government that came into power condemned the planning work done by the previous governments. They framed their own plans, formulated their own strategies of development, and left the claim without achieving the targets of the Plans.

vii. Implementations of Civil services Reforms: one of the major obstacles in implementations are old managerial system dominated by the traditional bureaucracy of the country in real practice. The professionalism maybe prompted in a country like a pattern adopted by developed countries i.e America and in Europe. In this regard, qualified professionals should be inducted as economic managers and assigned specific targets of development and growth of the economic and social sector to bring greater and sustainable changes for long run. Reduction the size and expenditure are also essentials for social and the economic development of the country. The bureaucracy of the county are serving on old trained developed by the colonial British government, a dual strategy may be developed to change this mindset, first increase remuneration for energetic/ efficient officers and second their comprehensives training in institution of international repute for implementations of development program and projects including Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs.

viii. Provinces Management and Implementations of Sustainable Development (SDGs): The all of the targets and indicators under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and now the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, are in provincial remit. There, predictably, Punjab is performing better than the rest, with Baluchistan the lowest and Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa having decidedly mixed results. So far, human development should be a priority for the provinces either, but perhaps the onset of local governments may help change. Moreover, the post-18th Amendment, there is a fundamental shift in terms of responsibilities between the center and the provinces. The federal government and provincial governments should established separate central unit at Islamabad and to provincial units at provinces headquarters and local units at the district level with the collaboration of donor's agencies for implementation of Sustainable Development Goals -SDGs at

gross roots levels to achieve these goals in a given period of time. The agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Pakistan's Vision 2025 a perspective plan of the country should be merged to enhance its ownership for proper implementations with the least cost combination.

xi. Need for socio-cultural and environmental Changes in Pakistan: The socio-cultural changes need educational revolutions in Pakistan because at least 40% of the people are illiterate, in rural areas its proportion is 60 % and in women its percentage is 70% [6]. The illiterate people are mostly traditional and feel pride in their cultural taboos and are far from modern methods of production, the process of saving and investment. They are also less skilled are semi-skilled and can't survive/compete in urban centers. Their low skills restrict their occupational and geographical mobility. Their central tendency towards unnecessary expenditure on their cultural and traditional custom's i.e. marriages, deaths, births, litigations, old enmities between tribes and races has definitely reduced their domestic saving and has adversely affected the economic progress of rural areas at particular and overall development as general.

x. Investment in infrastructural development projects: agro-based industries at farm level, quality education and strong media and communications links can make greater changes in their lives for speedy development process in the context of global development agenda. Awareness campaign regarding the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides pure drinking water proper sanitation basic health faculties and health and hygiene awareness can also bring a rapid change in their habits and standards of living which is also focused on Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs agenda for all.

IX. CONCLUSIONS:

Are we successful in the front of agenda of international development i.e Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but needs to improve our mistakes and prepare a new strategy to gain fruits of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the local context, is interesting to debate in the paper. It is concluded that we are at the cross the road; there is no success and even not large scale failure on above-referred development front because at least 50% of targets are achieved despite the manic of terrorism we have faced since 9/11 tragedy. We are also facing manic of corruption in the available resources since long. There is also the burden of non-development expenditure, the burden of local and foreign debt, depreciating value of our currency in international markets, low export-led growth, high import volume, creeping inflation, ever-increasing oil prices, the negative balance of payments, and slow growth of the agricultural sector in last 02 decades and lower capacity of our implementation managers. Despite above all problems, we achieve some level of progress in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but needs to improve our mistakes and prepare a new strategy to gain fruits of SDGs in the next decade. Above situation indicates us that same strategy in case of SDGs implications in Pakistan would lead to failure again at large. The revised strategy for sustainable development agenda discussed above is the need of the hour and focus should be better policies and specifically focused implementation strategy to move forward on achieving the SDGs in a given period of time (10) years from 2020 to 2030.

The proposed revised strategy also requires knowing the root causes of the problems so an overview of the system is mandatory to search out the realities at gross roots level and to resolve the issues at national level. The problems are discussed and divided in the followings categories: Economic, Political, Managerial, Social and Cultural for the clear understanding on the subject of development in Pakistan. When we analysis and evaluate the history of planning and public policies in Pakistan we concludes that most policies, programs, and projects on the development agenda did get little success. It's a fact that countries like Malaysia and Singapore benefited a lot from polices of Pakistan developed by prominent Pakistani Economist of international repute and there was implementation gap at national level due to inefficient and old managerial system prevails in the country since long, but approved polices /plans are very feasible and unique in all the way. So it is suggested that the task for preparing the policies with a comprehensive mechanism for implementations in letter and spirit from nook to corner and from horizon to vertical on growth and economic development of the country on sustainable trends the services of academia of decent institution may be hired; this coordination will be feasible in long term strategy of development on sustainable grounds. The promoting policies should be science and technology-oriented for the long term and sustained economic growth. There should be strong linkage among administration, politician, infrastructure experts or technocrats, donors and academia and research centers of national level. This initiatives will defiantly strength participatory approach in the development process of the country economy and will also fruitful in implementations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda up to 2030 in letter and spirit.

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