

MS THESIS

IMPACT OF UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS



Researcher

Amina Aziz Khan
220-FSS/MSIR/F22

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Khan
Dept. of Politics & IR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS & INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD
PAKISTAN

Dedication

*To the women of my homeland, who are deprived of even
their most basic rights.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to begin my gratitude by praising the Almighty Allah for all the blessings He has bestowed upon me in life. It would never have been possible without guidance from Allah Almighty that made me come across instances that shaped my success. This research is one of the few things that I hold close to my heart and I would like to thank Him for giving me the strength and courage to pursue this. It is indeed He who at every step gave patience and confidence to pursue MS in my choice of stream.

I extend my sincere regards to my great supervisor, Prof Dr. Muhammad Khan for providing me with encouragement throughout the degree. I am also grateful to the IR faculty honourable members who helped me during my coursework and research and provided motivation to complete my thesis. I am grateful for the much-needed support and insight all my professors have shared with me. Their kind words and fruitful discussions have helped me shape my study.

I sincerely thank my kind family who did not leave me alone during this time and helped me with their comprehensive support. I feel deeply indebted with their silent but constant efforts for me to continue my hard work and surpass any hurdles that tried to become a problem. My parents have been the best support and I will never forget the attention and love I received from my siblings which helped me the most during my studies. I will always be grateful to them for making this possible.

Lastly, I want to thank all my acquaintances at International Islamic University Islamabad, who helped me academically and professionally towards my degree and never let my morale down. I feel fortunate to have distinguished faculty members who provided me with professional training and helped me complete my thesis and degree requirements.

Amina Aziz khan

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
Background Of The Study.....	1
Problem Statement	3
Significance Of The Study	4
Objectives Of The Study	5
Research Questions	5
Delimitations Of The Study.....	6
Literature Review.....	6
Research Gap (Gap Of Knowledge)	12
Theoretical Framework	13
Research Methodology.....	16
Research Design.....	16
Population.....	18
Sampling.....	19
Instruments	20
Procedure (Data Collection)	20
Data Analysis.....	21
Ethical Consideration	21
Operational Definitions	22
Organization Of The Study.....	23
CHAPTER I	24
UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPACT ON PAKISTAN	24
1.1 Background Of United Nation SDG's And Their Evolution In IR	24
1.2 Historical Implementation Of Sustainable Development In IR.....	26
1.3 Impact Of United Nation SDGs On Pakistan	28
1.4 UN Social and Economic Sustainability Goals And Their Impact On Pakistan	29
1.5 Social And Economic Sustainability: Perspective Of Good Governance	31
1.6 Government Strategies And Sustainability	43
CHAPTER II	63
ANALYSIS OF UNITED NATION'S 2030 GLOBAL AGENDA AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN	63

2.1	The Concept Of Sustainable Development In Pakistan: An Analysis	63
2.2	Sustainable Development Goals Impact on Pakistan: Analytical Perspective.....	70
2.3	Analyzing SDGs Implementation In Pakistan And Good Governance	80
2.4	Pakistan’s Sustainable Development: Addressing The Challenges	85
2.5	CPEC Impact On Pakistan: Sustainability Under Belt And Road Initiative	88
2.6	Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility’s Role in SDG: Pakistan’s Approach	95
2.7	Pakistan’s Sustainable Development Goals And The Impact Of COVID-19.....	98
MAJOR FINDINGS, FUTURE PROJECTIONS AND CONCLUSION.....		103
Findings.....		103
Future Projections.....		107
Conclusion.....		109
REFERENCES.....		115

ABSTRACT

This research thesis is based on the perspective of the impact of United Nations sustainable development goals (UNSDGs) on the socioeconomic development of Pakistan. The United Nations being an intergovernmental organization maintains international peace and security and to promote international cooperation among nations. The United Nations, the largest global organization, promotes international cooperation and friendly relations. On January 1, 2016, it introduced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to build a sustainable and resilient future. These goals focus on economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being. Adopted at a historic summit, the SDGs are part of the 2030 Agenda and are designed to address global issues affecting socioeconomic development worldwide. As multilateral challenges are addressed, countries work to implement national policies and reassess assumptions about sustainable development. This approach can transform societies and strengthen global partnerships, particularly in South Asia, including Pakistan. This thesis analyzes Pakistan's cooperative and transformative actions. Pakistan must establish national and international mechanisms to collaborate effectively with organizations like the UN. Although the democratic transition of power in Pakistan is developing plans to eradicate poverty, socially transform societies and to work towards economic progress through good governance. Political commitment is crucial for achieving sustainable development in the long term by reinforcing alliances. Pakistan can advance its development priorities, such as peace, economic growth, social progress, the rule of law, and international partnerships, through effective governance. It's essential for each country to fulfill its role in implementing these goals at both political and social levels. However the contemporary world order rooted in aspects like war in Ukraine, the effects of COVID 19-pandemic or a gloomy global economic outlook revealed systemic weakness or a hampered progress towards achieving these goals. Cross-sectorial development include Punjab's development projects on SDGs, Sindh early childhood and care policy, KPK's policy on good governance and empowering women, Balochistan's comprehensive development and growth strategy to utilize opportunities arising from UN SDG's and China-Pakistan economic corridor. While Gilgit-Batistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the policy is to raise awareness. This thesis examines Pakistan's social and economic development, focusing on key challenges like poverty, hunger, and industrialization, through the lens of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the role of good governance.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

United Nations offer 17 sustainable development goals that are entitled to transform the world. These goals are a blueprint to achieve a better and a more sustainable future for all. The main aim for such model could be to address global challenges like poverty, climate change and inequality. UN member countries adopted these goals in 2015 with a support from international monetary fund. This agenda was even explained in terms of pillars like people, planet, prosperity, partnership and peace. This could be a road map to guide member states on issues arising worldwide and a step towards better future. Since it operates globally and thus constitutes the fact that nobody's left behind. Further, issues like global challenges need a collaborative platform conducive to moral principles and efficient implementation of such goals. Moreover, the fact that such organization operates far above domestic constraints and politics. Such measures are important to disperse the world from unethical practices globally and guide states to perform certain actions for a better future. This could also bring states away from principle motives that create barriers between them or other states. Further, this might actually be a step towards more interdependent world and thus conceptualize the idea of technological advancement in modern world. Hence, creating an alternative route that lays its roots in peace and development worldwide is significant. These goals might help states to compare their challenges and achievements through a formal platform and thus contribute to accurate implementation especially for developing countries otherwise.

One of the greatest concerns of the mankind and the establishment of the new discipline in international relations was to prevent the terrible experience of the world war one from happening again. Hence, peace became the core principle of theoretical strand of the new science termed as idealism. That theory led to the creation of international organization and international law as an important instrument for eradicating war and establishment of peace in international relations. However at that time there was less interest in the concept of development especially in academics. These concepts gain importance politically and socially after the creation of the discipline of international relations. The SDG's policy was embodied through United Nations General Assembly Resolution in 2015. It revolves around the concept that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. The preamble stated the determination to foster peaceful and just societies which are free from violence and fear. There is a great debate regarding the incorporation of the concept of sustainable development in the theoretical narrative of international relations. It is also related to critical theories which included strands that question social and power relationships.

According to rationalists and positivist approach, the goal is to explain occurrences and events in international reality and address the challenges presented by its operations. While on the other hand, reflectivists propose diverse theories that constitute international reality deconstructing theoretical postulates of the positivist approach. Further, arms race from 1945 to the end of 1960s clearly outsets the concept of security in evolving international society and hence the concept of peace became multidimensional. Also, the appearance of new state on international arena concerned the need for economic development and the welfare of human society.

Since the 1960's, the concept of transnationalism i.e globalism and structuralism emerged to explain international relations. At this time development discourse was institutionalized at international level, as well as gaining academic interest. For instance the appearance of new states in international arena concerned about economic development or the economic crises as the result of fall in oil prices. Further the world saw the appearance of international Organizations that were dedicated to the welfare of humanity in terms of cooperation over military force. Hence the concept of security was expanding into new dimensions such as economic, social and environmental dimensions particularly in terms of development. Hence these new dimensions are considered and analyzed in terms of sustainability in Pakistan. United Nation as the main international Organizations outlined the development agenda through these goals. The impact of these goals on social and economic development of Pakistan can help develop institutional frameworks in collaboration with international community.

Problem Statement

This study attempts to propose the research assertions regarding the impact of UN on Pakistan. Although, the background of the study is to mainly analyze the socioeconomic impact of sustainable development goals on Pakistan. It would help policymakers and other users access multiple development issues in Pakistan across social and economic dimensions. It is interactive in the sense that it harmonizes three core elements: social inclusion, economic growth and environmental protection. It is speculative in the sense that it target high quality life for all people and further to eliminate unsustainable pattern of production and examination. Such extinctive parameters might also involve a precautionary principle regarding environment or other aspects in terms of mutual cooperation. Lastly, Pakistan needs to address its social and economic challenges

that are faced in order to achieve sustainable development as outlined in UN 2030 agenda from a perspective of good government strategies. This progressive impact of these goals must be analyzed from the national and international scenario for Pakistan in order to implement them efficiently. The hurdle such as political instability or poor governance must be resolved and understood.

Significance of the Study

It helps lift people out of poverty and prevents its continuation across generations. It empowers marginalized groups and supports the realization of other human rights. Additionally, it reduces social, economic, and power inequalities, fostering sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Hence, the study identifies parameters influencing sustainable development. The world has transformed significantly in the past two decades. Today, people face extreme poverty, global warming, and climate changes. The economic disparity between countries is growing, necessitating urgent action. Moreover, the expanding influence of technology complicates governance. To address these issues, the UN announced the SDGs, or Global Goals, in 2015. These goals inspire efforts to eliminate poverty, protect the environment, and ensure global peace and harmony. They are vital for monitoring social, economic, and environmental sustainability. The SDGs aim to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and gender discrimination. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has hindered progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The effects of these goals need to be extensively examined and assessed, including their impact on both national and international markets. The socio-economic impact these goals are significant on the development of Pakistan and thus require changes at both national and political level. The system of Pakistan needs stability through coping up with internal issues such as poverty, quality education, and economic

growth. Hence analyzing and managing such issues might bring internal harmony and social prosperity.

Objectives of the Study

The Purpose of the study;

1. To examine the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with special focus on social and economic sustainability as core of good governance.
2. To analyze the impacts of United Nation SDGs on social and economic development of Pakistan as a perspective of good governance.

Research Questions

Questions for this study will be:

1. What are the United Nation SDGs and their impact on Pakistan with special focus on social and economic sustainability as core of good governance?
2. Analyze how the United Nation SDGs impact the social and economic development of Pakistan from the perspective of good governance?

Delimitations of the Study

The boundaries lie in delivering progress regarding the work to transform international financial architecture and major economic transitions. Also the Progress regarding renewing social contract and investing in data related systems. Further 75 million to 95 million people live in extreme poverty and essential services are disrupted in health sector and hence undermining years of progress to be analyzed. War in Ukraine triggered refugee and food crises leaving a long lasting effect on SDG's implementation and evaluation. The COVID-19 has caused a global education crises and these disruptions resulted in unprecedented challenges and devastating consequences. Policy implementation, weak laws and other systemic flaws remained unaddressed even before the global emergency. According to 61 scholars who analyzed 3000 scientific studies concluded that the goals have had some political impact on institutions and policies from local to global governance. Further this affects the way actors understand and communicate about sustainable development. This means that actions like legislative resource allocation remains rare and limited. The socio-economic impact of these goals on Pakistan can transform our lives and can bring essential changes in the both system and governance of Pakistan.

Literature Review

The concept of sustainability dates back to the work of classical economists. The idea of sustainable development was central to debates on narrowness and expansion. Economists like Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, Hicks, Pigou, and others predicted that resource scarcity would eventually slow and halt economic growth. Sustainable development refers to economic, social, and environmental progress planned and implemented with environmental protection and

sustainability in mind.

Further, the Brundtland Commission has published a report entitled "Our Common Future", which for the first time defined: sustainable development as the development that meets the needs of today's generation without limiting the ability to meet the needs of future generations (Brundtland Commission, 1987).

The European Union (EU) is approaching sustainable development through two strategies:

1. Europe 2020 Strategy: to coordinate social and economic policy, based on Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (European Commission, 2010)
2. Agenda 2030: was adopted at the 70th General Assembly of the United Nations, in 2015, with the Resolution "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (United Nations, A/RES/70/1, 2015)

The concept of "sustainable development" gained significant attention after the World Commission on Environment and Development published "Our Common Future" in 1987. However, earlier efforts to develop the "theory of environmental limits" were made by Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo. It is widely accepted that sustainable development requires a balance among the three pillars: economic development, social equity, and environmental protection.

This paper aims to revitalize global partnership in terms of sustainability. Numerous variables that influence each dimension of sustainability were identified, and a representation of their contributions in each dimension was developed in an xy-Cartesian system. To transform the proposed framework into a decision tool that could assist authorities in making decisions, several steps are necessary. These steps include identifying more variables from literature, developing a measurement tool to define the added value of each variable in each dimension, and finally proposing a mathematical model to measure sustainability.

Sustainable development has been a central focus in academic literature and national development plans of various countries. The concept stems from a worldview that believes the survival, progress, and maintenance of the human community rely on the health and viability of Earth's life support systems. The core principle of sustainable development is recognizing that economic growth alone cannot solve the world's problems; economic, social, and environmental aspects of any action are interconnected.

The sustainable development goals report 2022 has been presented recently that also claim what is the destructive impact of global crises such as war in Ukraine on achievement of these goals. Climate issues like increased heat waves, floods and wildfires are affecting billion of people around the globe. Further it has been reported that the world is witnessing largest number of violent conflicts since 1946 and one quarter of the global population is living in conflict affected areas. For instance war in Ukraine caused food and fuel prices to rise which in turn has an impact on global trade. Moreover the world is facing other issues like child labor and child marriages. These accounts for around 40 percent of the people displaced worldwide are children.

Women on the other hand are struggling with the constraints of lost jobs and domestic violence according to the report. The intensity of these crises demands sweeping changes that are not witnessed in human history yet. This involves diplomacy and peace as a precondition for sustainable development.

We also need to adopt development pathways that protect natural resources, transform health systems and strengthen social protection systems. It involves the transformation of the international financial and debt architecture in order to achieve these goals. This means that if humanity is to survive the stakes should not be too high and no country is left behind. NSO should work on effective communication strategies to address pandemic issue related misinformation. This means that analysis of these goals require accurate operations regarding global surveys. Further, national statistical operations between May 2020 and 2021 were carried out by United Nations statistic division and the World Bank.

It also requires the availability international data for monitoring SDG's. This means that increased investment in data collection and statistics is urgently required. This even requires data partnerships to build trust and fill the gaps in achieving these goals.

The report also proclaimed the stance that it would take another 40 years for men and men to be represented equally in terms of political leadership at national level. This means that gender responsive budget should be made strong and so our comprehensive systems. It also accounts that women accounted for 45 percent of global employment losses in 2020. It also depicted that 1 in 4 women has been subjected to domestic violence.

Similarly, Olawumi and Chan analyzed over 2000 articles from 1991–2016 on sustainable development within the Web of Science Core Collection. Most journals in their study originated from the US, China, UK, and Canada. The main research topics identified include sustainable urban development, sustainable indicators and impact, water management, environmental assessment, strategy, public policy and monitoring, cost-benefit analysis, stakeholders' participation, campus sustainability at universities, and human ecology.

According to a bibliometric study of international research regarding sustainable development performed by Haddaway and Zhu where they identified a collection of key terms and their sub areas regarding SDG's. Other countries could be highlighted as predominant in areas such as climate change (UK), renewable energy (China) or forestry (Finland). They used the phrase “sustainable development” as a search term in the Web of Science database and analyzed research from 1987 to 2015 by bibliometric means.

While many other studies analyzed the relation between research impact and international collaboration and this involved the amount of funding. Further, a book “sustainable development goals: law theory and implementation” was published in 2018 by Louis j kotze. This book explores legal and normative implications of SDGs. It combines both thematic and goal specific analysis. The relevance is not just of international law, but also of a broader range of normative frameworks including constitutional norms, domestic regulatory law and human rights.

Further the book “standards of sustainable development” by UN published in 2019 is an overview of how international standards are used by policy makers to support and achieve the goal

of sustainable development.

Moreover, the article global governance in goal setting provides an analysis and assessment of the evolution, rationale, and future prospects of the SDGs. Firstly the goal setting is largely detached from international legal system as they are not legally binding. Secondly, governance functions through weak institutional arrangements at the intergovernmental level. These however do not imply on successful implementation of SDGs. Thirdly governance operates through global inclusion. This means that no country is fully developed and brings forward plans to transform their societies.

As a member of the United Nations, Pakistan is obligated to implement and achieve the goals outlined in the Agenda 2030 framework. On February 16, 2016, the Parliament adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the national development agenda. To institutionalize the 2030 Agenda, the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, with provincial Planning & Development Departments and support from the UNDP, initiated a five-year project called the “National Initiative for Sustainable Development Goals.” To enhance coordination among federal and provincial ministries and subsidiary organizations, a Federal SDGs Support Unit has been established within the ministry. According to the 2018 UN survey, Pakistan ranked 150th out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, which measures life expectancy, educational attainment, and income. Poverty elimination is a primary goal among the SDGs. The UNDP reports that 39% of Pakistanis experience multidimensional poverty, with the highest prevalence in Baluchistan and the former FATA region. Pakistan Education Statistics 2016-17 indicated that 22.84 million out of 51.53 million children are out of school (Fatima et al., 2021). Pakistan faces several socioeconomic challenges in achieving the SDGs, including poor governance issues, and

insufficient budgetary allocations. These obstacles significantly hinder progress towards the SDGs.

Lastly there are several journals that address sustainable development. These include *Journal of Management & Organization*: This publication explores how management strategies can contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It underscores the need for research that directly addresses real-world challenges such as poverty, inequality, and environmental sustainability, stressing the importance of practical relevance. Further, *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*: This journal focuses on the critical role of environmental inclusiveness and social equity in meeting the SDGs. It delves into the necessary principles to ensure that the benefits of development are distributed in a fair and sustainable manner.

Research Gap (Gap of Knowledge)

There are several gaps or challenges faced in the implementation of these goals for Pakistan. The targets associated with 17 SDGs are often considered as relatively vague. This requires appropriate indicators and formal commitments by governments at national level. Secondly, the process will go beyond traditional means of national reports and reviews. This might involve other type of review mechanism. Thirdly, innovative mechanisms such as new indicators for measuring progress require new sources of data. For example: satellite and big data. Further, the details and function of the High-level Political Forum have not yet been clearly laid out. Lastly, interests are also emerging from private sector in order to benefit from this global value system which is in the context of corporate social responsibility. Pakistan needs to reanalyze good

government strategies and long term commitment towards addressing its socioeconomic challenges at both national and international level. This requires implementation measures at all levels and is difficult to manage both domestically and politically. International partnerships are further subject to global conflicts and to a great extent can impact country's development initiatives. It can be further that even UN mandate is subject to the will of several global participants driven in conflict or even struggle of power and priorities.

Theoretical Framework

The theory that implies here is mainly liberalism as it promotes the idea that cooperation is possible and mainly the work of international organizations in achieving peace and harmony. Further it also involves an aspect of behavioralist theory: comparative approach. The idea that states are becoming increasingly interdependent and inter-wined politically or economically could be part of the debate.

Sustainable development (SD) has become a key strategy to guide the world's social and economic transformation. It can be linked to theory of change as it offers solution to address cause of challenges faced that hinders progress. A theory of change is a framework that describes how certain actions or interventions are intended to result in specific developmental outcomes, based on an analysis of cause-and-effect relationships that is supported by existing evidence. Good governance is essential to the United Nations' theory of change for sustainable development, as it underpins the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It ensures accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness, enabling all stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes. By fostering strong institutions, promoting the rule of law, and

protecting human rights, good governance creates a stable environment necessary for sustainable development. Additionally, it encourages partnerships between various sectors, which are vital for coordinated and impactful development efforts. In this way, good governance supports the UN's overarching goal of achieving sustainable and equitable development outcomes. However, in practice, misinterpretations of the SD theory still exist. These misinterpretations are evident in the struggle between strong and weak sustainable development paths, and the confusion surrounding intra-generational and inter-generational justice. In this paper, the literature survey method and normative analysis were adopted to clarify the gradual evolution and improvement process of the concept and objective of SD, thereby strengthening the comprehensive understanding of the SD theory.

In general, sustainability is seen as a form of intergenerational ethics, where the social and economic actions taken by current individuals do not reduce the opportunities for future individuals to enjoy similar levels of wealth, utility, and renewable energy.

Sustainable development (SD) is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,” sustainable development requires international cooperation for implementing SDGs. It encompasses economic models that sustain natural and financial capital, ecological models that preserve biological diversity, and political models that support social systems realizing human dignity.

Further it relates to the theory of liberalism because international Organizations play a very important role in sustainability. They contribute to the process by setting standards and by

providing a framework for collective action. The SDGs are seen by many as an extension of this universalist development agenda, promoted by the global North, supported by elites in the South and built on 'a globally instituted neoliberalism.

Moreover the article “bringing in the new world order: liberalism, legitimacy and the UN” clearly mentions the world that was being left behind and the world that should be created in its place. It mainly covers three areas. First, the new international order as being portrayed by reports is international liberal order. Secondly, UN is the main site for the legitimation of such order. This means that very few are sustained by force alone. Thirdly, UN is envisioned as an agent of normative integration. This means that it contributes to the development and maintenance of liberal international order as it increases the number of actors that upholds its values.

In developing countries, however, the realization of the notion of sustainable development has come under challenge due to the emergence of neo-liberal regimes and their pro-market policies. This means that effects of SDGs are mainly in political discourse in comparison to allocation of resources and institutional arrangements.

Lastly, theory of Globalization can be linked to sustainable development. Globalization has resulted in a surge in trade, investment, and financial movements, which have collectively contributed to economic growth and development. This focus on trade and economic progress has also spurred job creation in developing nations, aiding in poverty reduction and the enhancement of living standards.

Research Methodology

It is based on researching socioeconomic challenges faced by Pakistan hindering its development through a quantitative framework as guided by UN sustainable goals. It is a deductive approach towards conducting research because it explores a known theory and involves analyzing the current challenges faced by Pakistan under international agenda. Further a logical explanation about the phenomenon and a normative stance associated with just or desirable conditions. Further, it is probabilistic regarding the achievement of goals in the future, often termed as blueprint for peace and prosperity by the critics. The research does have some sort of theoretical utility as the concept is very useful and coherent which means logical and consistent. It involves questionnaire (close ended) and polls regarding the statistical index.

Research strategy is quantitative in terms of action research and could be experimental. Moreover, it involves accumulation of nominal data for accuracy and efficiency. It is further experimental and explanatory type of the quantitative research. It compares the statistics and requires effective data collection that measures the efficiency and achievement of these goals. It focuses on quantifying the collection and analysis of data. It emphasized on testing the theory because it elaborates the effectiveness of the international Organization in terms of global crises. The achievement of these goals is further shaped by positivist philosophies and empiricist approach.

Research Design

The research is based on the Conference Rio+20 which adopted a 15-year plan called Agenda 2030 (2015–2030), targeting sustainable economic growth, social development, and

environmental protection before 2030. It is a bibliometric analysis of SDGs related to data retrieved from the WOS in terms of publication, citations, and impact.

The SDGs are grouped around five major themes: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. Hence numerical data is used to account for these themes numerically that a service could use to evaluate sustainable program. It requires investment in collecting data accurately that measures the implementation of these goals over the years.

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprises three steps: (i) establish performance thresholds and censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) data must ensure comparability across indicators (normalization); (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

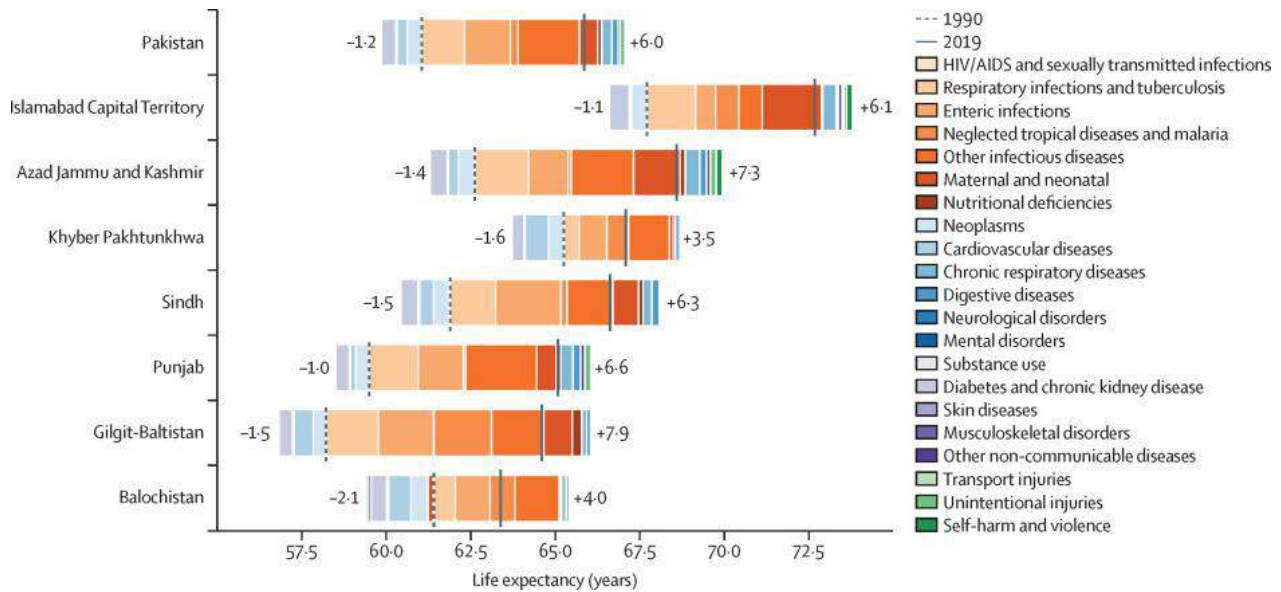
Mostly applied research is commonly used in analyzing the SDGs. It focuses on solving practical, real-life problems across society, organizations, and various localities. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at creating a suitable world for humanity to inhabit. These 17 SDGs were conceived to address universal human challenges. Therefore, research plays a crucial role in catalyzing the processes and procedures necessary to achieve these goals effectively. The SDGs address poverty levels, standards of living, people, and the ecosystem. All of these are the make ups of the human survival mission.

Lastly the research is mainly quantitative as mentioned because it is focused on generating quantifiable data that can be analyzed quantitatively in a seemingly rigid and formal way or fashion.

Population

The demographic representation of this research aims to address countries globally. For instance the talented population growth increases the pool of educated and qualified people who can further assist sustainable development by helping businesses and industries to thrive. The ultimate goal of population planning might be to improve the quality of life and economic development. It also includes world population growth rate which is 0.65 billion to 9.8 billion. The research involves three types of population: Expansive (young and growing), stationary (neither increase nor decrease) and constrictive (decreasing and aged). According to the most recent United Nations report the current population of the world is 8.1 billion to be addressed in terms of sustainable development. The research analysis can be achieved through sampling the population through collective data which means that the size of the sample is always less than the total size of the population. It can possibly involve events, Organizations or even countries. Further, the distribution of people in the population is always according to the designated demographic traits.

For example, the following graph is a representation of health trends at national and subnational level which in turn help policy makers to track progress and identify disparities in health performance in Pakistan. This involves tracking diseases, risk factor studies and injuries through comprehensive estimates. This is a record that shows health trends and challenges at grass root level both national and subnational level, Such indicators track progress and help not only policy makers but government to outline performance and set the required progress mechanism that are necessary for social change and economic growth. Therefore such estimates and indicators such as UN progress measures can help government progress in a planned manner.



Source: Hafeez, A. (2023). The state of health in Pakistan and its provinces and territories, 1990–2019: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11(2), e229-e243

Sampling

The type of sampling method used mostly is a cost effective approach for census and classical statistical surveys. For most of the countries a two stage sampling design may be suitable at grass root level and has many technical advantages. However, the precision of estimators is crucial.

Further acceptance sampling is another measure for effective implementation of these goals. This sampling determines the quality of the overall process by testing randomly selected samples and using statistical analysis. While on the other hand probability sampling ensures that

every member of the population has a chance of being selected, which is another important aspect of quantitative research.

Instrument(s)

The main data collection instruments used includes:

1. Remote sensing
2. Administrative records
3. Survey questionnaire and reforms
4. Monitoring systems Census
5. Census

Procedure (Data Collection)

The following data collection methods could be used in the research associated with sustainable development:

1. Visual ethnographic methods
2. Statistical surveys
3. Cognitive mapping
4. Case study
5. Focus groups
6. Evidence based consensus

The following are the sources of Data collection regarding United Nations sustainable development goals:

1. United Nation SDG global data base
2. SDG index and dashboard
3. World bank databank on SDG
4. SDG tracker
5. Global data lab
6. International labor Organization (ILO) labor statistics
7. The open SDG data hub
8. SDG data alliance

Data Analysis

The data analysis is based on comparing the data collected through various methods regarding the socio-economic impact of sustainable development goals. This involves experimental, comparative and statistical type of data analysis. Moreover, data reduction and narrative is an important part of data analysis regarding the sustainable development. However, with respect to respondents narrative is approximated to be 30 percent while statistical analysis accounts for 70 percent of respondents. While comparative analysis is 40 percent and comparative respondents of population are 50 percent.

Ethical Consideration

The main aim of SDG is to improve the quality of life and to create a better world for

all humanity. It is based on the principle that no one is left behind. It is built on human rights and justice which itself is an ethical inspiration towards a better future of human society. Every action towards environment is of ethical importance. It means that every action that affects the planet also affects the human race. Ethical statements are about future action and are based on epistemological beliefs, values, motives and outcomes. Human, social, economic and environmental are the four pillars that justify the ethical stance of sustainability.

Operational Definitions

The variables that must be considered while assessing sustainable development goals are social-economic, environmental, scientific and technological. For example technological and scientific dimensions are addressed through good governance and effective policies. Valuable research has been done on choosing these variables since 1990's that focused on the relationship of urban form with energy use and sustainable development.

More essential variables include monitoring climate, biodiversity and oceans that offer opportunities to co-ordinate SDG monitoring across policy domains.

Operational sustainability on the other hand means: whether a country can maintain its existing practices and business without placing future potential resources at risk. Hence, a country must operationalize its needs without compromising its ability to meet future needs. This further includes development and management of supply chain which in turn perform well economically, socially and environmentally.

Organization of the Study

- **The first chapter is the introduction of the research:** This research is composed of an introduction and three chapters. It covers research questions and objectives, the significance of the research, problem statement, research scope, literature review, theoretical framework, research methodology, and study organization, among other components, in the first chapter.
- **The second chapter of this research is United Nation SDG's and their impact on Pakistan:** This chapter examines that what are the UN SDG's particularly their evolution in international relations and their impact on Pakistan. There are total 17 sustainable development goals but my focus in the thesis is only on goals that are associated with social change and economic growth.
- **The third chapter of this study has focused on how United Nation SDG's impact social economic development of Pakistan:** This chapter explains how international Organizations mainly United Nation can impact social economic development or progress of country like Pakistan from the perspective of good governance.
- **The fourth chapter of the research is based on Major Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion:** This chapter has concluded the study and it provides more comprehensive details of the findings with recommendations and list of research sources has been written.

CHAPTER I

UNITED NATION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPACT ON PAKISTAN

1.1 Background of United Nation SDGs and their Evolution in International Relations

In September 2015, global goals regarding development were proposed and their framework was adopted by UN member countries. It has 17 goals and is often referred to as 2030 agenda for sustainable development. These goals became part of Pakistan national development plan in 2015 as it involved both federal and provincial governments. Hence these goals tend to be implemented at all levels that are national, provincial and local level. The SDG main aim is to transform our world as it is a call to eradicate poverty and inequality, and to make sure that people have access to health and justice. These goals currently are monitored through a set of indicators in Pakistan and are then reported at high-level political forum such as voluntary national review. UN in total proposed 241 SDG indicators to track progress of a country which operate at all levels. These include 43 global indicators while other might involve accurate data collection through innovative methods for example satellite imagery analysis. Important factors that can lead to a donor driven agenda are poor governance, lack of political level, and high incidence of conflict for instance, political interest or politicians showcasing in elections campaigns. Pakistan being a pseudo democratic state has its challenges driven by social instability and slow economic growth again influenced by governance. Hence it is crucial to analyze social and economic sector of Pakistan in relation to development agenda as a perspective of good governance.

The concept named sustainable development has its historical roots and somehow can be tracked and linked to international relations theory. It was since 1960's since the concept of globalism and structuralism emerged to explain international relations. At this time development discourse was not only institutionalized at international level but was also gaining academic interest. Further international events surpassed to construct the international reality for example economic crises as a result of fall in oil prices. This led to the appearance of new states in international arena concerned about economic development. Further the world saw the appearance of international Organizations that were dedicated to the welfare of humanity in terms of cooperation rather only military force. Hence, the traditional concept of security was expanding into new dimensions such as economic, environmental and social development.

Moreover, Lamberto Zarnier in the final act of 1975 conference in Europe, recognized economic, social as well as environmental issues that are fundamental to sustainable development (Moran Blanco, 2022). Thus, it was not a direct confrontation to the theoretical strands of realism but rather an expansion of the traditional concept by the scholars of globalism. This further highlighted the growing complexity and interdependence of international arena.

Globalism (idealist tradition) interpreted international relations not only in terms of peace and security but rather in a complex manner that includes social prosperity and economic growth. Further resource crises, trade relations, human rights and economic growth were part of security debate in the 1970's. These goals must be achieved through cooperation between different national governments, multinational companies, international organizations and non-state actors. Hence this strand of neo-liberalism was shaped in 1980's and proposed that security and economic wellbeing both are important and they differed from each other in terms of priority of states (Moran Blanco, 2022).

Furthermore, structuralism based on the work of Karl Marx focused on global poverty and development issues for example it elaborates why poor countries do not match the growth level as of rich countries. Raul Prebisch was a prominent figure in global economic development. These underdevelopment issues became part of the theoretical narrative from 1970's onwards and so does the roots of sustainable development. Hence this new concept could essentially transform the international society or could be other great savior myths of humanity. However, this concept must be broadened in terms of research because firstly it provides multidimensional narrative to the traditional concept of security. Second, theoretical stance associated with other perspectives might actually work and build research agenda.

The concept called sustainable development is rooted in economic progress and environmental protection since 1970's. After the world was shocked by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster the report Our Common Future was published by World Commission. This commission was chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland. This report highlighted the relationship between social and economic growth. Economic growth for instance poverty reduction must take precedence over issues related to environment. Hence, sustainable development was projected and understood in terms of social progress, economic growth and technological advancement. It was further considered as a multilateral approach pursued by international actors. The concept was globalized until 1990's as it sets to address main challenges faced by international community. IR theorists are thus somehow convinced by the challenges and impact of these global issues on international peace and security.

1.2 Historical Implementation of Sustainable Development in IR

The implementation of sustainable development was highlighted in 1992 in UN conference. It was held in Rio de Janeiro and was mainly on environment and development. This conference prioritized green economy and poverty eradication on an institutional basis.

Furthermore, multilateralism and universalism became more significant as global issues such as poverty reduction are interconnected and thus impact international community. These impacts later paved the way for countries like Pakistan to address social and economic issues as well as set institutional measures for sustainable development. Beside Pakistan's social and economic development, sustainable development is considered as a roadmap for international peace and security.

This could also lead to increased cooperation with other countries or multilateralism is addressing such complex and interconnected global issues. According to authors like Yosef Lapid, prevailing theoretical models are not capable of interpreting new realities. This led to development revolution of new approaches to explain events happening in international society. While the concept of sustainable development is prevailing, Pakistan needs to re-analyze such global crises happening in international community and Pakistan itself. This analysis can help Pakistan transform socially, economically and politically.

These global issues have a tremendous impact on the stability of international society. This is further linked to international peace and security. In order to account for such threats, international community is dedicated to establishing commitment focused on sustainable development for example SDG's 1 and 10 addresses social and economic inequalities that in turn lead poverty are the root of many armed conflicts. Hence, one of the main challenges of international society is the achievement of sustainable development. It is linked to idealist tradition as it encounters compliance with international law. Further, establishing

international framework for the achievement of sustainable development might actually enhance cooperation among states and thus a common global identity. This international system could benefit its citizen states with protection and foster security in other words. This could possibly result in a future of incentives for humanity where no one is left behind. Moreover, states should not project their own interests as a subject to those of global community but rather the capacity to overcome civilization crises.

The idea of sustainable development might also be featured with its link to feminist theory. SDG 5 proposes gender equality and women empowerment for example. Pakistan Ranks 145th out of 146th countries on the world economic forum 2022 Global gender gap index (Moran Blanco, 2022, p.18). Pakistan is making efforts to enhance women's access to economic opportunities and education, improve maternal and child health, combat gender-based violence, and increase women's political and civil participation. Sustainable development and this work particularly may result in a more inclusive and stable society in Pakistan. It further may help achieve international peace and security.

1.3 Impact of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals on Pakistan

Pakistan incorporated sustainable development goals in its national development plan through national assembly in 2016. Pakistan affirmed to incorporate these goals in national policies and provincial growth strategies. Sustainable development has become crucial for Pakistan's long term development perspective. In order to achieve this vision, Pakistan needs an effective management of available resources. For the implementation of SDGs, Pakistan must co-ordinate with private sector, civil society organizations, think tanks and academia for

example democratic transition of power in Pakistan might help to develop plans to eliminate poverty at a social level. On the other hand Pakistan might also need to work on establishing partnerships with other countries or building alliances.

Pakistan national SDG's framework was approved in March 2018 by country's highest economic policy making forum (NEC) (Voluntary National Review, 2019). Other mechanisms for the implementation of SDGs involved for example analyzing data gaps for reporting progress. Pakistan needs to prioritize its planning at national provincial and local level for example several progress reviews are made on 230 specific indicators at all levels. The implementation of SDGs in Pakistan is to some extent subject to political agenda or will of national and sub-national governments. This might be influenced by several factors that in turn would impact sustainable development in Pakistan.

1.4 UN Social and Economic Sustainability Goals and their Impact on Pakistan

SDG 1 poverty reduction can greatly impact social economic development of Pakistan. Poverty is one of the leading causes behind social instability in Pakistan. Poverty can lead to basic deprivation of human needs, high crime rates, inflation, and segregated society, lack of social mobility, unemployment, gender disparities and corruption.

According to Dr Qais Alam “ Pakistan is going through all three shocks simultaneously: Political shock- where the political are lodged in struggle for power, ignoring the plight of the people, economic shock- where the economic indicators are no in favor of the general public, rather in favor of the rich and powerful elite” (Alam, 2024).

Addressing poverty in Pakistan might lead to social transformation and enhance good governance. Measures for sustainable development might include allocating universal basic income to under privileged communities or provision of universal healthcare to reduce burden for health services. It is important to build social protection for the vulnerable in order to eradicate poverty everywhere.

Social instability in terms of poverty is interlinked for example lack of resources can lead to lack of waste management and this in turn can lead to subsequent health problems. Further, Climate change in Pakistan can badly impact the livelihood of poor vulnerable population living in rural areas. Hence, fair and accountable public institutions as well as better government policies are crucial for social protection. Good governance is a key aspect in combating poverty in Pakistan. Lack of political will to help the poor as well as failure in providing social welfare programs and even redirecting funds away from those who are poor. Due to wide regional discrepancies poverty needs to be much more localized for example people in certain places are much poorer than other. This means that government of Pakistan cannot use same policy for poverty reduction in all areas.

Moreover, Data from the national poverty report indicates that poverty headcount ratio in Pakistan stands at 24.3% in 2015-2016. Since the tracking of SDGs there has been a drop of 5.2 % (Khemka & Kumar, 2021). However, good governance plays a vital role in tackling poverty at a grass root level and maintaining social and economic stability at both national and international level. Previously Benazir income support program has been used by the government to target poverty in income dimensions. While many other countries are

also working to eradicate poverty for example Bangladesh policy of targeting the ultra-poor(BRAC-TUP) program. This program was mainly set to eradicate poverty in non-income dimensions such as education and health. Government of Pakistan also offered Ehsaas aur kifait program under separate ministry with a dedicated budget.

Despite Good Governance, gaps in data are another major challenge for reporting progress via several indicators set for SDGs in Pakistan. Along with household surveys on poverty statistics, government is equally responsible to remove barriers set for data related gaps. Regional representation issues needs to be addressed for a demand driven poverty reduction policy.

1.5 Social and Economic Sustainability: Perspective of Good Governance

Another aspect of good governance is economic growth that can deal with poverty related crises such as hunger and malnutrition. The goal of SDG is to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Government policies such as improving market access for farmers and helping them improve their access to innovative technology. Also infrastructure development can have significant impact on agricultural development. Further, government of Pakistan needs to reanalyze its policies regarding food security and stunting or wasting. Pakistan has the highest rates of stunting globally for example Sindh is among the highlighted areas of Pakistan according to World Bank. Other countries such as India have made considerable progress in ending hunger for instance school nutrition programs which can further enhance learning.

Another multidimensional gender sensitive approach is to improve healthcare across and within countries (SDG 3). Improving healthcare in Pakistan is a major goal for social stability and good governance. According to world health Organization 2014 (Khemka & Kumar, 2021), the health budget allocation in Pakistan has been low. It never exceeded 3%. Good governance can lead to social development such as government policies can contribute to an increase in the proportion of GDP spent on health. Further, providing health insurance to household can cater major health shocks and lead to health and hygiene. Therefore government of Pakistan must prioritize health budgets and financing for the local people as well as foster global partnerships in eradicating worldwide health crises for example global pandemic,

Furthermore, international conflicts and natural emergencies can significantly impact country's level of progress. Again lack of surveys and data on performance can also greatly affect social and economic development of Pakistan. Another major challenge that needs to be addressed is the quality of education and literacy rates. Despite the fact that quality of education is different for people of different income groups and urban rural disparities, government of Pakistan must need to revise its educational system. This can transform both social and political setup as well as foster economic growth. Also educating rural women of Pakistan can drift them out of poverty and might lead to their active participation in social affairs and political progress. Tracking progress and targets related to urban rural disparities can be challenging but can foster country's involvement and level of participation in international affairs.

Gender Equality can both impact social development and international participation,

while good governance is very important in it. The goal of SDG 5 is to end discrimination, reduce inequality and bring violence against women to an end. Good government policies can encourage women to access leadership; ensure their access to reproductive health services and better legislation for gender equality. According to global gender gap report 2018, Pakistan ranked 148th out of 149th countries on gender parity index. Legal reforms are crucial for empowering women and enhance their safety and protection for example increasing quotas and social protection laws. Ensuring mobility can increase their decision making skills and their participation in national politics and international affairs.

Another important issue for Pakistan is that both water and sanitation is failing for example E coli contamination leads to diarrhea and child growth faltering. This issue is more prevalent in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. Sustainable access to clean drinking water can provide policies regarding adequate sanitation and hygiene around the world. Good governance can lead to serious commitment towards this goal for example reasons behind change in supply i.e contamination and leakages in the system. Further cleaning technologies, filtration plants and investment policies can help tackle this issue to a large extent.

SDG goal is to further reduce inequality that is to eliminate for instance income inequalities for a prosperous society based on gender, religion or age. This demands managing financial markets and strengthening institutional framework. In case of Pakistan reanalyzing expenditure of the total population and those in the bottom of 40 % by 2030 might help deal with inequalities (Khemka & Kumar, 2021). Government of Pakistan needs to provide opportunities to eradicate urban rural disparities like creating opportunities for people living in backward areas. This will enhance social protection by providing facilities irrespective of

income for example healthcare. Although the impact of these goals is not fully realized, good governance can manifest consistent policies and efficient monitoring of SDG indicators at ground level.

Peace and justice is another crucial element of good governance and social stability. This is achieved through cooperation and collaboration with international communities and countries to end violence or conflicts and foster progress. This can not only lead to social and economic development but also growth of countries. Further, institutional framework also contributes to an effective and accountable society. Pakistan is particularly facing corruption, terrorism, domestic crimes and drug trafficking types of crises. This hinders progress despite measures like military operation and law enforcement. Corruption is till prevalent at a very large scale on the other hand. Despite institutional capacity, Pakistan needs to analyze its sustainable development and its impact on society for a better and a resilient future.

Partnership for goals is another essential feature of sustainable development in Pakistan. Partnership and coordination is vital for handling international crises as well as national development. Developing countries have to analyze and manage their debts in order to achieve sustainable growth. This might actually require official development assistance and partnerships that encourage both north-south and south-south cooperation. Good governance could possibly contribute not only at international level but also national stability such as building financial capacity. This is achieved by increasing for example tax compliance or tax to GDP ratio. Government can also encourage contracting loans for productive investment and increasing exports.

Following SDGs-7 (Inexpensive and Clean Energy) by 2030, develop infrastructure and enhance technologies to guarantee that all developing countries, especially the least developed nations, small island developing states, and landlocked developing countries, have access to efficient and sustainable energy resources (Xu et al., 2023). Pakistan has been facing load shedding that is affecting its economy and this widespread problem has disbursed to meet the economy's intensified consumption for power. Such type of power shortages lead to incompetency in the energy market. Further, lack of electricity means less supply for business development. Hence, Pakistan needs to reanalyze its energy planning and growth. This can even forecast issues like insufficient energy supply and distribution problems and therefore it is crucial for underdeveloped and developing economies to collaborate on energy related development plans.

Additionally, lack of electric supply negatively impacts the export levels of Pakistan and ultimately economic growth. It can be suggested that economic development in Pakistan has been hindered by an energy shortage due to insufficient electricity supply; it would be difficult to meet the standard and sustained economic development. Despite energy consumption, industrial growth, carbon emission and even managing urban residencies can be leading factors for economic stability in Pakistan. Such energy economic factors are subject under research and methods at a country level. Good governance via good public policy or under global indicators might influence country's priorities and plans. The theoretical analysis of research is crucial in understanding the importance of energy sector in long-term economic growth. Even countries like china have made a considerable research in exploring link between power consumption and economic growth from 2000-2017. A research can help analyze that energy sources impact global economic development and this

can be tracked through national and regional factors as well as indicators. Pakistan through good governance needs to work on plans like managing household energy usage or public-private partnerships in a long term sustainable development. Hence it is important for Pakistan to reanalyze its consumption in power, power prices, energy such as electricity and managing urbanization for its social and economic development.

According to SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) currently, over half of the global population lives in cities. By 2050, it is projected that two-thirds of the world's population, approximately 6.5 billion people, will reside in urban areas. Further over 80% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) is driven from cities worldwide, Pakistan must through good public policies must redesign and manage urban residencies (Xu et al., 2023, p.2). Sustainable development is essential primarily to create productive hubs that are to increase income and job opportunities which in turn tackle poverty for social and economic stability. A report by Business Recorder states that 95% of Pakistan's federal tax receipts come from ten major cities. The three largest cities alone contribute 86% of the total federal tax revenue: Karachi at 55%, Islamabad at 16%, and Lahore at 15%. These ten major cities also have a per capita income higher than the national average. However, unplanned urbanization can have devastating impact on country's progress for example it took 150 years and Europe urbanized from 10% to 50% but the case for Pakistan is different. As unfortunately urbanization results in moving rural labor from the agrarian to sectors of manufacturing mainly in cities. Such type of uncontrolled and unplanned urban moves can lead to urban slums and is uncertain to manage. Poor urbanization can lead to environmental degradation and rising inequalities in Pakistan (Xu et al., 2023). Hence good governance must entail efficient management of the public sector and these factors through

sustainable development might lead to firm economic policy in Pakistan.

Previously urbanization in Pakistan was fuelled by war, much insecurity, and economic necessity. For example Pakistani military offensives residing in the rural north-west have caused many people to flee to cities that previously included Taliban. Hazara Shia Muslims have rushed into Quetta at the same time as members of extremist Sunni organizations. Such type of Urbanization can create chaos, social instability and violence in the country. While on the other hand many residents of rural Sindh are relocating to Karachi to escape from dacoits – bandits and thugs who take advantage of breakdowns in law and order and wreak havoc on people and their property. Many Pakistanis from rural areas are leaving their families and settled lives to seek employment in cities. This migration includes farmers and fishermen whose livelihoods have been devastated by water shortages, a problem expected to worsen in the coming years due to drought, desertification, and other climate change effects. Additionally, numerous families in rural Sindh have moved to urban areas after losing their homes to flooding. Others are relocating to cities because they believe urban areas offer better healthcare, education, and other essential services. Hence internal and international conflicts can significantly impact national priorities and sustainable development to a large extent. Good governance can mitigate such type of issues by incorporating the implementation of sustainability in national development plans.

Social and Economic Sustainability in Pakistan must be worked through policy reforms. These include efforts to uplift human resources for example educational and health services. Sustainable development could be achieved through reduction in

population growth and foreign trade deficit. Foreign trade deficit could be achieved for instance through expansion of export markets and privatization of state owned markets.

Social and economic sustainability can be assessed through its historical record and slow progress on various sectors in Pakistan. Sustainable development in terms of capital assets can be tracked in Pakistan's historical growth and development record i.e during 1960s energy, agriculture and industries were improved. While on the other hand in 1970s human, agriculture and industries were progressing. Since 1990s there were international agreements on sustainable development for example National Conservation Strategy of Pakistan. Hence UN indicators must operationalize its consistency in all these sectors for efficient implementation of sustainable development.

Good Governance in Sustainable Development can help societies to establish an effective government within a democratic system, and further adopt sustainable development principles through global partnership. Hence through sustainable development many countries create a partnership to exchange products, resources and even information. And if this is achieved both of them will benefit from each other and this will help their country to develop both socially and economically.

Furthermore, Political leaders in Pakistan must recognize that the 2030 Agenda is transformative both socially and economically. It advocates for a fundamental change in global affairs by urging governments in both wealthy and developing nations to prioritize sustainable development. It goes beyond simply just working on economic growth to embracing a much broader agenda that promotes developmental concerns. Good

governance is important because Pakistan needs a proactive state action that goes beyond elections. Being a partially democratic state, Pakistan demands continuation of civil and political freedom to ensure its social and economic needs for instance, Knutsen (2020: 4) argues that democracies are more effective than autocracies in averting economic crises, making them "a safer choice for both citizens and investors." Democracies also serve a safety-net role by ensuring avoidance of "the most severe economic consequences." Furthermore, the checks and balances inherent in a democratic state can prevent excessive abuse of power and arbitrary oppression. They also ensure that citizen rights and entitlements are upheld and provide mechanisms to rectify policy mistakes. Hence three elements are vital to social and economic development of Pakistan and these include economic growth, redistribution of growth, and democracy for the the benefits of growth. However the plight of the people must also behave and take responsibility for their actions. Politicians are often criticized for projecting policies that are short sighted in their tenure and are often interested in being reelected rather than a long term sustainable development plan. There has been a considerable research in analyzing a relationship between type of governance and sustainable development for example India and china. China leads India (largest democracy) in economic growth like electricity coverage and infrastructure. While India, has been able to cope up socially by preventing major disasters like famines.

Sustainable development in global governance can be analyzed from series of global conferences. These include the UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992; and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002. These conferences resulted in an inter-governmental policy framing of the relationship between economic and social issues. These gatherings resulted in the

manifestation of a soft law to guide states perform certain actions conducive to their development and, peace and welfare worldwide. These conferences later paved way for other international legally binding intergovernmental agreements. The key purpose associated with sustainable development is that human activity such as good governance and decision making needs to be held accountable for social and economic issues by manifesting global agenda. The UN global agenda was mainly to guide the human endeavor. Governance is often debated as the fourth pillar of sustainable development. Further, democracy as well as decision making as an aspect of good governance can shape country's behavior in the international politics of sustainable development. Since governments support agreements which set the scope of action to achieve sustainable development, good governance is crucial. Hence, political systems must ensure adequate citizen participation in decision making process and democracy in decision making politics of development as a key principle of sustainability. We as democratic citizens need to behave in a manner that positively changes the lives of the poor of the world, who are not only losing confidence in their representation but also the democratic systems to which we remain committed is nothing more than sounding brass.

Further, sustainable development is an intergenerational concept. This means that it is a commitment between those present today and those who are to precede Pakistan in coming generations. According to the 1987 Brundtland Commission, We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions (WCED, 1987: 8). This means that not only political systems are able of improving the lives of poor people and deliver justice

between today's and the coming generations, but also the capacity to transform social societies and impact global governance, and even politics of sustainable development. Democracy is best suited form of political system for sustainable development because expression and rights of the people can be fully expressed for example sustainable education can promote women political participation and can enhance state capabilities, while on the other hand they would be able to fully express their needs politically and help reach social potential as well as plight issues like gender disparities and reduced inequality. Political systems can greatly impact rights of citizens and these rights are guided in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Hence, good governance mechanisms under appropriate political system can contribute in an effective sustainable development.

Elected representatives in Pakistan have a limited tenure regarding efficient management of resources. They can either distribute shortly to influence voters or even can leave the resolution and long-term systemic challenges to other as yet unelected governments. This demands not only good governance but a serious commitment towards present and future generations of Pakistan. Even in a democratic state, unrepresented interests and systemic flaws in governance can impact the implementation of sustainable development.

There is a link between Democracy and good governance in the pursuit of sustainable development. For democracy to achieve sustainable development, it must involve: ensuring effective representation of citizens; balancing expertise with public opinion; recognizing both the mobilizing and potentially manipulative power of mass media; considering the influence of non-voting actors like large corporations; addressing

voter apathy; and maintaining ongoing accountability of elected officials. Governance on the other hand is ‘the art of steering societies and organizations’ (Institute on Governance, 2011). Governance is about how power is exercised and how citizens are given a voice on issues of public concern. Governance should not be about channeling power but rather about the social and economic development of a country like Pakistan. It is about how ‘power is exercised through a country’s economic, political, and social institutions’ (World Bank, 2009). Governance is mainly the exercise of economic and socio-political power to manage a country’s affairs particularly at international and national level. It is only through good governance that the citizens are able to express their interests and exercise their legal rights. According to world development report good governance is about independence of judiciary, private partnerships and councils, privatization of certain markets, competitive social service and dispute resolution mechanism.

Commission on Global Governance published its report, Our Global Neighbourhood. This Commission was established in 1992 and was composed of ‘governance practitioners’. It proposed that the international developments had fabricated a unique opportunity for strengthening global cooperation in order to achieve sustainable development and universalize democracy. This was further linked to globalization for example economic globalization of 1992. Hence, good governance is a complex process of interactive decision making at a national level and this further lead to intergovernmental relationships that contributes to global governance.

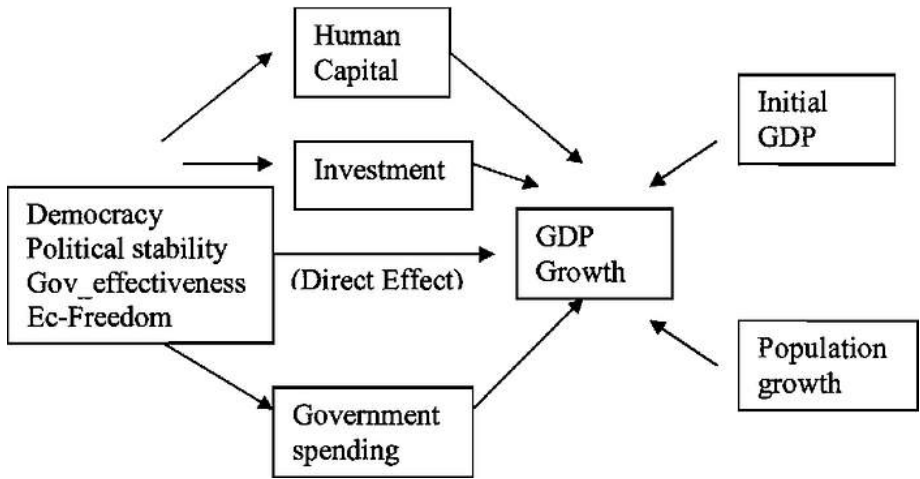
While one of the key aspects of global governance in international relations have been the range of actors involved in the international politics. In the book Global Business

Regulation (Drahos and Braithwaite,2000). The authors documented that globalization of business regulation has taken place through a series of state and non-state actors. These actors invoke influence at a variety of levels, and build ‘global regulation’ through norms in a process of competing principles in which no actor or set of actors emerges as dominant. This approach can harmonize states to bring forward plans for their development and deal with challenges that come in a way of progress, it is important for states to drift away from the struggle for power and rather cooperate and collaborate on global issues.

1.6 Government Strategies and Sustainability

Socio-economic and political context of government strategies can largely determine sustainable development. The political style of the Government and its approach to ensure commitment towards sustainable development is limited to particular policy initiatives of Pakistan. Since the 1990s, Pakistan has focused on four key policy priorities to promote sustainable development: population planning, improving human resources, reducing the foreign trade deficit, and conserving natural resources. Governments can choose from a wide range of policy measures in order to protect and upgrade its resources. Government could promote policies that are based on the strategy that the rate of consumption should not surpass the rate of salvation in case of renewable resources for example. The strategy can be premised on strategic priorities such as enhancing systems for planning and implementation of sustainable development and using natural resources efficiently. The fact that human welfare resonates well with business and voters, the social and economic issues might be incorporated in all areas of policy. Further, Government mechanisms rather than global imperatives are more likely to influence individual behavior and despite the importance of local government strategies, the growing globalization of social, economic and political systems is leading the

nation state to formulate strategies for sustainable development. Hence for every government the objective primary concern will always be contradictory with its national interests but the strategies can help a state built its priorities and plans for sustainable development.



Source: Raja, S. H. (2023, January 19). Relationship between Economic Development & Political Stability

If the government of Pakistan failed to incorporate sustainable development in to policy priorities, it would be difficult to transform sustainable development into domestic and international legal provisions for example Canadian government and its policy to implement sustainable development at both domestic and international level. Pakistan to some extent requires an integrated perspective to enhance social and economic progress and since UN is proposing an integrated framework for the welfare of its member states through unity and integration, this could enhance partnerships between governments at both local and regional level. The complexity of global issues could be tackled through an integrated approach as this would harmonize and bring peace in the world. Hence this global commitment can not only

sustain the livelihoods of the current generations but also the future generations.

Government of Pakistan has long faced problems of debt that affected its economic growth to a large extent. This can be explained for example during the 1970s and 1980s many developing countries experienced debt problems and sought loans from the IMF and the World Bank. These loans were conditional on the acceptance of structural adjustment programs (SAPs) attached to the loans. SAPs had certain requirements that included removing barriers to trade, privatization of key industries, reform of tax systems, system of property rights and even to reduce the size of the state. It was basically to help states opt policy recommendations for economic stability. Such government policies can help them manage and discipline their spending. Moreover, according to David Ricardo 'wealth' of nations depended on specialization of trade. Hence effective government strategies in collaboration with international Organizations can help achieve economic sustainability and development.

Furthermore, the Sindh Strategy for Sustainable Development (SSSD) is a ten-year agenda aimed at addressing ecological, economic, and social issues within the province. It provides recommendations and strategic actions to combat resource depletion and poverty in response to the province's challenges. It requires good governance, institutional capacity and adequate citizen's partnership in the decision-making to ensure efficiency and the sustainability of future projects. This strategy addresses developmental challenges in Sindh, including severe water shortages, desertification, high poverty rates, rural-urban migration, recurring droughts, and sea intrusion into the Indus Delta, affecting agricultural land and local livelihoods. Other issues it tackles include inadequate social services, significant gender

disparities, and heavy reliance on the public sector. Good government strategy can contribute to sustainability through fiscal management, effective public service, law and order, governance reforms via policies and planning, public participation and instituting legal reforms. Government strategies can be aligned with sustainability by focusing on policies that prioritize the protection of the local agricultural sector for instance. This sector is essential for ensuring food security, particularly in response to international pressures.

Civil society partnerships in the public sector for the sustainable development of Sindh are necessary as they result in greater participation and support for government programs. Another problem that is faced by rural Sindh is that NGOs are perceived with suspicion and hostility not only by traditional religious institutions but by organizations of charity too. This mistrust is not only directed towards NGOs but also towards government and as a result there is lack of coordination. A good government strategy must work on removing such barriers i.e fund allocation must be regarding the needs of the locals rather than priorities of the government. Other might include for example social investment must be planned with the DCC (District Coordination Committee) so that collected funds and aids are distributed according to the developmental projects. Hence good government strategy that involves civil society partnerships with the public sector must be inclined at a grass root level to achieve sustainability.

Government strategy must also incorporate gender equality in all public policies, laws, projects and programs. In order to achieve sustainability it is important that women's interests and needs are adequately represented in public policy formulation. Historically, women's potential roles in population policy, political processes, and social initiatives such as poverty

eradication projects have been undervalued. However, there is a growing reevaluation and reconstruction of these perceptions. Women can actively engage as advocates for issues such as water conservation, sustainable farming practices, and natural resource management. Government must incorporate women participation as policy-makers to further the goals for sustainable development.

Additionally the mediocre examination system of Pakistan has resulted the standard of education to fall. The pass percentage keeps decreasing and for many years until now there is the use of the outdated textbooks and teaching methodologies at primary, secondary, and even tertiary levels. Training of teachers are not planned and further there is no effective system for implementation of the training sessions. There is a dire need for training of teachers and updating of curricula in all educational institutions throughout Pakistan. Also due to high levels of poverty there is an increase in the dropout rate of middle schools. This has a devastating impact on the future of Pakistan particularly economic growth. Children on the other hand are engaged in other activities particularly child labor to earn the livelihoods of their families. Further, even the English medium schools are divided into two types of systems which include matriculation with the local board of education and the other one known as the Cambridge examination system. This might also mean that government must work on improving the overall educational system of Pakistan and these varying degrees of quality particularly those funded by the private sector must be sorted from the perspective of social-political and economic benefit. Other cases of income group disparities include for example public, private, and madrassah schools with differences in languages of instruction. This means that not only mode and quality of instruction is neglected but also the future of our

generations is subject to income disparities, and hence due to rising level of poverty in the country sustainable development is difficult to achieve and mainly the fact that future is compromised. This impacts economic growth and social stability of Pakistan.

Government of Pakistan must also work on saving the traditional architecture that is being replaced by poorly designed modern buildings. This is mainly due to the lack of cultural regulations and building control authorities. Government must facilitate the preservation of architectural heritage and cultural values. Good government strategy involves planning regarding the continuity of heritage values of Pakistan for example the Sindh Cultural Heritage Preservation Act of 1994 and the government must declare historic areas as conservation zones where only restricted developments could be done. This can greatly protect the vibrant culture and ideologies of Pakistan. This can even further promote domestic tourism if managed properly and the funds for a stable economy or a prosperous country driven by its cultural values.

Moreover, another major challenge for Pakistan is the rural urban disparity for example when it comes to accessing information. These challenges stem from low literacy rates, inadequate infrastructure, and geographical isolation. In rural areas, for example, high publication costs prevent people from sharing their hardships through printed media. A digital divide also exists, separating those with access to and proficiency in using computers from those without such access. This gap is especially noticeable between urban and rural populations. This means that in rural areas majority of population is deprived to enjoy the benefit of information technology. Good government strategy must prioritize policies to reduce rural urban disparity in order to achieve sustainable development for example

measures like government efforts to make dial-up networking available through telecommunications in rural areas of Pakistan. Government must also increase greater availability of communications such as televisions, satellite and new radio stations across rural Pakistan.

A strategy for rural poverty eradication is important from policy-makers in order to achieve social and economic sustainability in Pakistan. Governance systems must be strengthened and policy structures must be developed so that the poor in the rural areas of Pakistan have access to resources, health, income and education. A good government strategy might include for example creation of jobs, development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and home-based cottage industries to support the rural people. Government must engage in increased collaborative efforts in the public and private sectors to help people in rural areas and to drift them out of extreme poverty. Other measures might include Food Support Program for poorest of the poor, Zakat Rehabilitation Grant, micro-credit program, community level public contributions such as khushaal Pakistan program, Productivity and Value Addition in Agriculture, Energy Development Programs, and making industries internationally.

Another way to enhance sustainability is to increase the effectiveness of key institutions in Pakistan for example October 1999 governance reforms. This would not only uplift their autonomy but also prevent the politically motivated interference particularly from those under the charge of less accountability and corruption. In this way the performance of these institutions will improve and further the elected government will be more responsible towards the provisions of local public services. Hence, autonomous and regulatory reforms

along with good governance are important for social and economic revival.

Further the strategy must be inclined towards improving the system of government in order to enhance social and economic sustainability. These include several initiatives such as improving governance through management of administration, privatization, regulatory reforms, civil service reforms, urban services, decentralization, stimulating private sector activity, fiscal resources for poverty reduction and reforms for education and health. Poor governance had left educational and health sector for example in crises. Hence government should prioritize its policies with the needs of the local people along with the commitment of fair accountability and promising policy reforms.

The link between sustainability and good governance is explored in terms of public participation too. Good government strategy must be formulated from all areas of the country and this in general must involve adequate participation of the citizens in the process of policy and legislative reforms, and even might include discussions with government functionaries and civil society. The civil society, the responsible public, and the bureaucracy are as important as the good policy for an efficient government strategy in sustainable development of Pakistan. Public opinion can be further highlighted for example in newspapers and TV channels in order to assess the requirements of the public. This will help them gain more insight into policy matter. Hence, social development can be achieved through effective participatory processes that ensure adequate input from communities throughout Pakistan.

Judicial reforms are important for accountable and smooth functioning of government mechanisms regarding sustainable development of Pakistan. It is very significantly important

that the judiciary of Pakistan remains independent and particularly depoliticized in order to maintain transparency in legal reforms. Therefore, there is a strong held view that appointment criteria for judges should be strictly on merit rather than political affiliations. Free and fair judicial system will ensure accountability of government strategies that must be sustained under the democratic principles of sustainable development in Pakistan. Sustainable growth can only be achieved if it is incorporated as a matter of priority at social, political and economic level.

Government of Pakistan must in order to achieve sustainability draft WTO-related trade liberalization strategies with sufficient assistance for regional business in the form of programs for price support, input subsidies, and broader market access to boost their competitiveness. Further the government actions for socio-agricultural sustainability for example must prioritize yearly review of the support price program to help farmers cope with weather-related hardships and market swings. In order to enable farmers to efficiently plan crop allocation and inputs for wheat, rice, cotton, and sugarcane, these prices must be made public such as in case of Sindh's sowing season, which begins four to six weeks earlier than in other provinces. Other measures to help farmers of Pakistan might include water resource management, land use planning, agricultural financing, and taxation and extermination of pests. Hence, these government actions and strategies could not only help boost agricultural sector in order to reach international standards and competitiveness but also stabilize economy. This will in turn ensure food security and wellbeing of human, animals and even plants as proposed by the UN global agenda.

Water pollution in Pakistan is another major threat to social sustainable development

of Pakistan. Pollution results from almost 80% of human-generated effluent entering rivers or the ocean untreated. Approximately 1,000 youngsters lose their lives to diarrheal illnesses linked to poor hygiene every day. Roughly 70% of the water extracted from aquifers, lakes, and rivers is utilized for agricultural purpose. Water pollution means contamination of waterways (sewer, canals and rivers) and pollution of drinking water and subsurface water, aquatic life loss, heavy metals in the food chain and crop losses. Hence government strategic aim should be to tackle with the root cause of water pollution such as dealing with leakage of sewage lines, industrial waste water and removal of untreated liquid municipal waste. Therefore, government must engage in activities managing recycling, and disposal. This requires application of clean technology at the industrial units, sewage pipes should be kept apart to prevent contamination of the drinking water source and to ensure that clean drinking water is produced by filtering facilities. Such sustainable development could only be planned under the global 2030 agenda proposed by UN under SDG 6 clean water and sanitation. This can transform Pakistan social security and wellbeing. Government strategies might include creating a Clean Water Act and making sure that it is implemented throughout Pakistan. Also, maintaining and implementing the National Water quality concerns that are addressed by the Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) in relation to water quality control. Additionally, encouraging water distillation facilities are fantastic initiatives, but they require a lot of planning and time.

Industrial development extends beyond the industrial and service industries. Important industrial sectors in Pakistan include agriculture, fishing, and natural and mineral resources. The production of agricultural products including wheat, rice, and cotton is the foundation of

Pakistan's economy. Industrialization balances the balance of payments, increases national income, and generates jobs by creating exportable items and replacing imports. It also fosters and supports the growth of other economic sectors. Industrialization in Pakistan is further supplemented by several consumer products, textile, and pharmaceutical businesses that utilize Pakistan's diverse resource base. Unfortunately, the country's political instability and the resulting inconsistency of government policy are key deterrents to industrialization and hence economic growth. Government strategy for sustainable development and eventual economic growth must be for example to maintain the viability of the cost of power, as in the case of the cement sector, which is collapsing owing to the unnecessarily high price of furnace oil and rising power expenses. Lastly, government strategy must also incorporate alliances to leverage the increasing interest in foreign investments; the province's industrial sector has to establish connections with global private sector companies. These connections should concentrate on infrastructure provision, machinery imports, and technology acquisition that is, education and training for increased productivity in addition to production and manufacture. Transforming industrial sector under 2030 agenda can foster sustainable growth through good government strategies both domestically and internationally.

Public sector utilities make up the majority of the power industry in Pakistan. They face a number of challenges, including overstaffing, a decline in technical expertise, inadequate infrastructure, financial and technical inefficiencies, poor governance, and reliance on public sector funding, indifferent competition, and poor consumer accessibility. Organizations such as WAPDA have not been able to meet the surplus demand for energy of an increasing population due to mismanagement, inability to control illegal electricity

connections, and ineffective billing procedure. Additionally, there is a lack of cooperation between other electricity stakeholders and government organizations. Hence, government of Pakistan must build strategies to strengthen the institutional capacity and Organizations from the public and commercial sectors should try to assist WAPDA in developing its institutional framework and increasing its capability. This includes staff training and enforcing a policy of transparency and conservation. It is also necessary to investigate the possibility of establishing a provincial ministry of energy to coordinate government efforts in this area. It is therefore crucial to link good government strategies with economic and energy related sustainability under UN global agenda.

Urban air pollution is an urgent issue that requires prompt response in order to achieve sustainability under SD3 for good health and wellbeing. To do this, attention must be focused on the transportation system, making sure that cars are well-maintained and tuned, and implementing an adequate transportation strategy by government to lower the amounts of lead and carbon in the air. The traffic police department must be accountable in order to impose fines on the owners of noncompliant vehicles. Encouragement of the use of alternate fuels, such as CNG and unleaded gasoline, can be used to augment this. Targeting the industrial sectors is also necessary to guarantee that emissions are appropriately handled. Installing air quality monitoring cells in metropolitan areas with high pollution levels is crucial. In this context, the Government of Pakistan ought to join CAI-Asia and expedite the establishment of a Clean Air Committee. In this regard, government strategic aim should be adopting legislation concerning air pollution and enforcing penalties for noncompliance require a comprehensive government plan. Increasing the usage of alternative energy sources like wind energy and evaluating the implementation of environmental taxes on pertinent industries

could help in achieving sustainability.

Pakistan boasts a burgeoning civil society that takes the lead in steering development processes across several social sectors and defining social and economic progress. Since they have been able to facilitate communication and collaboration between governments, funding organizations, and international organizations, NGOs have shown to be successful to some extent. Additionally, they have called attention to significant development challenges that were previously disregarded because of government incompetence and have pledged to collaborate in order to contribute to the solution to these difficulties. People now have the chance to take part in grassroots development processes thanks to their rise, especially in light of the political system's shortcomings and unpredictability. Therefore, the government's policy has to focus on building NGOs across Pakistan in order to simplify government and other funding sources for social and economic growth. To guarantee higher involvement and grassroots support for government programs, there is a need for increased government assistance as well as increased partnerships for important development areas. The foundation of these connections may lay in public-private collaboration arrangements. This philosophy is based on the notion that the private sector must actively participate in socioeconomic growth.

Pakistan is rated 127th out of 162 nations in the Human Development Index (HDI), according to the UN Human Development Report. It is impossible to see Pakistani poverty in a vacuum. This is an issue affecting the political, economic, and social spheres all at once. Low calorie intake, low per capita income, unemployment, poor access to healthcare, education, and sanitation facilities, unclean surroundings, and unstable access to natural resources are all symptoms of poverty. Moreover, these individuals are particularly

susceptible to trauma and natural calamities. According to the poverty profile, the average rural poor home in Pakistan has a lot more members than the average poor household, has little in the way of assets or land, and depends primarily on earned income. Additionally, in urban areas the poor are more likely to work in the formal sector and, in rural areas, as wage laborers in agriculture. It is therefore essential to eradicate poverty from Pakistan in all sectors in order to achieve stability. To understand this research on the connections between rural development, poverty, and agricultural growth as well as studies to identify safety nets that lower-income households can access during times of trauma must be funded by government strategies. Further, building local government agencies capacity and increasing their awareness should happen at the same time. District implementation plans must be reinforced and this issue brought down to the district level. There is a need for a review of the law and the identification of legislative impediments regarding poverty related crises in Pakistan.

Gender issues concern both men and women according to the basic definition. Gender policies designed to improve women's conditions in the past have focused exclusively on them, neglecting to acknowledge that real change would come from cooperative efforts that integrate gender issues into projects affecting both men and women. The Women in Development framework, which supports laws that support distinct programs for women, has historically been used to address this issue. The social, economic, and political development of men and women varies greatly based on factors such as class structure, the rural-urban divide, ethnic background, educational attainment, and income categories. In Pakistan, women who live in urban areas have much more access to basic utilities such as power, water, jobs, education, and healthcare facilities than women who live in rural areas. Government policy still confines women to their productive roles as mothers rather than recognizing their

contributions to the family economy. This resulted in a reduction in funds allocated to gender-based social development. In Pakistan, social, cultural, and traditional conventions compel women to lag behind men. The reason for this persistence in many places is cultural customs such as honor killing, which is common in the interior. Some common characteristics that demonstrate the neglect of women include a high birth rate, low literacy rate, poor health, low life expectancy, and a lack of recognition for the work that women do both inside and outside the home. These factors all point to high poverty levels and eventually less capacity towards enhancing state capabilities. Hence in order to mainstream the concerns of women into overall policy it is essential for them to participate at social, political and economic level. Long-term economic opportunities for women must be provided by the government as part of a strategy for sustainable growth. Some examples of these opportunities include horticulture and floral design in rural areas, off-season vegetable cultivation, dairy production, agro-based cottage industries, beekeeping, and service sector employment as healthcare professionals, agricultural extension agents, and rural credit officers. Additionally strengthening the cooperation between grassroots civil society initiatives and government programs aimed at promoting women's development looking for ways to boost the number of women employed in the public sector. In public sector institutions, a five percent quota must be guaranteed, following the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Therefore government strategy for women must be boosting the development of women's group ability such as on the issues pertaining to population control, forestry, waste management, composting, environmental degradation, water conservation, and poverty alleviation programs. Hence the impact of UN global agenda mainly SDG 1 No poverty as well as SDG 5 gender equality can transform Pakistan capabilities and enhance role of women

in both national politics and international relations. They will further bring forward plan regarding sustainable development of social sector driven in poverty and lack of female participation.

Government strategy must be further focused on the formation of several Policy Consultative Groups (PCGs) that should be taken into consideration by the Provincial Steering Committees on Sustainable Development, based on their needs. The PCGs' mandate must include reviewing social and economic development programs and activities and offering advice. These would include multiple stakeholder groups made up of representatives from the public sector, business sector, NGOs, government, and other interest groups. For certain members of the group, specifically created capacity building programs may be necessary to guarantee the effective engagement of civil society members. Consequently, these organizations might promote innovative policies. The PCGs would encourage conversation, analysis, and evaluation of potential policy solutions on social and economic challenges of Pakistan. Such multiple stakeholder policy deliberations have been essential in generating strategies that have resulted in policy innovations in other developing nations. Therefore, it is vital understand that, making policies, which primarily happens in secret and without consultation with stakeholders, frequently results in a lack of ownership, a great deal of friction, and poor execution. As a result the strategy for policy innovation and proper execution is that it must be in collaboration with multiple stakeholders such as government, public sector and civil service, as successful in other developing countries.

One of the main obstacles to social and economic sustainable development is the growing necessity of better integrating and coordinating sectorial policies and programs. It is

recommended to establish an Interdepartmental Working Group on Sustainable Development in order to facilitate inter-sectorial consultations and the creation of integrated policies, plans, and programs. The emphasis must be on program ownership and practical implementation concerns. It is therefore necessary to construct a strategic process that would integrate sectorial policies and plans, and further work towards their efficient implementation for example cross-sectorial Secretaries Committee must be established to review and approve these working groups for their efficient implementation of work regarding social and economic sustainability in Pakistan.

Moreover, the secret to transforming sustainable development in Pakistan via good government strategy must be to embrace innovation and technical advancements. The development of economical and effective solutions for waste management, agriculture, water management, and renewable energy should be promoted through research and development. This needs to be funded by the government. Also, international partnerships, technology transfer and knowledge sharing can hasten the nation's adoption of sustainable practices.

In Pakistan, increasing funding for sustainable development projects is essential. It is recommended that the government investigate novel financing arrangements, like green bonds and public-private partnerships, in order to stimulate investment in sustainable infrastructure, conservation initiatives, and renewable energy projects. Financial gap reduction can also be achieved through international cooperation and access to finance institutions. Furthermore, encouraging sustainable entrepreneurship and offering financial rewards to companies that implement these methods of sustainability might encourage private sector participation. It can be analyzed that good governance can have a profound impact on sustainable growth of

Pakistan.

The strategic aim for Pakistan's sustainable growth is also linked to the necessity of strengthening the nation's overall governance, addressing the difficulties in providing people with basic services like health and education, and further the promotion of focused social support policies and programs that can reduce inequality and improve food security, energy security, or security against emergencies and other natural disasters. As is the goal of the "UN global Agenda," the main focus is on creating a just and progressive society by reducing poverty and fostering equity within society. This is especially accomplished by offering universal coverage for basic needs, such as welfare, health, and education, and by utilizing these as the foundation for an equitable green economy. Extending safety nets and social protection for the most vulnerable is even important for both social and economic stability. It can be analyzed that good governance is directly linked to social and economic sustainable patterns of growth in Pakistan.

The paradigm for economic growth and prosperity in Pakistan is tainted by several inefficiencies for example in the crucial energy, water, and agriculture sectors. In general, it faces difficulties from rapidly increasing urbanization, lax enforcement of environmental laws, exponentially fast population growth, and the trend toward unrestrained consumption, all of which put extra strain on an already fragile economy. Encouraging sustainable consumption patterns and cleaner production are just a few of the specific strategic goals that the Pakistani government needs to prioritize. Other goals include promoting inclusive and sustainable growth by involving the underprivileged, women, and youth, improving value addition chains, fair trade, and public-private partnerships. Therefore government must

encourage the green economy initiative such as the goal of creating jobs and giving priority to the reversal of inefficiencies in these sectors through a good strategy. In other words the UN mandated national sustainable development strategy of Pakistan aims to achieve "vibrant and equitable economic growth" that benefits everyone, especially the impoverished and vulnerable, without causing undue exploitation or depletion of natural resources.

Promoting a culture of sustainability calls for extensive awareness-raising and education sponsored by the government at all levels. Including sustainability in the curriculum at all educational levels can help young people develop a sense of social and economic responsibility. Campaigns for public awareness should be started to inform communities about the advantages of conservation, the impact of UN 2030 agenda, and sustainable activities. NGOs, media outlets, and civil society groups can all be extremely helpful in spreading knowledge and encouraging sustainable practices. Incorporating sustainable development in Pakistan's government strategy is vital for its social and economic growth.

Pakistan's existing efforts to sustainable development are not without flaws and limits. Financial limitations are a big problem since they make it difficult to adopt sustainable practices and infrastructure upgrades. The broad adoption of sustainable practices is hampered by low public awareness and poor education on sustainable development. The successful implementation of sustainable development programs is hampered by a lack of coordination and collaboration between government agencies, businesses, and civil society organizations. Furthermore, the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives is hampered by the lax enforcement of social protection laws and governance problems. Furthermore, in some communities, resistance to change and obstacles to the adoption of sustainable practices might be caused by

sociocultural factors and traditional traditions. Additionally, Pakistan grapples with water scarcity, exacerbated by population growth, inefficient irrigation techniques, and mismanagement of water resources. This poses a threat to agriculture, the country's primary economic sector, and leads to social tensions. Hence, a good government strategy must be in coordination with the UN to tackle these challenges faced by Pakistan that come in a way of sustainability.

Finally, it can be argued that Pakistan is impacted by UN sustainable development initiatives since they advance human and social development. Sustainable development seeks to raise everyone's quality of life in Pakistan, especially in the most marginalized groups, by emphasizing social inclusion, healthcare, gender equality, and education. It aims to guarantee people's access to essential services, empower people and communities, and cultivate a feeling of accountability and ownership for sustainable development.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF UNITED NATION'S 2030 GLOBAL AGENDA AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

2.1 The Concept of Sustainable Development in Pakistan : An Analysis

Sustainable development is the pattern of development that permits future generations to live at least as well as the current generation (Todaro and Smith 2006). Pakistan is currently facing many social and economic challenges that impact its way forward and need to build sustenance. While social sustenance for Pakistan could mean for example the basic goods and services for the poor and vulnerable population such as food and shelter that is required or the bare minimum living. Economic sustenance on the other hand means that the pile of capital assets must either remain same or increases over time. It can improve the overall quality of life and help Pakistan reach economic growth. Good governance must incorporate sustenance in policy decisions as it greatly impacts social and economic development of Pakistan.

Improvement of assets to sustain Pakistan's economy has been a historical strategy by previous governments such as 1990 National Conservation Strategy for development. It was to manage overall capital depreciation and issues such as depletion of natural resources. Economic sustainability is also linked to other future aspects such as innovation and research on development in Pakistan. Therefore the UN 2030 agenda must be applied to sustain Pakistan economically and socially via good government strategy. It is important to elaborate the concept of sustainability to understand its implications and implementation on country's

development. There have been many arguments in academic literature regarding social and economic sustainability in terms of educational research, governance, civil society organizations, social systems and ethics that is in terms of moral values. UN principles of sustainable development can be dated back to the development of many other countries beside Pakistan for example Ulsan city of Korea was declared industrial zone in 1962 due to its vast natural resources and the government later had to plan strict regulations regarding environmental pollution to balance the rapid industrialization prior to economic growth (Khan, Awan, & Khan, 2013). Therefore sustainable practices must be adopted globally, particularly Pakistan to sustain its economic and social development.

Pakistan on the other hand also needs to balance sustenance with energy and climate issues for its social and economic stability. Long-term planning and action are necessary to find sustainable solutions to the challenges with energy, the environment, and sustainable development that are faced by Pakistan today. These days, energy-related concerns are very widespread, and nuclear energy seems to offer one element of a workable, sustainable system despite the continuous controversy around it. Many countries have shown progress by incorporating sustenance in energy and even environmental sectors, they have focused for example on utility cogeneration and nuclear energy as they examined ways to increase the efficiency with which energy resources are used and decrease environmental emissions in order to achieve more sustainability. Utility-based cogeneration to some extent shown to have the potential to help Ontario move toward a sustainable future by allowing nuclear energy to replace fossil fuels, offering financial benefits to the province and its electrical utilities, and lowering annual and cumulative emissions related to the use of uranium and fossil fuels (Khan, Awan, & Khan, 2013). Hence, it is evident that sustenance can benefit the country

economically and help manage its resources. Pakistan could collaborate globally and understand how sustainability helped countries progress economically and socially and how they met different challenges through sustenance. It is important to understand that sustenance must be adopted at all levels as it is interlinked between several sectors at the same time.

Pakistan in order to develop a socio-economic sustainable future needs to manage its ever increasing population through urban planning and by adopting spatial policy, taking into account the needs of the people. This will organize the people geographically and will be a step towards socio-economic sustenance for example Birmingham's rapidly expanding city center housing development has been addressed by local urban planning and spatial policy. Planners have both new opportunities and challenges as a result of the 1990s' rapid rise of private development of residency in England's main cities, due to market's long-term viability and its effects on nearby inner-city districts. Hence, it can be understood that social sustenance of Pakistan geographically is important for its sustainable development. Sustainable urban development will ensure that cities of Pakistan can guarantee that everyone can live in a safe, equitable, healthy, and livable community by doing this. This can be further guided in collaboration with UN SDG 11 that is to make cities and human settlements safe and sustainable. It is very important for Pakistan to manage its population and bring forward the plans into policies and political coordination via good governance.

One potential stimulus for a more sustainable future is globalization. The goal of globalization and sustainability is to achieve economic expansion while protecting the resources of our world for future generations. They are not two distinct paths. A framework for sustainable development in Pakistan that encounters the need to strike a balance between social development and economic growth can be developed by politicians, corporations, and

stakeholders working closely together. It takes a complete strategy that takes into account the economic and social dimensions in order to achieve sustainability. Sustainable developments as influenced by globalization have transformed many developing nations worldwide both socially and economically in past seventy five years for example strategies used internationally to improve the general health (nutritional) of the population of the developing countries under sustainable community development.

However, there is much argument that the benefit of globalization is not fully utilized by the nations equally and that sustainability under globalization is a broad approach that is nearly impossible to implement on such a large scale due to inappropriate planning and lack of evaluation programs. It is often that the means of integration are considered as modern interventions. In today's world where international conflict must be resolved through liberal values and peace prevails at any cost, globalization is necessary as the traditional concept of security is now being enhanced in terms of social and economic growth, and in order to achieve sustainable growth integration is important despite its challenges regarding potential possibilities. Therefore, it is essential to focus on globalization such as through innovation and technology, as they play a critical role in achieving the SDGs by providing us with viable solutions that can help transform the world.

Moreover, partnerships and collaborations between various stakeholders are also crucial for the successful implementation of the SDGs or sustenance under globalized world. Achieving the SDGs requires a collective effort and commitment from all stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society organizations and individuals. Through the collective effort of all stakeholders, we can create a sustainable future that promotes economic growth and social development. Hence, Pakistan must globalize its effort in terms of social

and economic sustainability.

According to Pearce and Warford(1997): sustainability holds that the overall capital assets must not decrease i.e. manufacturing capital, human capital and environmental capital. Sustainability in terms of capital assets can be understood historically from the case of Pakistan for its better implications today. Pakistan's economy was in decline in 1947, with the primary industries being the agricultural sector and services. All areas of the nation's economy saw very favorable growth in the 1950s and 1960s, but manufacturing in particular saw tremendous development and currently boasts a strong industrial base that produces a wide range of goods. The 1960s saw improvements in energy, industry, and agriculture that increased productivity and enhanced all forms of assets (human, environmental, and manufactured), all of which were directly tied to sustainable development. In terms of planning and development sustainability, Pakistan's 1960s stand out as the most successful decade and a golden age of growth and development. Pakistan was regarded at the time as a prototype developing nation by the Developing Nations. Significant changes were implemented in the 1970s in the areas of services, industry, and agriculture.

Moreover, one notable development was in the area of human capital assets. As a result of policy change (nationalization reform), there was a stagnation even in the early stages of the period. In the late 1970s, industrial output, employment, and employment increased following the early 1970s stagnation. In addition, the period established the groundwork for later labor empowerment, employment, and distributional growth. Furthermore, it was the peak of remittances in the history of the nation. Manufacturing capital assets improved in the 1980s as a result of capital accumulation, entrepreneurship development, etc., and structural adjustments occurred in the early 1990s. Governments have

supported the private sector and allowed the market to expand since 1988. Over the first two decades following its independence in 1947, Pakistan saw the fastest growth rate in South Asia. It exported more manufactured goods in 1965 than all of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey put together. It would have been on anyone's list of the Asian nations most likely to experience growth rates comparable to miracles in the next decades. The growth rate decreased to about 4 percent year after the early 1990s, but still being above 6 percent annually in the 1980s.

Additionally, in the 1990s, environmental capital gained legitimacy at the national level when, on the eve of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, USA, in 1992, leaders of numerous nations signed Agenda -21. The summit represented a worldwide commitment towards sustainable development. Hence, through this historical economic survey of Pakistan, it can be analyzed that capital growth rate sustenance is vital for country's economic growth as it is directly linked to sustainable development. Thus, improvements were made to energy, agriculture, and related industries during the 1960s. Humans, agriculture, and industry all improved in the 1970s. In addition, this idea has gained significant traction, especially during the 1990s and in connection with global accords on sustainable development. It can be proposed that as defined by Pearce and Warford, capital sustainability that is manufacturing, human and environmental capital should not be decreasing has been historically linked to national development of Pakistan through capital sustenance, and thus UN global agenda regarding sustainable development can transform Pakistan economically.

Additionally, economic sustenance can be achieved in Pakistan through economic policies regarding fiscal deficit. The budget deficit, trade deficit, inflation, unemployment, the growing burden of debt and debt servicing, among other factors, all have a direct impact on

Pakistan's economic growth. For this reason, both the previous and current governments have adhered to sustainable fiscal policies, which improve the economy and address economic issues. In other words, reducing the fiscal deficit is essential for the fiscal system's sustainability as well as for stabilizing economic growth and sustainable economic development in Pakistan.

The implementation of UN 2030 agenda can be progressed in Pakistan in the form economic projects in coordination between planning ministry, development and reform at the federal level and the development departments at the provincial level. This will help the government of Pakistan to prioritize and implement SDGs in a long run. This might also demand managing budget allocations and even localized participation in order integrate the SDGs into development plans and policies at the national and local levels and enhancing the SDGs' reporting and monitoring systems. Pakistan was helped by the UN for a number of initiatives aimed at achieving these SDGs. The UN's contribution to Pakistan's attainment of the SDGs primarily consists of policy and technical assistance. OP III (Pakistan One United Nations Programme III) 2018–2022, also known as the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), was signed in 2018 by the Pakistani government and the UN in Pakistan. This Framework, which is in line with Pakistan's development aspirations and the findings of comprehensive consultation with many stakeholders, is a medium-term strategic planning document with intended results centered on 10 major outcomes. UN organizations operating in Pakistan have been closely collaborating with the government in a number of subject areas including economic growth under the auspices of OP III 2018–2022. Hence, it can be analyzed that UN can help Pakistan plan and assist policies regarding socio-economic sustainable development.

2.2 Sustainable Development Goals Impact on Pakistan : Analytical Perspective

With "No Poverty and Zero Hunger" as the starting point, each SDG has a major impact on Pakistan. Specifically, the SDGs emphasize gender equality, good health and well-being, clean water, and reduced inequality. All of these objectives may be accomplished with the help of affordable, clean energy, decent work, industrial development, innovation, and infrastructure-based economic growth, as well as high-quality education. After these objectives are met, there may be opportunities to advance toward additional Sustainable Cities and Communities and Responsible Consumption and Production targets. It can be analyzed that sustainable patterns of growth by UN SDGs can help in Pakistan's social and economic development. The culmination of all of these might be partnerships on a national and international level, peace, justice, and strong institutions.

The SDGs greatest feature is that they provide us with a thorough framework of objectives and targets as well as a common vocabulary to help us comprehend the intricate steps that must be taken in order to achieve development that is sustainable in the long run in terms of social and economic factors. Pakistan can benefit from sustainable development goals in a number of ways, including increased social responsibility, decreased environmental impact, improved economic performance, compliance with laws and regulations, improved international reputation, significant cost savings through the use of energy-efficient resources, and performance auditing and benchmarking.

Further, a wise government policy places a high priority on social welfare and motivates citizens to make meaningful contributions to society now and in the future. Strong

ties can be cultivated through international partnerships. Conversely, economic sustainable development emphasizes commercial capital and employs sustainability to establish social equity. The necessity of sustained economic growth and higher earnings through effective use of all available resources is emphasized. As a result, Pakistan can benefit from the UN SDGs and recover from its financial woes. The lower prices of regular utilities and equipment in Pakistan are an additional benefit of putting a sustainability development plan into action. To further reduce the nation's operational costs, Pakistan should also promote eco-friendly packaging, recyclable materials, and energy-efficient lighting. This strategy is integrated, incorporating every other tactic.

UN aims to foster in Pakistan a comprehensive understanding of sustainability, opening doors for socioeconomic progress. Organizing your sustainability initiatives helps your organization become more socially responsible by regularly monitoring progress against set objectives. Moreover, a structured management approach motivates you to take deliberate actions to meet environmental responsibilities and support social well-being. Hence it is a holistic approach to help Pakistan manage its end-to-end operations and driving growth by keeping sustainability at the core.

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI, 2015) and the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE, 2015) are two local groups working hard to raise awareness of the SDGs and ensure that they are included in development policies and financing. The current government in Pakistan is working to integrate the SDGs into mainstream economic planning in addition to Vision 2025 and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Hence, SDGs are an integrated approach with developmental plans for a

resilient future.

In order to efficiently implement SDG-7 on affordable and clean energy in Pakistan, it is important to feature its impact on Pakistan and challenges faced in the energy sector. Pakistan's energy policy additionally is based on the country's actual energy industry and how it affects the nation's economic expansion. It is therefore important to understand the link between dealing with energy crises or implementing clean energy and economic development. This can be explained from two historical examples from the Pakistan's energy sector. First, Gas production and distribution in Balochistan that began in 1955 after the gas was discovered in Sui in 1952. Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC), established in 1954, and Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL), established in 1963, has been responsible for managing gas in Pakistan. In 2002, Pakistan's Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) was founded under the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority Ordinance. Later, Pakistan had implemented yearly gas rationing and load-shedding throughout the coming years. This reflected the historical need for Pakistan to balance its energy demands as previously managed by various organizations working within the country.

Another example that set historical attention is of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif who served as Pakistan's prime minister from 1997 until 1999. During this time, load shedding was a frequent interruption in the provision of electricity that was experienced by Punjab and the entire nation. Pakistan experienced gas restrictions and power load shedding from 2000 to 2013. Despite the best efforts of several governments, the nation's electricity demand cannot be satisfied by the country's current electrical supply (NEPRA, 2015). In a similar vein, there is insufficient supply of gas and CNG in Pakistan. Hence in order to match

the energy supply and demand in Pakistan, arrangements must be made for the creation of a consolidated energy agency in collaboration with UN in Pakistan that would satisfy its energy demands. Moreover, energy is regarded as the foundation of any economy and is crucial to the socioeconomic advancement of a nation. Industrialization cannot occur without enough energy; it is necessary for the operation of output units and industries, for residual and commercial usage, and even for transportation. It can be analyzed from the history of Pakistan that it needs to work on its energy sector for it to be reaching international economic standards. This reflects even further the future impact of UN global agenda on economic performance of Pakistan.

Additionally, Balochistan for example has the capacity of fossil fuel discoveries and pipelines from Iran to the rest of the country. This means that there is Gawadar to China transport of fuel, and China to Gawadar transport of commodities. This potential if fully utilized can lead to economic growth in Pakistan. Furthermore, Balochistan also has the potential to sell electricity from its renewable resources such as solar to other provinces. Therefore harmonizing energy sector under UN global agenda can trigger economic development.

Another example is of CPEC and UN SDGs potential that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a comprehensive project that will encompass all provinces of Pakistan. Over the next fifteen years, it will be crucial to link science and technology initiatives with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and CPEC. With the investment in CPEC's infrastructure development, there will be significant improvements in the efficiency of Pakistan's transport and energy sectors. Trade, commerce, and industry will increasingly

operate on a regional level. Integrating science and technology for SDGs could foster connections between higher education institutions, industry, and chambers of commerce, which are expected to expand due to CPEC. Research and development will prioritize fuel efficiency and alternative energy sources as the focus intensifies on the transport, industrial, and energy sectors. This presents an opportunity for renewable energy technologies to be integrated into the growing economic framework associated with CPEC. The development of new trade routes, based on historical paths, will generate new demands for commerce and trade. The introduction of productivity-enhancing technologies will elevate industrial and agricultural outputs to meet international market standards, ensuring timely fulfillment of demands

Industry, innovation, and infrastructure are strongly related to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on "Affordable and Clean Energy." The SDG pertaining to the energy sector and the financing of science and technology for this SDG are closely related. Industrial productivity is typically energy intensive. Energy efficiency is one of the areas where innovation in the industrial sector is most needed. Every type of infrastructure development uses a significant amount of energy. Infrastructure development for the growing industrial sector in Pakistan cannot be achieved without first boosting the size and effectiveness of the country's energy industry. Hence UN partnership on 2030 agenda will not only help Pakistan manage its energy demands and increase efficiency, but will also contribute to industrial development and future innovation.

It is important to note that the corporate and banking sectors should be encouraged in Pakistan to participate in the methodical planning that is required at the government level to

finance the technology related socio-economic processes and other SDG components. Gas and electricity for example from the West will be connected to KPK and Islamabad through the TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Pipeline) and CASA (Central Asia-South Asia) 1000 pipelines. Because there are loans available, both of these projects are planned. Pakistan has been notably targeted by USAID, World Bank, and International Finance Corporation with the creation of Energy Projects Financing Facilities (EPFF). Hence, it is crucial to analyze that UN being an international organization can help Pakistan in the planning of its major economy related sectors. It can be analyzed that Pakistan must fulfill SDG-7, which calls for universal access to affordable, clean energy by 2030. To do this, every province in Pakistan will have to create its own unique plans, commit to achieving the SDGs pertaining to the energy sector, and develop the necessary funding and implementation plans.

SDG 4 in the social sector for example guarantees inclusive, equitable, high-quality education free from discrimination for all. However, Pakistan's educational system is severely afflicted by the threat of illiteracy. Change in the educational field typically entails the development of four different kinds of capacities such as material, organizational, structural, and human. Regretfully, all of the aforementioned capacity issues plague Pakistani educational institutions that are tasked with providing high-quality instruction. The education sector faces issues relating to organizational capacity, such as ineffective managerial capacity and insufficient expertise, particularly in policy formation, program planning, and management. Thus Pakistan needs to work on this agenda in order to sustain socially and must resolve crises in the educational sector. The goal of education is to help students develop socially and morally while also giving them access to employment prospects. Pakistani modern education seeks to advance moral and social ideals in a variety of domains. Since

society's human capital is largely formed through education, which establishes a solid basis for the socioeconomic development of the nation by increasing each member's productivity and efficiency and turning them into competent laborers who ensure a sustainable economy. Furthermore, Education profoundly impacts communities by reducing poverty, fostering positive environments, creating better job opportunities, enhancing social interactions, decreasing crime rates, contributing to community well-being, advancing modern society, and bridging cultural divides. Therefore, in order to ensure quality education under SDG 4 Pakistan will have to overcome its challenges in the educational sector and this in turn will impact Pakistan positively by progressing socially and economically. Since educational sector is linked to other sectors as well, it will help reach overall peace and stability in the country.

SDG 1 and 2 focuses on reducing poverty and hunger. According to Pakistan's base line 21.04% population below poverty line \$1.25 and 60.19% population below poverty line \$2. While on the other hand, there are 58.1% of food insecure households in Pakistan. The impact of poverty on Pakistan's economy is significant. While certain sectors such as investment and lending, agriculture and industry, infrastructure, political stability, and government are indirectly impacted, poverty directly affects unemployment, societal crime, health, education, per capita income, and economic decline. Poverty is also linked to global economy for example when someone is impoverished; they depend on their income to survive. They are therefore unable to make investments in their own health, in human capital, or in physical capital. As a result, there are fewer investments made in the economy, which lowers worker productivity.

Furthermore, hunger is also a significant issue that has a devastating impact on

Pakistan for instance, according to Pakistan's calorie poverty assessment, the cost of milk, meat, sugar, wheat, rice, pulses, and other food items is rising dramatically. It is possible to calculate that a 1% increase in these food group's prices will result in a corresponding increase in the likelihood of a household living in poverty, from 2.6% to 77%. This means that Pakistan must incorporate UN SDG 1 and 2 in its government strategy as poverty and hunger ultimately impacts Pakistan's economy to a great extent. Therefore, it has a crucial role in social and economic development since the UN in Pakistan is dedicated to assisting the Government of Pakistan in meeting its development needs and its international obligations regarding the SDGs.

SDG 5 is based on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Pakistan is 144 ranked worldwide on women economic participation and 132 ranked on women education attainment. Women's economic empowerment makes sense from an economic standpoint: by 2025, Pakistan's GDP might rise by 60% if women's involvement was on par with that of men. According to another estimate, reducing the gender disparity in labor force participation might result in a one-time 30% increase in GDP. This is simple as more women work economies grow and further educating women means that can sustain even their households better, contributing to social stability. Consequently, it is morally and strategically sound to invest in women's economic empowerment as gender inequality has a negative effect on economic growth. In addition to being a fundamental human right, gender equality promotes women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on both economic growth and human development.

Goals 7, 8, and 9 are centered on inclusive and sustainable industrialization, energy

security, peaceful and inclusive society, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable economic growth. First, industrialization boosts GDP, generates jobs, and strengthens the country's balance of payments by generating goods that can be exported and by replacing imports. It also encourages and supports the growth of other economic sectors for example significant shifts in the structure of the economy and societies were brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Among these shifts were greater international trade and a more equitable distribution of income. Moreover, managerial hierarchies emerged to supervise the division of work. Industrialization boosts the nation's manufacturing sector's quantity and quality while also raising the national GDP. An increase in industrial production results in higher exports and government revenue. It creates new job opportunities. Government of Pakistan can promote industrialization by contributing in infrastructural development, policy reforms, financial support and technology transfer. This will eventually lead to social and economic progress in Pakistan.

Further secondly, development is greatly influenced by peace. More stability, resilience, and economic benefits are typically seen in peaceful communities; this promotes better economic growth and higher levels of human development. In order to create peace and advance development, peace and reconciliation processes are essential. Third, infrastructure plays a crucial role in influencing growth through various demand and supply side mechanisms. Investments in sectors such as energy, telecommunications, and transportation networks have a direct impact on growth because these types of infrastructure are essential for the production and delivery of goods and services. Infrastructure refers to the real buildings and areas that enable the provision of basic social services including housing, healthcare, and

education. Members in the community depend on these services for their health and financial security. Therefore infrastructure can play a major role in country's development. Stated differently, infrastructure encompasses the services and facilities that, by enabling increased productivity, support economic activity and the development of a nation or region. Physical infrastructure, therefore, is essential to a country's social and economic advancement since it raises the standard of living for its citizens.

Lastly, Modern trade and dynamic transportation systems largely rely on the energy sector, since the industries grew quickly and developed agriculture. In Pakistan, affordable, reliable energy is essential for long-term, sustainable growth and development. According to the Ministry of Finance, Pakistan's energy crisis is the most significant obstacle to its economy, reducing the country's annual GDP growth by as much as 2 percentage points. Also nations with unstable energy supplies typically produce less industrialized goods. Energy insecurity can also be linked to conflict for example energy insecurity can lead to violence as when nations compete for resources. Almost every element of life is positively impacted by energy, including health, income, nutrition, clean water, transportation, commerce, education, domesticity, and, most importantly, the length of our lives. Therefore, SDGs are important aspect of Pakistan's social and economic development plan.

Through the analysis of inequities, poverty reduction, and social cohesiveness, it is possible to see how the UN Sustainable Development Goals promote social fairness. Empowering underprivileged populations, ensuring equitable sharing of development benefits, and promoting equal access to resources and services are all part of this work.

2.3 Analyzing SDGs Implementation in Pakistan and Good Governance

The international community must devise a practical strategy that is supported by historical results and forecasts for the future in order to make sure that the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Development are met. The implementation work must involve impartial evaluations of the opportunities and difficulties that exist. It's also important to remember that while the SDGs are global in scope, each member state has distinct obligations under them. Every country has a different context and culture, necessitating the use of a context-specific implementation approach and specialized skill set.

Government of Pakistan in order to determine how the SDGs can be incorporated into the nation's national priorities and development plans must first perform a thorough examination. The second step is to conduct an institutional study to determine the extent of institutional capability for organizing, carrying out, and overseeing the advancement of SDGs. Consequently, this study ought to guide the capacity building to improve the institutional arrangements in charge of implementing the SDGs level of competence. Third, as soon as possible, create an extensive reporting system to enable efficient coordination between all the organizations and individuals in charge of organizing and carrying out the development agenda. Fourth, to learn from the efforts being made both nationally and internationally in respect to the achievement of the SDGs, the government of Pakistan needs to fortify its research and development sector (Xu et al., 2023). Policy makers should be guided by the research findings when making decisions on current events and adjusting course as needed to maintain progress and meet deadlines.

Since the Inter-Agency and Expert Group only finalized and published the SDG indicators in March 2016, it is too early to expect that governments in developing countries have already established mechanisms to localize the development agenda, identify gaps, and enhance institutional capacities for implementing the SDGs. (Xu et al., 2023). The official data archives of the Pakistani government offer limited information to answer essential questions such as the progress made toward implementing the 2030 development agenda and whether the government has established and implemented a system to integrate the SDGs into its Annual Development Plans (ADPs). Only a few press releases from the government's ministers provide details about its plan to implement the SDGs. Other perspective, the Punjabi government is leading the charge in this area and has launched the Punjab SDGs Project in partnership with UNDP Pakistan. The four goals of the Punjab SDGs Project are to be accomplished. Establishing clear resource requirements and incorporating SDGs into local development plans and strategies is the first step. Improving SDG coordination, reporting, and monitoring mechanisms are the second. The third approach involves fostering creative and integrated methods to accelerate progress on priority areas of the SDGs. Lastly, it includes providing policy support, conducting research and analysis, and managing knowledge related to the SDGs.

Moreover, with awareness of Pakistan's social and economic concerns, the Planning and Development Ministry of the Pakistan's government introduced "Pakistan Vision 2025" in August 2014 (Xu et al., 2023) for instance, the Vision 2025 calls for raising the percentage of women in the workforce from 24% to 45%. The Pakistan Vision 2025 paper is composed of seven pillars and five enablers. The rule of law, social fairness, political stability and policy

continuity, peace and security, and a common vision are the five enablers. Pakistan Vision 2025 consists of seven pillars: developing a competitive knowledge economy focused on value addition; modernizing communication infrastructure, especially transportation; enhancing governance; focusing on energy; promoting entrepreneurship; developing human and social capital; fostering indigenous and inclusive growth; modernizing public sector institutions; and improving water and food security. All of these goals are sustained and people-centered. The Vision 2025's pillars and enablers are closely aligned with the 2030 agenda when examined more closely. It can be analyzed that Pakistan can rebuilt its vision under UN through international partnerships and collaborations to complete its mission of sustainable progress both socially and economically. Good government strategy must prioritize such mission in its plan and policies and coordinate its implementation with other countries as well.

Further, the commitment of the Pakistani people to reaching the SDG targets by 2030 is clear from the publications and agreements signed by the government with the international community. The state of Pakistan is resolutely committed to working with the international community to support sustainable development, which encompasses both socioeconomic aspects, and the Vision 2025 is proof of this. SDG goals and objectives are perfectly aligned with Vision 2025's seven pillars and five enablers. Together with UNDP Pakistan, the federal government and every state government, including those running federally managed areas, are prepared to begin SDGs projects.

Moreover, proper implementation of good economic policies is necessary to ensure sustainable development. Good governance, however, is necessary for the efficient execution

of policy. Therefore, one could argue that good governance is as critical as or even more crucial than sound economic policies. Nonetheless, the existence of the right institutions is essential for effective government. Thus, for sustainable growth and development, strong economic policies need to be backed by the right institutions or by modifications to the institutions that work. Good governance is therefore essential in proper execution of policies as well as modifications of institutions contributing to development.

Good governance is essential for the successful implementation of sustainable development goals. It enables the effective management of human, natural, financial, and economic resources for equitable and sustainable development and ensures that civil society is engaged in decision-making processes. Good governance promotes accountability, transparency, efficiency, and the rule of law at all levels. Governments have a range of policy interventions and funding strategies to choose from, which can help modernize energy and industrial systems, increase energy efficiency, reduce environmental pollution, and conserve and restore natural capital.

Furthermore, concerning the provision of public services, good governance reforms contribute to the advancement of human rights by enhancing the state's capacity to fulfill its obligation to deliver public goods. These goods are crucial for safeguarding various human rights, such as the right to food, healthcare, and education. Because it instills confidence in donors and enables the government to allocate funds where they are most needed, good governance is crucial. One cannot overstate the importance of domestic institutions to a nation's development. This has a big impact on how quickly a nation's economy grows. Good

government strategy must incorporate UN 2030 agenda's implementation for it to be efficient in Pakistan.

According to the World Bank (1992) governance is “the manner in which power is exercised, in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development”. The need of good governance as a cornerstone for growth is widely acknowledged on a global scale, regardless of style and interpretation. Creating a sustainable development plan that involves all citizens fully is a task that all societies must overcome by fortifying their institutions, procedures, and mechanisms. A fundamental principle of good governance is the conviction that a government which grants sovereignty to its people is more inclined to invest in them, directing public funds towards essential social services, healthcare, and primary education. Development that is sustainable and the eradication of poverty are impossible without such investments. Another essential component of good governance is the requirement that the rule of law be upheld in order to provide stability and security to social, political, and economic matters. Thus state power must utilize to regulate socioeconomic resources, manage institutional mechanism, allocate social services fund, and ensure security to social and political matters.

As stated by the European Union (2001), openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness, and coherence constitute integral components of a comprehensive governance framework. In contrast, the World Bank relies on a set of composite governance indicators derived from factors such as the rule of law, the presence of voice and accountability, the absence of political instability and violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and tangible efforts to combat bribery and corruption.. It can be analyzed that international

organizations considers the role of good governance to be of utmost important in the implementation of sustainable growth in the country and therefore it is essential to regulate its effectiveness.

It can be analyzed that excellent governance can guarantee that the strategies refer to long-term commitment and strategic objectives. It can also assist in establishing mechanisms of policy coherence. Additionally, to assist in determining how to advance openness and public participation and assess if local communities are included in the use of sustainable development techniques and initiatives.

2.4 Pakistan's Sustainable Development: Addressing the Challenges

In 2015, all member nations of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals represent a universal commitment to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and ensure global peace and prosperity by the year 2030. Notwithstanding, Pakistan faces numerous obstacles on its path to accomplishing these lofty goals, ranging from domestic disputes to international economic strains. The unstable economic environment that has been created by the interaction of internal and external factors makes it hard to concentrate on long-term growth and development.

In addition, divisiveness, political instability, and the approaching election year all exacerbate Pakistan's problems. First, One major difficulty in Pakistan is finding adequate and suitable resources for sustainable development. This covers all aspects, including sustainable farming methods and renewable energy. Lack of infrastructure, technology, and experienced labor makes it often difficult to adapt these technologies to Pakistan's unique socioeconomic

situation, despite their crucial importance. Pakistan can transition to renewable energy, according to research on the country's sustainable energy transition. Private investment in renewables is crucial, especially in off-grid and rural areas. The adoption and promotion of clean energy obtained from renewable sources is imperative due to the economic significance of natural resources and their influence on economic expansion.

Secondly, Pakistan has a long way to go before it can successfully accomplish the sustainable development goals that require competent governance. Prominent issues include policy inconsistency, corruption, and a lack of collaboration amongst administrative levels. These limitations obstruct not only the effective use of resources but also global investment and collaboration. Pakistan's progress towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has stagnated, despite the nation's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its adoption of the SDGs. Without addressing historical injustices, structural policy issues, the need for a national classification of the SDGs, better data collecting, and the implementation of monitoring mechanisms, achieving the SDGs in Pakistan is likely to be difficult.

Pakistan faces additional issues from poverty, unemployment, and the global economy. The country is especially vulnerable to the effects of the global economy because it is yet a developing country. Economic downturns may cause debt levels to rise and the funding of development projects to decline. To achieve long-term progress, Pakistan must address its serious concerns about unemployment and poverty. From 34.2% in 2022 to 39.4% in 2023, the nation's poverty rate rose. There is still a problem with unemployment, which is

made worse by things like population growth, inadequate educational opportunities, and slow economic expansion.

Thirdly, Pakistan's population is growing at a rapid rate, which is a big problem. Pakistan needs to provide family planning, access to healthcare, and education top priority in order to control its population. The government can work toward accomplishing sustainable development goals by making investments in these fields. To further lessen the effects of population growth on the economy and society, initiatives to eradicate poverty, enhance living standards, and create jobs must be developed. Therefore availability of resources, population growth, governance issues and internal instability must be resolved for implementing sustainable development goals in Pakistan.

It may be analyzed that all facets of society must collaborate as Pakistan works through the challenges of sustainable development. Despite many challenges ranging from the geopolitical unrest to urgent issues like unemployment and poverty achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for resiliency, ingenuity, and collaboration. To navigate its road toward sustained prosperity, Pakistan must embrace a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes strong governance, strategic alliances, and technological innovation. Fighting poverty and unemployment requires addressing issues of instability, resource scarcity, and poor governance. It's also critical to encourage inclusive economic growth. Pakistan can become more resilient to changes in the world economy and help achieve the Sustainable Development by working with other countries, investing in infrastructure and renewable energy, and implementing large-scale health and education initiatives to slow down

population growth. Therefore the challenges must be addressed to start a work plan on UN sustainable development goals. Lastly, achieving these sustainable goals as outlined in Agenda 2030 requires a strong commitment from the public and business sectors, as well as from international partners. Making thoughtful investments, changing laws, and involving the community are essential to guaranteeing equitable and sustainable development in Pakistan by 2030.

2.5 CPEC Impact on Pakistan: Sustainability under Belt and Road Initiative

The revitalization of the ancient Silk Road aims to reconnect China with Africa, the Middle East, and Europe via a comprehensive infrastructure network encompassing railways, airports, roads, seaports, and optical fiber systems. Within the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), there are two components, namely the maritime Silk Road and seven overland corridors. BRI is structured around six economic corridors, with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) being a prominent example. CPEC, considered one of the most strategic corridors within BRI, offers a direct route through Pakistan, facilitating a secure and cost-effective channel for China's energy imports upon completion (Menhas et al., 2019). A lot of infrastructure development initiatives have been started under the multifaceted CPEC project to enhance Pakistan's infrastructure and economic growth. Infrastructure development is a vital prerequisite in economic growth, one which further contributes to industrialization and is helpful in economic development.

Sustainable development goals on the other hand are a core element in the development process of Pakistan. Infrastructure and transportation are essential to the

socioeconomic development of a region. Infrastructure and transportation play a role in trade and economic support, which in turn promotes peace, stability, and sustainable development. Additionally, high-quality infrastructure and collaborative trade efforts establish a secure environment for foreign investors. The key strategies for advancing the development of underprivileged remote areas in any country include infrastructure, transportation, and the establishment of economic zones. The region's social and economic circumstances are further improved by an improved shipping industry made possible by road and rail networks. Additionally, a road network makes it simple to access necessities of life like work, health care, education, and economic opportunities. Thus, infrastructure development under CPEC directly contributes to sustainable socioeconomic development in Pakistan.

Moreover, the goal of the Chinese government's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) plan is to link China with other nations via the Maritime Silk Road (MSR) and the Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB). In addition, 65 nations have decided to join the BRI project. Furthermore, connecting China with the Middle East, East Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, and several European nations via the SREB and the MSR is the primary goal of the BRI plan. Sixty-five nations and numerous organizations have expressed interest in taking part in the massive BRI initiative. China has started the construction of BRI and it further has three routes southern, northern and central. CPEC is the northern route. A total of 34 nations have signed contracts with China for this development initiative, which is becoming more and more significant every day. The goal of BRI is to promote socioeconomic development in the participating nations. The Belt and Road Initiative program saw the announcement of the CPEC by China's National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC) in March 2015. The

most intelligent part of BRI is thought to be the CPEC, which only goes via Pakistan (Menhas et al., 2019). Various economic corridor methods have been put into practice globally in order to attain strategic growth and economic development. Economic experts assert that the enhancement of economic growth and stability is contingent upon the presence of economic corridors. Pakistan is a growing nation, and the global economy regards it as an emerging economy. It is anticipated that in the following years, it would develop into a global economic center. Thus, BRI could result in massive socioeconomic development in Pakistan via CPEC.

CPEC importance can be linked to somehow China Pakistan's historical relationships in order to understand their effort towards sustainable economic development. China and Pakistan established positive relations shortly after China's independence in 1949. The first Muslim nation to accept China was Pakistan. China and Pakistan have good connections and friendships all year round. Although there has always been a strong military relationship between Pakistan and China, a new economic paradigm centered on infrastructure, investment, trade, energy, and economic cooperation is about to be developed. China and Pakistan have cordial relationship after 1950. Following 1960, these cooperative partnerships grew stronger as a result of the conflicts between Pakistan and India and China and India. Pakistan also assisted China in gaining the UN Security Council's permanent membership, which improved China's position internationally. Thus it can be analyzed that fostering good relationships between countries and partnerships could boost economic development and contribute to a sustainable future as CPEC is in the case of China Pakistan relationships.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the elaborately planned network of transportation, energy production, infrastructure, and free economic zones in Pakistan. China

and Pakistan have a close friendship and mutual assistance on a national and international scale. They are linked by the Karakorum Highway (KKH), which runs from Kashghar to Islamabad, and they have common geographic borders. In addition, the road is regularly extended for transportation between China and Pakistan and is referred to as the Pakistan-China Friendship Highway. South Asia's geopolitics would shift even further once the CPEC is completed since Pakistan and China will have closer military and economic ties and ultimately sustainable development.

Further, China controls and is a part of the CPEC project, which includes the development of Gwadar Port, which gives China access to the Indian Ocean. Sometime in the future, the Chinese naval installation at Gwadar Port will become a permanent fixture in the Indian Ocean. A component of the One Belt One Road Initiative, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) aims to advance Pakistan's socioeconomic progress. Furthermore, this project is crucial to the growth of the entire region in addition to accelerating China-Pakistan cooperation. Additionally, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Uzbekistan will have access to a new energy channel thanks to the CPEC. By 2017, 2025, and 2030, CPEC projects will be completed in short-, mid-, and long-term phases. The primary goal of the CPEC projects is to meet China's and Pakistan's growing energy needs. Project planning indicates that 21,000 megawatts of electricity would be produced; therefore, power projects in Pakistan must be put into action right once.

Under the CPEC projects, China will make the largest foreign investment in Pakistan, contributing 46 billion dollars, or around 20% of the country's GDP. One road building project is not all that makes up the CPEC. This is a massive initiative that involves improving

agriculture, creating jobs, building infrastructure, producing energy, improving regional interconnectedness, establishing industry, and reducing poverty by improving livelihood, public health facilities, and education. Additionally, all provinces in Pakistan will be traversed by three alignments of the CPEC. Therefore CPEC can uplift Pakistan from its adverse economy and devastating social challenges in the upcoming years and help it reach the standard economic and social development as envisioned by UN sustainable development goals 2030.

The principal aim of the CPEC is to significantly contribute to the socio-economic growth of Pakistan as a whole. The governments of Pakistan and China inked a currency exchange agreement in 2014. Out of all the South Asian nations, Pakistan was the first to do so. China is Pakistan's biggest partner and investor in the fields of telecommunication, energy production, ports, infrastructure, and trade. Furthermore, the Chinese government and business sector have expressed interest in Pakistan's energy production sector and guaranteed US\$20 billion in investments. Thus, through the CPEC, Pakistan will become a South Asian transit center. In addition, the benefits of the CPEC include the development of infrastructure to address issues related to energy scarcity, poverty reduction, prosperity, and peace in all of Pakistan's provinces. The country's progress toward better health, education, and skill development will be greatly aided by China's investment under the CPEC project.

The Pakistani nation benefits from the CPEC in a number of ways. Pakistan is currently dealing with a serious energy deficit issue, an unstable economic environment, and a rising unemployment rate. A crucial prerequisite for the industrial sector is energy. The Pakistani economy will grow and stabilize thanks in part to the CPEC, which acts as a

stimulant. Pakistan will have sufficient energy resources and won't have any more energy shortage issues once the CPEC's energy projects are completed. Millions of new jobs would be generated by the CPEC for the youth unemployment rate in Pakistan. The natural beauty of Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is breathtaking and when the CPEC is completed, it is anticipated that tourism in these regions will rise. Additionally, the Chinese investment in the CPEC will serve as a draw for international travelers. The building of transportation, industrial, energy, and infrastructure projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will help Pakistan's socioeconomic development in every province, according to China's ambassador to Pakistan, Sun Weidong. In addition to building roads, the CPEC plan calls for the methodical development of a network of railroads, industry, and highways. Thus in Pakistan, multifaceted infrastructure-led growth contributes to sustainable development. It can be analyzed that government involvement in international economic projects can enhance social economic development in Pakistan.

Globalization and modernization are also the two main theories in international economics and society. The growth of production, connectivity, technology, cross-cultural interaction, and communication worldwide is referred to as globalization. The economic, social, and cultural standing as well as the living conditions of the Pakistani people would alter as a result of the CPEC projects in Pakistan funded by the Belt and Road Initiative. Furthermore, the possible effects of BRI on Pakistan's various social institutions can be explained by growth theories. First, Technology and knowledge are crucial for the development of human capital, which in turn is critical for socioeconomic progress. As part of the Belt and Road Initiative, Pakistan is receiving new technology and expertise from China.

This will be crucial for the development and accumulation of human capital.

Second, Cities, factories, and other physical capital are referred to as the industrial sector's economic center. The China-Pakistan economic corridor under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is built on various economic initiatives in Pakistan, including energy production units, special economic zones (SEZs), and free trade agreements (FTAs) between China and Pakistan. These initiatives are expected to stabilize and improve Pakistan's economy.

Third, the establishment of institutions is important for sustainable growth. Pakistan's sociocultural structure will change as a result of the CPEC, particularly in the economic sphere. The scarcity of energy is causing a serious dilemma for Pakistan's economy. A variety of economic changes have been implemented in an effort to boost investment and enhance the state of the economy. It can be analyzed that energy projects like CPEC directly contributes to sustainable development in Pakistan as it contributes in the accumulation of human capital, physical capital and promotes institution formation and in turn evolution.

Lastly, Globalization can contribute to sustainable development in Pakistan as its relationship can be analyzed in terms of global economy. Sustainable development plays a crucial role in safeguarding natural resources and enhancing material availability to support industrial growth and adaptation to new challenges brought about by globalization. This, in turn, results in increased savings, revenue growth, and the further economic advancement of numerous countries, thereby contributing to the stabilization of the global economy. Therefore, globalization is crucial factor for development among nations.

2.6 Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility's Role in SDG: Pakistan's Approach

Sustainability entails the pursuit of development goals that meet the needs of the current generation while also ensuring that future generations can fulfill their own needs without encountering obstacles. There are two main ideas that the text addresses. First, the idea that one's ability to meet both current and future needs is constrained by the social system that we have today. Second, the imperatives, which referred to the requirements of the world's impoverished population, must be given first priority. The goals of this innovative agenda for sustainable development include ensuring and defending prosperity for all. To achieve these declared objectives, it is essential that all pertinent parties private companies, public authorities, and civil society fulfill their assigned responsibilities as per UN (Rahman et al., 2021). Thus, in order to implement SDGs in Pakistan social responsibility must play its role in its social economic development at all levels.

Since 2005, numerous governments from rich and developing countries have worked hard to achieve the aforementioned objectives. These organizations include the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Entities can provide a comprehensive and fair picture of their positive and negative impacts on the goals of sustainable development by using the GRI Standards in their sustainability reporting. Both internal and external stakeholders assess an organization's contribution to sustainable development goals in order to create views and make well-informed decisions. Through this method, organizations use a standard framework to classify and highlight their significant

impacts. The quality and comparability of the information revealed about an entity's operations are improved by the application of reporting standards. As a result, this makes it possible to formulate well-informed conclusions regarding how these acts affect sustainable development. Thus these standard frameworks of reporting and well informed conclusion reflect a principle of certain responsibility towards efficient implementation of SDGs.

Furthermore, in order to comply with sustainability disclosure, companies in Pakistan must first identify the social risks and consequences they face, and then report on those risks and impacts in a transparent and accountable manner often referred to as corporate social responsibility (Rahman et al., 2021)... Every reporting cycle, the act of reporting gives businesses the ability to assess their effects and see how crucial it is to set goals and strive toward sustainable development. This idea is subject to several conflicting theories such as the idea known as fiduciary capitalism, or shareholder value theory, asserts that companies have a single duty to society, which is to maximize profits for shareholders while abiding by relevant legal and ethical standards. Normative stakeholder theory on the other hand, developed by Donaldson and Werhane in 1983, holds that companies are moral agents with contractual duties to uphold society norms. The relationship between corporations, society, and business organizations is the subject of the 1980s American idea of corporate citizenship.

While social responsibility is still a catchphrase for the majority of people and organizations in Pakistan, it has become a predictor of business in the west and other affluent nations. Businesses in Pakistan are either neglecting or misinterpreting the fundamental meaning of corporate social responsibility (CSR) while they work to meet the globally

recognized CSR standards. This trend has gained traction over the past several years. The idea that the social responsibility plays a vital role in addressing human concerns and bolstering civil society has gained momentum during the past several years (Rahman et al., 2021).

Over time, both the policies and the understanding have undergone expansion. Prior to now, most wealthy people in the richest nations in the world were the only ones involved in corporate social responsibility initiatives. However, these days, they are occurring everywhere. Companies that practice sustainable corporate social responsibility make wise decisions to advance life in a sustainable manner and pragmatically collaborate with others. When a government takes a more formal approach to meeting social needs, development priorities are typically more precisely defined and social expenditure becomes more intentional. Government-private sector partnerships might even grow to be seen as effective tools for building a more sustainable society. Thus corporate social responsibility can help governments meet social needs and ultimately sustainable development.

Businesses CSR contributions to sustainable development are dependent on local and or regional frameworks and efforts. The national SDGs framework, which outlines the targets for the goals as well as the necessary policy support, was established by the national economic council with guidance from the Pakistani Planning Commission. Hence such initiatives are crucial for development in Pakistan on the already set moves. Additionally, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) mandates that a corporation be CSR-responsive upon internationalization, which can contribute (directly or indirectly) to the SDGs.

Last but not least, Integrity International Pakistan released visualization in 2019 outlining its mission to eradicate corruption from politics, business, civil society and every day life. The removal of obstacles to effective corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities for public and private sector companies is essential to assist Pakistan in achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in light of corruption being identified as a significant barrier to their attainment. Addressing corruption is considered a crucial first step in the pursuit of these goals.

2.7 Pakistan's Sustainable Development Goals and the Impact Of COVID-19

With a significant influence on human economic, social, and environmental activities, COVID-19 had been a menace to humanity since 2019. In order for developing nations like Pakistan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN, uncertainties and difficulties are caused by the spread of pandemics. The pandemic has serious effects on various facets of the national economy, including supply, trade, tourism, and manufacturing. It leads to a decline in international trade, a decrease in remittance inflow, the termination of daily wage jobs, labor immobility during lockdown, a decline in production level, the discontinuation of the supply chain, a decline in exports, and a decrease in foreign direct investment and projects, all of which make it challenging for Pakistan to attain its sustainable development goals (Fatima et al., 2021). Thus international conflict such as COVID-19 can have devastating impact on Pakistan's economy, and hindrance in the achievement of sustainable development goals.

The majority of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations would be severely affected by the unique coronavirus disease pandemic (COVID-19), according to a survey that has followed the advancement of 166 nations since 2015. Designed as a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all,” the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise 17 global objectives under severe threat. As of July 3, 2020, there were 10,662,536 COVID-19 confirmed cases, including 516,209 deaths (Fatima et al., 2021). All nations, even the wealthiest ones in Europe and North America, have been impacted by the ensuing socioeconomic catastrophe, lockdowns affected about one-third of the global population and even now the world is suffering to reduce its negative impact. Many businesses were forced to close as a result, which caused the economy to suffer enormous losses.

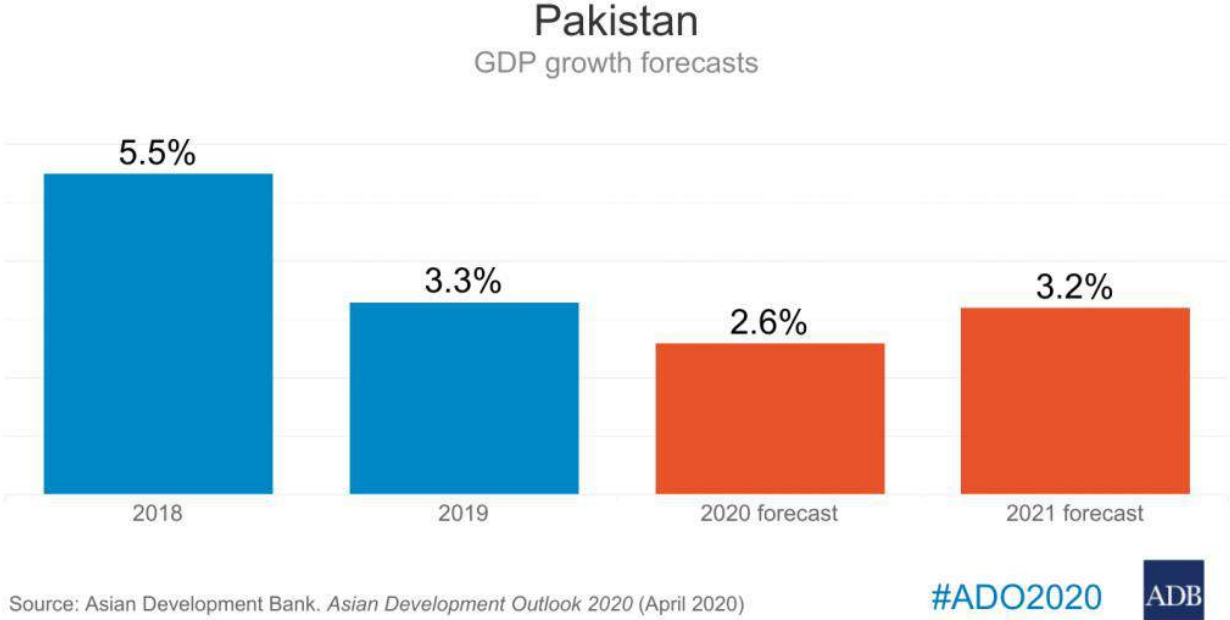
The research stated that COVID-19 had a detrimental impact on a number of UN goals, such as: SDG 1: Ending Poverty Goals 2 (no hunger), 3 (health and wellbeing), 8 (respectable employment and economic growth), and 10 (reduced inequalities). It is possible to examine that COVID-19 has a major impact on the socioeconomic development of practically every county. In south Asian nations, there was a noticeable drop in domestic consumption. The demand for other economies declines more quickly when tourism and business travel diminish. South Asian nations like Pakistan have seen a dramatic drop in visitor numbers as a result of social mobility restrictions. Millions of jobs have been lost, and the amount of remittances coming into the nation has decreased due to the significant impact on foreign employment. The amount of money collected by the government has dropped significantly.

In addition, there is a trade deficit in Pakistan. Numerous reports of COVID-19's detrimental effects on the SDGs have been made. Nearly 500,000 workers in the textile and apparel industries in the Punjab province were laid off, according to documentation filed by the Pakistan Workers Federation on March 28, 2020 (Fatima et al., 2021). It was disastrous in a nation where 25 percent of people live in extreme poverty and frequently don't have enough money saved up or disposable to buy food while being isolated. Due to their employment in the informal economy that is, as domestic helpers or from home, women make up another group of people who are impacted.

Further, the issues facing the poor during pandemics are exacerbated by a lack of labor contracts, inadequate legal protection, lax enforcement of the law, and a lack of adherence to the law. Employees might not receive paid time off for illness, social security, or health insurance as a result. On a smaller scale, the groups most negatively impacted are everyday gamblers and independent contractors, who have been driven even deeper into destitution. Their capacity to provide for their families and their inability to pay for bills, school fees, rent, or medical expenditures has been severely impacted by this. In addition to laborers, farmers also experience desperation when their crops are ripe for harvesting but they are unable to employ workers for the task for instance. Moreover, a significant drop in pricing has been brought about by farmers' incapacity to export their produce to large cities. This overall impacted social economic stability of Pakistan and thus global crises negatively affects the sustainable development.

Furthermore, economic growth in Pakistan slowed down to 2.6 percent in the year

2020 due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Later, despite stabilization efforts, the economy was doomed to be focused towards a slow recovery process. This can be achieved through strong and decisive policy measures. During the pandemic agricultural sector as well as large scale manufacturing was affected, which in turn caused social and economic repercussions. The following graph explains how the GDP growth was at its lowest during pandemic. It can be analyzed that the GDP growth of Pakistan was minimum during the pandemic and it took years to stabilize the economy as only 3.2 percent in 2021. Global crises can thus impact socioeconomic development of a country and UN global agenda is mandatory for such stabilization measures to be implemented globally. Lastly, it can be proposed that the socioeconomic challenges that Pakistan encounters lead to strengthening of such stabilization efforts and policy measures.



Analysis reveals that the COVID-19 epidemic has significantly impacted nearly every Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), with no nation being spared. It has changed scientific directions as well as political agendas. Worldwide efforts are underway to shift to a more sustainable economic paradigm at the same time.

MAJOR FINDINGS, FUTURE PROJECTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Major Findings

United Nation's sustainable development goals are crucial for Pakistan social and economic development as it seeks to address the major social and economic challenges that come in a way of Pakistan's progress. The issues prevalent in Pakistan such as poverty, hunger, gender inequalities, inappropriate educational quality or standards, and economic crisis must be given broader attention through good government strategy. These problems not only affect Pakistan's economy but in turn the global economy and ultimately imbalances the UN proposed framework for international peace and security. Effective governance is pivotal in driving the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fostering growth in Pakistan's social and economic sectors, particularly through avenues like industrialization and the transfer of technology.

a) Sustainable Development and Good Governance

The primary aim of the Sustainable Development Program for Good Governance is to assist communities in adopting sustainable development principles through global cooperation and establishing proficient governance within democratic frameworks. UN goals can impact Pakistan's development, for instance, there are many advantageous societal effects when poverty is reduced. The aforementioned factors include enhanced food accessibility, which leads to better health and nutrition, enhanced educational options owing to increased income levels and the capacity to cover expenses for tuition and materials, and enhanced job prospects. On the other hand, poverty directly affects Pakistan's economy through

unemployment, societal crime, health, education, and per capita income, while indirectly affects sectors like government, infrastructure, investment and lending, agriculture and industry and political stability. It can be analyzed that Pakistan social and economic challenges align with UN sustainable development goals and therefore must be addressed through good governance and international collaborations.

Furthermore, a social setup for Pakistan must be more than just a collection of harmonious groups living together; rather, it should be an integration of institutions that guarantee order, fundamental needs and human rights, and assistance in all areas of life for all individuals who belong to different social groups. Good governance is seen as elusive and ethereal. Social scientists delineate good governance as marked by the following attributes: effective leadership, decision-making based on consensus, adherence to the rule of law and justice, transparent policies and procedures, commitment to fairness, responsiveness to concerns, overall efficacy and efficiency, unbiased accountability, and a resilient economy. Therefore in order to contribute to the efficient impact of these goals on Pakistan's development, good governance is important as it operates on all levels both domestically and internationally.

Additionally, it is thought that social injustice and corruption cannot exist under good government. For common people, governance is an appropriately struggle for existence and dignity. The treatment of common people by state institutions is far too frequent. For them, the absence of good governance translates into the following: high costs and limited access to justice, criminalization of politics, ghost schools, teacher absenteeism, missing medications,

police violence, and a lack of social justice. These are but a few examples of how the governance dilemma is presenting itself. (Report on Human Development in South Asia, 2005).

The concept of "good governance" as a tool for sustainable growth and the reduction of poverty have gained traction during the 1990s, particularly among international organizations. Local concerns about what would become known as "good governance" had existed for a long time in every part of the world. Nonetheless, good governance for example was not given much weight during the Cold War. However, after it ended and structural adjustment programs failed to address the economic issues facing many nations and their goals were not met, it became clear that good governance was necessary to put these policies into action. This issue primarily affected developing nations with well-prepared policies that were improperly implemented as a result of poor governance. Therefore it is evident from history that Pakistan needs good governance to address its social and economic issues in order to implement SDGs or plan and implement its socioeconomic development plan.

b) Sustainability and Socioeconomic Development of Pakistan

Moreover, promoting innovation for instance is also necessary to create a sustainable world. This involves centering our progress on the circular economy model, creating new opportunities to improve people's lives through e-mobility, smart homes, smart cities, innovative business solutions, ultra-broadband connectivity, and digital payments. The integration of these services in Pakistan contributes to social and community welfare by aligning our objectives with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly

affordable and clean energy for all (SDG 7), industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), and sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). Consequently, sustainable practices can ultimately lead to a safer, healthier, and more productive work environment.

Socially, sustainable practices can elevate living standards, foster community cohesion, and instill hope for a better future. From a sustainable development perspective, globalization also holds significance, offering nations substantial economic potential that drives rapid economic growth, facilitated by factors such as foreign direct investment, knowledge transfer, and streamlined international trade. It is also important for Pakistan to incorporate sustainable development strategies in its plan and actions for example 1990 priority objectives: planning for population growth, improving human resources, reducing the trade imbalance, and protecting natural resources. It can be projected that UN goals are important for Pakistan long term social and economic sustainability as it can lead to a more harmonious and globalized world. Also, good governance can help Pakistan incorporate these goals in its priority objectives and policies.

Finally, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Pakistan promotes five fundamental outcomes: basic social services, gender equality and women's empowerment, climate change and environmental preservation, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and the promotion of decent work, along with good governance. It is imperative for the government to prioritize the integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into planning processes, maintain rigorous oversight and reporting on SDGs, ensure that public funds are allocated in a manner that advances

SDGs, explore alternative financing options, and harness technology to expedite progress toward the SDGs. Therefore the government of Pakistan must collaborate with UN in order to sustain social and economic development by working on the cooperation framework and prioritize respective actions.

Future Projections

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a commitment to transform our world by addressing poverty and injustice, preserving the environment, and ensuring the well-being, equity, and prosperity of all individuals. The imperative of leaving no one behind is central to these goals. Furthermore, the eradication of poverty, the shift from unsustainable to sustainable production and consumption patterns, and the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources are the cornerstones of economic and social development. The SDGs underscore the necessity of achieving sustainable development by fostering inclusive, consistent, and fair economic growth; broadening opportunities for all; reducing inequality; improving the minimum standard of living; promoting equitable social development and inclusion; and advocating for integrated and sustainable natural resource management. These efforts, among other things, support economic, social, and human development, while enhancing resilience in the face of Pakistan's evolving challenges.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are of immense importance for Pakistan, as they uphold the principles of liberty, security, and justice, as well as the right to development and a dignified standard of living. These goals encompass the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment, and an overarching commitment to fair and

democratic societies for development. Furthermore, the UN 2030 agenda reaffirms the dedication to enhancing global cooperation to address persistent challenges related to universally sustainable development, particularly in developing nations such as Pakistan. In addition to advocating for gender equality, women's empowerment, equal opportunities for all, and the protection, well-being, and holistic development of children through education, it also emphasizes the necessity of economic stability, sustained economic growth, and social equality. These objectives are consistent with the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various international agreements pertaining to international law and human rights. In line with the United Nations Charter, these goals underscore the responsibility of all States to uphold, protect, and promote the fundamental freedoms and rights of all individuals, without any distinction based on race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability, or any other status.

Moreover, the SDGs acknowledge that sustainable development, encompassing ongoing economic growth and societal advancement, is contingent on the presence of democracy, effective governance, and adherence to the rule of law at both the domestic and global scales. It is thus important for Pakistan to comply with UN through good governance and democracy to advance the social and economic development. In order to attain sustainable growth, Pakistan needs to act immediately. In light of this, Pakistan needs to reaffirm its commitment to sustainable development by evaluating its current level of achievement, identifying any gaps in the key summits' results, and tackling any new or developing issues. It is evident that Pakistan must promptly and decisively take action to attain sustainable

development. A wide-ranging alliance comprising individuals, capable governments, civil society, and the business sector must unite to ensure the future we envision for the present and future generations. This is the only way to achieve this goal.

Conclusion

Pakistan has a responsibility to carry out and accomplish the objectives outlined in the Agenda 2030 framework as a member of the UN. According to the official records of the Government of Pakistan, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were endorsed as the country's primary development framework by the Parliament on February 16, 2016. Subsequently, the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, in collaboration with the Planning & Development Departments of provincial governments and with support from the UNDP, launched a five-year initiative known as the "National Initiative for Sustainable Development Goals" to integrate the 2030 Agenda into national policies and programs [Source: Government of Pakistan records, 2016]. To maximize cooperation and coordination between the federal, provincial ministries, Organizations and SDGs support units.

As per the 2018 UN study, Pakistan's Human Development Index ranking, which combines life expectancy, income, and educational attainment indicators, places it at 150th place out of 189 countries. Among the SDGs, the fundamental objective is to eradicate poverty. As per the UNDP, 4 out of 10 Pakistanis, or 39% of the population, are found to be suffering from multidimensional poverty. The highest rate of poverty is found in Baluchistan and the FATA region. Out of the 51.53 million children in Pakistan, 22.84 million do not attend school, according to the country's 2016–17 Education Statistics (UNDP, 2018). The

primary barrier to the SDGs in Pakistan has been a number of other difficulties, including an excessive focus on state security at the expense of human security, problems with governance, and a lack of funding for the goals. To achieve the SDGs and potentially elevate the nation into the upper middle class by 2030, several critical steps are necessary: integrating human security into the national security framework, ensuring sustainable economic growth, securing adequate funding, and implementing effective governance.

Pakistan's journey towards the SDGs is being supported by the UN in multiple areas. A significant element of this support involves policy and technical assistance. The UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), also known as Pakistan One United Nations Program III (OP III) 2018–2022, was signed in 2018 by the Pakistani government and the UN office in Pakistan (The UN Sustainable Development Framework (United Nations, 2018). This medium-term strategic planning document, developed through extensive consultations with various stakeholders and aligned with Pakistan's development goals, emphasizes ten major objectives. Further in Pakistan, UN agencies have been collaborating closely with the government on a number of thematic areas under the direction of OP III 2018–2022, which has helped to achieve SDGs.

In 2016, Pakistan affirmed its dedication to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its national development agenda through a unanimous National Assembly Resolution. Following this, the government established an institutional framework to implement the SDGs, incorporating these goals into national policies and initiatives and achieving notable progress. To guide and

monitor the implementation of the SDGs, the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, along with the Provincial Planning and Development Departments, set up SDG support units at both federal and provincial levels. The 2018 National SDGs Framework, approved by the government, outlines a national vision for prioritizing and localizing the SDGs, with province-specific frameworks being developed locally. Government priorities include integrating the SDGs into planning procedures, ensuring stringent oversight and reporting, allocating public funds to advance the SDGs, exploring alternative financing options, and leveraging technology to accelerate progress.

In order to move forward and create sustenance, Pakistan must currently overcome numerous social and economic obstacles. Though basic necessities like food, clothes, and shelter that the impoverished and vulnerable population in Pakistan need to survive on the barest minimum might be considered an example of socially sustainable growth. Conversely, to be economically sustainable, the capital asset stock must either grow over time or stay constant. It can contribute to Pakistan's economic growth and raise people's quality of life overall. The social and economic development of Pakistan is significantly impacted by policy decisions, which necessitate good governance to take sustainability into account. It is therefore important that government must encourage incorporating sustainability in our daily lives.

Pakistan is currently facing issues of poverty, hunger, poor health and wellbeing, bad quality education, gender inequality, unclean water, and inefficiency in energy and industrial sector. These goals co align with UN 2030 agenda and must be resolved through good

governance in order to advance social stability and economic growth. Every SDG, with "No Poverty and Zero Hunger" as the foundation, has a significant impact on Pakistan. Gender equality, improved health and well-being, access to clean water and sanitation, and decreased inequality are all highlighted in the SDGs. High-quality education, affordable, clean energy, decent jobs, industrial development, technology transfer, innovation, and infrastructure-based economic growth can all assist in order to achieve these goals. There might be chances to move on with more Sustainable Cities and Communities and Responsible Consumption and Production after these goals are accomplished. The UN SDGs sustainable growth patterns can be used to examine how Pakistan's social and economic development can be aided. The result of all of this might be strong national and international alliances, peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Furthermore, Pakistan stands to gain from the sustainable development goals in several ways: greater social responsibility; reduced environmental impact; enhanced economic performance; adherence to legal and regulatory requirements; enhanced international standing; notable cost savings through the utilization of energy-efficient resources; and performance auditing and benchmarking. A prudent government policy also prioritizes social welfare and encourages people to make significant contributions to society both now and in the future. A key component of achieving sustainable development goals is good governance. Effective governance ensures that civil society is involved in decision-making processes and that human, financial, and economic resources are utilized efficiently for equitable and sustainable development. This involves promoting accountability, transparency, efficiency, and adherence to the rule of law at all levels. Governments can adopt various policy measures

and financial strategies to modernize energy and industrial systems, enhance energy efficiency, reduce environmental pollution, and protect and restore natural resources. Good governance changes also promote human rights in the area of public service delivery by helping the state better carry out its duty to provide public goods, such as the right to food, health care, and education.

Recognizing that sustainable development is a collective responsibility, collaboration among the public sector, private sector, civil society, and individuals is essential. By aligning interests, pooling resources, and executing comprehensive strategies, Pakistan can address its challenges and pave the way for a new era of sustainable progress. Pakistan's sustainable development revolution will have great benefits even though there might be some challenges along the way. Pakistan has the potential to protect its natural heritage, raise the living standards of its citizens, and assist global initiatives aimed at achieving a sustainable future. The establishment of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, for example, benefits Pakistan's development in several ways, such as greater investment opportunities, possible regional connectivity, industrial and financial cooperation, agricultural cooperation, socioeconomic development, educational links, human resource development, the creation of more opportunities, and enhanced public security and stability.

Furthermore, businesses in Pakistan are required under sustainability disclosure to first determine the social risks and repercussions they encounter before disclosing information about those risks and effects in an open, transparent, and responsible way known as corporate social responsibility. Businesses are able to evaluate the effects of their reporting every

reporting cycle and realize how important it is to create objectives and work toward sustainable development. Therefore realizing the role of social responsibility is very important for Pakistan's development.

Finally, since its emergence in 2019, COVID-19 has posed a significant threat to humanity, profoundly affecting economic, social, and environmental activities. Pandemics create uncertainty and challenges for developing countries like Pakistan in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The pandemic has severely impacted various sectors of the national economy, including supply chains, trade, tourism, and manufacturing. Pakistan faces ongoing difficulties such as reduced international trade, decreased remittance inflows, job losses for daily wage earners, and labor immobility during lockdowns, lower production levels, supply chain disruptions, decreased exports, and a decline in foreign direct investment and projects due to the effects of COVID-19.

REFERENCES

- Bacon, P., Chiba, M., & Ponjaert, F. (2023). *The Sustainable Development Goals: Diffusion and contestation in Asia and Europe*. Routledge.
- Barnett, M. N. (2011, June 13). *Bringing in the new world order: Liberalism, legitimacy, and the United Nations: World Politics*. Cambridge Core. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/world-politics/article/abs/bringing-in-the-new-world-order-liberalism-legitimacy-and-the-united-nations/097AD06176EF9633B79A913CACA6980D>
- Commission, E. (2010, March 3). *Europe 2020 a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth*. Publication's Office of the EU. <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/6a915e39-0aab-491c-8881-147ec91fe88a/language-hr>
- French, D., & Kotzé, L. J. (2018). *Sustainable development goals: Law, theory and implementation*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Olawumi, T. O., & Chan, D. W. M. (2018). A Scientometric Review of Global Research on Sustainability and Sustainable Development. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 183, 231–250. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.02.162>
- Person, Michael, & Barnett. (2009, December 16). *Bringing in the new world order: Liberalism, legitimacy, and the unite*. Taylor&Francis. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/mono/10.4324/9780203862971-7/bringing-new-world-order-liberalism-legitimacy-united-nations-michael-barnett>
- Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development*. United Nations Population Fund. (n.d.). <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/transforming-our-world-2030-agenda-sustainable-development>
- United Nations. (1987). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development* :. United Nations. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/139811>
- United Nations. (n.d.-a). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development* :.

United Nations. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/139811>

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 - UN DESA Publications. (n.d.-d). <https://desapublications.un.org/publications/sustainable-development-goals-report-2022>

Khan, S. J. I., Awan, A., & Khan, M. M. (2013). The concept of sustainable development in Pakistan. *Basic Research Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, 2(2), 12.

Banik, D. (2022, April 29). Democracy and Sustainable Development. *Anthropocene Science*, 13.

H.Ward (2012).“Global governance for sustainable development”. International Institute for Environment and Development. <http://www.jstor.com/stable/resrep01381.8>

Rahman, A., Faiz, N., Jehangir, M., Iftikhar, S., Bushra, & Gillani, A. (2021). Contributing sustainable corporate social responsibility into sustainable development goals: Practices from Pakistan. *Webology*, 18(5), 27.

Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh. (2007). *Sindh Strategy for Sustainable Development* (Sindh Programme 2007). IUCN Pakistan. Retrieved from www.sindh.iucnp.org

Khan, M. A. A., & Pervaiz, A. (2012). National Sustainable Development Strategy: Pakistan’s pathway to a sustainable & resilient future

Khan, A. J., & Ali, W. (2019). *Capacity Development Challenges in the way of SDGs implementation in Pakistan*. Sustainable Development Policy Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep24370.5>.

Sharafat, S., Nasreen, S., & Rukhsana. (2022). Performance assessment regarding UNESCO Sustainable Development Goals 4 & 5 in Pakistan: Targets, Current Positions & Challenges. *Journal of Social Sciences Advancement*. <https://doi.org/10.52223/JSSA22-030402-48>.

Salman, H., Rahat, A., Niazi, S., & Lashari, A. A. (2023). Implication of Sustainable

Development Goals for Quality Education in Institutions of Higher Education in Pakistan. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 7(4), 1879-1886. Retrieved from <http://journalppw.com>.

Ul Hassan, M. (2017). Sustainable development goals: Are we ready to implement them in Pakistan? *Governance and Management Review*, 2(2), 47-70.

Salameh, A. A., Amin, S., Danish, M. H., Asghar, N., Naveed, R. T., & Munir, M. (2022, September 14). Socio-economic determinants of subjective wellbeing toward Sustainable Development Goals: An insight from a developing country. *Organizational Psychology*, 13, 18. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.961400>

Mallick, S. (2015). Scientific perspective on sustainable development goals for Pakistan. *A Scientific Journal of COMSATS Center for Climate Research and Development (CCRD), COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad, Pakistan*, 21(1&2), 12.

Kardos, M. (2012). The reflection of good governance in sustainable development strategies. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 58, 8. <https://www.sciencedirect.com>

Roy, K. C., & Tisdell, C. A. (1998, July). Good governance in sustainable development: The impact of institutions. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 25(6/7/8), 1310-132. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/43472094>

Menhas, R., Mahmood, S., Tanchangya, P., Safdar, M. N., & Hussain, S. (2019, November 4). Sustainable Development under Belt and Road Initiative: A Case Study of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor's Socio-Economic Impact on Pakistan. *MDPI Sustainability*, 11(22), 6143. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226143>

Bushra, S. I. M. J., Faiz, N., Rahman, A., & Gillani, A. (2021). Contributing Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility Into Sustainable Development Goals: Practices From Pakistan. *Webology*, 18(5), 27. <http://www.webology.org/>

Fatima, S., Ahmad, A., Mumtaz, R., & Fatima, S. (2021). Economic Impact of Covid-19 And Revival Measures: Way Forward for South Asian Countries. *The Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*, 27(3), Volume Number.

- Khemka, N. M., & Kumar, S. (2021). *Social Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in South Asia*. Routledge. <https://lcn.loc.gov/2019018947>
- Hafeez, A. (2023). The state of health in Pakistan and its provinces and territories, 1990–2019: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11(2), e229-e243
- Moran Blanco, S. (2022). Sustainable development in international relations theory: Its presence or absence. A proposal for a new paradigm. *Iberoamerican Journal of Development Studies*, 11, 23.
- Voluntary National Review. (2019). *Pakistan's implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development*. Government of Pakistan.
- Alam, Q. (2024, May 28). Pakistan needs political stability. *The Nation*. Retrieved from <https://www.nation.com.pk/2024/05/28/pakistan-needs-political-stability>.
- Xu, D., Abbasi, K. R., Hussain, K., Albaker, A., Almulhim, A., & Alvarado, R. (2023). Analyzing the factors contribute to achieving sustainable development goals in Pakistan: A novel policy framework. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 45.
- Raja, S. H. (2023, January 19). Relationship between Economic Development & Political Stability. Medium. <https://shahidhaja.medium.com/relationship-between-economic-development-political-stability-ff3d3c7fc67e>
- Asian Development Bank. (2020, April). Pakistan's economic growth faces headwinds in 2020, recovery in 2021 — ADB. Asian Development Bank News Releases. <https://www.adb.org/news/pakistans-economic-growth-faces-headwinds-2020-recovery-2021-adb>
- United Nations Development Programme. (2018). Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf
- United Nations. (2018). The UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) or Pakistan One United Nations Program III (OP III) 2018–2022. United Nations Office in

Pakistan.