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Article:	From Centralization to Empowerment: Exploring Decentralized Governance in Pakistan for Sustainable Development
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ABSTRACT

The research paper aims to investigate the shift from a centralized governance model to a decentralized one in Pakistan, concentrating on its impact on empowerment and its contribution to sustainable development. In recent years, many countries, including Pakistan, have recognized the limitations of centralized governance systems in effectively addressing local needs and promoting sustainable development. Decentralized governance, with its emphasis on devolving decision-making authority to local levels, has gained prominence as a means to empower communities and enhance development outcomes. This research adopts a qualitative methods approach to comprehensively examine the dynamics of decentralized governance in Pakistan. Moreover, the research explores into the extent to which decentralized governance has contributed to sustainable development outcomes for instance improved service delivery, enhanced citizen participation, local economic growth, and environmental conservation. It also identifies challenges and constraints that have emerged during this transition, analyzing the policy and institutional frameworks that have facilitated or hindered its effective implementation. By exploring participatory practices, institutional mechanisms, and stakeholder perspectives, this study aims to offer insights into the practical implications of the shift from centralization to empowerment through decentralized governance. The findings are anticipated to subsidize to a better understanding of the complex relationship between governance structure, local empowerment, and sustainable development, while providing recommendations for policy and practice to improve the benefits of decentralized governance in Pakistan's voyage toward sustainable development.

Keywords: Centralization, Empowerment, Decentralized Governance, 18th Amendment, Sustainable Development

Introduction:

“True progress lies in the direction of decentralization, both territorial and functional, in the development of the spirit of local and personal initiative, and of free federation from the simple to the compound, in lieu of the present hierarchy from the center to the periphery.” -----

Peter Kropotkin

In the world characterized by embryonic governance paradigms, the quest for sustainable development has arose as an imperious shared by the nations across the world. Pakistan, as a nation spanning the challenges of development and decentralization, grants an intriguing case study (Nadeem,2016). As the theorist and economist Amartya Sen expressively stated, Development is about eliminating the various types of un-freedoms that authorize people with diminutive choice and little chance of exercising their coherent agency.

In this framework, Pakistan's journey from centralization to empowerment, mostly in the realm of governance, has gathered momentous attention (Sen,1988).

Over the past few eras, Pakistan has observed a visible move in its governance landscape (Mezzera, M., & Sial, S. 2010). This change has seen an exodus from centralized authority structures to a further decentralized model of governance. The drive behind this shift is complex, encompassing the desire for improved service delivery, enhanced local participation, and the pursuit of sustainable development goals. So, this research paper seeks to explore into the complicated dynamics of decentralized governance in Pakistan, probing its potential to catalyze sustainable development.

This study is timely, as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize the status of comprehensive and equitable governance structures as a catalyst for progress (Biermann, F., Stevens, C., Bernstein, S., Gupta, A., & Kabiri, N. 2014). The case of Pakistan irradiates the possibilities and challenges connected with decentralization in an emerging nation, offering valued understandings for legislators, scholars, and practitioners contending with comparable governance shifts worldwide.

The paper, embark on an expedition through Pakistan's developing governance landscape, dissecting the forces driving decentralization, evaluating its impact on sustainable development, and elucidating the lessons it holds for other nations pursuing similar trajectories. Through an inclusive study of policy documents, empirical data, and case studies, it aims to offer a nuanced consideration of the change from centralization to empowerment in Pakistan and its implications for the comprehensive discourse on governance and sustainable development.

Research Objectives:

Some research objectives specifically intended for the study, these objectives will provide guide lines for the study and will support in systematically explore the multifaceted connection between decentralized governance and sustainable development in the Pakistani context. To examine the historical factors driving the shift from centralization to decentralized governance in Pakistan.

- To evaluate the impression of decentralized governance on local empowerment in Pakistan.
- To examine the efficacy of decentralized governance structures in refining service delivery, resource allocation, and infrastructure development at the local level in Pakistan.

- To assess the challenges and problems faced during the transition from centralized to decentralized governance in Pakistan and their implications for sustainable development.
- To investigate the alignment of Pakistan's decentralized governance initiatives with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their contribution to achieving these global objectives.
- To identify best practices and lessons learned from Pakistan's experience with decentralized governance that can be practice to other developing nations following comparable governance reforms.
- To offer policy recommendations for enhancing the benefits of decentralized governance in Pakistan for promoting sustainable development.

Research Questions:

1. Specifically, designed research questions will investigate into the multifaceted connection amid decentralized governance for sustainable development in Pakistan.
2. What factors have influenced the shift from centralization to decentralized governance in Pakistan?
3. How has decentralized governance in Pakistan affected the local empowerment and public participation in decision-making processes?
4. What evidence exists concerning the effects of decentralized governance on service delivery, resource allocation, and infrastructure development at the local level in Pakistan?
5. What are the primary challenges and obstacles encountered during the transition from centralized to decentralized governance in Pakistan, and how do they impact sustainable development outcomes?
6. To what extent do Pakistan's decentralized governance initiatives align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and how have they subsidized to accomplishing these worldwide objectives?
7. Based on the findings, what policy recommendations can be proposed to enhance the benefits of decentralized governance in Pakistan and enhance its role in promoting sustainable development?

Research Methodology:

This research project employs a qualitative methods approach to conduct a thorough investigation of decentralized governance in Pakistan. The study delves into the impact and effectiveness of decentralized governance by examining its contributions to sustainable development outcomes. These outcomes encompass improvements in service delivery, increased citizen participation in local decision-making processes, fostering local economic growth, and efforts towards environmental conservation. The research also scrutinizes the challenges and constraints that have surfaced during the transition to decentralized governance. It evaluates the policy and institutional frameworks that have either facilitated or hindered the effective implementation of this governance model, shedding light on the broader implications of this transition on Pakistan's socio-political landscape and development prospects.

This research paper adopts a qualitative methods approach to provide a comprehensive analysis of decentralized governance in Pakistan, with a particular focus on its impact on

sustainable development outcomes and the associated challenges and policy frameworks. It aims to offer insights into the effectiveness of decentralized governance as a model for achieving improved service delivery, citizen participation, local economic growth, and environmental conservation in the country.

Theoretical Framework

Theories of decentralization and governance provide conceptual frameworks for understanding the dynamics and implications of distributing political, administrative, and fiscal authority away from central authorities. Here are two prominent theories in this field:

i. Democratic Decentralization Theory:

The concept of democratic decentralization theory is not associated with a single individual or scholar but has been developed and discussed by various political scientists, scholars, and policymakers over time (Larson, A. M. (2012). It is a concept that has evolved as a part of the broader discourse on governance, democracy, and political theory.

Many academics, including political scientists and public administration experts, have contributed to the development and understanding of democratic decentralization. Different countries and regions have implemented variations of this theory based on their specific contexts and needs. As a result, it is not attributed to a single proponent or originator, but rather it represents a body of knowledge and a set of principles that have been discussed and refined by many thinkers and practitioners in the field of governance and public policy (Larson, A. M. (2012).

Democratic decentralization theory is a concept in political science and governance that emphasizes the distribution of political and administrative powers from a central authority to lower levels of government, typically with a focus on local or regional units. This theory is rooted in the principles of democratic governance and participatory decision-making. Democratic decentralization theory advocates for the transfer of authority, responsibilities, and resources from a centralized government to subnational or local governments (Manor, J. 1999). It seeks to promote local self-governance and citizen participation in decision-making processes.

- **Local Autonomy:** One of the fundamental principles of democratic decentralization is to grant local governments a degree of autonomy to manage their own affairs and make decisions that affect their communities
- **Participation:** The theory emphasizes citizen participation in local governance. It encourages the active involvement of community members in shaping policies and decisions that impact their lives.
- **Accountability:**
- Democratic decentralization aims to enhance transparency and accountability by making local authorities more responsive to the needs and demands of their constituents.
- **Empowerment:** Democratic decentralization seeks to empower local communities and governments by giving them greater control over local resources, development projects, and public services.

- **Efficiency:** It aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery by bringing decision-making closer to the people who directly benefit from those services.
- **Inclusivity:** The theory aims to promote inclusivity and diversity in decision-making, ensuring that the voices of marginalized and underrepresented groups are heard.
- **Implementation:** The implementation of democratic decentralization can vary widely from one country to another. It often involves the creation of local governing bodies or councils with elected representatives. These bodies have the authority to manage local budgets, make decisions on local policies, and oversee the delivery of public services (Khaunya, M. F., & Wawire, B. P. 2015). Legal and institutional frameworks are typically established to define the powers, responsibilities, and mechanisms for local decision-making.

Democratic decentralization has been implemented in various countries, including India with its Panchayati Raj system, Brazil with its municipalization efforts, and South Africa with its system of local municipalities. Each of these examples reflects the application of democratic decentralization principles in unique national contexts. Democratic decentralization theory underscores the importance of local governance and citizen engagement in shaping the policies and services that affect their daily lives, aiming to enhance democracy, accountability, and development at the local level.

ii- Power-Diffusion Theory:

Power-diffusion theory is a concept in political science and governance that focuses on the dispersion or diffusion of power and authority across multiple levels of government, rather than concentrating power at a single central authority. This theory emphasizes the advantages of spreading power and decision-making to lower levels of government or non-governmental actors. Power-diffusion theory advocates for distributing authority, decision-making, and responsibilities to a variety of entities, such as local governments, civil society organizations, and communities. It is based on the belief that decentralized power structures can lead to more effective governance and better outcomes. Power-diffusion theory is not associated with a single individual or scholar as its originator. It is a concept that has been developed and discussed by various political scientists, governance experts, and scholars over time.

The theory draws from the broader field of political science, public administration, and governance studies. Different proponents and academics have contributed to the understanding and application of power diffusion, and its principles have been implemented in various forms in different countries and regions (Khaunya, M. F., & Wawire, B. P. 2015). As a result, it is a collective body of knowledge and a set of principles that have evolved through the contributions of many thinkers and practitioners in the field of governance and political science.

- **Decentralization:** The theory is characterized by the decentralization of power, which involves devolving authority from a central government to subnational governments or other non-state actors.
- **Participation:** Power-diffusion theory often emphasizes the importance of citizen participation in decision-making processes. It aims to involve a wider range of stakeholders in shaping policies and decisions.

- **Accountability:** By dispersing power, the theory aims to increase transparency and accountability. Decision-makers at various levels are expected to be more responsive to the needs and demands of their constituents.
- **Efficiency:** The diffusion of power is believed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery by allowing decisions to be made closer to the people they affect.
- **Representation:** The theory aims to ensure that diverse interests and perspectives are taken into account, promoting inclusivity and representation.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Power diffusion can also contribute to conflict resolution by accommodating diverse interests and reducing the potential for political conflicts.
- **Implementation:** Implementing power diffusion often involves the creation of local governing bodies or councils with elected representatives and decision-making authority. It may also involve cooperation with non-governmental organizations and civil society groups. Legal and institutional frameworks are established to define the powers, responsibilities, and mechanisms for local and non-state actors to participate in decision-making processes.

Examples of power diffusion can be found in federal systems like the United States, where power is divided between the federal government and individual states. It can also be seen in various forms of decentralization, local governance, and partnership arrangements in different countries. Power-diffusion theory underscores the benefits of spreading authority and decision-making across various levels of government and non-state actors, with the goal of enhancing governance, representation, and efficiency while accommodating diverse interests and promoting accountability.

Comparative Analysis of Centralized Governance and Decentralized Governance

Governance is a fundamental concept that shapes the functioning of societies, organizations, and governments. It defines how decisions are made, resources are allocated, and authority is distributed. Two prominent approaches to governance are centralized and decentralized governance, each with its advantages and disadvantages. In this exploration, we will delve into the characteristics, benefits, drawbacks, and real-world examples of both centralized and decentralized governance models.

- **Centralized Governance:**

Centralized governance refers to a system in which decision-making authority and control are concentrated at the top, typically in a single entity or a select few. This model is characterized by a hierarchical structure where decisions flow from the top down, with little input or autonomy at lower levels. Centralized governance can be highly efficient for decision-making, as it streamlines the process by reducing the number of stakeholders involved (Greer, S. L., et al. 2022). Policies and regulations tend to be uniform and standardized across the entire organization or region under centralized governance. Accountability is clear in centralized systems, as decision-makers are easily identifiable.

However, centralized governance also has its downsides as centralized systems can struggle to adapt quickly to changing circumstances or local needs, as decisions are made at a distance from the affected areas. The concentrated power can lead to corruption and misuse of authority, especially if checks and balances are weak (Greer, S. L., 2022). Communities or

local entities often have limited say in decision-making processes, which can lead to dissatisfaction and disengagement. Centralized governance can be found in many countries with strong central governments, for instance China, where the Communist Party holds significant power and authority.

- **Decentralized Governance:**

Decentralized governance, on the other hand, is a model in which decision-making authority is dispersed among various levels or entities. It emphasizes local autonomy and self-governance, with decisions often made by those closest to the issue or concern. Decentralized systems empower local communities or organizations to make decisions that directly impact their circumstances.

These systems tend to be more adaptable and responsive to local needs and changes in conditions. Decentralization encourages diverse approaches to problem-solving, as different regions or entities can adopt strategies that suit their unique situations.

However, decentralized governance also has its challenges for instance, coordinating activities across various local entities can be complex and may lead to inefficiencies. Decentralization can exacerbate disparities between regions if certain areas have more resources or capacity to govern effectively than others. Identifying responsibility and accountability in decentralized systems can be more challenging than in centralized ones (Luo,2019). Real-world examples of decentralized governance can be seen in countries like Switzerland, where a federal system grants significant autonomy to cantons, or states, allowing them to make decisions on education, healthcare, and other key areas. In practice, many governments and organizations opt for a combination of centralized and decentralized elements, seeking to harness the advantages of both models.

This hybrid approach aims to balance efficiency, accountability, and local responsiveness. For instance, federal countries like the United States have a central government responsible for national defense and foreign policy while granting individual states considerable autonomy in areas like education and law enforcement. In conclusion, centralized and decentralized governance models each come with their own set of strengths and weaknesses. The choice between them often depends on the specific context, goals, and values of a society, organization, or government. Striking the right balance between centralization and decentralization is an ongoing challenge, but it is essential for effective and responsive governance in a rapidly changing world. Decentralized governance holds significant importance in various contexts, ranging from government systems to organizations and even blockchain networks.

Decentralization empowers local communities and individuals by giving them a say in decisions that directly affect their lives. It allows for more active citizen participation in governance, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability. Decentralized systems can adapt more readily to local needs and preferences. This flexibility enables the development of tailored solutions to problems, which can be more effective than one-size-fits-all approaches. By delegating decision-making authority to lower levels, decentralized governance can respond more quickly to changing circumstances and emergencies. This is particularly valuable in situations where immediate action is necessary (Syed,2017).

Decentralization encourages innovation and experimentation. Different regions or entities can test new policies, technologies, and strategies without affecting the entire system.

Successful innovations can then be scaled up. When power and decision-making are distributed, there is typically less risk of centralized corruption. Decentralized systems often involve multiple checks and balances, making it harder for corruption to take hold. Decentralized systems can be more resilient in the face of disruptions, whether natural disasters or economic crises. Local entities can mobilize resources and respond effectively, reducing the overall impact of such events. Decentralized governance encourages the development of local leadership and administrative skills. Over time, this can lead to increased capacity at the grassroots level. In diverse societies or regions with historical conflicts, decentralization can facilitate conflict resolution by granting autonomy and self-governance to different groups, allowing them to address their unique grievances.

In an interconnected world, decentralized governance models can foster global collaboration. Decentralized networks and organizations can work together without relying on centralized intermediaries, promoting international cooperation. Decentralization is a core principle of blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies (Syed, 2017). It enables trustless, peer-to-peer transactions, reducing the need for traditional financial intermediaries and offering greater financial autonomy to individuals. Decentralized governance can support environmental sustainability by allowing local communities to make decisions about resource management, conservation efforts, and sustainable development practices tailored to their specific ecological contexts.

The decentralized governance is significant because it promotes local empowerment, responsiveness, innovation, and inclusivity while reducing the risks of corruption and enhancing resilience. It is a concept that can be applied across various domains to address a wide range of challenges and opportunities, ultimately contributing to more effective and equitable systems of governance.

History of the Centralized Governance:

Centralized governance, where authority and decision-making power are concentrated in a central government or authority, has a long history that can be traced back to ancient civilizations. The concept of centralized governance has evolved over time, and its origins and history can be summarized as follows:

Ancient Civilizations: The origins of centralized governance can be found in ancient civilizations like Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China. These early empires had highly centralized systems of rule, where a central authority held significant power and control over vast territories. For example, the Pharaohs in Egypt and the Chinese Emperors ruled with absolute authority (Kelemen, R. D., & McNamara, K. R. 2022).

Feudal Systems: In medieval Europe, feudal systems emerged, which featured a decentralized structure with local lords and nobles exercising authority over their territories. However, the monarch, often a king or queen, retained central authority and acted as the ultimate sovereign, leading to a form of centralized governance.

The Nation-State: The development of the nation-state in the modern era marked a significant shift toward more structured and centralized governance. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 is often seen as a turning point, as it established the principle of state sovereignty and the idea of a single central authority within a defined territory.

Colonialism: During the colonial era, European powers implemented highly centralized forms of governance in their overseas territories. This often involved the imposition of centralized colonial administrations that wielded power over indigenous populations.

The Age of Enlightenment: The Age of Enlightenment in the 17th and 18th centuries played a pivotal role in shaping modern concepts of centralized governance. Thinkers like John Locke, Montesquieu, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau contributed to the development of political theories that influenced the establishment of centralized governments with checks and balances (Syed,2017).

Modern Centralized States: In the modern era, centralized governance has been a dominant model of governance, with countries around the world adopting various forms of centralized systems, including unitary states and federal states with varying degrees of centralization.

Contemporary Centralization: In contemporary times, centralized governance continues to evolve. Many countries have adapted to address the needs of a globalized world, with some devolving certain powers to subnational entities, creating a mix of centralized and decentralized elements in their governance structures.

It's important to note that while centralized governance has a long history, there are variations in the extent and nature of centralization, with some countries implementing highly centralized systems, while others adopt more decentralized or federal models. The specific history and evolution of centralized governance can vary significantly from one region or country to another.

Centralized Governance in Pakistan and its Impacts on Development:

The history of centralized governance in Pakistan has been a predominant feature of the country's political landscape since its creation in 1947 (Syed,2017). Here is an overview of key developments in centralized governance in Pakistan:

Formation of Pakistan (1947):

Pakistan was established as an independent state in 1947, following the partition of British India. From its inception, the country adopted a centralized governance structure based on a strong federal government. The Government of India Act, 1935, served as the initial constitutional framework (Khalid, I. 2020).

1956 Constitution: Pakistan adopted its first constitution in 1956, which established a federal parliamentary system. However, centralization of power was evident, with a strong role for the federal government, particularly the executive branch.

1962 Constitution: In 1962, Pakistan adopted a new constitution under President Ayub Khan. This constitution centralized power further by establishing a presidential system and concentrating authority in the office of the President (Khalid, I. 2020).

1973 Constitution: After years of political turmoil, Pakistan adopted its current constitution in 1973. While it aimed to establish a federal parliamentary system, the central government continued to hold significant powers, including control over key subjects like defense and foreign affairs.

Martial Law and Military Rule: Pakistan experienced periods of military rule during which centralized authority was particularly pronounced. Military dictators like General Ayub Khan, General Zia-ul-Haq, and General Pervez Musharraf wielded considerable power and weakened democratic institutions (Khalid, I. 2020).

Provincial Autonomy Movements: Over the years, provinces in Pakistan have demanded greater autonomy and a fairer distribution of resources. The push for provincial autonomy led to several constitutional amendments, including the 18th Amendment in 2010, which devolved certain powers to provinces.

Economic Centralization: Centralized governance has been reflected in economic policies, with the federal government historically holding significant control over economic planning and resource allocation. However, recent efforts have aimed to decentralize economic decision-making.

Dilemmas in Centralized Governance in Pakistan:

Centralized governance in Pakistan has faced criticism for various reasons, including a lack of representation at the grassroots level, unequal resource distribution, and limited local autonomy. Pakistan continues to grapple with the balance between centralized and decentralized governance. While there have been efforts to devolve certain powers to provinces and strengthen local governments, the central government remains a key player in decision-making. Pakistan's history of centralized governance has seen fluctuations between civilian and military rule, with varying degrees of centralization and decentralization. The struggle for a more balanced governance structure continues, as the nation seeks to address regional disparities, empower local communities, and strengthen democratic institutions.

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Pakistan continues to grapple with the balance between centralized and decentralized governance. While there have been efforts to devolve certain powers to provinces and strengthen local governments, the central government remains a key player in decision-making. Pakistan's history of centralized governance has seen fluctuations between civilian and military rule, with varying degrees of centralization and decentralization. The struggle for a more balanced governance structure continues, as the nation seeks to address regional disparities, empower local communities, and strengthen democratic institutions (Khalid,2020). Centralized governance in Pakistan has historically had detrimental effects on the country's development. Here are some historical evidences illustrating the negative impact of centralized governance:

Centralized governance has led to significant disparities in resource allocation among provinces. Historical data shows that provinces like Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have received disproportionately fewer resources compared to more central provinces like Punjab. This unequal distribution has hindered the development of marginalized regions.

Centralized economic policies have perpetuated economic inequality. Historically, industrial and economic development has been concentrated in urban centers like Karachi and Lahore, while rural areas and smaller provinces have lagged behind. This has exacerbated income inequality and hindered overall economic progress. Centralized control over education policies has resulted in disparities in educational infrastructure and quality. Historically, provinces like Sindh and Balochistan have struggled to provide quality education, leading to a gap in educational attainment between different regions (Chandio,2021).

Centralized healthcare planning has limited access to quality healthcare services in remote and underserved areas. Historically, rural populations have faced challenges in accessing healthcare facilities and services, leading to health disparities and hindered development. Historically, centralized governance has often neglected crucial infrastructure development in remote regions. This includes roads, bridges, and transportation networks, which are vital for economic growth and connectivity. The lack of investment in infrastructure has impeded development (Chandia,2021). Centralized governance has contributed to political instability and periods of military rule in Pakistan's history. Political turmoil disrupts long-term development planning and hinders economic growth.

Centralized decision-making limits the ability of local governments and communities to address their specific development needs. This has hindered the implementation of locally tailored development strategies. Centralized systems that are perceived as bureaucratic and corrupt have deterred both domestic and foreign investment. Historical instances of corruption and inefficiency at the federal level have created an environment that is less attractive to investors. Centralized governance has contributed to ethnic and regional tensions within Pakistan. Historical conflicts and tensions between provinces, such as those in Balochistan and Sindh, have disrupted development efforts and stability. Centralized systems have faced challenges in responding to natural disasters promptly (Syed,2017). Historical events like the devastating earthquake in 2005 and the floods in 2010 revealed shortcomings in disaster management and response, impacting the affected regions.

Sustainable Development through Decentralized Governance: Pakistan Case:

Sustainable development through decentralized governance is a model of governance that aims to endorse environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable practices by distributing authority and decision-making power to local or subnational levels of government

(Syed,2022). This approach recognizes that local communities are often best positioned to identify and address their specific development needs and environmental challenges. By empowering local governments and involving citizens in the decision-making process, decentralized governance fosters a sense of ownership and accountability for sustainable development initiatives.

Key features of decentralized governance for sustainable development include the delegation of powers to local authorities, community participation in resource management and development planning, and a focus on the equitable distribution of resources. By bringing decision-making closer to the people who are affected by the policies, this approach can lead to more efficient and effective solutions for local development and environmental conservation (Syed,2022). Furthermore, decentralized governance can promote the protection of natural resources, the reduction of environmental degradation, and the advancement of social and economic well-being at the grassroots level. It is considered a crucial strategy in the pursuit of sustainable development goals, as it allows for flexibility and adaptation to local contexts and challenges.

Decentralized governance for sustainable development in Pakistan holds great promise and potential. Pakistan, as a diverse and geographically complex country, faces numerous challenges related to sustainable development, including environmental conservation, economic growth, social equity, and access to basic services. Implementing decentralized governance can address these challenges effectively. Pakistan has a rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and regions (Zaheer,2019). Decentralized governance allows provinces and local governments to have more say in their development priorities. Empowering provinces, districts, and municipalities to make decisions tailored to their unique circumstances fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that development initiatives resonate with local needs. Pakistan's natural resources, such as water and agriculture, are critical for its sustainability. Decentralized governance can facilitate better management of these resources at the local level. For instance, regions with distinct water needs can develop water management strategies that suit their specific conditions, promoting both resource conservation and economic growth.

The country faces environmental challenges, including deforestation, air pollution, and water contamination. Decentralized governance can enable local governments to take targeted actions to address these issues (Hassan, P. 2001). Communities can implement tree planting programs, regulate emissions, and manage local water sources to protect the environment. Pakistan is prone to natural disasters, including floods and earthquakes. Decentralized governance can help in developing community-based disaster risk reduction plans and building resilience. Local authorities can coordinate disaster response efforts more efficiently, saving lives and minimizing damage (Mehmood, A., & Cousins, J. J. 2022). Agriculture is a key sector in Pakistan's economy, and rural development is essential for poverty reduction. Decentralized governance can promote rural development by empowering local governments to invest in infrastructure, agricultural support, and job creation projects tailored to their communities.

Access to basic services like education and healthcare varies across regions in Pakistan. Decentralized governance can improve service delivery by allowing local governments to allocate resources based on local priorities. This can lead to more equitable access to essential services. Pakistan faces socio-economic disparities among its provinces and within regions. Decentralized governance can contribute to social equity by ensuring that resources and

opportunities are distributed more evenly (Mehmood, A., & Cousins, J. J. 2022). Local governments can implement policies that target marginalized groups and reduce inequalities. Pakistan's rich cultural heritage and natural beauty hold great tourism potential. Decentralized governance can promote the preservation of historical sites and the development of sustainable tourism initiatives that benefit local communities. Pakistan has significant renewable energy potential, particularly in solar and wind power. Decentralized governance can expedite the adoption of renewable energy technologies by allowing local governments to facilitate investment and create incentives for clean energy projects.

Decentralized systems can promote transparency and accountability at the local level. Citizens can more easily engage with local decision-makers and hold them accountable for their actions, reducing the risk of corruption and mismanagement. To fully realize the benefits of decentralized governance for sustainable development in Pakistan, it's essential to invest in capacity building for local authorities, establish clear guidelines for revenue sharing and resource allocation, and ensure that local communities actively participate in decision-making processes (Zaheer, 2019).

This way, Pakistan can harness the strengths of its diverse regions and cultures to achieve more inclusive, equitable, and environmentally sustainable development. Decentralized governance for sustainable development in Pakistan has a complex history, shaped by political, economic, and social factors. Local Government System-1979, was Pakistan's initial move towards decentralization occurred in 1979 when the Local Government Ordinance was introduced. It aimed to promote local governance, but its success was limited due to its top-down nature, with local governments having limited autonomy (Iqbal, 2022).

The 1990s Devolution Reforms in Pakistan implemented a series of devolution reforms, including the Local Government Ordinance of 2001. These reforms sought to empower local governments by transferring administrative and fiscal responsibilities to them. However, these reforms faced challenges in implementation and were reversed in subsequent years (Iqbal, 2022).

The 18th Amendment (2010) was a significant milestone in Pakistan's decentralization journey was the passage of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010. It devolved several powers, including education, health, and social welfare, to provincial governments. While these focused on provinces rather than grassroots decentralization, it represented a significant shift in power (Mukhtar, G. 2022). The KP province introduced a comprehensive Local Government Act in 2013, emphasizing grassroots-level governance. It aimed to enhance local autonomy, improve service delivery, and promote sustainable development at the district and municipal levels. Other provinces, such as Punjab and Balochistan, also introduced their local government laws, aiming to empower local communities and promote sustainable development (Mukhtar, G. 2022). However, the implementation of these laws varied across provinces. Pakistan's decentralization journey faced challenges related to capacity building, financial constraints, and resistance from entrenched power structures. Ensuring genuine participation and representation at the local level remained a challenge.

Pakistan, like other nations, committed to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Decentralized governance has been seen as critical in aligning local development plans with the SDGs and addressing specific regional challenges. Pakistan continues to work on improving decentralized governance for sustainable development.

Ongoing efforts include capacity building for local governments, improving fiscal decentralization, and enhancing citizen participation (Ali,2022).

While Pakistan's journey towards decentralized governance for sustainable development has seen progress, it remains a work in progress. Effective implementation, building local capacity, and ensuring genuine citizen participation are ongoing challenges. However, the commitment to decentralization as a means to achieve sustainable development goals demonstrates Pakistan's recognition of the importance of local empowerment and community involvement in shaping the nation's future.

Conclusion:

The transition from centralization to empowerment through decentralized governance in Pakistan represents a significant step forward in the pursuit of sustainable development. This transformative approach acknowledges that local communities are better equipped to identify and address their unique development challenges and environmental concerns. By devolving decision-making power and involving citizens in the governance process, Pakistan's decentralized governance model enhances accountability, transparency, and participation, fostering a sense of ownership among its citizens. This approach aligns with the global commitment to sustainable development, ensuring that local needs and aspirations are central to the development agenda, thus increasing the likelihood of positive, lasting impacts.

However, while decentralized governance holds immense promise, its successful implementation hinges on addressing challenges related to capacity-building at the local level, equitable resource distribution, and striking a balance between local autonomy and central oversight. To fully harness the potential of decentralized governance for sustainable development in Pakistan, ongoing efforts must prioritize the strengthening of local institutions, ensuring that they have the resources and expertise needed to drive sustainable initiatives. Moreover, the experience of Pakistan underscores the importance of continual monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of decentralized governance structures to navigate the evolving landscape of sustainable development. This journey from centralization to empowerment is not only a vital step for Pakistan but also an inspiring example for other nations seeking to forge pathways toward more inclusive, locally driven, and sustainable development.

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