

**Decentralization Reforms in Punjab during
Chaudhary Pervez Elahi's Era (2002-2007)**

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Abstract

The prosperity of a region or nation is frequently used as a measure of that region's or nations social and economic development. The advancement of a society is the result of the efforts of reformers in various roles to improve the standard of living for all of its inhabitants. Pakistan has risen to prominence on the international stage as a result of government initiatives to improve the nation's food security, labor force, and educational infrastructure during 2002 to 2007.

It is widely acknowledged that democracy is compatible with economic and societal advancements. Our research demonstrates, however, that dictator may use these reforms to bolster political support for their regime and remain in power for much longer than they would have otherwise.

We look at the devolution reforms made in Punjab during the rule of Chaudhary Pervez Elahi in 2002-2007. This study shows that decentralized governance systems can be used to give benefits to political party, in this case PMLQ, in ways that seem to be legal, even though they seem to be in safekeeping of their own survives.

So, this study not only gives important information about the decentralization reforms introduced by General Musharraf but also delegation of authority to the local level empowers individuals to prioritize their own needs and make decisions to address them. In the process, both qualitative and quantitative study methods will be used.

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Chaudhary Pervez Elahi has introduced a number of programs that can assist the people in numerous ways. He has implemented numerous social and economic services that allow low-income individuals to access education, health care and other departments at free of cost. Numerous reforms represent the most essential step towards improved the public sector in Punjab.

Key words

Socio-Economic Reforms, Punjab, Good Governance, Devolution of Powers, Per Capita Income, GDP, Education Sector Indicator, Health Sector Indicator

Introduction

"Reforms" are the changes that are made to all of the practices that make up a society's surroundings and make it possible for people to get better at what they do, reach their full potential, and have more options. These rules, which include the political, social, and economic parts of life, have an effect on every level of human activity, from the personal to the local to the regional to the national. The state, social order, and the market are all included because they are all necessary for social growth.

At the moment, the State is expected to "create a political, social, and economic environment that helps people build their skills and encourages private innovation." If the Market is given a chance to grow, people will have more chances to have their opinions heard and their contributions to economic, social, and political processes used. This is being done to help support a "productive and efficient community order." Subramian and Trebbiu (2004).

In the past few years, there has been a big change in how people in Pakistan think about and work towards social growth. Our own theories about how things change were based on and led by a pretty consistent idea of progress. People thought that the state had to take care of education, health care, water and sewage, public respect, and the growth of job skills.

Politics is the only way to make changes that matter. Even though our efforts at a particular institution, hospital, or school

are good, we still need to figure out how to pay for a larger societal change. Politics is just one way to reach social goals. When people are free to choose how they spend their time and develop their skills, we end up with a society that is safer, richer, and more culturally diverse.

This study looks at Ch Pervez Elahi's actions from 2002 to 2007, which were said to have a "social and economic impact on the people of Punjab and what are the influences of these socio economic reforms on the people of Punjab Province?

Several important parts of the change are talked about here. First, decentralization meant making changes to the administrative level of decision making, the accountability of the decision maker (political or bureaucratic), and the type and amount of financial assets available, as well as giving administrative and spending responsibilities to local governments to varying degrees. 2002 Policy Research Working Paper from the World Bank.

This study will focus on the changes that Ch. Pervez Elahi made to the economy and society in Punjab. In order to figure out why these changes are happening, the researcher will focus on the most noticeable parts of these changes and how they have changed over time.

Between 2002 and 2007, the Punjab government made a number of changes to give education to help people become both socially and economically stable. Both the countryside and the cities in Punjab Province have been affected by these changes. Several organizations in Monitory put out reports on these changes to show the growth and success of the province. The Chief Minister of Punjab at the time was Ch. Pervez Elahi. During his time in charge, these steps were widely used and promoted.

This study will look at the economic and social changes that happened between 2002 and 2007 from a historical point of view. It will also focus on the important parts of these reforms and help readers understand the current reform in light of its historical background during Ch. Pervez Elahi's administration. The methodology will consist of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches.

The qualitative method will incorporate a comprehensive analysis of data from the economic and social sectors of Punjab. Scholars and international organizations such as the World

Bank, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Development Programs have all contributed to the literature in the public domain. Many agencies' research studies, particularly the Community Development Department's, have also been utilized as a source of information. Primary and secondary data is used for the development of this research.

Chaudhry Pervez Elahi was the best at getting things done. Helping projects that give everyone free access to cheap, high-quality health care. The government made sure that each basic health care center had enough doctors and paramedics. During his time in office, the government worked on keeping all hospitals and clinics in good shape. It has all of the tools and supplies that are needed to help people quickly and effectively. In light of the money spent on BHUS, RHCS installs, and hospital upgrades, pay raises should be thought about. Higher pay and perks for medical staff have helped the healthcare business make more money. As promised by the Constitution, they had access to high-quality health care and educational advances that were praised around the world.

Some staff members are doing great work in this area, while others have made these tools open to students, teachers, and students. Free and compulsory education, books, and stipends for girls, among other new ideas, have led to amazing results. The government hires teachers who are young, smart, and skilled. Other examples are building new elementary, middle, and high schools all over the state and adding computer rooms to schools that already exist.

These changes have made it possible for Punjab to grow in new ways. The government of Punjab has made public schooling free in about 60,000 classes all over the state. For the first time in Pakistan's history, the government is giving free housing to the poor and scholarships to poor girls so that every poor girl in the country can go to school. The 5 Marla Housing Scheme was made by the law. As part of a special plan for children with special needs, the government gives free public schooling, public transportation, and medical care.

Socioeconomic change in the Punjab was driven by a detailed and well-thought-out plan, a strong focus on stability over time, a comparison of institutions' policy choices, and a large amount of agreement.

I think that formal restrictions lead to a lack of openness, barriers to wide involvement, limited integration, too much focus on internal politics, and not enough focus on learning from each other.

Because of these changes, there could be nine billion more people living in Punjab, which is a big region in Pakistan. These changes show that we've grown and gotten better. People in Punjab are going through a lot of trouble right now because their systems don't work. These changes at the state level need to be brought to light. The results of this study could have big effects on the social and economic life of the province, including: •Government agencies, academic institutions, students, teachers, leaders, and the general public will all see the value in the results of this study.

The results of this study will make the current social ideas and views more credible. It will also bring the idea of being cheap into the field of study. The following points show how important the work is.

The objectives of this research are to (1) examine the present well-funded socioeconomic system and (2) adopt significant modifications to make it well-organized and successful. During the administration of Ch. Pervez Elahi, a variety of different changes were both proposed and put into effect and in order to take full advantage of the fast economic and social growth taking place in Punjab increase the number of resources available to Punjabis who are interested in improving their current level of life.

Literature Review

The greatest contributions are made by Ian Talbot

¹ and Imran Ali². They have uncovered contradictions between the revolutionary aspects of British involvement and the enduring effects of the British governance system in Pakistan after independence. There are few district level studies on this issues like one conducted by Richard Fox³.

The region's legacy of agricultural prosperity has assured that its economic and social structure is predominantly agrarian. People ceased to be nomads' eons ago, when they established permanent

dwelling and grew closer to the earth. Researchers from Russia have discovered evidence that 'bread-wheat' originated in an area near to Punjab.⁴

A Punjab is renowned for its large number of landowner farmers; the region is also known as "the land of peasant proprietors".⁵ Before partition, when other provinces were experiencing agricultural difficulties, Punjab was responsible for producing one-third of the nation's grains⁶ and Lahore was one of the world's largest wheat markets⁷.

Reform has various connotations in nations with diverse political systems. In the majority of industrialized nations, it is commonly referred to as "a process of changes in the administrative structures or procedures within the public services because they have become out of line with the expectations of the social and political environment."⁸

Social scientists frequently use the term "socioeconomic distress" to describe the degree to which an individual's socioeconomic situation improves. Researchers have developed a metric called "socioeconomic status" to determine a person's social class by aggregating their income, education level, and professional standing. Socioeconomic and political status can be defined as a comparison of a person's relative accomplishment in society.⁹ (McLaren, 2007).

Reform, or modernization and societal transformation, is frequently used to characterize the process of social and economic transition in emerging nations¹⁰.

As socioeconomic status is used to determine the need for socioeconomic reform, the criteria that define the degree of socioeconomic circumstances are essentially the same as those that are useful in determining socioeconomic class. Primary and secondary elements are the two primary kinds to consider. The three primary indicators of socioeconomic status are a person's occupational status, level of income, and level of education. A person's vocation is the area in which they have demonstrated commitment, expertise, and knowledge. Doctors, dentists, attorneys, and engineers contribute more to the socioeconomic status of a society than other occupations.

The annual income of an individual or family is an additional determinant of their socioeconomic status. Social status is well-correlated with annual income, and vice versa. In conclusion, educational attainment is a crucial aspect of socioeconomic status. Those with greater education and experience have a greater chance of being classified in a higher socioeconomic class. It is essential to observe that when these factors increase, we speak of a society's "socio-economic development."¹¹

Blair (2000) suggests that if democratic decentralization is implemented, local governments may be more responsive to residents' preferences and efficient in their service delivery.¹²

Andrews, Matthew, and Anwar Shah (2003) states because of the nature of institutions in developing nations, greater decentralization is required than in industrialized countries.¹³

Mohammad Waseem argues country's municipal bodies are powerful due to their reliance on the state for legitimacy and funding¹⁴.

Francis Hutchinson (2014) states Governments across the globe have undergone a 'silent revolution' of sorts for the greater part of the last three decades, as decentralization changes have been implemented incrementally.¹⁵

Acemoglu and Johnson, (2011) states when strong institutions are in place, everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed economically, and those who contribute their time or money are compensated equitably and have their property protected.¹⁶

Good governance can be defined by a variety of characteristics that enhance the government's efficacy and efficiency in meeting the requirements and expectations of its citizens. These include accountability, participation, openness, and predictability. According to the good governance paradigm, public management reform is crucial in many developing nations due to "uneven revenue collection, poor expenditure control, and management of a bloated civil service [and] a large para-state sector"¹⁷.

State institutions must be restructured so that they are more effective, accountable, and transparent. Restoring the morale and credibility of the public sector requires reforms to the civil service, such as a return to merit-based hiring and advancement¹⁸.

Fernandez and Rodrik (1991) model that explains why the status quo policies persist despite the uncertainty surrounding the distributional outcomes of the costs and benefits of various economic interventions.¹⁹

Majumdar and Mukand (2004) estimate the risk associated with policy options and propose the following as the real political-economic issue. What factors influence a government's willingness to experiment with new policies and modify them based on lessons learned?"²⁰

Anders Lidstrom (2016) typology of municipal government structures that emphasizes the welfare state regime environment. Based on these two dimensions of functional decentralization and top-down supervision, they define four extreme categories, ranging from autonomous local governments with high capacity and little supervision to state monopolies with low capacity and strict top-down supervision²¹.

Role of Political Powers in Dictatorial Regime

This research reveals that while it is commonly believed that democracy leads to social and economic transformation, this is not always the case. Instead, dictators may utilize decentralized adjustments to obtain political support for their regimes and maintain power for an extended period of time. These findings complement the recent research that has scrutinized democratic institutions in authoritarian nations and challenge the notion that a dictator maintains power through coercion and repression. Democracies in name only, meaningless "additions." Recent research indicates that political groups utilize these organizations as a forum for compromise and a tool for recruiting new voters. It also validates the potential role of democratic institutions in enlisting politically powerful actors to aid dictators. We focus on the functions of institutions that appear democratic and legal, as well as unexplored mechanisms for the distribution of rent.

The outcomes of providing dictators with direct foreign aid vary based on context, aid type, and other structural variables. With limitless support, dictators have less incentive to negotiate with their people²².

However, assistance may be offered if the dictatorship adheres to certain conditions, such as permitting independent media and an equitable judiciary. This does not occur as a result of selected

actors whose enhanced positions are viewed as democratizing the entire community by increasing their bargaining power. This is a different form of political engineering.

Based on these findings, it is clear that Dictators utilized decentralized institutions to funnel rents to themselves. Politicians with affiliations to the central government through the Dictator's networks were given preference in the distribution of easily accessible tax revenues. In return, local leaders supported the dictatorship politically. Patronage plays a significant role in Pakistan's political system, as shown by the research. In exchange, Dictator pledged the opportunity to gain the support of influential local leaders. Having a decentralized structure made it simpler to recruit on a large scale. Share the rent in an equitable and reasonable manner. Also addressed was the issue of close ties between dictators and political elites. These findings demonstrate not only that Musharraf, like previous dictators, has figured out how to win over the political establishment while appearing to do so legitimately, but also that local elites and military dictators have mutually beneficial relationships.

Nonetheless, our findings aid in understanding the function of ostensibly democratic institutions in totalitarian states. According to our research, dictators are a viable option for strategic supply. Their lengthy reign has not always been an encouraging sign. Our research demonstrates how a dictatorship can use a democratic-appearing institution to funnel rent money to its political supporters. An element that has not received sufficient attention in the literature. To determine whether these occurrences are generalizable, it is necessary to examine them in other contexts. In Pakistan, we evaluated whether a dictator's rent distribution would result in a return of political support for powerful individuals using a social network approach²³.

Decentralization Reforms in Punjab

Devolution of Power Plan (Dopp), 2001

It outlined a strategy to help achieve several long-term objectives, including: (1) accelerating the government's functional reorientation; (2) promoting government organizational change in accordance with the principles of simplicity, consolidation, and efficiency; and (3)

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establishing an administrative system that is aware of the Constitution and laws and is properly supervised to ensure efficiency and legality. This provision was expanded and augmented by the 2002 amendment.

In an effort to get more young people interested in politics, the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18, and candidates for Nazim (mayor) were forced to submit a manifesto and go through rigorous training. In addition, the mayor of each municipality was promoted to the post of chief executive and granted extensive control over the budget and administration of the local government. This gave the mayor a great deal of autonomy. In a similar vein, workers who are given inappropriate directions by mayors have the ability to seek remedy.

Raise the percentage of women working in local government to 33 percent at all levels of the organization.

The divisional layer of the district bureaucracy has been dissolved, along with the office of the deputy commissioner, who will now report directly to the mayor. As a result, communication between the district bureaucracy and the province government will now be conducted via the mayor. The decline and eventual abolition of the Executive Magistracy.

The Police Act of 1861 was finally amended in 2011 after being on the books for nearly exactly 140 years. The District Mayor is responsible for ensuring that peace and order is maintained within the district, but the District Police Officer reports to his own professional superiors for direction on issues such as the prevention of crime, the conduct of investigations, and the administration of the police force.

A Police Complaint Authority was created to address significant complaints against police officers, and district public safety committees were formed with elected and non-elected members to act as a check on the authority of the mayor and police officers in situations of inappropriate motive. Both of these initiatives were taken as part of an effort to improve public safety in the city.

Education Sector Reforms

During PML (Q), some rules were put in place for how kids could get into schools, which was a small step forward in this area. This group includes both the Education Sector Reform

from 2002 to 2007 and the Medium-Term Framework from 2005 to 2010. The effects of these efforts are clear: literacy went from 45% in 2001 to 53% in 2005. Bureaucracy (during 2006-2007) about 4% of GDP goes to the school system. PML-Q The government has raised the standards for college by a lot. The idea behind UGC was to improve the facilities of universities. It was changed into the HEC in 2002, when it became fully independent. HEC was very important when it came to making higher education better. The PML-Q government has made improving higher education a top priority, and since 2006, about eighteen new state schools have opened.²⁴.

Under the leadership of Chief Minister Chaudary Pervez Elahi, Punjab's education system has made significant progress. In 2007, 67% of the population of the province was literate. In 2002, enrollment was 45%, a decline from the 47% recorded in 2001. Since 2007, when hundreds of schools and universities received funding for 70% fewer facilities than they required, dropout rates have decreased. Prior to the metric system, everyone had unrestricted access to education and literature. Women of extraordinary merit in the state were awarded scholarships to further their education. As a consequence of the efforts of the prime minister, a new government department devoted to special education was established on October 1, 2003. The budget for special education is adequate. Budget Year 2006-07. This sector will acquire 954 billion rupees. The government arranged for pupils to receive a wheelchair, hearing aids, death certificates, and transportation services for pick-up and drop-off. Her quota of 2% is reserved for exceptional university students. In September 2004, the Government of Lahore inaugurated the first Degree College for Disabled Individuals²⁵.

The Pakistan Social and Living Standard (PSLM) poll found that in 2006-07, 55% of Pakistani people could read and write, and up from 45% in 2006. The PIHS (2001-2002) found a change of 10 percentage points in only six years. Overall, the number of people who can read and write has gone up from 58% in 2001 to 67% in 2006-07, but the number of women who can read and write has gone down from 32% to 42% during the same time period. In 2006-07, 58% of people in Punjab, 55% of people in Sindh, 47% of people in NWFP, and 42% of people in Baluchistan could read and write. Based on a PSLM poll from

2006, 69% of boys and 44% of girls in this age group usually go to school. PIHS had 51% in 2001-2002, while NHIS had 66% in 2006-2007. Males had 36% and women had 44%. In 2006-07, Punjab had the most students enrolled (56%, up from 54%), followed by Sind (56%) and NWFP (50%). Baluchistan had the fewest students enrolled (39%, up from 37%). The Department of Education (2006-07) says that at the moment, there are a total of 231,289 schools in the country. There are 34.8 million schools, and 1,307,000 staff members are listed with them. About 4.8% of the schools are Madaris, 1.2% are professional schools, 10% are high schools, 16% are middle schools, and 50% are elementary schools. Sixty-seven percent of the sites are in rural areas. 65% are run by the government, while only 33% are run by the business sector. The National Association for Vocational and Technical Education (NAVTEC) supports and sets rules for technical education and vocational training at national meetings and competitions. All over the world, skilled workers are needed. In Pakistan, 17 new universities have been given charters in the last three years. This shows how quickly higher education is growing in all parts of the country. Higher numbers of universities and schools led to more growth. There had never been a chance like this before. To encourage people to try new things and explore. At the Higher Education Commission (HEC), where he works, he is in charge of 3,237 graduate grants. 2600 non-native speakers in the past three years²⁶.

Healthcare Sector Reforms

In terms of the medical field. Several positive changes have occurred under the PML-Q government. The previous private government spent Rs 250 crore on healthcare; this administration spent Rs 500 crore, owing to an increase in the number of physicians, dentists, nurses, and women's health professionals. Human Capital²⁷. They now have initiatives against polio, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and AIDS. With assistance from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and other donors, the prime minister of Punjab has made significant enhancements to the country's health care system. The control of the PML-Q implies the allegations against Punjab endanger the autonomy of administrative bodies and hospitals, which has depressed morale

and angered medical professionals. The Punjab Government enacted the Punjab Medical and Health Institutions Act, 2003 in response to PML-Q's concerns regarding this issue. A board of directors consisting of prominent members of society and government officials was established in accordance with the provisions of this statute²⁸. The cost of funding and developing anything new. The Chief Minister has launched a strategy to increase access to emergency medical treatment by creating the Punjabi Emergency Ambulance Service and the Strengthening Urgent Medical Service. Punjab's provincial government declared a nationwide immunization day to mark the end of child mortality. In 2002, Punjab's health budget was 90 billion rupees; in 2007, he has allotted 23 crore rupees to the health sector. In 2007, there were 72 fatalities per 1,000 live births, a decrease from 82 deaths per 1,000 in 2002. The government also paid for the hire of 250 people to work at the Multan Cardiac Center. Bed developed to aid dialysis patients in their efforts to avoid blindness. The province government established the Multan Preventive Eye Institute, three new public medical institutions in Punjab, and the Jinnah Burns and Reconstruction Center in Lahore to care for burn victims as the city's population grew. Punjab's provincial government has also established a nursing academy at Lahore's Jinnah Hospital. This government established the University of Health Sciences to serve as the state's principal medical education school²⁹.

In the past year, there has been a dramatic improvement in healthcare infrastructure. Existing medical facilities include 4,755 pharmacies and 5,335 "basic pharmacies." Health Unit/Sub Health Centers (BHU/SHC), 562 Rural Health Centers (RHC), 945 hospitals, 903 Maternal and Child Health Centers (MCH), and 290 Tuberculosis Centers (TBC) are staffed with 127,859 personnel during 2007-2008. With 8,795 general practitioners, 8,795 dentists, and 62,651 registered nurses, the ratio of physicians to residents is 1:225. The patient-to-dentist ratio ranges from 19:121 to 2:501. Expanded healthcare facility, this year's healthcare budget is 60 billion shillings, a 20% increase from last year and equivalent to 0.6% of GDP. This funding will be used to construct 56 new facilities (43 BHUs and 13 RHCs), modernize 1,015 existing facilities (65 RHCs and 950 BHUs), and employ 4,500 new physicians, 3,350 new nurses,

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and 400 new dentists.³⁰ Throughout 2007 and 2008, disease outbreaks were contained and human suffering was alleviated as diverse health initiatives continued to operate. Includes domestic manufacturing. Health Programs for the Blind, Newborns, and Children, Maternal and Newborn Health, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, etc. An increase from 2,466 to 2,529 calories per day is anticipated for fiscal year 2007-2008³¹.

Increase of Per Capita Income of a citizen of Punjab

Per capita income is a vital indicator of a country's economic health and growth. Income per capita, calculated as GDP at current exchange rates expressed in dollars divided by the population, has increased at an average annual rate of over thirteen percent over the past five years, from US\$586 in FY2002-03 to US\$921 in FY2006-07 and US\$1045 in FY2007-08. The per capita income increased by nine percent during the 2007-2008 fiscal year, from \$921 to \$1,042³².

The real per capita income went up by 0.3%, which was less than the 3.7% rise seen the year before. The main reasons why per capita wages have been going up over time are a faster growth in real GDP, a strong trade rate, and a more than fivefold increase in the flow of workers' returns.

For FY 2007-08, the usual reason for Pakistan's economic growth being new income has been proven to be true. Pakistan's economy has changed a lot in the past few years, which has caused people's shopping habits to change quickly. Over the past five years, the average income of Pakistanis has gone up. This is because the country's real GDP per capita has grown at a rate of 5% per year. Workers' transfers, which have grown by more than five times, have boosted domestic spending by making it easier for people to buy things, especially in rural areas, and by protecting against higher prices at home. In the last five years, consumer buying has grown quickly because of these things³³.

The Treasury Yearbook 2007-08 provides a summary of the activities of the Ministry of Finance and its various divisions and agencies during a single calendar year. Elevate the temperature. The Yearbook is a valuable resource for those involved in the formulation of economic policy, as it provides fast and easy access to information on the achievements of the Ministry of Finance and its affiliated agencies. The Treasury Department is committed to promoting long-term, broadly shared prosperity

through transparent and efficient financial management. After a wasted decade in the late 1990s, Pakistan's economy experienced significant growth in 2003–2004 and again in 2006–2007 as a result of its integration into the swiftly growing Asian economy. The average annual increase in per capita income over the previous five years has been at least 13%. From \$586 in 2002–03 to \$925 in 2003, the price increased. 2006–2007, then in 2007–2008, he raised his salary to \$1085. In 2007–08, the personal income increased by \$184, from \$925 to \$1085. The genuine rupee income of the average individual is up 4.7% as well. Private consumer spending increased by 8.5% in 2007–08, in addition to an average annual growth of 3.5% in real per capita income. Whereas in the prior year it was only 4.1%³⁴.

Since reducing poverty takes a long time, it is unrealistic to think that the country's poverty rate will go down quickly in the near future. In almost a decade and a half, the number of poor people in Punjab went from 18% to 24%. From 45 percent in 1988–1999 to 33 percent in 2002–2007. If you stick to the plan, you won't see a 16% drop for at least another ten years. So, a decision on whether or not this goal is possible, taking into account all the parts of this plan³⁵.

Increasing Transparency in Socio-Economic Reforms in Punjab

First and foremost, greater openness is required to make information on socioeconomic changes more widely available. As we have seen, a lack of openness and visibility impedes participation, engagement in domestic issues, and mutual learning, thereby undermining the democratic legitimacy of change.

One of the primary objectives of the adjustments is to increase the transparency of the Reform Commission's operations. The deed of empowering the general populace. Both the Social Reform Commission and the Economic Reform Commission have made recent formal statements. Publication of official reports and statements online. However, these committees must also ensure that all internal documents are made public immediately after being discussed.

The public's right to know the rationales behind official decisions and the caliber of debates is another essential aspect of

openness. The strategy requires a more explicit justification for the Committee's, the Committee's, and the boards shared authority to make decisions. Alterations to objectives and principles, or nation-specific recommendations. Visibility at the national and local levels enhances the legitimacy and effectiveness of modifications and procedures³⁶.

Ensuring Extensive Participation of All Stakeholders

Extending social and economic goals by getting all the necessary groups and interested people to work together is a clear way to get more people involved in making social and economic changes. So, committee members are expected to include groups from the public sector as a whole. To avoid going against the principle of subsidiarity, it may be necessary to have local officials and social partners help figure out how open and inclusive these processes are in light of national laws, customs, and practices.

The group members have been asked to include local governments and social partners in their work. By suggesting goals for each country and putting in place new rules. Changes must involve all of the main stakeholders, such as civil society, while also respecting the habits and customs of different countries. Regional partnerships, information sharing, and consultations are all important ways to get local and regional parties involved in making the standards and putting them into action³⁷.

Punjab places a premium on efficient administration and collaborative efforts. When these modifications are finalized, they should be implemented with national traditions and customs in mind. As is customary in our nation... In order to maximize local stakeholders' contributions to employment at national and regional levels, the Committee recommended a focus on openness, a broad range of stakeholders (NGOs, local governments, and social partners), and "reasonably to the full extent" socio-economic reforms within the framework of new regulatory enhancements to be introduced. His proposal for a new approach to health and care incorporates this participatory approach in its totality.

Societies have historically relied heavily on socioeconomic changes in order to advance and become more civilized.

As it institutionalizes social transformation, the government is in a prime position to either prevent or promote social change.

The quantity of government work and the amount of money it spends have significant effects on the quality of life in the nation. In politics, economic and social transformation requires some deception. As with politicians, reformers derive their sense of pride from acting as if the consequences of their actions are genuine, even if a complete picture is currently unavailable. Reformers should not be taken at face value because the outcome of a given action may not have been what was intended or because the resources required to make reform judgments (as opposed to explanations) may be limited.

The provided information may not be accurate. True, as stated by Toynbee, "no collection of facts is ever complete because the universe lacks bonds," but you must begin somewhere. After the initial accumulation has been provisionally classified, there are always more data to bind; therefore, no synthesis or interpretation is ever definitive.

Conclusions

Despite the fact that our current investigation is limited to a singular instance, we are able to derive the following conclusions: As a lens through which the interior workings of other autocracies are examined. Our research leads us to the conclusion that a dictatorship is not an appropriate setting for implementing significant socioeconomic changes. These modifications may be utilized selectively by the tyrant to bolster his authority, but they are nonetheless an essential step toward democracy. In various contexts, decentralization-based reforms should be evaluated. Determine if the same result occurs in other situations by putting the strategy to the test. At this time, additional research is required to determine whether or not Punjab's decentralization reform served a similar dictatorial function.³⁸.

During the tenure of Chaudhry Pervez Elahi, a new record for the rate of development was created, and he also made steps to better the lives of the underprivileged by providing free medical treatment to everyone in the province. Healthcare facility expansion, refurbishment, and upgrade

The main objective of the government is to guarantee that all public health clinics have access to skilled physicians, nurses, and other medical support personnel. Under his leadership, the government sought to guarantee that all hospitals and clinics had enough supply of medical equipment and drugs to give timely, high-quality care to their patients.

Increased pay scales and payment packages for medical professionals have resulted in excellent outcomes in the health sector, contributing to the expansion of BHUS and RHCS and the modernization of hospitals. As a fundamental right for being a Pakistani citizen, the people of Punjab were provided with free and universal health care. Domestic and international institutions have taken note of the advancements made in education. The availability of these resources to students, educators, and staff has produced nothing less than amazing results.

Fantastic outcomes resulted from measures that made education free, paid stipends to female students, and promoted diversity. The government has been known to replace senior instructors with younger ones who are more suited to their positions.

Building new elementary, middle, and high schools around the province, as well as adding new computer labs to existing schools and modernizing older ones, are examples of developments in the education sector. Because of these changes, the province of Punjab's economic growth has entered a new age. Punjab's provincial government, the first in Pakistan to do so, has made public education free in almost all of the province's 60,000 classrooms. The provincial government of Punjab has also begun financing stipends for women, guaranteeing that even the poorest girls in the province may attend school. The government established the 5 Marla homes Scheme to provide low-income citizens with free homes. The government also provided free public education, transportation, and healthcare to children with special needs, as well as the creation of contemporary special education facilities.

With the aid of new policies and improved economic management, Punjab's economy has been stabilized and is back on course for accelerated growth. The realities of reducing destitution and creating jobs leave no room for complacency. The region's development, rising living standards, and decreasing prices. Reform of a more recent generation intended

to bolster national strength. Sound and consistent economic policies, human development, and infrastructure will allow state institutions to provide essential services and guide them in the right direction.

We require more research and concrete data. It is essential to conduct a survey to learn more about the experiences of executives with social and economic transformation. This should be implemented, however, by conducting additional assessment studies on the effects of social and economic changes, focusing on information based on more objective indicators.

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