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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
SDGs, Political Uncertainty, Social Equity, Democracy, Sustainable Development, Pakistan	The aim of this paper is to explore socio-political development and progress of sustainable development goals in Pakistan. The SDGs adopted by United Nations in 2015 to provide the world a comprehensive platform to transform the world. Socio-political instability in Pakistan is major barrier in gaining SDGs till 2030. Pakistan a developing country, facing problems related to societal disparities, economic crisis, and political uncertainty. Qualitative approach was applied by using both primary and secondary data sources to evaluate selected sustainable development goals performance in Pakistan. Data analyzed through thematic analysis. Four SDGs are under discussion to know the socio-political development in Pakistan which are end poverty, quality education, gender equality and climate action. Barriers in realizing the sustainable development goals are under discussion. Weak institutions, political turmoil, corruption and lack of charismatic leadership in Pakistan are the key barriers in socio-political stability and achievement of SDGs. The findings of both primary and secondary data show a high level of awareness among stakeholders about SDGs and Pakistan commitments for these goals. The strong institutions, strong democracy, transparency & strong political elite are possible recommendations for socio-political change & progress of SDGs in Pakistan.
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INTRODUCTION

Pakistan, a nation arranged in South Asia, explores a complex socio-political scene portrayed by a blend of vote-based administration, military impact and financial difficulties. Since, acquiring the freedom in 1947, Pakistan has encountered occasional changes among regular citizen and military rule, affecting its political dependability & administration viability (Aman, Akram & Saud, 2018).

Financially, Pakistan faces critical difficulties, including expansion, monetary shortfalls and outer obligation loads, which impact public feeling and political talk. These monetary tensions cross with social issues, like, neediness, medical services access and training variations, enhancing the public requests for strategy changes and civil rights drives (Farooq, 2023). As far as worldwide relations, Pakistan keeps up with vital organizations with nations like China and US, overseeing strains and efforts with adjoining India and Afghanistan (Khan, Yiling & Kerui, 2022). These elements assume essential part in forming Pakistan's international strategy choices and provincial strength actions. Pakistan socio-political scene stays liquid, portrayed by subtle harmony amid just administration, military impact, financial difficulties as well as global relations. Pakistan is the country of diverse cultures and traditions.

People of Pakistan living in a same country but having different beautiful norms and customs of every province. Where there is a diverse culture exists, there is also a clash of mindset and thinking. There are different classes exist in Pakistani society. Because of having different classes in society, there is a major difference in standard of living. Different standard of living of masses in Pakistan causes society differences. Societal difference causes disturbance and chaos in Pakistani society. Differences in resource distribution create imbalances in society. An imbalanced society always becomes a cause of crime. There are different social issues exist in Pakistan. Different social issues cause different problems in Pakistan that significantly influences the nation's progress towards realizing 2030 Agenda (Rizvi, 2015). Poverty, economic inequality, illiteracy, gender inequality, scarce health resources, child marriages, poor governance, corruption, urbanization & infrastructure, water scarcity and environmental degradation all are social issues in Pakistan (Malik, Yaseen & Muzaffar, 2023; Adnan & Fatima, 2018). Substantial population in Pakistan living the lives below the poverty line.

Poverty in Pakistan is substantially higher. People living in rural areas may experience much more poverty than people living in urban areas. People of rural areas have less access to employment opportunities and there is also a lack of resources for masses of rural areas. Income inequality is also major issue in Pakistan. The proportionate population enjoy more wealth and many others struggle for basic income. Unemployment and underemployment are also main problem behind increasing poverty rate in Pakistan. Many people work in private sector without having security of income and proper wages. Inadequate educational chances worsen the poverty ration in Pakistan (Saddique, Zeng, Zhao & Awan, 2023). People living below the poverty line used illegal ways to get money to fulfill their needs. They are involved in different crimes to get their desired targets. Poverty in society becomes a cause of restlessness and anarchy. Where there is poverty, there is crime. People who have all basic needs of life always be content and live their lives morally (Mustafa, Nosheen & Khan, 2021). The table shows the details of poverty in Pakistan as well as government initiatives to eradicate this evil:

Table 1 Poverty & Government Initiatives

Aspect	Details
Poverty Rate	Around 39.4% of the entire-population lives below the poverty line (2023).
Extreme Poverty	Approximately 6.1% live in extreme poverty (earning less than \$2.15/day).

GDP per Capita	Approximately \$1,658 (2023, nominal).
Unemployment Rate	Estimated at 8-10%, with youth unemployment being a major issue.
Inflation Rate	Over 25% in 2023, affecting purchasing power and increasing poverty.
Food Insecurity	Nearly 40% of Pakistanis face food insecurity.
Multidimens: Poverty	Over 38% of population faces lack in health, education and living standards.
Education & Poverty	Literacy rate around 59%, with poor access to education in rural areas.
Healthcare Access	40% of the residents lacks access to basic healthcare services.
R vs U Poverty	Rural poverty is higher, living in poverty, compared to 18% in urban areas.
Regional Disparities	Balochistan and parts of Sindh and KP have the highest poverty levels.
Economic Factors	Low industrial growth, energy crises & political instability donate to poverty.
Impact of Climate	Floods in 2022 pushed millions into poverty, worsening economic conditions.
Gov't Initiatives	Programs like Ehsaas and BISP aim to reduce poverty, but challenges remain.

Source: World Bank, UN Reports and MPI

Illiteracy rate in Pakistan rising day by day. Due to less opportunities, poverty in Pakistan creating hurdles for masses to get enough opportunities to get free and quality education. Lack of education causes an ignorant society. People cannot secure jobs to earn a livelihood. Unemployment continues the cycle of poverty and economic inequality. Economic inequality initiates crime rate in society. Illiterate people often lack awareness about different diseases and their preventive measures. They may also face problems understanding health instructions and advice. It will lead to an increase in health issues and infectious diseases (Khan, 2023). Illiteracy in Pakistan is also a reason behind less political participation. Less political participation causes poor democracy in Pakistan. Democratic norms need more and more political participation from the masses. These people are not capable of getting vital information about politics and sharing their opinions about government decisions. They may also not be successful in enjoying their fundamental rights which their constitution gave. Illiteracy also affects social development. Literate people struggle for a modernized and organized society. It may lead to social exclusion and marginalization, affecting overall community cohesion (Kalim & Bibi, 2022).

Table 2 Illiteracy in Pakistan

Aspect	Details
Overall Literacy Rate	Approximately 60.65% of Pakistan's population aged 10 & above is literate, leaving around 39.35% illiterate.
Gender Disparity	Literacy rates are higher amid males (68%) compared to females (52.84%), signifying a significant gender gap in education.
Urban vs. Rural	Urban areas have a higher literacy rate (74.09%) compared to rural areas (51.56%), highlighting disparities in educational access.
Provincial Variations	Literacy rates vary by province: Punjab (66.25%), Sindh (57.54%), KP (51.09%) and Balochistan (42.01%).
Youth Literacy	The data indicates that younger populations have higher literacy rates, suggesting improvements in educational access over time.
Challenges	Contributing factors towards illiteracy include poverty, cultural norms, inadequate educational infrastructure and gender biases, particularly in rural areas.

Source: World Bank Statistics, Ministry of Federal Education and Adult Training

Gender inequality in Pakistan is another social problem. Gender equality means equal chances in all walks of life for both genders. Gender equality plays a significant role in a country's progress. Pakistani society is a male dominated society. Women are not able to enjoy equal social, political and economic rights. To maintain equality, to develop society and to end discrimination there is a dire need for the gender equality (Muzaffar & Choudhary, 2017). Still there is huge difference in numbers of girl's students' enrollments in Pakistan. Many girls are outside the school and unable to access educational facilities. The lack of education causes illiteracy and unemployment (Ali et al., 2022). Unequal employment opportunities and difference in income for the women insecure them. Women are not enjoying equal wages and facing workplace harassment in Pakistan. Women role is essential for progress and prosperity of a country. There is a lack of development in society of far-flung areas in Pakistan (Kanat et al., 2024). The childhood and early marriages of girls hinder their futuristic way towards progress. The women are half of Pakistani population and constitute half of human resources.

The equality in both genders is the need of the hour. Both men and women are important for the development of state. Society should give equal rights to men and women. Political participation also requires representation of all genders in society. Important political decisions made without the consent and views of women in Pakistan. There is a less political participation to women in local government and in parliament (Lohana et al., 2021; Ul-Haq et al., 2023). Pakistan is a country which also the member state of united nation and part of SDGs goals. Pakistan is an underdeveloped state. Pakistan is facing social, political, economic, environment and development related issues. Emerging problems related to the education, health, sanitation, inequalities and water disparities in Pakistan adding fuel to the fire. Social unrest, high crime rate, gender inequality, unemployment, unstable economy, poor governance as well as political instability all are the problems from which Pakistan is going through. In this connection, Pakistan is a member state of UN as well as the part of sustainable development goals (Muzaffar, et. al., 2024; Brollo et al., 2021). According to (Salman et al., 2023; Xu et al., 2023), Pakistan has been substantially assisted by the united nations in order to meet the SDGs.

Pakistan has made tremendous progress toward meeting its SDGs thanks in large part to UN policy and technical aid. As the UN Sustainable Development Framework was signed, the government of Pakistan and the UN in Pakistan officially kicked off the program, namely the Pakistan One UN Program III (OP III), 2018–2022. The ten main out-comes which are being targeted in the Framework as blueprint for the medium-term strategic arrangement were defined after intensive stakeholder consultations and should be integrated with Pakistan's development primacies. These aims cannot be attained without collaboration between the Pakistani government and UN agencies, and under OP III 2018–2022 they have been working closely. The unanimous adoption of SDGs by Pakistan's National Assembly in 2016, as its country's own national development framework, further reflects the country's resolve to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this linking, Pakistan has come the long way in so far as integrating the SDGs in its national policies and programs and creating the institutional framework for its implementation is concerned. To oversee and monitor implementation of SDGs, the federal and provincial planning commissions have all been establish SDG support units.

These teams are comprised of the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives and the Provincial Planning and Development Departments (Asad, 2019). Thus, for a national agenda of prioritizing and localizing SDGs, the government has developed and approved the National SDGs Framework in 2018. Customized SDG Frameworks for every province are in the making presently. The Government is also strongly dedicated to putting the SDGs into planning, closely monitoring and reporting on SDG progress, directing public funds to support the SDGs, exploring different means of financing and harnessing the power of technology to accelerate the process" (Javeed et al., 2022). According to the words of Federal Minister for the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Ahsan Iqbal announced to establish 17 task forces to attain United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The minister announced this during an event organized by the Ministry of Planning on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on the Thursday. In this regard, these task forces will bring together the experts from the government, political parties, opposition representatives, and both the public as well as private sectors to collaborate in driving progress towards the SDGs.

Iqbal emphasized the need for collective efforts from all sectors of society to alleviate poverty and place Pakistan on the path to sustainable growth. "To move the country forward, political forces and experts from all walks of life must come together. Instead of protesting on the streets, it is imperative that we sit in parliament and relevant forums to contribute to national stability," he stated. He highlighted that sustainable development is not just a UN agenda but an agenda for the welfare of the Pakistani people. He added that in 2016, the previous Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) government formally adopted SDGs as national agenda over resolution in National Assembly, making Pakistan the first country to do so at parliamentary level. Pakistan is facing social, political, economic, environment and development related issues. Discussing Vision 2025 launched in 2013, which prioritized poverty alleviation, Iqbal pointed out that human resource development is vital for any country progress. "Without eradicating poverty, hunger & destitution, sustainable national development is impossible," he remarked, adding that poverty eradication is important indicator of society's stability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

By 2030, ambitious SDGs aim to annihilate poverty completely. The FP-SDGs Model's application to poverty showed that if Pakistan kept going as it was, 34.4 per cent of the population would still living below poverty by 2030. If provided with required resources and policies, Pakistan can adopt the accelerated family planning policy that could reduce the projected poverty by 33.3%. The difference between the two serves to reduce the share of people living in poverty by 3.2% relative to the status quo. It is worth the investment in the accelerated program, because it will put almost 7 million people above the poverty line by 2030 (Nawab et al., 2023; Saleem et al., 2021). The BISP report 2019 effect evaluation was prepared by researchers through quantitative and qualitative means. Poverty before and after COVID-19 Before the COVID-19, several rounds of assessments show a significant decline in poverty over (2011-2019) (Gasper et al., 2019). This is mostly due to BISP's already outstanding accomplishment in lowering poverty from 2011 to 2019, which results in real improvements in welfare.

Apart from the Government Ehsaas program, our analysis shows that around 7 million Pakistanis would be pulled out of poverty by 2030 if family planning initiatives and CCI recommendations were given fast funding over the next five years. The realization of universal access to high-quality education strengthens the idea that education is a strong and tested instrument for sustainable-development. This “Sustainable Development Goal” indicator corresponds to the proportion of students attaining a reading competency level. Applying the Model with three (3) scenarios to the indicator will enable considerable advancement toward this SDG. By 2022, children and young people will have improved, inclusive, fair access to high-quality educational possibilities (Salman et al., 2023). A global issue influencing all is the elimination of discrimination against women and empowerment of them. The sexes differ in terms of political and financial power, in terms of access to education and healthcare (UNDP, 2021). Agenda 2030 strives to empower the women's and girls' groups by aiming to improve their access to healthcare, education, economic opportunity as well as political representation.

The fifth SDG among the SDGs is ending discrimination against women and girls and empowering them in all spheres of life (Memon et al., 2021). According to the latest study indicates Pakistan is among the nations worldwide where the gender disparity is clear in all spheres of life. Recognizing the need of gender equality inside context of world development, Pakistan has adopted the agenda 2030 and is working to guarantee its successful implementation. According to the Pakistan's 2019 government, the country has made major progress and included this framework into national policies. Thus, Pakistan has established national and provincial commissions on women's roles in furthering the Sustainable Development Goal. 5. The women are more and more creating policies addressing the gender disparity and women's involvement. It attempts to investigate the gender equality issue in Pakistan in view of the anticipated Sustainable-Development-Goals for 2030. SDGs center environmental preservation as well as social and economic development. For gender equality in 2020 Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), Pakistan comes in 151st out of 153 countries (Lohana et al., 2021).

Being a developing country, Pakistan has a long way to go before women's empowerment and gender equality are completely achieved. This paper clarifies the gender disparity as it exists in the nation presently as well as the efforts for the gender equality. Given Pakistan's developing status, women's empowerment and gender equality still have a long way to go before they are completely achieved. However several studies clarifies the gender disparity in the nation and the actions taken to advance gender equality (Ali et al., 2021). The SDGs 2030 agenda represents a whole plan for world development. After effective application, all of the objectives of this framework are expected to benefit women and girls all around (Meraj & Sadaqat, 2016). Within this framework for world development is a worldwide agenda for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Our fifth particular objective is to reach gender equality and stop all kinds of discrimination and violence directed against the women. Subsequently the SDGs were accepted, gender equality and the elimination of discrimination against women have become worldwide concerns for countries (Hanif et al., 2021).

Still, gender equality and empowerment of women remains a problem to overcome. Still, reaching women empowerment and gender parity presents difficult task. Expanding educational options for

girls, reducing the prevalence of child marriage and increasing women's access to healthcare have shown some results (Muzaffar, et. al., 2018). Discrimination against the women impedes sustainable development in many countries; the fight for gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women is far from ended (UNODC, 2021). Consequently, realizing sustainable development calls for total elimination of gender discrimination. Important basics of aim five, that is gender equality, follow here.

1. End child marriage & all kinds of forced marriages in order to ensure the essential fairness;
2. Eliminate all kinds of discriminations and violence directed against women as well as girls;
3. Stop the exploitations of women over trafficking. As we should honor and empower women.
4. Give women equal leadership options and encourage involvement in all spheres of decision-making. Help women to exercise procreant rights & get sexuality-related medical treatment.
5. Respect home laws of every member state to guarantee women's equal access to economic resources and their rights to own assets as well as use financial services amongst other things.
6. We have to act by creating sensible laws and policies to reach gender parity and empower women and girls; we have to increase the profile of enabling technology as a tool in this effort.

According to Gore (2006), former Vice President of the United States, the most severe consequence of human interference with natural climate patterns. He warned that failing to address this issue urgently could lead to catastrophic outcomes for humanity. In line with this, SDG 13 emphasizes the need for the urgent action to mitigate the effects of climate change, stating: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts." According to the United Nations SDG report, 2019 was recorded as the second warmest year in history, marking the end of the hottest decade (2010-2019) ever observed. The atmospheric concentrations of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases reached unprecedented levels in 2019. The climate change impacts every nation and region, disrupting economies and threatening livelihoods. Rising sea levels, altered weather patterns and increasing frequency of extreme weather events are some of its tangible effects (Doni et al., 2020; Küfeoğlu, 2022b).

Pakistan struggles with severe air pollution, among worst globally, with indicators far exceeding World Health Organization guidelines. Industrial emissions, vehicular pollution & waste burning are key contributors. While introduction of electric vehicle policy is step forward, its effectiveness remains uncertain amid resistance from the auto industry. Ultimately, achieving SDG 13 seems to reflect formal commitment to climate action rather than assessable progress. The lack of actionable indicators means that while Pakistan may appear successful on paper, the real-world challenges of air pollution, fossil fuel dependency and climate vulnerability persist. The lived experiences of citizens, who continue to face health risks and environmental degradation, suggest that genuine climate action requires more than policy declarations—it demands tangible, measurable outcomes (Abas et al., 2024).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is qualitative in nature and in qualitative methodology, researchers deal with the themes conceptually and analytically. With the help of local trends of how, what, when why and whom. This method includes interpretation from researchers as information collected over observations

and through interviews response. The study adopts a qualitative research methodology by using primary & secondary data sources of data. The primary data was collected over 33 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders from 3 sectors: officials from MPD, representatives from Commerce and Trade and legal experts affiliated with bar councils. The purposive and Convenient sampling technique is used to collect data from the targeted population. A self-developed semi-structured interview protocol used to conduct this study. The interview protocols are developed by researcher based on overall aims and objectives of political stability and future of SDGs in Pakistan. The collected data was analyzed through content and thematic analysis techniques to extract required answer of research questions and data are assessed the coherence of institutional narratives around SDG implementation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The finding reflects the struggle of the nation between sociopolitical realities and sustainable development. Pakistan has a lot of work to be doing to ensure that its national policies are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals framework. Common themes noted in interviews included political instability, governance issues and socio-economic disparities. The participants also noted that the lack of uniformity in implementing policy, insufficient political will and bureaucratic red tape have impeded sustainable progress. Also, social-political fragmentation and constant changes in official objectives hinder long-term preparation and implementation of development programs. This research highlights standing of stable and inclusive governance as a catalyst for sustainable development. The analysis presented are largely an investigation of the impact of various socio-political factors on individual SDGs. Economic inequality and lack of substantive social security institutions heavily affect SDG 1 (No Poverty). This is reflected in strong role of political patronage in allocation of resources where marginalized groups are seen as less beneficial as compared to other target groups.

Likewise, SDG-5 (Gender Equality) continues to pose difficulties, stemming from deeply rooted cultural realities along with weak legislative enforcement mechanisms. They stated that statutory frameworks exist, socio-political resistance and limited institutional backing impede the effective implementation. Moreover, this socio-political gap is compounded by regional disparities, further discouraging adoption of a cohesive development policy in region. These gains are consistent with current empirical literature broadly, reaffirming view that progress toward sustainability cannot be achieved without addressing the relevant socio-political dimensions. Despite the challenges, the report describes opportunities for improvement. Encouraging political stability, strengthening institutional capacity & promoting accountability in governance are likely to accelerate progress towards the SDGs another potential key message from participants. Focusing on local government and community-led initiatives proved to be a key approach for meeting the developmental needs for a given region (Muzaffar et al., 2023; Batool et al., 2023). In addition, cross-sector collaboration and evidence-based policymaking were identified as essential for coordinating policy formulation and implementation.

Pakistan remains committed to achieving the targets under these goals, mainly Goal 1: No Poverty, End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Pakistan indeed has also taken many measures in this

regard recognizing the need of reducing the poverty. The Ehsaas Program is an essential initiative that strengthens social safety nets through financial support to low-income families, increasing access to vital services and helping vulnerable groups. This involves widespread action is essential in the fight against poverty and promotion of economic inclusion. The interview data shows that there is a complex understanding of the climate impediments Pakistan is facing in achieving the targeted SDGs especially climate change & water scarcity. Officials in Ministry of Planning called attention to standing of mainstreaming climate resilience in the rural growth, water governance, agriculture & urban planning. Proposals included hopeful climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, laws on groundwater use and inter-provincial and trans boundary water cooperation. Many of us dyed that rural-urban migration needs to be addressed over anticipatory planning, reform of zoning and digital tools, and some stressed the role of awareness raising and of including social protection.

Experts in trade and commerce emphasized aligning economic policy with environmental goals, including export diversification industrial water efficiencies and climate-friendly supply chains. Jurists called for the stronger constitutional enforcement of environmental rights, legal reform and judicial training on climate issues. Finally, the findings significantly underscore the necessity for more integrated, rights-based, and context-specific climate action across sectors, as well as the strong relationship between sociopolitical processes and sustainable development in Pakistan. Responses from the interview show challenges in the political, socio-structural aspects hampering the progress of Pakistan in achieving SDGs, education in particular enhances the capacity to plan, execute, and monitor SDG-related initiatives. Then post-18th Amendment tensions between the federation and federating units are undermining the policy process resulting in policy vacuums and implementation gaps. Respondents pointed to low spending on education, a lack of proper infrastructure, obsolete syllabus, a shortage of trained teachers – particularly in remote areas, and poor accountability.

The political interferences in the appointment, skewed literacy campaigns and demoralization of underpaid teachers add up to impede progress. The education system is out of step with the market, and has high dropout rates due to poverty and child labor. Thus, the regional inequalities, gender discrepancy and neglect of children with disability exacerbate the situation. Trade and industry analysts deplored the absence of vocational training and entrepreneurship education, the falling level of English competence and synchronization of education and industrial policies. Effective governance structures are crucial for the successful implementation of SDGs. Legal experts stressed that there is no lack of drinking water, but there is no effort to enforce the constitutional right to education, silence the unregulated private schools, corruption, outdated laws, and disregard of minority rights. Thus, taken together, these findings reflect the lack of a national vision and the need for evidence-based, inclusive, as well as nationally grounded reform to meet the education needs of all Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

The potential of Pakistan to achieve the SDGs has in large part been shaped by its political and socio-cultural terrain. The targets were set by UN in 2015. The aim of this article was to explore the

relationship amid sustainability, social development, governance & political stability in Pakistan. Although Pakistan has done well in areas such as health, education and poverty alleviation, the country has faced numerous barriers caused by political instability, corruption, fragile institutions and economic difficulties. We will create less poverty, more health and more education. Creating policy around development sustainability is something government really needs to do. Political instability brings with it a level of unpredictability in policy making which is detrimental to long-term goals of development. What is needed to overcome these challenges is a political will, clean governance, and participative policy making involving all players. The most significant finding of study is that political instability are major factors that have not allowed Pakistan to have steady growth as required in the diverse circumstances. In this regard, the policy reversal is made clearer in light of the frequent changes of administration, military activities, and political conflicts that have taken place.

Recommendations

1. Getting only with a coherent and well-coordinated strategy to carry out SDGs can one make appreciable improvement? This should include timings, particular objectives and strategies for making people answerable. Different parts of government must cooperate to match national policy with SDG objectives. Establishing a national SDG task team help to improve coordination and tracking of development. By setting reasonable and attainable targets, policymakers may methodically track progress toward sustainable development; thereafter, they can make the necessary changes depending on that data.
2. Good government depends on properly operating institutions. Strong institutions have to be built to coordinate and supervise the activities pertinent to the SDGs thereby guaranteeing responsibility and efficiency. Programs for capacity-building for legislators and government personnel help to enable effective application of sustainable development policies. Thus, by supporting local government institution as well as enhancing the municipal administrations, grassroots level service delivery improvements are possible. This guarantees that efforts of growth benefit every sphere of life.
3. Improve communication systems accurate and comprehensive data collecting is absolutely vital for well-informed decisions and tracking of SDG achievement. Funding cutting-edge data collection & processing technology help governments obtain up-to-date understanding of development potential and hazards. By supporting national statistical institutions and applying digital skills including artificial intelligence, one can increase dependability and efficiency of data administration. Better access to and data transparency by legislators will help to produce more successful development results.
4. The accomplishment of SDGs depends much on availability of financial resources. Among the areas needing significant financial help are development ones including infrastructure, healthcare, education and climate resilience. Investigating innovative funding solutions including public-private partnerships (PPPs) and international donor relationships would help one to get additional money. Better taxation policies and corruption prevention can help mobilize domestic resources, which in turn can raise financial feasibility of development initiatives over the long run.

5. Public participation and knowledge tremendously help one to reach the SDGs. Starting a nationwide effort to educate people about sustainable development and how it influences their life can help to involve more people. The media outlets, educational institutions and universities all allow one to encourage the civic responsibility and disseminate knowledge about the SDGs. It's crucial to provide information to the people, to engage them actively in development programs, and guarantee an effective implementation of SDG initiatives at the national and local level.
6. We need international cooperation for sharing information, organizing resources & offering technical support as well build knowledge corridor for research and development. To attain SDGs goal by the effort of single nation is not possible so all projects connected to the SDGs are needed much cooperation and expertise and tools made available by the cooperation with other governments, regional organizations and UN. All of them reflect core aim of the SDGs. So, first of all we have to strengthen diplomatic relations with regional and other states should participate in international forums then it will help us in gaining required assistance. We can receive development grants, learn from the practices of other nations and replicate their achievements in gaining all SDGs.

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