DECENTRALIZATION: OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS IN PAKISTAN

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CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the working of local government in Pakistan and take an overview of decentralization. Decentralization is simply the creation of local bodies and devolve them authorities. So, analyzing the working of local government is indirectly analysis of decentralization. Decentralization is a path toward development and growth if it is implemented with true spirit, which can be examined in this thesis. Infrastructure, monitoring and political participation are used for assessing the overall working of local government in Pakistan. Liquid scale questionnaire technique is used for data collection from general public of Rawalpindi city. The findings of the study assert that people are satisfied with working of local government comparatively from central government. Results recommend the need of formation of local government and three points are essentials for this. First, constitutional support for local government which clarify the authority and responsibility. second, proper regulation of election commission of Pakistan which enforce scrutiny and minimize chances of corruption and finally implementation of all fiscal, political and administrative decentralizations together.

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DECLARATION

I, MUHAMMAD AHSAN, Registration No PIDE2017FMPHILPP11 hereby declare that I have produced the work presented in this thesis during the scheduled period of study. I also declare that I have not taken any material from any source except refer to what ever due. If a violation on HEC rules on research has occurred in this thesis, I shell be liable to punishable action under the rules of HEC.

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DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1   Background

Every government wants to govern in a smooth way, so that the people feel satisfaction and eventually the country can progress. For that governing many policies, planning and programs are made from which one of worldwide acceptable and result oriented policy is decentralization. There's a difference in opinion between policy makers in this specific debate some of them thought it plays important role in progress of country and human development while others think that it just creates complexity for government to regulate.

Overall decentralization is a package of policy or it is a system with which a government communicate and interact with people and deliver its services to them. It hasn't limited scope or limited area, in case of more or dense population and wide area its essential, in presence of more conflicts its scope increases because of its access to local level it can resolve conflicts before it become too big. It's a hierarchy system that starts from local to central government and ensures the resolving of problem and delivery of services to local level individuals.

Decentralization has no "one-size fit all" design, there are many factors which effect decentralization some are pre-defined and cannot be changed for specific area or society, while some can be changed in the time of implementation but all these factors contributes in making decentralization policy succeed or failure. That's why a decentralization procedure or policy which is favorable in a specific area is not necessary also gives favorable results in

another area. Before the implementation of decentralization, we need in-depth knowledge about that area, custom, history etc. for making it successful.

Success or failure can be analyzed in a way if decentralizations in Pakistan gives favorable results which we have seen in many countries of Europe, America and Australia who adopted decentralization policy early and get results like increase in public participation, increase in accountability and transparency, public access, access to information and awareness, political stability, provision of service delivery, economic growth etc. although when the concept of decentralization is adopted by developing nations of Asia and Africa due to success in developing countries, it cannot gives favorable outcome the major issue is historical factors of those countries like patronage, colonial history, adverse culture, corrupt political system, local elites, unawareness etc. decentralization policy is effected by all these and other variables like them because decentralization policy is adopted under such existing conditions. So, they adversely affect decentralization.

Pakistan also faces such problems in its all three major decentralization eras of Ayyub, Zia and Musharraf because all of them were dictators but not the experts of politics that's why some researchers thought that they adopt decentralization policy to legitimize their rule. Historically Pakistan has diverse culture, colonial influence, political instability, corrupt electoral system and local elite influence also place hurdles in successful implementation of decentralized policy, it is also influenced by lack of shift in power, authority and responsibility.

If we analyze it in all over the world, we can see trend of decentralization especially in 18th century. In that time, it was a concept of new form of governance emerges and decentralization can be seen as a better option for regulation. In this context in many

countries specially those countries which are developed today adopted that concept, with time to time they developed their concept and moves toward the maturity level of decentralization after that developing countries also analyzed that concept as an opportunity in the decade of 1960s and then 80s so, most of the countries of Asia and Africa starts adopting that concept but due to implementation of decentralization without true spirit and without the devolution of existing system it cannot brings real change in those countries because decentralization is more than creation of local bodies.

History of decentralization is as old as concept of democracy, the concept of centralization and decentralization first time used in French revolution of 1789, napoleon used centralize system and decentralization appeared in 1815 and after that it reappeared in 1848, in 1800s this concept traveled to England and then it moved forward (Schmidt, 2007). After 1960s with expansion of concept, acceptance and implementation of decentralization in developed countries, it was adopted like fashion in developing countries, especially by the countries of Asia and Africa but implementation within existing organizational structure it doesn't give favorable results (Conyers, 1983)

One of the most important point which needs to be addressed and cleared before starting the further discussion that the true origin of decentralization emerges before 1400 years ago, when PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S.A.W) declared system of noqaba on the land of MADINA. In this system 10 citizens are headed by a naqib who is responsible for all their matters and issues similarly 10 nuqaba are headed by an aarif and such system of governing move in form of hierarchy up to the supreme leader of the Madina so, in this context the concept of decentralization reemerges after French revolution in the end of 17th and the beginning of 18th century. We will discuss the reemergence or modern concept of

decentralization, which is formed on the basis or foundation of the real old and basic concept.

To analyze the policy of decentralization in Pakistan we need to address post independent period as well as pre-independent period. Shortly in pre-independent period the Indian act of 1935 was the one with which sub-continent was regulated and after the independence of Pakistan it was the major factor which influence Pakistan politics with extreme centralization like governor general was all in all. Constitution was the second most important factor in absence of constitution and also formulation of late and controversial constitution Pakistan faces problem of centralize power. All major decentralizations are done in military era they were not the experts of political policies.

After 18th amendment the situation became different from previous which was in pre and post independent periods. Formulation of local bodies is under the hand of central government in both periods and power devolution is fully controlled by center government. that's why if we analyze decentralization in these time spam, we can see informality as well as working of local government influenced by central government rather than general public. After 18th amendment, somehow situation became better because of devolution of local government but still it was under control of upper tier.

Powers and authority devolved to provincial government rather than local government creates big issue. In 18th amendment power was devolved to provincial government the authority and responsibility which were used by federal government before 18th amendment are now enjoyed by provincial government and local government is not backed by constitution in 18th amendment. So, 18th amendment determine their powers of provincial

government in this way local bodies work under provincial government rather than independently.

Some similarities and differences between provincial governments acts are present like mostly similarities are present in basic necessities which are discussed in 37th and 38th articles of constitution of Pakistan for example education, health, food, justice, employment etc. in all acts of provinces such authorities are devolved to local government. In case of some other authorities specially procedure of monitoring by the upper government it became different like Punjab and KPK government interfere in the working of local government in many matters like education, health, water supply etc. while federal, Baluchistan and Sindh government do not focus too much on it.

Practically devolution of power to local government on ground is not happened as mentioned in acts. Although some authorities and responsibilities are practices by local government representators but they are not accordance with documents so that they feel and face many difficulties while practicing their authorities. Influence of the provincial government is very high as they are architect of local government acts and they have authority to do amendments in these acts therefore misuse of power from the province has examined.

It is very important that local governments must be backed by constitution like central and provincial governments. Otherwise misuse of authorities of local government representators by the federal or provincial governments can be done in future. Legislators need to take serious action on this issue otherwise local level problems which are mostly related to general public cannot be solved.

1.2. Problem Statement

Many developed countries adopted the concept of decentralization earlier and move on the track of development and progress. With the passage of time when new dimensions of decentralization formed, types emerged and literature expended the impact shows positive trend specially in European countries. Due to successful adoption and result orientation in such countries developing countries of Asia and Africa starts adopting the concept of decentralization. The question arises that the steps taken by government and legislators are enough to bring positive change? Dose local governments work properly? They have reasonable constitutional support or not?

Specially in case of Pakistan, it adopted three time the policy of decentralization but due to less constitutional support local government cannot perform well, only two articles 32 and 140-A discuss formation of decentralization but fail to describe authority and responsibility of local government. in present time the only source which discuss power, authority and responsibility of local government is local government act of different provinces like the Punjab LG Act 2013, The KP LG Act 2013, The Sindh LG Act 2013, The Baluchistan LG Act 2010, The ICT LG Act 2013. With the help of these acts we can identify the working of local government.

Better option for assessment of success of decentralization is to check the satisfaction level of general public because facilitation to public is the ultimate goal of decentralization. It requires the variables and parameters which cover all the aspect of local government working. We will focus on formation of such variables and parameters which help to cover all important dimensions of local government working in Pakistan.

1.3. Research Objectives

The objective of this research is to find out the working of local government in case of Pakistan and create in-depth understanding about decentralization in Pakistan with the help of historical context. which can help public policy makers to formulate a better policy. Some of important objectives of this research are.

- Find out the level of working of local government.

- Identify the lags through which we can improve working of local government

- Find out the hurdles in the way of exercising decentralization.

1.4. Research Questions

Research question which will be addressed are.

- How much responsibilities were fulfilled local government?

- What are the steps we need to take for success implementation of decentralization?

- What are the hurdles in the way of practicing decentralization?

1.5. Significance of Research

Decentralization is policy that shifts power, authority and responsibility to low level in this broader concept the area and scope of decentralization became very vast. Decentralization depends on how much shift actually occurs on ground like in fiscal decentralization if proper and maximum shift has been done, which is identified by documents and accordance with the definition of devolution then we can say that decentralization in real sense has been done. Working of local government and provision of services to public based on it. After understanding we can analyze that a specific policy falls in concept of decentralization or not. Cai discuss in his paper (Cai & Treisman, 2006) that China do not use decentralization policy, this argument is not very valid because two

important policies out of three fall under the concept of decentralization. One is m-form economy in which multiple plants are used rather than single central plant, unlike u-form economy of Russia it comes under market decentralization. China use policy of "house-hold responsibility system" with which land divided into separate plots and distributed into households rather than center government occupy all land, this is again shifting from center ownership to individuals but the third policy of establishment of special economic zones do not fall under this concept out of these three policies of China.

Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1 Overview

First of all, we have to start from understanding the concept of decentralization and find out world's trend. We need to explore literature, find out existing work and identify the gap for next researches.

"Decentralization is the transfer of authority and responsibility for public functions from the central government to subordinate or quasi-independent government organizations or the private sector. We can say "the transfer of responsibility for planning, management and resource raising and allocation from the central government and its agencies to the lower levels of government." OR simply the decentralization is shift in power, authority, resources and responsibility from main authority to sub ordinate authorities.

There are basic four types of decentralization exist in literature which have their own implications, characteristics and conditions. These are administrative, political, fiscal and market. Administrative decentralization concern with redistributive authority and responsibility, Political decentralization discuss power of elected representatives, fiscal decentralization relates with collection and transfer of revenue and expenditure between center and local government, market decentralization discuss working of market and shape of economy (Litvack et al.).

The modern concept of decentralization is not too old, it starts from the end of 17th century after the French revolution of 1789. Then it starts its journey to whole Europe and after that it moves to America, Australia and then further to whole world. In starting the countries of Europe and north America adopt the concept and policy of decentralization

when the world examine the result of decentralization, they start adopting it. In 1960's which first wave of decentralization arise, then the other wave of decentralization occurs in 80's. in mostly cases when developing countries start adopting such policy, they face failure in outcome and impact due to adopting decentralization policy with in given organizational structure (Conyers, 1983).

There isn't "one-size fit all" design of decentralization exists in the world. Decentralization policy must count existing culture and tradition, institutional arrangement, political framework etc. so, decentralization can only be successful if it is done according to existing conditions of specific area, on the other side decentralization is fine risk to take because in developing countries it is examine that there pace of development is three time more than developed countries (Work, 2002).

There are many factors that determine success or failure of decentralization. If these factors are successfully implemented then decentralization gives positive results otherwise it cannot bring positive change even it became harmful. Challenges in the way of successful implementation are.

2.2 Challenges

Decentralization have many advantages, preconditions for implementation, obstacles etc. we will discuss all of them separately.

The main advantages and objectives of decentralization are participation of local community which involve three things (participation in decision making, participation in efforts, sharing of benefits), development at grassroot level, human and economic development, bringing stakeholder together, coordination between local government and public, efficient and effective delivery of goods and services to public, participatory

democracy, better tax collection, involvement of women and minorities etc. (Martinez-Vazquez & Vaillancourt, 2011; Olum, 2014). There are many other objectives of decentralization which can be achieved with the help of decentralization.

But these advantages can only be achieved if some pre-implementation conditions are fulfilled before implementing decentralization policy from which some of them are firstly institutional mechanism if decision-making institutes are not established administrative system cannot bring change to grass root for example influence of local elites and local fuddles. Then space creation for participation in system so that people can participate, their capacity can enhance and they can be delivered according to their needs and demand. After that political and civil will mean constitutional support for local government so local government can play its role without influence of central and individuals but center must ensure transparency and accountability in local government. Then capacity development can play important role that peoples who are involved in local government must be trained by institutions and general public must be informed about financial activities so that responsibilities can be perfectly done. Than in stage of implementation, before implementation government need to ensure that proper planning and mechanism have been established (Olum, 2014).

Next steps come after implementation are obstacles and challenges. In the way of implementation of decentralization history and colonial influence play important role due to colonial influence and ruled under different counties the culture and tradition of society change. Due to diversity of culture the inhabitant culture, tradition and values became mixed and disturbed. Then it is difficult to adopt a model of governance for example we can see in case of Lithuania where single decentralization model can't be adopted from two decades

because of surviving from German, Russian and monarchy period, After 1990 they get freedom but still, they are in transition period (Zigiene, 2013). In many cases the two major resistances come in the way, one of them is from center member and other one is from local elites. If anyone from them have power to exploit then the hurdles in decentralization can be increased and proper shifting of power and authority cannot be done. Constitution can also place a strong obstacle, if constitution does not give clear power to local government it cannot exercise its power with freedom and cannot adopt clear path for feature decision (Martinez-Vazquez & Vaillancourt, 2011).

After implementation of decentralization the next step is to regulate system, every system must take some time and settings until it gets its maturity stage in this process it faces many challenges. In decentralization the challenge for center government are institutional capacity, check and control, transparency, accountability, right usage of resources etc. it is responsibility of central government to tackle them, if central government have weak central institutes it cannot control efficiently and mostly chances are failure of decentralization can see in developing countries. Center-local relationship is also an important challenge for success of decentralization in case of conflict between them the system cannot run smoothly, the clash of interest place barriers in proper regulation. If public participation isn't exist in decentralization people can loss their interest in government and local government can get chance for corruption due to only single central check on them, general public ensure the local accountability of local government like publicity on media can play important role which can be seen in case of Uganda where research was conducted and examine that less than 20% of grants reach to primary schools

under primary education capitation grants but after publicly financial displayed it reached to 90% (Devas, 2005).

2.3 Emergence with technology

Nowadays technology plays an important role in smooth and effective working of governance. Mergence of technology with government is called electronic governance or e-governance there are many applications made for this purpose. It is an emerging trend rapidly followed by many developed nation like Australia in form of supra-government. Collaboration of government with private sector for increase in efficiency (Turner, 2004). With the help of these applications the working and efficiency of government increases specially in provision of services and accountability.

Local governments use consumer-based applications according to needs of the local public. Adoption of e-governance applications can give us positive and effective results but it can be only beneficial if it is adopted after the education to public about its usage.

2.4 Conceptual integration with democracy

The concept of democracy and concept of decentralization move side by side, after the collapse of system of monarchy, democracy emerges as a better option in this system whole nation involve in electing their representatives. At that time mostly countries adopt that system because of its scope of involvement of general public. As we know democracy is rule of the people, by the people, for the people. In this context decentralization is best form of governing system which increase participation of nation and ensured the true implementation of democracy in the society.

We can say decentralization is sprit of democracy as it ensures maximum public participation and rule. That's why the adoption, implementation and history of both concept

moves together. So, we can say success of democracy is linked with successful decentralization.

## 2.5   Decentralization across countries

Adoption of decentralization become hot cake in both waves of decentralization first one is in mid of 20th century and second is in the end of 20th century, more than 80% countries till now adopted this policy whether in single domain or more domains. Decentralization is not a single policy which can be judged by implementation that is it adopted or not but a concept which can only be judge by some parameter. That's why decentralization is some countries face success as well as failure depends on parameter we used.

Another reason for adoption of decentralization is fashion and trend setting. The question arises what is fashion? Answer is not specific but it can be understood easily that anything which is adopted by any person or group who is superior or ordinate then his action become fashion for inferior or subordinates of the society. Due to adoption of decentralization by west who was leading that time and specially after the French revolution in France. Many movements, communities and countries make them ideal for change or see them as symbol of positive. So, they give fashion of decentralization to the world with successful way. It's not mean that decentralization failed in west even then all world adopted it as fashion. After they succeed in implementing it then developing countries focus but the true spirit in adoption of decentralization in developing countries remains absence.

According to world development report in which 126 countries are included in the end of 20th century 76% countries are politically decentralized with subnational elected

government while 41% have adopted fiscal decentralization and 33% countries have adopted two or more subordinate elected domains as shown in graph.

Figure 1: decentralization adoption
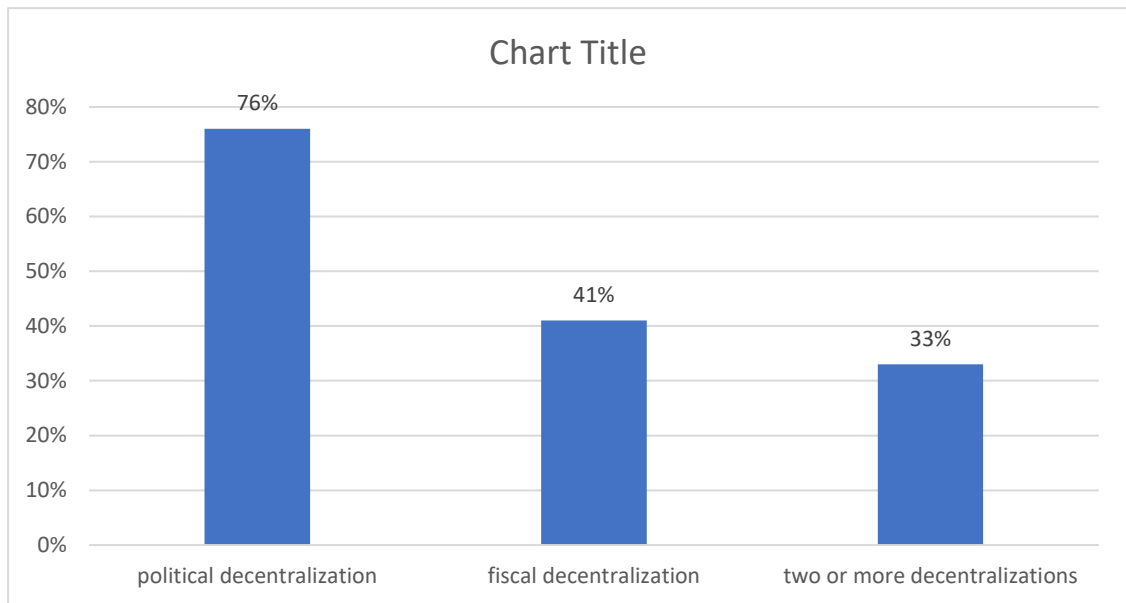
Source: (Work, 2002)

As we discussed adoption of decentralization is not all about due to fashion, with the passage of time when outcome and results of decentralization are examined, it put multiple positive impacts on society in all domains of political social and economic activities. Politically it stronger the government, people feel confident they are listened by their representators at local level and they can also get participation in governmental affairs. Economically they can made local policies which suits them according to their circumstances and increase in wellbeing. Socially, due to authority of local area representators their problems like different conflicts are addressed at local level so, after analyzing these changes in developed countries, developing countries start adopting decentralization.

Comparison of decentralizations of countries with respect to different income groups can be examines in graph. Fiscal decentralization increases gradually with increase in income of country. Same is the case with political decentralization when we move from low income countries toward high income countries it moves upward gradually. In case of absence of decentralization, it can be clearly observed that 41% of the low-income countries are centralized in all aspects while 15% in middle and 9% of high-income countries have no decentralization. Specially, both political as well as fiscal decentralizations, only 6% from low income group are decentralized, 44% in middle group and 78% of both decentralizations achieved by high income countries.

Figure 2: decentralization with income
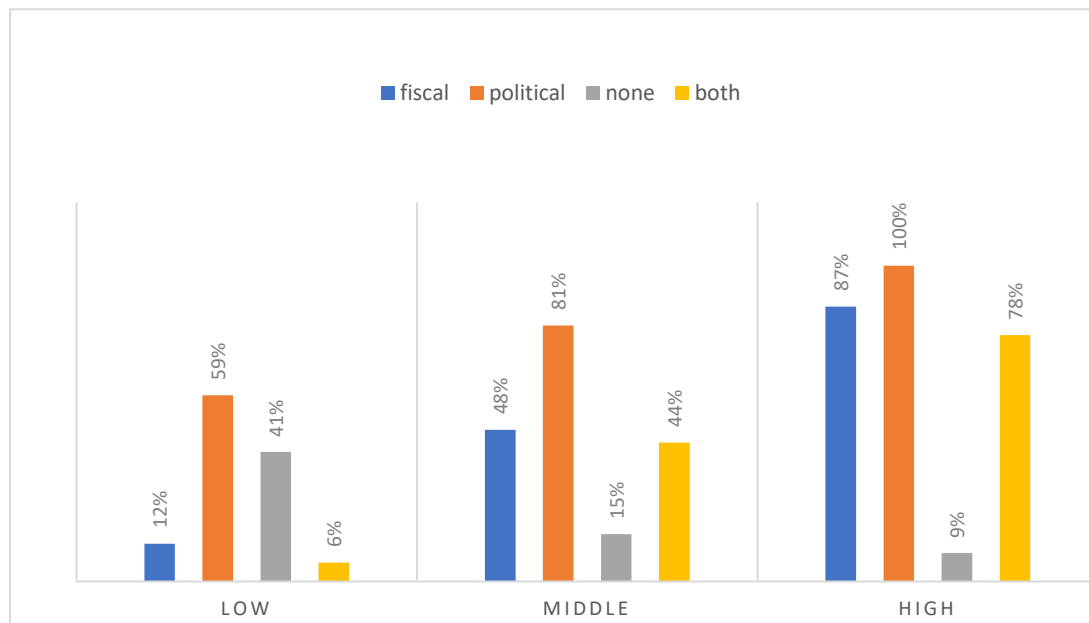
Upper discussion in which we measure decentralization in different income groups it can also be easily understand if we talk about the different regions of the world. After the revival of the west in 18th century world is purely divided into regions some regions are

dominant and some are subservient. Mostly east-western side of the world became dominant and south-west remains poor even slaves in the start of this dominance by Britain and French colonial imperialism. While east part of the world is somehow mixture of both. With the passage of time after the world wars when many countries get independence the power balance adjusted. After that many successful policies like decentralization bridge up the gap of world wars for developed countries and dominance remains likely same.

In the below graph decentralizations with respect to different regions can be seen, political, fiscal and both. Decentralization graph lines emphasize the successful outcome of decentralization. Impact of decentralization can also be analyzed with the help of this graph. If we want to arrange success of decentralization with respect to region it become western Europe and America at top and west Asia & north Africa and sub-Saharan Africa at the bottom. The overall trend shows that the regions who are more decentralized progress more and they are developed now while regions with centralized system are less develop in different aspects.

Figure 3: decentralization by regions
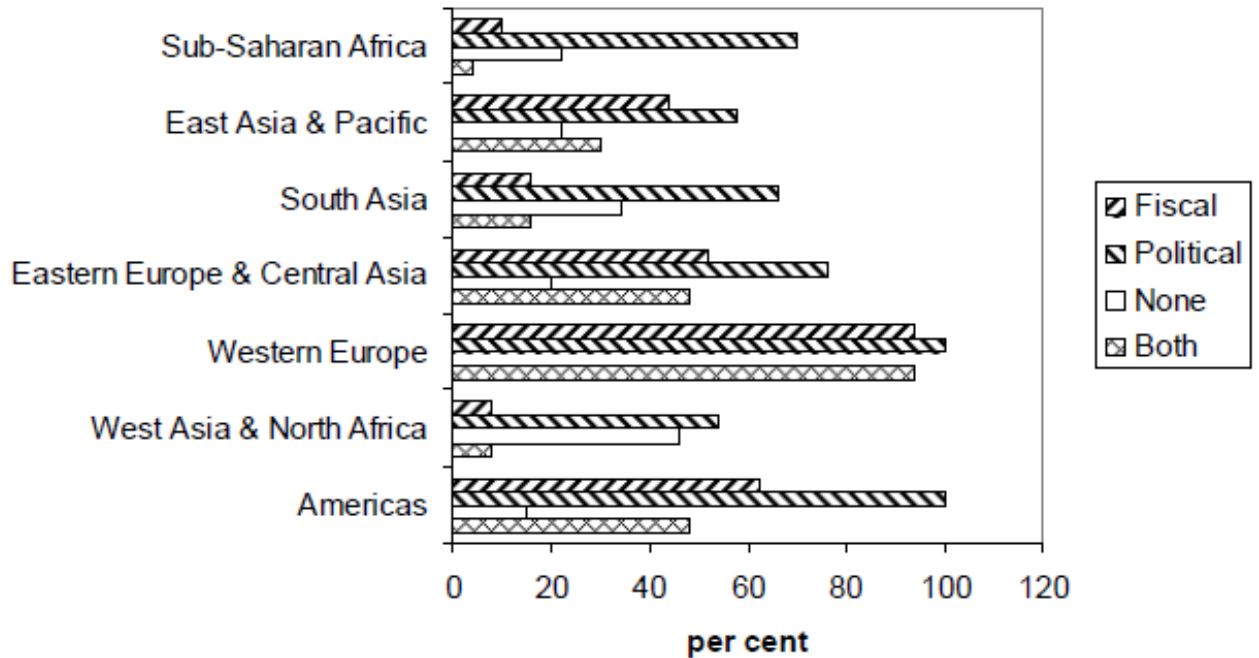
Source: (Yeoh, 2009)

2.6   Decentralization in Pakistan

In case of Pakistan we can differentiate between three periods and three major decentralizations. Periods are pre-independent period and post-independent period and after 18th amendment period. Pre-independence period is period under British control which influence post-independence period in form of colonial influence, historical influence, institutional structure and political system with centralized authority and now post 18th amendment local government became the subject of local government.

2.6.1   Pre-independence Period

After independence war of 1857 when power transferred to east India company the system of crowns established, capitalism overtake mansebdar system, political structure change and power was captured by voice ray, in these 90 years of slavery two major

constitutional changes were passed, one is government of India act 1919 and India act of 1935, Niemeyer award is also important which bring first time fiscal decentralization in subcontinent but overall it is system of patronage and local elite in which land settlement policy is adopted and served to those persons who ensure elimination of all movements and efforts against British rule. After constitutional reforms decentralization done but local elites captured lower tiers.

This post-independence period influence Pakistan system especially Indian act of 1935 because in early years Pakistan regulate under this act in which political and administrative system are very centralize, we can say governor general is the supreme and sole authority in decision making because there was no constitution, parliament and challenging authority. Power of governor general is too high even prime minister can be dismissed by Governor general as we can see in the regime of 3rd governor general when he dismissed 2nd prime minister of Pakistan 'Khawaja nazim ud din' and also legislative assembly of Pakistan was dismissed by him. After the formation of 1st constitution of 1956 the power little bit decentralized the post of Governor general changed with post of president but soon after the 1st marshal law is implemented.

2.6.2 Post-independence period

General Ayyub came into power as chief marshal law administrative. He introduced "basic democracy system" in which he centralized federal and provinces power and authority somehow little bit decentralized to local level, it was the first proper decentralization when local governments system formulates. He implements four tier system of governance which are Union, tehsil, district and division are the four levels but their responsibilities and authorities are limited in this whole system 40,000 representatives were

elected and selected, after this their number raised to 60,000 with a constitutional amendment, basic unit consist of 10,000 to 15,000 peoples. In this system bureaucracy control local bodies and local bodies political, administrative and especially fiscal authorities are limited, he also disqualifying almost 7000 politicians with EBDO and PRODA (Cheema, Khwaja, & Khan, 2005; Tahira).

Same happen with "local government ordinance" of Zia which was the second decentralization. He introduces three tier system he also reduces bureaucratic control and give more power to elected members but due to lake of accountability, transparency and administrative decentralization politician use development funds for their own interest for increasing their chance of reelection (Fisman & Gatti, 2002) analyze and wrote that "federal transfers are potentially problematic" in a case study of USA. Due to a lot of support from urban area and resistance from ruler area he became biased which can be analyzed from ruler urban per capita income gap from world bank (2000) report where ruler council income is 80% less than urban council (Cheema, Khwaja, & Khan, 2005; Tahira).

Third important decentralization plane was implemented in Musharraf era, he introduces "devolution of power plane" in which he ensures devolution of political power, decentralization of administration, distribution of resources etc. but in reality, all efforts are up to some extent. His new system based on three tiers union council, tehsil and district. He reduce bureaucratic control as well as administrative reforms are done, he also give little more tax generation power to local government but decision making and major revenue generation remains in the hand of president (Cheema, Khwaja, & Khan, 2005; Tahira).

Common problems or lags between all of them are 'Dictators', they are not political experts, potential of decentralization remains unachieved. Central government influence can

also be examined in Zimbabwe's case where district development committees are under center control and result can be examined in failure of decentralization (Agrawal, 1999). In discussed decentralization accountability was too less, Electoral process was corrupt, Limited power and authority shift to local level, Fiscal decentralization was very limitation: Decision making authority was not devolved, Limited constitutional support only "Article 140-A in the constitution of 1973 of Pakistan tells that each province shall establish a local government system and transfer political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of local governments" and article 32 which just enforce the formulation of local government. Uneasy integration between center, province and local level can be seen. Although, it was better than centralize one but not as good as it can be or according to its potential.

2.6.3   18th Amendment Acts

Local government has not only political importance but its also covers many other aspects like political, social, administrative as well as economical. After 18th amendment if we analyze the local government acts of all provinces as well as federal, we find many powers are devolve to them, specially related to basic necessities like food, shelter, clothing, education, health etc. but practically there is no power which is properly devolve to them it can be because of lack of constitutional support and political will.

some documented authority of local government will be discussed here for example in Punjab local government act 2013 union council is responsible for providing ruler water supply and drinking water under section 72, under section 77 district government assistance is required, section 81 give responsibility to municipal committee for provision and improvement of water resources as well as infrastructure (p. government, 2013). In Sindh

local government act of 2013 under schedule 11 of this act municipal committee, corporation and town committee is responsible for providing water to public and construction of water sources like well, water pump must be under the section of respective council (S. government, 2013). Section 19, 22 and 29 of local government act of KPK government give authority to village government and district government to provide water supply, improver these resources and distribute in public (K. government, 2013). Baluchistan local government act 2010 also give authority to local bodied to regulate the water supply and availability of drinking water to public under fourth schedule of the act (government, 2010). Islamabad capital and territory act of 2013 second schedule, third schedule and ninth schedule give responsibility to local governments to control water schemes, provision of drinking water and development of water resources under sanction of local government (I. government, 2013). Nowadays in Karachi, we can see such conflict between local and provincial government.

Same authorities and responsibilities are described for local governments under their acts like they have power and responsibility over education, health, solid waste management, monitoring, use of properties, dispute resolution and even taxation. There are a lot more powers, authorities and responsibilities which fall under the domain of local government and they are responsible for provision of such resources as well as they have also authority to collect funds from public for efficient working. Two most important aspects which are education and health will be discussed briefly for more clarification about documenter authority of local government.

First of all, the most important aspect related to local government is education. Development of nation and future of nation can be determined after analyzing their level of

education. After the 18th amendment it became the subject of provincial government and further devolve to local level under different provincial acts. In Punjab local government act 2013 the section 92 (v) describe the creation of district education authority, section 17 tells that composition of this authority will be determine by provincial government, it also express that elected member must be in majority but the chairman, v. chairman and CEO will be appointed by the provincial government. Under section 93 primary, secondary and higher secondary schools will manage and supervised through local government and they also ensure free and compulsory education under 25-A of constitution of Pakistan. Third schedule, part 1 of Sindh local government act 2013 discussed education as compulsory function of district council. Schedule four express that equipment of primary, middle, secondary schools will be distributed by union council government. KP local government act of 2013 also discuss this subject under first schedule, section 12 that education devolve of primary, secondary, vocational, special education to district government, under section 28 (e) nazim and village council will send report to education officer. 4th schedule, 5th schedule and section 142 of Baluchistan local government act of 2010 discuss as compulsory primary responsibility of local government specially district and rural councils like management of schools, construction of hostels, grants and subsidies etc. second schedule of Islamabad capital and territories discuss building of libraries.

Acts also discuss health as local government subject. Punjab local government act 2013 discuss creation of district health authority under section 2 (v) same like we discussed in education that composition of this authority will be held under provincial government, elected members must be in majority and chairman, vice chairman, CEO will be appointed by provincial government. Section 72 and 94 also discuss about establishing, managing,

provision and planning related to health. Sindh local government act of 2013 discuss under third schedule, part 1 as compulsory function of district council, responsibility and approval of construction of project like BHU, family welfare clinic etc. schedule four discuss construction of agency for distribution of equipment and responsibility of manage and maintain. KP local government act discuss this subject under section 12, 13 and 29 as devolve to district council like BHU, healthcare centers, rural health centers etc. section 90 of Baluchistan local government act of 2010 discuss this subject under town committee, union council and district council with difference in authorities and responsibilities related to provision of health. Islamabad capital and territories local government act 2013 discuss under section 69 (3) as provision of better health facilities and report to upper authority.

This is the overview that all provinces after 18th amendment devolve authority to local government but practically it is not practiced by them as mentioned. Before the 18th amendment whenever the local government formed in Ayyub era, Zia era and Musharraf era the same contradiction and conflict seems in authority, responsibility and practically practice of such authority. In this way importance of constitutional support and political will can be determined which we can see in developed nations.

After the study of discussed literature, we knew the decentralization overview, the concept of decentralization, its effects, advantages, disadvantages, pre-conditions, challenges, obstacles etc. we see decentralization results and trend followed by the world and success of developed countries with decentralization. We also examine how different countries use decentralization and how it effects their outcome. Specially, in case of Pakistan major decentralization we studied but literature is silent on both ratio of success or failure of decentralization in case of Pakistan and comparison of centralized and

decentralized periods in respect of outcomes and effects. So, it may be a reasonable and important gap in policy point of view especially for public policy students.

2.7 Research Gap

We have discussed two waves of decentralization, first one is related with developed countries and other is with developing countries. Nearly every country has done some sort of decentralization but developed countries focused more on it that's why we find rich literature on this topic in developed countries. In Pakistan we also find quantity of literature but mostly relates with the overall review of decentralization (Cheema et al., 2005; Tahira). Now researchers are moving on specific and in-depth analyzation of decentralization, they mostly focus on its operations like Impact of decentralization on income, economic development, poverty etc. or challenges like institutional capacities, decision space, accountability etc. such type of researchers are (noor, 2015; qadri, 2014) etc. in this research we focused on local government working which comes under the operations of decentralization. In Pakistan local government practical working is mostly related with local infrastructure, monitoring and political participation. This specific analysis from general public is missing in existing literature. In this way this thesis will adds a new research in literature.

Chapter III

Methodology

3.1   Introduction

In this subject, as we discussed a gap exist in literature after studying the literature on decentralization in Pakistan and analyzation of working of local government in Pakistan. Although literature rich is present but mostly based on secondary data and analyzation from government representators. Normally analyzation of working of local government from public is not addressed. This research tries to fulfill that gap. This research will analyze operations of local government based on primary data from the general public.

Primary research mostly conducted for incorporation of data related with some new domain or latest data related to some old research but in recent situation of an area. It required some field work may be in form if interview, survey, questionnaire etc. in this paper primary data is used to extract the information from public about working of local government. As local government is most crucial part of decentralization, we know that devolution of power and authority is decentralization and local government is tool for delivery of such power and authority.

Thematic research method is the way to create in-depth understanding about the subject matter. Although quantitative research method has also its own importance like it analyze something with facts and figures and give exact identification, it will give chance of prediction that what is going to be done in future? And qualitative methodology focus on what should we need to be done if we want to change future perception? But thematic is a mixed approach in which researcher work on some theme this research method is favorable

if we want to analyze the working of local government and want to improve this according to the choice and perception of public.

3.2 Study Area

Local government formed and work in allover the Pakistan. It is better to analyze the working of local government to choose an area which can represent Pakistan difference parties, provinces, classes etc. for that Rawalpindi city is one of best area because of its diverse history and ability to represent whole nation. Geographically it is located in Punjab's north extreme near to KPK and Kashmir, capital is located jointly with it. Because of its political, economic and educational importance it has capability to present people of different provinces, classes and backgrounds. Neighborhood of capital makes its profile even strong for presenting the opinion of whole nation, that's why it is selected for sample.

3.3 Conceptual Framework

We will focus on analyzing the working of local government and find whether local governments are performing their duties or not? What are the hurdles they face? And how we can improve their level of working? As we know that decentralization is a broad concept but simply we can say formulation of local government is decentralization. In case of Pakistan there are many authorities and responsibilities devolved to local government but in practical they work on few. Most common exercises of local government are infrastructure building, political participation and monitoring. So, we will focus on provision of such responsibilities as given in framework. In this way we can analyze the success or failure of local government.

Figure 4: conceptual framework


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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │ Decentralization │
                    └────────┬─────────┘
                             │
                    ┌────────▼─────────┐
                    │ Local government │
                    └────────┬─────────┘
                             │
                 ┌───────────▼────────────┐
                 │ Devolution of power and│
                 │     responsibility     │
                 └───────────┬────────────┘
```

| Political participation | Monitoring and supervising | infrastructure building |

| Public satisfied | Public unsatisfied |

| Success | Failure |
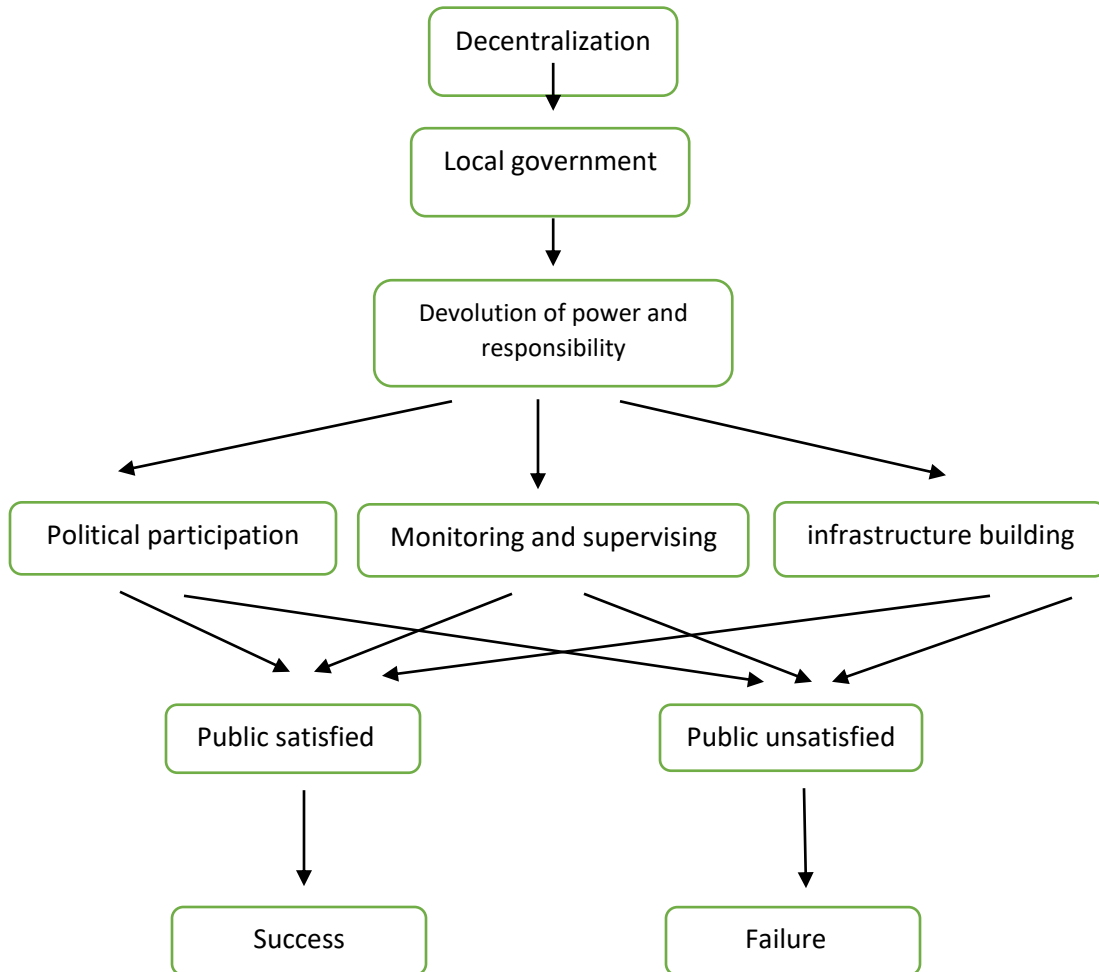
3.4   Research Method

This research adopts Thematic approach for analyzing by questioning general public randomly. In this form we get primary data. Methodology we use is liquid scale questionnaire, it will be done from 390 individuals in Rawalpindi. In this way we will analyze how much general public is satisfy from decentralization. Rawalpindi is the place where almost every national political party rule, not only party representatives but independent contestants also won. Secondly it is the place where we can find people from

every province, every profession and every class, neighbor city of capital of Pakistan Islamabad. So, it is hope that it has potential to represent true picture of Pakistan.

Different type of methodologies can be used but the main purpose of using a specific methodology is to analyze the most appropriate results under a specific circumstance in this way liquid scale questionnaire technique can help us in such ways

- Extract the general information.

- Analyze the problem and solution from grassroot level.

- Understanding of the problem from those persons who are subject.

- Better evaluation can be done for further policy making.

After that we can analyze that local government can bring change or not? And also look forward for what steps we need to take for making them more beneficial for Pakistan.

3.5   Factors Discussion

Factors which are used in this research are discussed below. We will discuss what are those factors in detail? What are their importance and how they are used in questions? These three factors are infrastructure, monitoring and political participation.

3.5.1   Infrastructure

The word infrastructure uses first time in French language in 1875 which means that *"The installations that form the basis for any operation or system"*. Infrastructure was taken from Latin and French language the word 'infra' means below taken from Latin and 'structure taken from French language as per *(dictionary.com & merriam-webster.com)*. Infrastructure is the fundamental facilities in an area provided for the efficient conduct of economic activities. These facilities are normally physically immoveable like roads, power supply, water supply, railway, telecommunication etc. it has two types one is hard

infrastructure and second one is soft infrastructure. Hard infrastructure refer to infrastructure which can be physically seen like roads, railway, water supply etc. while soft infrastructure is not like that hard infrastructure which can only judge through physical existence and construction. It can be examine by quality or institutional mechanism like educational programs, health facilities, cultural values etc. we can say hard infrastructure is like physical capital and soft infrastructure is like human capital (Hamutak).

Infrastructure is classified into eight different categories and four types. Categories are personal, institutional, Material, economic, social, core, basic and complementary.

Types of infrastructure are.

- Engineering and construction: infrastructure in this type refer to hard infrastructure which is generally in form of large network or fixed assets.

- Civil defense and economic development: it includes both hard and soft infrastructure, e.g. public service like school, hospitals and emergency services for example police, rescue etc.

- Military: it refers to building and installation of military related activities like barracks, store of military equipment, headquarter etc.

- Communication: it includes formal and informal channels of communications like information technology, software development. Further it includes research infrastructure, IT infrastructure etc. (dictionary, 2001; manual, June 1998).

Normally development of infrastructure moves from hard infrastructure to soft infrastructure, hard infrastructure provide basis for development after achieving a cretin level of development of hard infrastructure, nations moves toward soft infrastructure development and soft infrastructure is the most appropriate way to analyze progress of

country, which we can see in development of developed nations specially in late 19ᵗʰ century and nowadays it can be seen in development of china. Buildings and road network contributed too much in progress of china from last 20 years, after that china moves toward soft side of infrastructure like on education it spend $675.3 billion in 2017, health expenditure is about 6.36% of GDP in 2017 etc.

In case of Pakistan, we spend too much on hard infrastructure like other third world countries as compare to soft infrastructure which is too low. According to "budget 2019-20" combined allocation of budget on infrastructure is about Rs.1863 billion on infrastructure while only 28.6 billion rupees on education which is less than 2% of total budget and only 13 billion rupees on health it became less than 1% of total budget of 2019-20.

Another reason for spending too much on hard infrastructure, mostly on large scale infrastructure projects like metro bus, orange train is massive corruption. Which can be justify with documented record burning events like record was burnt when public demand for providing Rawalpindi-Islamabad metrobus project financial justification, same thing happened in steel mill case etc. in case of small projects funds distributed into lower tier and chances of corruption also become less that's why they are less focused on the other hand soft infrastructure cannot built political position because they cannot be use in political campaign easily.

Hurdles in formulation of local government and devolution of financial authority can be understand with the help of above discussion easily. When the local governments are formed political as well as financial power and authority devolve to them in this way spending on mega projects become difficult. This is one of an important reason for non-

formulation of local government as well as huge gap of spending on hard and soft infrastructure.

In this research there are four questions related to infrastructure discussed with respondents respectively.

1.   Opinion of development of new infrastructure?

2.   Opinion on development of old infrastructure?

3.   Infrastructure development of personal/individual level?

4.   Satisfaction level related to cost efficiency?

In all these questions, liquid scale questionnaire methodology is used to analyze infrastructure developments. Response of respondents will be discussed in next chapter.

3.5.2   Monitoring

Monitoring is basically a check use for controlling any activity that it is going in right way, according to plane or not. Many organizations define monitoring it has different definition related to nature of work or organization type. According to (organization, january 2011) monitoring is defined as *"Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programs progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring usually focuses on processes, such as when and where activities occur, who delivers them and how many people or entities they reach"*

According to M&E studies *"The Periodic tracking (for example, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually) of any activity's progress by systematically gathering and analyzing data and information is called Monitoring. The target audience/beneficiaries*

must be defined along with what you are doing, and whether your activities are being implemented as planned or not"

It has four different types as follows.

- Process Monitoring: it relates with the implementation of project at actual ground level. It concerns with improvements on ground according to target. We can say that in this type monitoring take place with the help of checklist.

- Progress Tracking: process tracking is target sheet which outline all indicators for activities and target divided into parts.

- Progress Validation: in this type of monitoring progress of activities are reported from field staff. For this process means of verification are used for collecting data.

- Performance Monitoring: in performance monitoring value of money is assessed through performance indicators because funds are released for the purpose of achieving desired outcome, if that outcome achieved its mean performance is good otherwise changes in plane is need to be taken.

Monitoring has importance in smooth working especially in accountability and transparency whether for institutions, governments or any type of organization. Institutions are responsible for delivery of services to public and working of local government depends on it. Monitoring and controlling are done from upper tier to check the performance of lower tier or from supervisor and authority holding person for the purpose of achieving desired and efficient results.

Tiers of monitoring system is used by developed countries nowadays, it is the more reliable and effective system than other systems using in developing countries. Although it is expensive but net benefits are positive. In this system not only one person or authority

have full control over monitoring but multiple authorities involved in it and from upper to low level multiple tiers are formed. So, the chances of corruption and non-transparency decreases and progress can be easily achieved with it.

Monitoring is an important domain for local government. Working and efficiency of local government depends on efficient working of institutions. If institutions work better its mean good and timely delivery of services to public. In this way local government can decrease its burden and stronger position can be achieved with efficient monitoring of institution. Accountability and transparency can also be achieved with efficient monitoring. If visits are done frequently and reports are presented on timely basis this mechanism leads toward inbuilt system of effective control, accountability and transparency in institutions.

This domain in this research is based on upper discussion purpose is to check how much effective control is undertaken by local government for efficient working of institutions. The chances of corruption and absence of officials from offices need to be analyze. Analysis of this part is divided into four questions given below.

1. Satisfaction level of respondent with visits of local representative to public institute?

2. Is there any change took place with visit?

3. What about the availability of officials in offices?

4. How much public is satisfied with service delivery of public institutes?

Same liquid scale methodology is used for collection of data from respondent.

3.5.3   Political Participation

The most important domain and one of important reason of formulation of local governments is participation of general public in politics. Political participation is a concept defined by many authors, researchers, experts etc. for example 'International Encyclopedia

of the Social Sciences' explains that "the term "political participation" will refer to those voluntary activities by which members of a society share in the selection of rulers and, directly or indirectly, in the formation of public policy. The term "apathy" will refer to a state of withdrawal from or indifference to such activities. These activities typically include voting, seeking information, discussing and proselytizing, attending meetings, contributing financially, and communicating with representatives."

According to 'sparknotes' paper on political participation, it explains that *"Political Participation is any activity that shapes, effects, or involves the political sphere. Political participation ranges from voting to attending a rally to committing an act of terrorism to sending a letter to a representative."*

Political participation has three types and many forms. Types are.

- Conventional Participation: its mean involvement of public in formal and supportive way with government like participation in elections or referendum, this is normal participation which legalized and enforced by the constitution.

- Unconventional Participation: those activities which are legalized by the constitutions normally specially in democracy but they are adopted by the society if the government is going in inappropriate way or doing some unconstitutional activity, normally youth and activists of society involved in it.

- Illegal Participation: activities that are prohibited by the law, normally adopted by the activists when they are not listened by authorities or government is not giving them value. It may be adopted by parties who want to create unrest in society or from some enemy group.

Some important forms of political participation are:

- Voting
- Protest
- Public consultations
- Jury duty
- Signing a petition
- Writing a letter to a public official
- Donating money to a cause
- Volunteering for a campaign
- Joining an activist or interest group
- Committing a terrorist act (White)

In case of local government there are two types of participation one is in electoral process and second one is in legislation after conduction of election and formulation of government setup. First type is related to contest in elections that whether a common person win election in a specific electoral system? And second one relates with involvement of citizens in governmental matters by the representatives. For analyzing this, four questions are asked to general public as given.

1. Probability of common man to win election?

2. How much respondent is involved in legislation process?

3. How much he has access to his local government representative?

4. How much he is satisfied with electoral system of local government?

With the help of these questions analysis from the public is done and data is collected for political participation domain.

3.6 Policy Relevance

Public policy mean policy related to public like law, regulation, legislation etc. by the government or its representatives. Mostly public policies are done for the purpose of good governance. Serving the public is the ultimate goal for the government so, public is the subject and betterment of general public is the object of policy which purely fall under the head of public policy. In this research decentralization moreover working of local

government is discussed. Decentralization is not just single policy but a package of policies which includes different domains. Main purpose of decentralization is to make provision of services delivery possible at door step of public and address the problems of public at local level. We can say that decentralization is pure example of public policy in which policies are made by the government for the public mostly at national or state level.

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

4.1 Findings of research

In this chapter the paper discusses the results that are obtained from questionnaire, analyze the results and then summaries the findings. As it was discussed in research methodology that the working of local government is focused in the research. Basically, the problems related to local government by the general public are local area development, local issues, working of institutes, participation in elections, participation in decision making, provision of services etc. if we combine all these types of issue, we will get three domains related to these issues which are infrastructure, monitoring and political participation. Although basic necessities which are mentioned in the article 37, 38 in constitution of Pakistan which are food, shelter, clothes, education, employment, health and justice almost these all necessities fall under the domain and duty of local government but actually they are not practiced on ground.

Moreover, the major problems of 3^{rd} world countries are limited level of decentralization, especially devolution which is the most appropriate form of decentralization isn't done. So, the fruit of actual decentralization cannot be tasted here. In most of developed countries there are two or more decentralizations practiced at a time which shows positive trend with development as discussed by (Work, 2002). Mostly decentralization is done within given political structure of country that's why it remains ineffective.

Third important thing is the historic background of Pakistan, if we want to create real understanding and in-depth analysis then it is important to understand. Soon after the

independence of Pakistan, political clashes and systematic failure leads toward instability as well as the power holding behavior by elites. Their legislative behavior become protestation of their interests with their power. The capitalist or industrialist do not want to form any policy in favor of laborer and landlord do not want to make in favor of little formers. That's why local government formulation and devolution of authority with true spirit isn't done by central government.

After this discussion we can understand that how much power, responsibility and duty that local government holds. Now we will discuss and analyze the findings from the questionnaire, it will help to examine issue from general public prospective. Questions are divided into five parts; every part designed to give information and create understanding related to its subject. Five parts are discussed below.

4.1.1 Personal and Carrier Information

Personal and carrier information has no direct relation with research but it has its importance in understanding the situation with respect to difference in area, age, qualification etc. Indirectly, we knew the behavior of respondent due to influence of such factor. So, in this part we will not done liquid scale analysis but just for getting better understanding related to further discussed questions. It may lead toward better policy formulation.

Name and address of respondents is optional because of cultural values and pre-perceptions which prevail in the society of Pakistan. Mostly people hesitate to give their information to anyone due to fear that may be data is collected for some harmful or illegal purpose. So, 10% of respondent do not wrote their names and 90% feel free to mention it. On the other side some hesitate to write their address while other wrote it although address

may be required for some analysis but most of the respondent's presentation of address is reasonable.

Gender equality is an issue especially in present time when male and female are equally treated in every part of life. This need to be tackle, this paper tries to fulfill the gap between representations of gender. Equal representation of male and female is difficult because of cultural values of Pakistan but effort made and around 30% of total respondents are female while males are almost 70% of total sample.

We heard many times in our life that youth is the future of the nation but practically importance is not given to them. Youth who is normally studying now, soon they will be engage in different economic, social and political activities in near future. So, their opinion is more important than those peoples who involved in such activities now and going to retire soon. This research gives more attention to youth, although respondents who have 15 to 60 years age are involved but mean and mode are almost 24 years which is presenting the upcoming youth of future.

Like age of respondent's qualification has also its importance in future context. Peoples who have more education they have probability to get higher position in future. Its mean it is higher probability for them to influence different activities of country. So, in this research more than 70% respondents lies in different categories of inter, bachelor or master level while higher education is also covered with almost 14%.

In this research student respondents are more than half, they are almost 65% of total because of importance of youth discussed in the above paragraph and mostly youth is students. Research also represents job holder, businessman and others fields of life in remaining sample.

4.1.2 Infrastructure

Main purpose of decentralization is to entertain problems of general public at local level. Local area development like construction of streets, availability of drinking water, provision of power supply etc. are infrastructure related problems. If the authorities are successful devolve to local government representators and they are actually practicing them, then we can say successful decentralization is done. Opinion of general public reflect the success of failure of decentralization.

Table 1: infrastructure

no.	Perimeter	Worse	neutral	improve
I.	new infrastructure	19.7	30.8	49.5
II.	old infrastructure	25.1	35.4	39.5
III.	individual level	23.3	37.7	39
IV.	cost efficiency	65.4	26.9	7.7

I.   As we can analyze from table, when we compare working of local on new infrastructure with central government the majority of respondent's opinion comes in favor of local government that working of local government improve new infrastructure than central government, with the percentage of almost 50% vs 20% while rest 30% are indifferent. Local government is closer to people than central government and they have limited area to work. So, they can easily work in favor of general public.

II. Renewal of old infrastructure especially in Pakistan it is an important issue because of corruption and biasedness in selection of contractors. The sustainable and long period construction become difficult. In this context it's become an important question in case of rebuilt or renewal of old infrastructure, public is not much satisfied with the working of local government. Comparatively satisfaction level falls in the case of improvement. So, in this context the percentage of satisfaction is almost 25 vs 40. 25.1% think that they do worse while 39.5% think that they improve old infrastructure better than central government.

III. Power supply on individual level like electricity and gas meter also have its own importance, solving individual problems is the extreme grass root level and the main purpose of the decentralization or formation of local government, it is not the subject of center or provincial government to solve such problems. In the response of this question general public opinion is near to previous question "renewal of old infrastructure" almost 23% think that they work worse than general government while 39% think they work better.

IV. Cost has its important in determine the honesty, expertise and fairness of a person. More cost on a project raise the more chances of corruption. In developing countries due to lake of accountability and transparency frauds and corruption is easy. Normally people think that local government get less funds for development but in this case of expenditure on infrastructure is seem that local government is not efficient enough to work cheaper than central government or more corrupt than central government. Almost 65% of respondent think that they expense more than central government on infrastructure while only 8% think they work cheaper.

4.1.3 Monitoring

Second important domain of local government is monitoring which refer to successful implementation of decentralization. Local institutes work under the supervision of local government representators, their check and control make working of institutions better and provision of services achievable. Satisfaction level of general public reflects the working level of institutions.

Table 2: monitoring

No.	Perimeter	Dissatisfy	Neutral	satisfy
I.	representative visit	52.8	28.5	18.7
II.	affect on institute	22.6	45.1	31.3
III.	service delivery	43.8	36.2	20
IV.	availability of officials	40.8	42.3	17.7

I. Frequently visits place pressure and responsibility on sub ordinates that they are answerable to someone for their working. Indirectly working of local government can be analyzed with visits frequency. In the response of this question almost 52% of respondents think that they visit less than normal mean less than the average visits that are least requirement for efficient control while only 19% of population think they visit frequently or more frequently.

II. The main purpose of visiting is to enhance the working of public institutes but it also enhances the chances of favor and corruption, in this case the working of institute become worse rather than improve. If institutes work better, government profile

became stronger and people of the respective area can enjoy the real fruit of decentralization. In this context the majority of respondent almost 45% think that they effect little bit on working of institutions 3.3% respondent judged that their visits effect adversely in this way the working of local government became worse than before and almost 31% judged that they effect positively on working of institutions.

III.   monitoring can enhance the satisfaction of general public from service delivery of public institutions because facilitate the public is the ultimate goal of public institutions. If the public is satisfied with it, its mean decentralization is favorable otherwise not and level of satisfaction of public can be judge from their satisfaction level. In the response of this question 43% of general public is not satisfy in which 6.2% is extremely dissatisfy from the service delivery of institutions while only 20% are satisfied and 36.2% are between these levels.

IV.   In this domain last question asked to public is for the analyzing the availability of the public officials in their offices because less monitoring or less visits can increase the chances of scrims, hankering and laziness for the officials. Non availability of officials is not just harmful for the public and administration but also for the country for long term development and failure of decentralization can be outcome. In this context 40.8% think that they are rarely available while 16.9% observe that they are mostly available and one of the major portion of respondents which is almost 42.3% think that they are normally available like some time they are available while sometime they are not.

4.1.4 Political Participation

Political participation can be differentiated into two types one is pre electoral participation and second is post electoral participation. Pre electoral participation mean participation of general public in process of election from contesting to winning while post electoral participation refer to participation of general public in decision making either with opinion, referendum or any other way. Political participation is the first step of decentralization. If common person has no or less chance of being elected, the biased decentralization cannot give favorable outcome. On the other side if local government representators do not involve public in decision making again decentralization cannot be more effective and also it is not baked by public. Results can be fined in failure of decentralization outcome.

Table 3: political participation

no.	perimeter	dissatisfy	neutral	Satisfy
I.	probability to win election	44.1	32.8	23.1
II.	access to representative	54.4	29	16.7
III.	participation in legislation	55.6	30.3	14.1
IV.	fairness of elections	43.1	31.8	25.1

I.   Basis of decentralization is local government representators. Fairness in electing process of representators mean strong and fair foundation of local government. In the following table opinion of respondents on probability for a common person to win election is collected. In response of this question only 23.1% of our respondents

think that it is easy to win the elections while in the opinion of 44.1% of respondents it is hard to win elections for a common man in this electoral system.

II. After the formation of the local government it is the duty of the representators to solve the issues and problems of the general public government representator can only solve the problems efficiently if they knew the problems of public of their area and for this, they need to meet with the public. So, this question is about access of general public to their respective representator. In the response of this question, 54.4% say that it is not easy or not at all to access the representator of their area while 16.6% think that it is easy to meet and discuss problem with them.

III. Another important purpose of local government formation is involvement of general public of respective area in the issues, problems or decisions related to their area. For this it is responsibility of representative to involve general public in legislation process and other important matters related to them, may be in form of opinion and suggestion. It is famous saying that two are better than one and three are better than two. So, the conference and brainstorming resolve many issues as well as it bring public in confidence. In the response of this question 55.6% of public judge that they do not involve community in any type of legislation while 14.1% think that they involve in legislation and 30.3% are asking that little bit or may be.

IV. First step toward successful decentralization is fairness of elections. If elections are fair then we can say that elected members are real representatives of the public and democracy holds otherwise it is democratic dictatorship whether by the military or by the civilian. Electoral system is a tool which can be easily used by powerful group in their favor. In the response of this question 74.9% population think they are biased

whether little biased or more than this, it became 3/4[th] of the total sample size which

is large enough and only 25.1% think local government elections are fair.

4.1.5   Future Policy

For future policy it is important to take opinion of general public as we discussed in

political participation part that true spirit of decentralization is involvement of public from

grassroot level and it can be achieved in this way. So, in the following part of research we

collect data on issues which are related to future policy of decentralization. Questions asked

to general public in this part are not directly related with working of local government and

assessment of success or failure of decentralization but for making decentralization more

effective, it is important. In this way any policy whether centralization or decentralization, it

will be backed by public.

Table 4: future policy

no.	Perimeter	no	neutral	Yes
I.	creation of local bodies	19.7	23.8	56.4
II.	increase in authority	16.7	24.4	59
III.	Decentralization	12.6	39	48.5
IV.	change in electoral system	13.3	29.2	57.4
V.	character and education	48.7	33.6	17.7

I.   The first question related to future policy is about the positive change by the local

bodies that they can bring some positivity in or not? In this way favor and backed of

public to local government can be accessed. In the response of this question 19.7%

of respondents thought that they cannot, 23.8% are not sure and 56.4% are in favor

of local government that they can bring positive change.

II.   If one has more authority, he has more options to do work but it also increases the responsibility because of his authority. We can say that authority and responsibility have positive relationship when one increase it leads other to increase and vice versa. So, what people think is there any need of increase in authority and responsibility of local government? In response of this question almost 16.7% of our respondents thought that there is no need to increase in authority while 24.4% are not sure and majority of the respondents which are almost 3/5th of the total population think that it should be increase.

III. Decentralization have many types and further these types have sub types which are categorize on basis of authority, power and responsibility given to local government, we have discussed in literature review that mostly developed countries done decentralization with max devolved type mean total shift of authority and responsibility. It is important to understand the difference between above question and this question. In above question we are discussing increase in authority and responsibility but not different types of decentralization like political, administrative, financial etc.   In response of this question a huge number of responds are positive. Almost 39% about indifferent about decentralization that it can be or cannot be, while only 12.6% are in against decentralization and remaining 49.5% think that it should be done for bringing positive change.

IV.   Rigging is an important issue especially in last few years after the election of 2013 in Pakistan, when a party accuse on another party for doing rigging in elections. Moreover, in all over the world countries adopting latest technology like bio matric for casting of vote. E-governance is an emerging policy used for management of

governance issues also many other questions arise on working of election commission in this era. So, in response of these issues it is important to take suggestion of general public whether they want changes in electoral system or not? In the response of introduction of new election system, 13.3% of respondents think that there is no need to introduce new system while 29.2% are indifferent and majority of people almost 57.4% are in favor on introducing new election system.

V. Character and education play an important role in building confidence of people on their representatives as well as building nations because the government representator is one who can take decisions for the public of a specific area and the progress of the that area depends on such decisions. It is responsibility of election controller institute or the electoral system mechanism to check whether the person who wants to contest in elections is eligible or not to represent its constituency. In this context almost 17.7% of respondents are satisfy with character and education of representators of local government while 33.6% are indifferent and 48.7% of respondents are dissatisfy with their character and education.

4.2   Discussion on findings

Decentralization expressed in formulation of local government, if local government perform well it mean successful decentralization have been done and if it isn't that's mean failure of decentralization. in this way success of failure of working of local government determines the success or failure of decentralization. This research focus on analyzation of working of local government. So indirectly this paper analyzes the success or failure of decentralization. After understanding this concept analyzation of decentralization become possible with findings of this research.

Findings of research are divided into five different sub-topics while three parts are directly related with working of local government, in this research there are three variables infrastructure, monitoring and political participation and data is collected on parameters of these variables. Analysis of these variables gives analysis of working of local government or indirectly this research analyzes the status of decentralization.

4.2.1   National representation

As we discussed in our research methodology that Rawalpindi is the place where people of different area and provinces can be fined. In this paper it can be analyze with the help of following graph

Figure 5: national representation
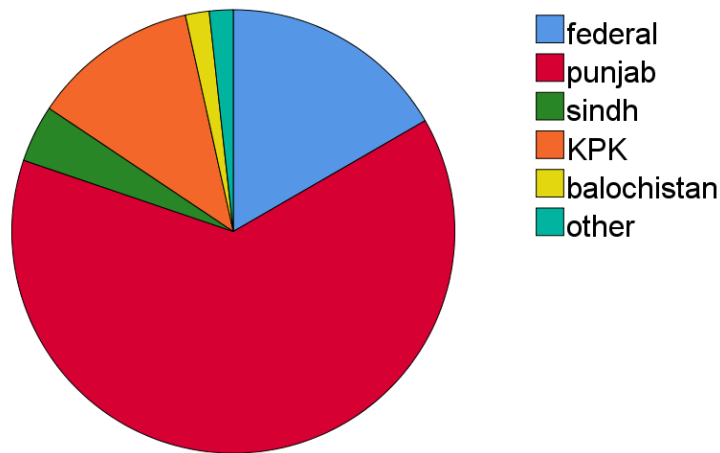
Although Punjab representation is more than half of total but this research cover representation of all provinces so that national view about working of local government can be analyzed, in the following graph other cover the area of Kashmir and Gilgit. As we discussed some people mostly females do not mention their area, on average most of them belong to Sindh and Baluchistan.

4.2.2 Age factor

Age factor also play it role in opinion making, it is observed that respondent with less age mostly students who are below bachelor level are extreme in their opinion and they have risk taking behavior while aged respondent shows risk adverse behavior, they think that there is no need to change anything just go on. Moderate in opinion and behavior are respondents who lies between 25 to 40 years of age.

It also creates understanding about the revolutionary behavior of youth, mostly participants of revolution activities are mostly students like 'Ali garh college' students in freedom of Pakistan movement. They can also be misuse by some negative groups like terrorists for harmful activities of bomb blasting. So, their risk taking and extreme behavior leads them to wrong path. Government need to make policies to make them on right track, this behavior may lead them toward negative activities.

4.2.3 Influence of qualification

A famous quote by Nelson Mandela is "education is most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" this quote can be verified in this research, while meeting with qualified respondents in two ways, first their polite behavior and moderate response and second one is creative and practical ideas. Which will be discussed in 'discussion with respondents' in sub-topic of discussion of the research. On the other hand, respondent with low qualification are extreme in their thinking. Although it is the behavior of mostly respondent not all. We can say not perfect correlation but some kind of strong correlation exist.

4.3   Summary of findings

- This study found people are satisfy with the working of local government more than the working of central government but in absolute term they are not satisfy with local government working.

- General public want practical devolution to local government in all aspects. So that local government can enjoy their authority which is devolve to them in documents and solve problems of public at local level. Constitutional backed can contribute to solve this matter.

- People do not trust on electoral system; they think that elections are biased especially local government elections. Electoral reforms should be done for making them fair.

- Mechanism of corruption and transparency is a big issue which can be seen in cost efficiency discussion with public. Multiple tiers system between local and central government can solve this issue.

- An important function of election commission is Mechanism of scrutiny in selection of local government representators. Majority of people are extremely dissatisfied with this mechanism.

- Opinion of respondent normally correlates with personal experience rather than ideology, analysis or observation. Most of respondent give their opinion with remarks that they are treated with this behavior that's why their opinion is this.

4.4   Discussion with respondents

Due to primary data research methodology and qualitative analysis collection of data from general public become possible moreover it became essential for research. Basically,

all three variables of research infrastructure, monitoring and political participation and their indicator use for analysis deals directly with interest of public that's why people take more interest in giving their suggestion and analysis. Infrastructure includes facilities which are used by public on daily basis, monitoring is strongly related with working of public institutes and service delivery, political participation deal with involvement of general public. If they are not being involved in daily matters formulation of better policies is hard to be done.

Mostly youth are involved in this research with average age of 24 and most of the respondents are students specially students of universities, as we discussed in our methodology. So, emerging ideas and response can be examined with discussion, which may help in formulation better policy in future because youth are future, after 10 to 15 years, they are the people who will serve on different sectors in Pakistan. Mixture in thinking and diversified approaches can be determined while discussing with them. Informal and creative talks with respondents are done. They contribute their thinking, discuss important issues, communicate their personal experiences and some persons guide for further processes and improvements.

While data collection, some of them are on one extreme like totally in favor of local government and against center government while some were totally against formation of local government and they are extremely dissatisfied with the working of local government and extremely in favor of central government but of course majority fall between these two extremes, who give moderate opinion which can lead toward better policy making in future.

I ask a person for filling questionnaire first he refuse then after some time when I was busy with some other peoples and explaining question to them that person himself ask me to

give him questionnaire. He listen questions while I was explaining to other guys. So, he took from me fill questionnaire and ask me to put his view in my research that decentralization is never a good solution for better working of government, according to him when the governance is decentralized and many governments formed at local level they cannot control efficiently because of lake of accountability and transparency issues. moreover in central system there are few politicians who done corruption while in local government you give opportunity to many other person for doing corruption in this way working of government move in diverse way rather than improve. When he moves away the other person who sits beside me argue on his opinion that I think local government is favorable for Pakistan because of formation at local level it is easily in access of local public. Although we are not satisfied with their working but they work better than central government, they use funds at local area development, they have lake of funds so lack of chances of corruption are there that's why local government must be formed but with some improvements.

A student discusses about local government representors of his constituency that they are very cooperative, educated as well as they have good character so, there should be no change needed in local government system but increase in their authority can bring positive change. I have also met a person who is from elite we can say his family king maker of their area mean their elder are spiritual personality in their area so, the public of their area is affiliated with them that's why representators of their constituency solve their problems on priority basis and contestant comes to them for being supported, of course he doesn't have any issue with access to representative. There are many other examples like them such opinion of people are small in numbers but they are part of our society and normally this

system suites them because of this situation majority of them are in favor of working of local government so, they are strongly positive about infrastructure, monitoring and especially political participation.

On the other hand, I met with a person who have some economic issues, their representators do not listen them and they think representators themselves do not want to solve their problems he was totally against with working of local government. I met another person who tell me that there are two gangster of his area who are involve in murders, robbery, rapes etc. they both contest local election with their whole panel which include chairman, vice chairman and councilors one of them win and the other one loss so, whether first win or second both are not acceptable for our community. Some people who faces such type of experiences are totally against with working of local government which reflected in their opinion related to infrastructure, monitoring and political participation. According to them this all is nothing but just giving power to corrupt, gangsters and characterless persons at local level.

These are two extremes but majority of them are between these boundaries, their moderate experiences reflected in their opinion. So, we can see moderate opinion in those questions which we ask to them, they also give creative ideas related to local government like a respondent said that basically problem is the system which allow such kind of characterless peoples to contest elections. There must be a body from local area, probably elders of respective area from which contestant want to contest election must take approval to him for contesting election, in this way problem can be somehow reduced. A person said that all the information related to local government need to publish in different media like print media, electronic media as well as social media to aware the public that how much

grant is given to them and for which purpose in this way they are answerable to general public and accountability and transparency can be achieve. There are a lot of more examples especially from people with moderate vision.

We discuss that public is a lot more satisfy from local government than central government in our results specially in comparative analysis which we can see in Infrastructure related domain. In absolute analysis they are not more satisfy, respondents think that there is a lot of space present for improvement like we can see in our questions related to monitoring and political participation. Which also clearly reflect in last part of questionnaire related to future policy making like huge majority is not satisfy with electoral process, devolution of power, character and education etc. there are a lot more things which we need to improve related to local government. So, we can say that people are relatively satisfied but in absolute terms reforms are indispensable.

As we discussed difference in opinion, the question arises that why their opinions are different? From where their opinion is generates? Simply, it generates from their experiences and thoughts like some of our respondents said that they experienced them that's why they are against or in favor. While some of them say according to their observation, thinking or ideology local government work like this or this. There is also a group with small numbers who do not fall in both of them, according to them both governments are normal both work well or worse. They do not observe or experience anything related to local government and even they have no any thinking related to them. Majority of them give answer to all question with normal or indifferent option. So, in this way their opinion does not formed and such type of respondents limits our research.

4.4.1 Infrastructure

Many informal discussions are made on infrastructure related to working of local government, difference in opinion and thinking is incorporated in this session of research. On infrastructure normally people are in favor of local government as we discussed in 'discussion on findings' in this study. Some respondent identifies an important issue related to infrastructure; they think that tiers of corruption is the most important element in infrastructure development like a project moves from almost three to four tiers between government to final contractor all of them share in corruption by taking their portion. The final amount reached to the final contractor is far less then allocated amount by the central government for the specific project. So, the ultimate amount is not enough for building a good project, ultimately project fails to survive it life and infrastructure issues arises.

Controversial in opinion can be see while discussing cost on infrastructure, as we discussed in result session that mostly respondents are dissatisfied with cost efficiency of local government while some are satisfied. those who are dissatisfy with their cost efficiency argue that local government contestants do too much expenses on election campaign and after winning the elections they get less funds for development that's why for equalizing their expenditure in elections they do more corruption than central government representators who get more funds than local government representators. On the other hand respondents who are in favor of local government argue that they get less funds and they have to satisfy general public who bring them into power that's why they do less corruption and focus on development projects. which can be justify with comparison of development in different eras of local government and central government.

4.4.2 Monitoring

Differential in opinion can be judge in this domain. Some respondents think that we cannot link monitoring with working of local government. They argue that institutional system and structure are different thing, institutions are regulated through the mechanism of institutional structure, upper tier of institution is responsible to regulate its lower tier and lower tier answerable to their respective upper tier. So, local government have nothing to do with them, specially at lower level of local government like consular, although nazim or chairman can use their powers to influence in this domain. While some of respondents who think that they are responsible argue that the provision of services is responsibility of local government so, automatically supervision of institutions falls under the domain of local government, it can be also examine in the rules and regulation of local government like different provincial acts of local government.

Mostly people who are dissatisfy with monitoring of local government say that there are two main reason for failure of monitoring of local government one is lack of knowledge means that they are not familiar with working of such institutions and how know of methods and technology is new for them. So, they do not know or they haven't enough knowledge to supervise and control the working of institutions. Second problem is relations with officials of institutions, due to weak institutional mechanism in Pakistan officials can influence in institutional working on the other hand local government representators are somehow involved in illegal activities. So, supporting relationship suits both of them and normally they involved in this and monitoring cannot perform with actual spirit.

4.4.3 Political participation

Political participation is normally categorized into two types, pre electoral participation and post electoral participation. Discussion with respondents on political participation includes both types. Normally respondents give their views and suggestions on pre electoral participation.

Mostly respondent think that lack of scrutiny is the fundamental problem in electoral system, when a corrupt person get chance to participate in election, he will use illegal ways to win election, in this way he can hijack the elections on the other hand electoral reforms are not enough for contesting free and fair elections. In this context a respondent gives an important suggestion that our public is not mature enough to elect appropriate person with their vote so, we should move toward the model of China or Russia. A few of them think that elections are fair, there is no need to change although some lags in system will be overcome with the passage of time.

In context of post electoral participation, respondents highlight two important issues one is supporting behavior of representators of local government and second is compromising behavior. Supportive behavior like support of persons who involved in illegal activities but they campaign for them in elections, they are supported by them in criminal and financial matters. For this purpose, they make relationships with police or they select their faithful person in police. In this way illegal mechanism formed between criminals, police and local government representators. On the other hand, local government representatives have to persuade both goods and criminals for future elections that's why they adopt compromising or insincerity behavior for making both of them agree. Such kind

of behavior leads toward unfruitful political participation like people are listened but not entertained accordingly.

Some people are listened by representors but their discussion move around the benefits of specific community rather than society because such community help respective representator in elections. Most of the respondents think that they are not listened by their representators so, they cannot get any kind of political participation.

4.5 Discussion of researcher

In this sub chapter expected results of paper, discussion with respondents, and requirement of successful decentralization will be discussed. we will focus on creating in-depth understanding about the subject matter. If we want to make decentralization more effective then we need to move forward, understand lags and fulfill with possible actions. In the following discussion results are enforced with expectations and explain differences, respondent's discussion will tell us wants of general public which can be helpful in future policy formulation. Finally, the issues with the local government will be addressed for the purpose of making effective and result oriented local government setup, which results in successful of decentralization.

4.5.1 Expectation of results

There are a lot of researches done on local government in Pakistan as well as in all over the world, mostly researches are done on formation of local government, decentralization level, service delivery, their documented authority and responsibility etc. but they relatively less focus on analyzing their working from public level. General pubic satisfaction and provision of service to them is the ultimate goal for the local government and their working can be analyze on basis of this. So, check the level of satisfaction of the

general public can give better analysis of local government working. Many researches done on decentralization in Pakistan majority of them focus on history of decentralization, its developments, changes in authorities, eras of decentralization like dictatorship or democratic era etc. such researches focus on analyze the overview of decentralization in Pakistan. Some of researcher also done on why local government is needed? Are they working for development or not? Practical use of authority etc. such type researches can help us in creation of expectation about the working of local government and understanding the level of decentralization in Pakistan.

Researches in which historical context is discussed are. like (Cheema et al., 2005) conducted an important research on decentralization in Pakistan. It discusses historical factors from India act of 1935 to devolution of power plane made by Musharraf. It discuss all decentralization periods separately which will help in understanding analyzation of characteristics of decentralizations in different times, it also compare development with different eras, specially it focus on devolution of power plane made by Musharraf in 2000 like financial issues, relationship between province, federal and local level integration of ruler area and urban area, role of bureaucracy etc. (Tahira) also focus on comparison of decentralizations done in Pakistan specially three major decentralizations of Ayyub era, Zia era and Musharraf era their policies, level of devolution, tiers of government etc. they also focus on some issues related to them like financial issues, lake of representation, structural reforms etc. with these researches we understand the involvement of center, legitimization of rule and lake of devolution as well as extractive institution and colonial factor mechanism. This type provides the basis for research, it is absolute analysis. With the help of this type of researches we can think actual potential of decentralization which is

according to expectation that due to interference of these factors potential decentralization cannot converted into actual. We can say with this prospective we failed in adoption of decentralization as it was adopted by developed countries.

Some other researchers discuss decentralization with analytical prospective rather than just focus on historical context and documents who explains devolution structure etc. these type of researches can be more helpful because they are somehow related with operations of local government and we can judge our results whether they are expected or not. (noor, 2015) done her research with focusing on challenges that local body face on issues like institutional capacity, accountability and decision space according to her local government perform well but some issues are their like training, corruption, transfer of power by upper level, merit issues, usage of technology, financial issues, systematic issues etc.. (qadri, 2014) focus on socio-economic developments with fiscal decentralization at district level which is the upper most level of local government. He concludes that two important indicators, one is per capita income which show positive trend with decentralization and second one is poverty which show negative trend with decentralization. It also improves health, education, wellbeing and positively effect socio-economic developments. (Abbasi, 2014) conducted research on devolution after 18th amendment in KPK. In this context he focuses on institutional capacity, accountability and decision space by area was KPK and analysis done on post 18th amendment. He concluded that if de jure and de facto both contributed then very positive change can be seen and find out direct relationship between decentralization and service delivery. He also finds increasing trend on budget allocation for health as well as education. In this way pre-expected results of this research can be determined and most are determined in accordance with little bit different like cost

efficiency. So, mostly results are according to expectation which mean legislative institutes have strong basis for taking decision related to the subject of decentralization. In this aspect we can say comparatively decentralization is successful if we compare it with centralized form of government. Crux of this research became the success and enforcement of decentralization.

4.5.2 Requirement of Successful Decentralization

Decentralization is an option which can be adopted, but it must be with true spirit and requirements. The main cause of failure of decentralization in 3rd world countries is the structure of decentralization which includes its mechanism, level of devolution of power, different dimensions, electoral system etc. We discuss the world trend on adoption of decentralization. The countries who are develop now concentrate on structure when they adopt decentralization, like mostly developed countries formulate their constitutions in support of local governments, they adopt devolution of power and this type of decentralization make local government independent in decentralization planning and implementation. They done at least two or more type of combination of decentralization at a time etc. with this structure they gradually move toward development. So, 3rd world countries need to focus on their structure and circumstances of decentralization if they want it result oriented.

As we discussed in case of Pakistan the structure of decentralization doesn't gain any attention from architect of decentralization whether it was dictators or civilian. It seems that they just legitimize their rule with doing decentralization as supportive factor for them as discussed in literature. In recent developments after 18th amendment although it was decentralized to provincial level but again province is center rather than local because

problems of general public are not at provincial level, they are at local level. So, in case of formulation of local governments devolution cannot give favorable results unless or until it is devolved to local level rather than province like district or sub district with strong back of constitution.

'Nothing is accidental' this is a sentence which we here many time in our life, same is the case with decentralization. How much positive impact a decentralization is capable to put on society is determined by some influential factors who also contribute in structuring decentralization like constitutional support, colonial influence, Institutional factors (Inclusive/exclusive), involvement in war, cultural diversity, Per area, population, Electoral system transparency etc. and impact of decentralization can only be determined after the analyzing of these factors.

Due to non-supported behavior of constitution and influence of all these factors to the local government. The local government cannot achieve that level of maturity in the history of Pakistan. Biased mechanism for local government bring inexperienced and illiterate representators in to power. It also gives space to central government and bureaucracy to be influence, lack of authority and power devolve to local government also create space for center influence. Specially, non-systematic and non-fluent mechanism is highly responsible for immaturity of local government. Without maturity of local government they cannot exercise their documented powers and authorities.

When powers are not properly devolved to local level the huge gap between revenue and expenditure at local level can be faced by central government because central government is responsible for proper regulation of governance. So, the gape is fulfilled by

center it can be seen in the following graph how the gap in revenue collection and expenditure by the sub-national government is present there.

Table 5: revenue vs expenditure

Country/ world	percentage of government revenue raised by sub-national government	percentage of government expenditure done by sub-national government
Pakistan	7.3	30.3
India	33.6	52
World	21.7	29.1
China	59.7	81.5
USA	41.1	49.3

Source: revenue and expinditure ratio (Ejaz Ghani, 10 April 2012)

Gap between revenue collection and expenditure done by the sub-national government can be examined through graph. USA and China are selected because of their economic and political importance and analyzation of their policy can give better option. India is selected for comparison because of its independence with Pakistan and common similarities or differentiations in different aspect of life. While overall trend can be judge through world trend. In case of Pakistan expenditures are four times than revenue collection. On the other hand, other countries and even world shows their trend that they all are less than double.

Chapter V

Conclusion and Policy Recommendation

Findings of the study are not much surprising or unexpected but in some cases. Basically, this study covers all important domains which are normally practiced by local government in all times in the history of Pakistan. Although there are many power, authorities and responsibilities devolve to them but practically these powers and authorities cannot be actually practiced they remains in documents like 'prescription of gold in chemist'. In early period all major decentralizations were done by dictators under military command then in recent years after 18th amendment, normally it is thought that power and authorities are devolved to local level but actually they are just shifted from federal to provincial level, not at the level of local government which is required.

We cover the three major domains of the local government infrastructure, monitoring and political participation. If we talk about infrastructure people are normally satisfy with local government than center government but in case of cost efficiency they are not. Majority thought that because of availability of lack of funds and greedy behavior of local government representatives they became involved in corruption that's why expenditure increases, this domain covers all important aspects related to general public like construction of streets, water and sanitation, local area power supply, local area development. Public wellbeing etc. in response of monitoring people think that institutional performance can be better but due to lack of visits it can't. So, results come in non-availability of officials in office and delay in administrative matters. The third domain is political participation which has its own importance especially for political stability. The

results are according to expectation that public is not satisfy with participation of common man. biasedness in elections and nonparticipation in decision making.

The last part of our research questions is not directly related with operations of local government but it has importance in future policy formulation prospective that what is people choice, related to future local government formulation. Data collected on questions like can local bodies bring positive change? devolution of power and authority is favorable? Do we need new system of elections? Etc. majority of them are in favor of local government and want devolution but informally a lot of them tell me that it must be after reforms like after rigging free electoral system, character and education of representatives must be satisfied etc. although some of them thought that central government can do better control, local government system must be terminated etc.

After understanding this behavior, choices and thinking of the general public we need to formulate policies in accordance with public expectations, this research can be helpful for making better policies in future. The crux of this research is to understand peoples and make policies after considering them and their choices, in this way policies get backed and support by the people then we can get better result and successful implementation of policies will be done.

5.1   Policy Recommendation

If we summarize the whole research for policy recommendation then we can say that formulation of local government is favorable for Pakistan because it is backed by general public of Pakistan. But successful formulation is inevitable if it is not in accordance with these three points.

i. Constitutional support for local government must be provided which increase and clarify the authority and responsibility of local government.

ii. Election commission of Pakistan (ECP) enforces its regulations with proper regulation of process of scrutiny, ensure fair elections and minimize the chances of corruption with disqualification.

iii. Implementation of fiscal, political and administrative decentralizations together.

5.2 Limitations of Research

Every research has different types of limitations depends on the type, level and topic of research, in the context of this research, there are some limitations given below.

- Sample size: sample size of respondent is limited due to liquid scale questionnaire methodology and financial issues. Extraction of information from individual respondent cannot be increased up to specific level given in questionnaire.

- Lake of variables: there are many responsibilities that fall under the subject of local government, for this we will take only those variables which are normally exercise by local government but they can be increased.

- Access: decentralization is a public policy for domestic level and most appropriate results can be fined if we analyzed it at such level, for analysis at such level we need to collect data from all over the Pakistan, cities area as well as ruler areas which is very difficult for an individual in this way it placed barrier in way of most appropriate analyzation.

- Self-reported data: an impartial person can give information near to reality but it is not possible due to human's preferences and affiliations. We analyzed primary data which is collected through questionnaire so, such issues remain there.

- Suggestions for further research: decentralization is a very vast topic it have many dimensions, types and areas. So, researchers have a lot of options to choose different dimensions for this topic and made research. Due to limitations, mentioned above, it is also room for researchers to research on different areas and overcome such limitations.

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