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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN PROMOTING SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Tackling the social and economic issues of Pakistan, and safeguarding its citizens, social welfare policies are crucial. Thus, our research paper focuses on how social democracy can enhance these policies. This political ideology promotes the values of fairness, equality, and solidarity. It has been associated with effective social welfare systems in different nations. The paper starts by introducing the concept of social democracy and emphasizing the significance of social welfare policies in Pakistan. The text talks about important people and political groups that are linked to social democracy. Assessing the current social welfare challenges in Pakistan is our next focus. The policies and programmers that aim to address these issues will also be evaluated through an analysis. By conducting this evaluation, we can pinpoint any areas where there may be shortcomings and assess whether these policies truly meet the needs of the people they are intended to serve. By doing so, we can provide valuable recommendations for improvement based on the insights gained. In Pakistan, the practice of social democracy faces obstructions stemming from political, economic, and cultural aspects, as examined in the study. Various methods to address these hurdles and stimulate the acceptance of social democracy are outlined in the text. In summary, the research report presents significant findings, outcomes, and suggestions for future exploration. The purpose of this paper is to participate in the

academic conversation about social democracy and how it can help promote social welfare policies in Pakistan. The research paper aims to offer useful insights to policymakers and stakeholders who are committed to improving social welfare in the country by analyzing the possible advantages and difficulties.

INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan, a country facing numerous social welfare challenges, effective social welfare policies are crucial for ensuring citizens' overall welfare and addressing social and economic issues. Here is where social democracy comes in, advocating for the kind of policies that are crucial to achieving those ends. For those unfamiliar, social democracy is a political philosophy that places a premium on social fairness, equality, and unity. Several countries have found a correlation between it and their successful social welfare systems. The study's overarching goal is to learn more about the impact social democracy might have on Pakistan's welfare system. We also examine both the potential difficulties and rewards of putting this approach into action.

Politically, social democrats are those who favor a comprehensive social safety net. The government's role in this system is to guarantee its people access to necessities and social safety nets. Fairness, equality, and the betterment of society are at the heart of the idea. Esping-Andersen (1990) argues that the goal of this movement is to eliminate poverty and inequality and to build a more equitable society. In this paper, I want to look at the role social democracy has had in the development of progressive social welfare programs. The goal is to contribute to the continuing scholarly discussion about the relationship between political ideology and social policy. We owe a great deal of our understanding of this philosophy to the information presented in these works.

In addition, the paper will emphasize the value of social welfare measures in Pakistan by citing studies that have shed light on the nation's economic and social woes. Our intention is to provide you with a comprehensive overview of the pressing social problems that demand immediate attention and workable solutions through this report.

In this paper, we will look at how social democracy changed Pakistan's approach to social services. The potential role of social democracy in improving social welfare in Pakistan will be the primary focus of this investigation.

In addition, the paper will thoroughly assess Pakistan to find any shortcomings, opportunities for enhancement, and policy suggestions. To sum up, the purpose of this research paper is to shed light on how social democracy can contribute to the advancement of social welfare policies in Pakistan. This paper aims to examine the advantages and obstacles of introducing social democracy in Pakistan. By doing so, it hopes to add to the current understanding of social democracy and offer recommendations to decision-makers and interested parties who are striving to improve social well-being in the nation.

Importance of social welfare policies in Pakistan

Pakistan places a high value on social welfare programmes since they are essential to tackling the socioeconomic problems and safeguarding the welfare of its inhabitants. Pakistan suffers substantial issues with social welfare, such as high rates of poverty and inequality. It is crucial to comprehend the importance of social welfare policies in the nation and the urgent problems that need to be addressed by efficient policies.

Poverty reduction is a critical area, and social assistance programs are essential. In Pakistan, social assistance policies have the potential to uplift individuals and their families from poverty, especially since a massive portion of the population lives below the poverty line. These regulations are designed to improve their living standards and quality of life (Ayesha Saeed, 2020).

Human growth and education are important additional factors. Social welfare policies, especially those affecting marginalized populations, might concentrate on strengthening educational achievements, eliminating inequities, and improving educational opportunities. These policies may help people and society flourish overall by ensuring that everyone has access to education (Ghulam Ali, 2021).

Social welfare policies may have an enormous influence on other crucial sectors like healthcare and public health. Ensure that access to reasonable, quality healthcare is crucial for improving the health and well-being of populations. The development of healthcare infrastructure, the supply of fundamental healthcare services, and the introduction of health insurance coverage for disadvantaged populations are all targets for social welfare programme (Nistar, 2020).

Another crucial component of social welfare policy is social protection. For people and families dealing with dangers, vulnerabilities, and social exclusion, these measures provide a safety net. By giving people a feeling of security and stability, programmes like cash transfers, unemployment benefits, and pensions may help ease economic problems and improve social cohesiveness (Ghazala Ali, 2021).

Moreover, their aim is to eliminate violence based on gender and create a society that is inclusive and equitable. To promote social cohesiveness and reconciliation, social welfare programmes are also important. These programmes aim to foster inclusion and lessen inequality, which results in a society that is more peaceful. They address socioeconomic inequalities and foster justice, which lessens social friction and disputes (Rehman, 2021).

In Pakistan, social welfare programmes are particularly important since they address a variety of socioeconomic problems. Policies that are effective can bring about positive changes in critical areas such as promoting gender equality, strengthening social bonds, ensuring equal opportunities for education and healthcare, providing social safety nets, and reducing poverty. Social welfare

programmes may support the general growth and well-being of the Pakistani people by concentrating on these elements.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of this research paper is to examine how social democracy could potentially affect social welfare policies in Pakistan. The goal is to explore how social democracy, which prioritizes social justice, equality, and solidarity, can help improve social welfare policies in a country that faces many social welfare issues.

This research paper aims to explore the relationship between political ideology and social policy by analyzing the role of social democracy in Pakistan. This study's results can provide valuable information about this intersection. I would like to have a say in the intellectual debate about whether a social democratic transition would be beneficial for Pakistan's poor and vulnerable populations.

This study is significant because the results can inform policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders working to enhance Pakistan's social welfare. By learning about the potential results of social democracy, policymakers can evaluate the viability and benefits of implementing social democratic principles in social welfare programs. The outcomes of this study can serve as a foundation for better social welfare policies and judgments. This is so because they offer solid evidence in favor of said choices and policies. Furthermore, this study has the potential to deepen our knowledge of social democracy and its role in promoting the execution of social welfare programs.

One way to learn more about how social democratic ideas might be implemented in different settings is to look at the current situation in Pakistan. The primary purpose of this paper is to deepen our appreciation for social democracy's role in shaping Pakistan's approach to social welfare programs. Our goal is to provide actionable information to policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders in Pakistan who share our dedication to enhancing social welfare and promoting equity. To finish this project, we need to examine the advantages, disadvantages, and policy consequences of doing so in further detail.

Historical development and global context

We can learn more about the significance of social democracy in implementing socially beneficial policies by examining its historical trajectory and global context. Having a firm grasp of social democracy's historical roots and how it interacts with the global landscape is essential for appreciating the possible consequences of social democracy in Pakistan. Western European countries became more attracted to social democracy as a political ideology in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

The concept was developed as a response to the economic and social issues that arose because of industrialization and the unequal distribution of wealth under capitalism. When properly implemented, the concepts of democratic government and social justice and equality can work hand in hand, a goal of

social democracy. Movements like socialism and organized labor had a significant effect on the ideology (Herbert Kitschelt, 2010).

Numerous nations' systems of social protection have been profoundly influenced by social democracy. When discussing the success of social democratic systems in Scandinavia, examples like Sweden and Norway are often brought up. Social security, healthcare, education, and worker protections are all pillars of the welfare state, which has been adopted as a model by many nations.

There are many major figures and political organizations that contributed to the development of social democracy during its long history. In Germany, Karl Kautsky, Eduard Bernstein, and Friedrich Ebert played crucial roles in defining and implementing the ideals of social democracy; in the UK, Clement Attlee and Harold Wilson did the same (Schulte, 2016).

Progressive groups across the world have banded together to form international coalitions and organizations. The mission of these groups is to spread social democratic ideas and practices over the globe. Since its founding in 1951, the Socialist International has served as a meeting place for social democratic parties from all over the world to discuss common issues and work together to achieve common goals. Also, local groups like Europe's Party of European Socialists have played a crucial role in advancing social democratic policies. Because of differences in historical experience and cultural background, social democracy has taken on several distinct forms in different nations. The success of different social democratic parties in gaining power and conducting their policies has varied widely. Globalization, economic downturns, and shifts in political situations are just a few of the reasons that have posed challenges to the social democratic welfare state paradigm.

Social Welfare Policies in Pakistan

Social welfare measures in Pakistan have been developed to help its citizens cope with the country's economic and social difficulties. These regulations are put in place to guarantee the safety of the populace and to improve their quality of life. Policies like these are essential because of the positive effects they have on reducing poverty, expanding opportunities for people to get the education and healthcare they need, and helping those who are struggling the most. It is necessary to understand the current social welfare policies in Pakistan before analyzing how social democracy might promote and improve them.

1. **Poverty Alleviation Programs:** Several initiatives, like the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and the Ehsaas Programme, have been launched in Pakistan with the goal of lowering the country's poverty rate. These programs are designed to help low-income families in Pakistan (Government of Pakistan., 2020). These initiatives are designed to improve the lives of low-income people, reduce their financial hardships, and propel them toward full participation in society.
2. **Education Policies:** Social welfare initiatives in Pakistan identify education as a top priority. The National Education Policy (NEP) is one example

of a government initiative with the stated goal of improving educational opportunities for all students (Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training, 2021). To encourage more children, especially girls, to enroll and stay in school, initiatives like the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) program have been put in place (World Bank, 2018).

3. **Healthcare and Public Health Programs:** In Pakistan, the social welfare policies aim to enhance the accessibility and quality of healthcare services. One such program is the Sehat Sahulat Program, which functions as a form of health insurance and tries to cover the poor and otherwise unprotected. This program ensures that essential healthcare services are accessible to all (Government of Pakistan, 2020). The main goal of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) is to improve the coverage of immunization, particularly for children, to stop the spread of diseases (World Health Organization, 2017).

4. **Social Protection Initiatives:** As part of its social protection measures, Pakistan offers several different programs. EOBI, or the Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution, and WWF, or the Workers' Welfare Fund, are two examples of such initiatives. Worker participation in the formal economy is rewarded through these programs with financial assistance, pensions, and other benefits (Government of Pakistan, 2020). To provide social security for low-income people and their families, the Bait-ul-Mal funds several assistance programs (Bait-ul-Mal, 2021).

5. **Women Empowerment and Gender Equality:** Women's empowerment and the reduction of gender disparities are major goals of Pakistan's social welfare initiatives. There are several programs included in the Women's Empowerment package that work to advance women in fields such as the economy, academia, and medicine. Reforms in the law have been made to protect women's rights and address violence against women (Khan, 2016). To address Pakistan's economic and social problems, the country must strengthen its social welfare measures. There is room for improvement even though these efforts show dedication to improving social welfare.

Existing social welfare policies and programs

To alleviate its people's socioeconomic hardships and improve their standard of living, the government of Pakistan has implemented several policies and programs. This section provides a concise overview of the various social welfare initiatives being implemented around the country at the present time.

1. Pakistan's BISP is a crucial social service initiative. The primary goal of this effort is to aid financially disadvantaged and at-risk members of our community. The program's primary focus is on women, and it involves giving money to families where the women play a significant role in meeting the program's standards. The target is a marked reduction in poverty alongside strengthened social safety nets.

2. In 2019, the Ehsaas Program was introduced as a means of providing security for low-income citizens. The purpose is to alleviate poverty, promote human potential, and foster social cohesion. There are several government programs and initiatives that fall under the Ehsaas banner. Some examples include Ehsaas Kafalat, Ehsaas Emergency Cash, Ehsaas Nashonuma, and

Ehsaas Education Stipends. The result of these efforts is to improve people's social welfare.

3. Aiming to provide health insurance to low-income families, the Sehat Sahulat Program is a public health program in the Philippines. This will improve their ability to receive care at reputable medical facilities. Using a network of trained women health workers, the LHW Program seeks to improve maternal and child health in underserved areas.

4. The Waseela-e-Taleem Program offers conditional cash transfers to disadvantaged youngsters in the hopes that they will enroll in and complete their educational goals. Education under the Prime Minister's Education Reform Programme aims to be better in every way possible, including for students' access to it, for teachers' resources, for students' learning environments, and for the development of their abilities.

5. In Pakistan, Muslims are obligated to make philanthropic contributions through a process called Zakat. Those who are impoverished and vulnerable receive some support as a result. Donations are collected and distributed to various social service organizations. One such social welfare organization in Pakistan is Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, which offers a wide range of assistance to needy people and communities. Rehabilitation, financial aid, and emotional support are all part of the package here.

When it comes to alleviating poverty, providing access to quality healthcare, and bolstering social safety nets, Pakistan has undertaken a wide variety of policies and programs. These efforts, which are classified as social welfare, are focused on helping the most helpless members of society. These efforts have the good intention of improving people's lives, but they can range widely in terms of their reach, impact, and efficiency. The evaluation of these policies' efficacy and the development of new strategies to improve them are of paramount significance. Understanding how social democracy might contribute to the improvement and expansion of social welfare programs in Pakistan is critical.

Analysis of the potential impact of social democracy on social welfare in Pakistan

There are several countries around the world that have adopted social democracy. This political theory incorporates elements of both free-market capitalism and social welfare. Here, we will look at how implementing social democratic ideals in Pakistan may enhance the country's social welfare outcomes and the standard of living there.

1. A key goal of social democracy is to raise living standards for all citizens while simultaneously reducing income disparity. The use of progressive taxation and other redistributive measures helps accomplish this. The problem of income disparity is one of Pakistan's ongoing problems. To achieve a more equitable allocation of resources, it may be helpful to adopt social democratic ideas. Health care, education, and other government-run social services can be better funded with a more equitable tax structure. With this method, it is possible to boost earnings. A more equitable distribution of resources among the populace is facilitated by this (Ali, 2020).

2. The provision of universal healthcare is a central tenet of social democracy. This ensures that all citizens have ready access to quality medical treatment. Many people in Pakistan are denied access to adequate medical care because of the country's subpar healthcare system. There is a chance that the healthcare system can be improved by adopting social democratic policies. Implementing a comprehensive national healthcare system in Pakistan can help the country attain equitable healthcare access and address inequalities in healthcare provision. Public investments and more equitable taxation are viable options for funding this system (Mirza, 2018).

3. Since it gives people the tools, they need to better themselves and advance socially and economically, education is essential for social welfare. background. Social democratic policies could help Pakistan treat education like a basic human right, notwithstanding the country's ongoing struggles to close the education gap. Steps like increasing public funding for education, modernizing our country's infrastructure, enhancing the quality of teacher training programs, and making sure that education is accessible and affordable for all people, regardless of their level of education, are necessary to reach this goal (Zaidi, 2019).

4. When it comes to alleviating poverty, social democracies place a premium on establishing solid social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable members of society. In Pakistan, social welfare programmes are crucial as many people live below the poverty line. These programmes have the potential to alleviate poverty and ensure that individuals' fundamental necessities are met. Implementing social democratic principles can help Pakistan to strengthen its social safety nets. One way to achieve this is by implementing specific cash transfer initiatives, providing unemployment benefits, and aiding at-risk populations like women, children, and the elderly (Naseem, 2021).

To successfully implement social democratic policies, it is crucial to have the determination from political leaders, provide sufficient resources, and ensure efficient governance. Pakistani policymakers should put their citizens' happiness first and weigh the benefits of adopting social democratic policies to make the country more equitable and welcoming to all.

Identifying gaps and areas for improvement in the Pakistani context

Social democracy has the potential to fill several voids and open several doors in Pakistan's approach to social welfare. Existing social protection programs face challenges because they do not adequately meet the needs of vulnerable populations. Current social safety nets are typically disorganized, inefficient, and do not provide sufficient help to those who use them most. Therefore, poverty and inequality persist.

Inadequate funding for decent education is another problem plaguing Pakistan's school system, especially for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. That there is still concern over the quality of education is concerning, given that out-of-date curriculum and inadequate teacher preparation are stifling individuals' potential and perpetuating societal inequality (Jameel, 2018).

Pakistan faces challenges in providing its citizens with accessible and high-quality healthcare services, especially in rural regions where affordability is a major concern. It is important to implement extensive healthcare reforms that give priority to providing universal health coverage, enhancing healthcare infrastructure, and reinforcing primary healthcare services (Saima Javed, 2021). In Pakistan, the job market is dominated by informal employment, which is known for its low wages, lack of job security, and limited social protection. It is sad that many employees out there are deprived of fundamental rights like social security, health insurance, and pensions. Being in such a situation can make them feel vulnerable and struggle with financial instability, which can lead to a sense of disconnection from society. Social democracy can play a crucial role in reducing these disparities by promoting policies that are inclusive and forward-looking.

The safety of residents' incomes and the availability of necessities can only be guaranteed through the establishment of a robust social protection system. Making education more widely available, enhancing its quality, and expanding access to career-focused learning are the three most important goals of education reform. It is essential that education be accessible to everyone, regardless of their origin or circumstances. We also need to work on improving education's standard of excellence to ensure that all pupils have access to the best education possible. Vocational education can help those who desire to improve their employment prospects by providing them with the training they lack.

Making sure everyone has access to necessary medical care is crucial. This can be accomplished if healthcare policy prioritizes ensuring that all citizens have access to quality medical treatment. Improved primary healthcare facilities are also essential for ensuring that people may get the care they need close to home. To deliver high-quality healthcare services, it is necessary to invest in healthcare infrastructure. Access to healthcare is a human right, and this method will help ensure that all people have equal opportunities to benefit from them. Also crucial for labor market changes is giving all workers access to social security benefits, formalizing the informal sector so that it is more like the formal economy, and providing more chances for work that is both fair and respectable. Pakistan has the potential to achieve great progress in increasing social welfare, decreasing inequality, and fostering sustainable development if it prioritizes filling in the gaps and enacting policies that are in line with the principles of social democracy. To build a fair and inclusive society in Pakistan, it is crucial that the country's authorities, civil society organizations, and international players work together and prioritize the areas that need the most attention. Collaborating toward this end is essential.

Obstacles and Challenges

Social democracy is a type of government that places a strong emphasis on promoting social welfare and equality among its citizens. It combines free-market capitalism with a robust welfare state, providing an alternative model for governing societies. Pakistan, unfortunately, encounters a distinct set of obstacles that hinder the effective execution of social democratic principles. In

this paper, I delve into these obstacles and back up my analysis with paraphrased references.

1. One of the serious issues that society is facing is political fragmentation and instability. Pakistan has a history that is characterized by political division and frequent shifts in leadership. The instability is causing a hindrance to maintaining consistent policies eventually, which is necessary for successfully implementing social democratic reforms (Zaidi S. A., 2017). When there are no stable political alliances and mechanisms to build consensus, it becomes difficult to implement social welfare policies that can be sustained over time.
2. Elite capture and corruption are two related issues that are prevalent in many societies. Implementing social democracy in Pakistan is significantly challenged by corruption and elite capture. It is common for a small group of powerful people to have a lot of sway over both the economy and politics. Unfortunately, this often leads to resources being diverted away from programmes that could really help society. When some groups have a significant control over power and resources, it can create obstacles in achieving a fair distribution of wealth and making advancements towards decreasing income inequality.
3. Disparities in people's economic and social standing between individuals or groups are referred to as socioeconomic inequalities. Pakistan is facing significant socioeconomic disparities, such as poverty being prevalent and a considerable informal economy. The presence of these inequalities poses a challenge in generating enough tax revenue to support extensive social welfare programs. It is challenging to implement social democratic policies effectively due to limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient social safety nets.
4. Cultural and religious factors play a significant role. The implementation of social democracy in Pakistan faces challenges due to cultural and religious factors. It is common for traditional social structures and norms to oppose initiatives that aim to advance gender equality and inclusive social policies (Khan R. A., 2017). In addition, conservative religious beliefs may conflict with the values of secularism and individual freedoms that are essential to social democracy. This can make it difficult to bring about changes and progress.
5. Security concerns and regional conflicts are two prominent issues that need to be addressed. Conflicts and security difficulties in the area are now being dealt with by Pakistan. This is causing a sizable number of resources to be diverted away from social welfare spending. The continuous spending on military and the constant fear of terrorism are hindering the distribution of funds towards social programs and the development of infrastructure (Iqbal, 2019). The implementation of social democratic policies becomes more complicated due to the strain on the economy and limited resources (Khan M. A., 2018).

Strategies to overcome obstacles and foster social democratic values

To comprehend how social welfare policies are promoted, it is necessary to assess the social, political, and economic systems that impact a nation's policymaking procedures. One significant perspective is to view things through the framework of social democracy, which is an ideology that prioritizes

fairness and societal equity. In Pakistan, the implementation of these policies has faced several challenges such as economic limitations, cultural traditions, and political uncertainty (Sail, 2016). It is crucial to investigate ways to tackle these challenges while promoting social democratic principles.

Pakistan faces economic challenges that hinder the government's capacity to invest in social welfare due to factors like prevalent poverty rates and low state revenue. Social democrats propose addressing these problems by implementing progressive taxation and ensuring that wealth is distributed fairly. Encouraging more public participation in decision-making processes could help achieve an inclusive economy. The way of managing the economy democratically is like the Scandinavian model. In this model, social democracy has played a significant role in shaping public policy to ensure a fairer distribution of wealth. In Pakistan, the promotion of social welfare policies is often hindered by societal norms, which pose as obstacles. Unequal access to resources and opportunities due to gender and class disparities poses a threat to achieving social welfare objectives. Encouraging democratic values may involve actively promoting gender equality, respecting human rights, and promoting social inclusion. To bring about societal transformation, it is crucial to use education to promote critical thinking and empathy towards marginalized groups (Bajaj, 2011). When governments and NGOs collaborate, they can promote diversity and encourage individuals to value and respect it.

In the realm of politics, it is common to face various challenges that need to be tackled to accomplish a specific objective. Different methods can be used to overcome these challenges. As a result of military coups, corruption, and a lack of formalized democracy, Pakistan has been experiencing significant political instability. Because of this, social welfare initiatives have been less effectively implemented (Jalal, 1995).

Upholding democratic government based on concepts like transparency, accountability, and involvement is crucial to spreading social democratic ideals. Groups from the public sphere could play a crucial role in spreading democratic ideals. This can be accomplished by more civic education, increased government transparency, and increased citizen oversight.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Understanding the importance of social democracy in promoting social policy in Pakistan requires an in-depth analysis of the concept's origins, guiding ideas, and political impact. This claim implies that the materials provided provide a solid basis from which to build your investigation.
2. The challenges and opportunities for social democracy in Pakistan can be better understood by comparing the country's current political climate with that of other authoritarian states. Ayesha Jalal sheds light on this topic in her 1995 book "Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia."
3. Examine the opportunities and threats presented in "Social Democracy in the Global Periphery" by Sandbrook et al. (2007) to better understand how social democracy may be adopted and implemented in non-Western situations like Pakistan.

4. If Pakistan is serious about learning more about the efficacy and limitations of its current social welfare measures, I recommend conducting study on the subject. This will help us better understand the effects of these policies on the individuals they were created to serve. This data can be used as a yardstick by which the efficacy of similar measures is measured.
5. Zaidi's book "Issues in Pakistan's Economy" (2015) goes at the monetary and social difficulties that Pakistan is facing. The book sheds light on the country's specific situation and points out areas where social democracy may have a beneficial effect on people's lives.
6. Let us examine in greater detail the role that political institutions and forms of government play in shaping Pakistan's efforts to introduce social democracy into the country. Consultation of scholarly literature and analysis of case studies might be helpful in investigating the link between democracy, governance, and social welfare measures. With this information, we can better understand the interplay among and effects of the three variables.
7. It has been suggested that countries interested in promoting social welfare programs through social democracy study case studies from other countries that have done so. It might help to find out if these methods can be used in Pakistan in this way.
8. Talking to influential people like policymakers, scholars, and civil society organizations can shed light on the question of whether social democracy can increase social welfare in Pakistan. The results of any interviews or polls with them could shed light on whether social democracy is desirable in Pakistan.
9. Zaidi explores the economic and social problems facing Pakistan in his 2015 book of the same name. This book is a great resource for learning about the country's history and current situation, as well as the ways in which social democracy may improve people's lives.
10. What effect does Pakistan's political climate and government setup have on the country's efforts to adopt social democracy? Would you mind elaborating on the subject matter you want me to rewrite?
11. Examine examples of social democracy's positive impact on social welfare policy in different nations. Determine if there is any possibility that Pakistan can benefit from these case studies.
12. It would be beneficial to speak with policymakers, academics, and members of civil society in Pakistan to learn more about whether social democracy can enhance social well-being in the country. Interviews and surveys with the target audience are a viable option for this.
Make suggestions for improving the social welfare of the country's citizens by implementing social democracy into the country's political and social system.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research has investigated the ways in which social democracy has helped improve social welfare policies in Pakistan. By examining the historical development of social democracy, examining examples from Europe, and reflecting on how it has been applied in Pakistan, we gain a better understanding of how social democratic principles affect social welfare.

According to the analysis, Social Democracy is not associated with Pakistani political ideology. Although it cannot be denied that Pakistan is currently facing several socio-economic problems, it is possible that this solution could help to alleviate some of these issues.

By prioritizing values such as equity, social justice, and inclusivity, social democracy has the potential to create social welfare policies that uplift marginalized communities. It is important to understand that Pakistan has its own unique socio-political situation.

Implementing social democracy and social welfare policies in the country can be both advantageous and difficult due to its intricate political environment, historical background, and varied cultural dynamics. To achieve successful outcomes, it is crucial to adapt social democratic principles to fit Pakistan's unique needs and cultural sensitivities.

In addition, this study highlights the importance of implementing thorough policy changes that consider not just social welfare, but also economic stability, governance, and institutional capabilities. To ensure that social welfare policies are effective and sustainable eventually, it is important to implement measures like progressive taxation, inclusive economic growth, and good governance alongside their promotion.

To sum up, although there may be obstacles on the way to implementing social democracy and advocating for social welfare policies in Pakistan, the concepts and approaches related to social democracy provide useful perspectives and remedies. To promote fairness and inclusivity in Pakistan, policymakers can focus on adopting the principles of social democracy and adapting them to suit the unique needs and situations of the nation. Implementing social welfare policies is a way to enhance the lives of the most disadvantaged members of society. Policies like these can play a critical role in offering help and aid to individuals who require it the most.

Summary of key findings

Social democracy, which prioritizes welfare, and social justice has been a prominent feature of European countries throughout history. The principles and strategies of it are applicable in different socio-political contexts, including Pakistan.

Due to the country's specific sociopolitical obstacles, establishing social democracy is a difficult endeavor in Pakistan. Politico-military instability, authoritarianism, and religious conservatism are only a few of the variables that have shaped the country's policy landscape. It is becoming more vital that social democratic ideals be adapted to meet the specific needs of each region.

Various social welfare measures offer both benefits and drawbacks in Pakistan. Concerns about poverty, health care, education, and social security are the focus of these programs. For these policies to be effective, inclusive, and long-lasting, several conditions must be met. Social democracy in Pakistan requires

negotiating the country's convoluted political terrain and locating a point of agreement among the various competing interests. Changes in policy can only occur with the cooperation and coordination of citizens, civil society organizations, and political parties.

There may be important lessons to be learned by seeing how countries outside of the West have adopted social democratic principles. Pakistani officials might gain useful knowledge by comparing the country's successes and failures. By guaranteeing equal access to resources and offering support to those who need it most, social democracy can reduce existing disparities in Pakistani society. People in a country could benefit from social democracy since it places a premium on social welfare programs. Reduced poverty, better access to education and healthcare, and enhanced community well-being are all outcomes.

Implications for future research

Social justice and welfare are central to the principles of social democracy. More research is needed to properly understand the effects of social democracy on Pakistan's social welfare policies and their outcomes. If policymakers knew information on how different policies affected poverty, economic inequality, access to healthcare, and social mobility, they might make more informed judgments.

Pakistan might learn a lot about how to implement social democratic policies by studying the experiences of other countries. This type of implementation research can reveal potential roadblocks and illuminate success elements for a rollout.

It would be interesting to examine the ways in which grassroots movements, unions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contributed to the development of social democracy and the formulation of social welfare programs. Societal well-being and social justice are two of the main goals of social democracies. By studying the various approaches taken by individuals and groups in Pakistan, as well as their successes and failures, we may gain valuable insight into how to better advocate for and achieve social change.

It is crucial to examine the political and institutional obstacles in Pakistan's path to successful implementation of social democratic initiatives. Policymakers and people advocating for change can get useful insight by analyzing the obstacles provided by opposition and the influence of persons with vested interests in sustaining the status quo.

By looking at how social democracy has influenced Pakistan's social welfare policies over time, we can learn more about how effective they have been.

Social democracy could help Pakistan become a more just and inclusive society. One way to achieve this would be to talk about how these results can shape future research and policy.

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