



Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM) (A Conceptual Model for Pakistan's Development)

Jibran Bashir¹

¹ Founder, Jibran Bashir Leadership Institute, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan Email: jibran@jbli.org

Abstract

Pakistan is currently facing a range of political, economic, and social crises that are impeding its progress. This paper introduces the Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM), a comprehensive model that is designed to transform Pakistan's governance, economy, and society. The model is built on the foundation of eleven Es: Ethics, Establishment, Electoral System, Education, Economy, Expectancy (Life Expectancy), Environment, Equality, E-governance, Entertainment, and Equilibrium. At its core, Ethics serves as the central pillar, connecting and guiding the other ten Es to ensure sustainable progress. INAM highlights the link between Nation Development, which focuses on people's ethical, educational, and civic change, and National Development, which focuses on infrastructure, economics, governance, and globalization. The model promotes prosperity, peace, and resilience through innovative public policy design, data-driven governance, inclusive institutional reforms, and a meritocratic system. It is a comprehensive guide for policymakers, social entrepreneurs, and political leaders working together to make Pakistan a more just, egalitarian, and future-ready nation. INAM provides a revolutionary vision for Pakistan's future as a vibrant and progressive nation by combining ethical values with strategic national reforms.

Keywords

Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM), Eleven Es, Nation Development, and National Development

Introduction

Pakistan has experienced several crises throughout its political history, with only brief periods of peace. It has been experiencing political, economic, and social crises for over 75 years, which have impeded its progress. According to researchers who regularly follow Pakistan's problems, the crisis is one of the country's distinguishing features (Mehran: 2023).

In 2023, Pakistan experienced economic, political, and security difficulties. They began in 2021 and 2022 but became more serious, forcing the country to pay the price for years of poor public policies that were repeated rather than rectified (Kugelman:2024).

Since gaining independence in 1947, the country has struggled to establish a stable and prosperous democratic system of governance. However, the shadows of military coups, dictatorships, and weak civilian governments lurk at large, perpetuating a vicious cycle of instability that impedes economic development, social advancement, and human rights protection (Haleem: 2023).

One of the root causes of Pakistan's multiple crises and challenges is the intellectual bankruptcy and shortsightedness of its military, political, commercial, and land-owning elites. The intellectual crisis has been aggravated by institutional restrictions on liberties, low educational quality, and a steady brain drain over decades (Nazar:2024). Another major contributor is Pakistan's sab chalta hai (anything goes) culture, which shows a society that is immune to good and evil. Expressions like goli dey dee (avoiding responsibility), topi penha dee (fooling someone), and truck kee batti kay peechhay laga deya (misleading with false hopes) show that dishonesty is acceptable in society. This

widespread mentality has an impact on everything from daily interactions to state politics. At the same time, technology and media have hastened these changes (Ahmed, 2024).

Due to intellectual and ethical concerns, Pakistan is dealing with several ongoing crises and issues. Therefore, this paper introduces the model as a way to think differently and with an innovative approach to addressing crises and obstacles, thus transforming Pakistan into a developed country and Pakistanis as a great nation.

Literature Review

The Planning Commission developed the 5Es Framework in 2022 to support Pakistan's economic revival. The framework focuses on the key 5E areas: Exports, E-Pakistan, Environment and Climate Change, Energy and Infrastructure, and Equity and Empowerment.

1. **Exports:** The framework highlights the importance of export-led growth by increasing productivity, diversifying products and markets, developing brands, and integrating with global value chains. Recent government measures to increase ICT exports include the National Productivity Master Plan, trade agreements with Central Asian and Gulf states, tariff reductions, and e-commerce frameworks.
2. **E-Pakistan:** This pillar recognizes the transformative power of digital technology and aims to establish a strong digital economy. ICT exports, presently valued at \$2.5 billion, remain below potential. The government has launched initiatives such as the E-Commerce Policy, National Incubation Centers, and Centers of Excellence in AI and Robotics to improve digital infrastructure and stimulate innovation.
3. **Environment and Climate Change:** The framework tackles environmental sustainability by focusing on water and food security, climate resilience, and disaster management. The government has implemented the National Clean Air Policy 2023, resilience projects in sensitive regions, and productivity-enhancing agriculture reforms to combat climate impacts.
4. **Energy:** Pakistan has increased its energy mix to solve persistent energy shortages by investing in renewable energy, hydropower, and coal-based projects, particularly Thar coal. Policies such as the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy 2023 aim to improve energy efficiency, lower prices, and boost renewable energy's share to 30% by 2030.
5. **Equity and Empowerment:** This pillar focuses on inclusive growth through universal policies, targeted interventions, and affirmative measures. Universal health coverage, educational initiatives for out-of-school children, scholarships, skill development programs, and special schemes for marginalized communities, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, are among the key reforms.

The 5Es Framework offers a comprehensive strategy for turning Pakistan's economy around. Pakistan has the potential to overcome its economic issues and emerge as a dynamic and prosperous nation on the world stage. The country may achieve long-term economic development by prioritizing export-led growth, digital transformation, environmental sustainability, energy diversification, and inclusive growth.

Another framework, The Framework for Economic Growth (FEG), issued by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), outlined a reform-based plan for sustained growth acceleration in Pakistan. The goal was to shift the country's growth policy away from the traditional aid-led, project-based planning approach and toward one based on evolving economic evidence, using reform to improve institutions, opportunity, productivity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Key pillars included in this framework are:

1. **Productivity and Innovation:** Addressing inefficiencies in resource allocation and promoting entrepreneurship by reforming institutions like the civil service, legal systems, and taxation frameworks.
2. **Vibrant Markets and Creative Cities:** Enhancing market competitiveness and enabling urban centers to act as hubs of economic activity through zoning reforms and infrastructure improvements.
3. **Youth and Human Capital Development:** Leveraging Pakistan's demographic dividend by equipping the youth with education, skills, and opportunities, alongside fostering entrepreneurial ventures.
4. **Governance and Institutional Reforms:** Transitioning from government-led to market-driven growth by deregulation, reducing bureaucratic inefficiencies, and fostering public-

private partnerships.

5. **Openness and Connectivity:** Liberalizing trade and investment policies, improving transport and ICT infrastructure, and integrating Pakistan into global economic networks.

To address unemployment and poverty, the plan aims for more than 7% GDP growth, focusing on results-based management (RBM) and long-term governance and market systems reforms. This approach deals with macroeconomic stability and long-term growth goals by incorporating innovative policies and equitable development (Haque: 2020).

The third framework for this paper's literature review is the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Pakistan (2023-2027), which outlines a comprehensive strategy to help Pakistan achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while also advancing national priorities. The framework, which was developed through multi-stakeholder consultations, stresses collaboration between the United Nations, Pakistan's government, and other partners.

Key features include:

1. **Five Priority Outcomes:**

- **Basic Social Services:** Strengthening access to equitable, inclusive, and sustainable services in health, education, water, sanitation, and social protection.
- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** Promoting rights-based, gender-responsive policies and services, focusing on the empowerment of women, girls, and transgender persons.
- **Climate Change and the Environment:** Enhancing resilience through ecological restoration, particularly in the Indus River Basin, and promoting sustainable resource management.
- **Sustainable Inclusive Economic Growth and Decent Work:** Facilitating equitable economic opportunities, decent jobs, and green growth while addressing disparities in labor markets.
- **Governance:** Strengthening democratic and justice systems for transparent, accountable, and efficient governance that ensures fundamental rights and inclusivity.

2. **Guiding Principles:**

- Commitment to leaving no one behind.
- Rights-based and gender-responsive approaches.
- Sustainability, resilience, and accountability.

3. **Implementation Mechanism:**

- Led by a Joint UN-Government Steering Committee.
- Supported by inter-agency collaboration, provincial engagement, and capacity-building initiatives.
- Emphasis on monitoring, evidence-based planning, and innovative financing.

4. **Resource Mobilization:**

- A funding requirement of \$4.72 billion, with a significant portion aimed at mobilizing new resources for development goals.

This framework prioritizes inclusivity, environmental sustainability, and collaborative governance. It aims to transform Pakistan's development trajectory by 2027 through integrated approaches and enhanced partnerships (United Nations: 2023).

Postulation

The literature review of this paper discussed three different frameworks: the 5Es framework by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, which focuses on sustainable economic development; The Framework for Economic Growth (FEG), which is for sustained growth acceleration in Pakistan; and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Pakistan (2023-2027), for Economic Growth and inclusivity, environmental sustainability, and collaborative governance. All the mentioned frameworks address multiple areas that need to be developed, with a significant focus on the economic development of Pakistan. The literature review gives a margin to think that other factors must also be covered in the framework, e.g., the Nation's Ethical Values, Establishment Reforms, including its Restructuring and Role, Election Reforms, Foreign Relations, and Public Entertainment. Including these elements in some new framework with all other elements mentioned in the frameworks discussed in the literature review is essential. Furthermore, all

components must cover innovative approaches and be integrated. The nation's ethical values must be at the core and linked with all others as fundamental ones. So, this paper postulates eleven areas of reforms for the development of Pakistan and Pakistanis. In postulation, the following reforms will be discussed:

1. Ethical Reforms for the Nation's Character Development
2. Establishment Reforms for Political Harmony
3. Electoral System Reforms for the Meritocratic Democracy
4. Educational Reforms for the Shining Future
5. Economic Reforms for Stability and Growth
6. Expectancy of Life Reforms for Public Health
7. Environmental Reforms for a green, clean, and climate-resilient future
8. Equality Reforms to strengthen the Rule of Law
9. E-Governance Reforms for Good Governance
10. Entertainment Reforms for a happier and more engaged society
11. Equilibrium Reforms for Internal Security and International Relations

The details will be discussed from now on.

1. Ethical Reforms for the Nation's Development:

Ethical and moral values are essential for any society and crucial for its advancement. Additionally, the behaviors and mindsets of citizens in any society are influenced and refined by ethics and morality (Abbasi:2021). However, in Pakistan, various issues stem from a common source: moral uncertainty. The ethical bases of Pakistan's institutions have weakened, and people's moral convictions have little impact on their actions. There is often only superficial adherence to values and morals derived from religious teachings, while self-interest, tribal affiliations, and personal connections primarily drive behavior. There is often a disconnect between ideals and actual behaviors. Despite claims of devoutness, material interests have increasingly dominated public conduct (Qadeer:2023). The absence of ethics in Pakistan can be attributed to poverty, ineffective parenting, poor quality of basic education, high unemployment, political and economic turmoil, a flawed judicial system, and the use of religious intolerance for socio-economic gain (Qamar:2022).

There is a significant need for ethical reforms in Pakistan to foster the development of the nation's character. To achieve this, practical measures must be taken to establish moral principles for individuals and institutions, including doctors, educators, politicians, law enforcement, military personnel, universities, governmental agencies, and business associations. Mechanisms for enforcement should accompany these principles. They ought to be widely promoted and publicly displayed for the clients of these organizations. Citizens should have the right to demand their enforcement and undergo regular evaluations. (Qadeer:2023).

In schools, ethics education should address significant issues such as bullying, integrity, civic duty, environmental harm, and the ethical dilemmas associated with technological and scientific advancements. While religious and cultural examples can demonstrate moral principles and admirable behavior, teaching children how to recognize and evaluate ethical issues is crucial. Classrooms ought to foster open dialogues where students can safely share their opinions without fearing repercussions for questioning or disagreeing with their educators. This supportive atmosphere enables students to critically engage with societal problems and comprehend daily ethical challenges. For example, they can grasp why it's more honorable to fail honestly than to resort to cheating for a higher grade or understand that sharing someone's pictures online to humiliate them constitutes cyberbullying. Ethics is integrated into every aspect of life and should not be restricted to a single subject; it can be seamlessly included in various classroom conversations throughout the curriculum (Khan: 2017).

2. Establishment Reforms for Political Harmony:

In Pakistan, the word "establishment" is often linked to the military, which holds the top position in the nation's power hierarchy. This powerful "establishment" exercises complete control over the country's essential power mechanisms (Ganesan: 2022). The military establishment seems to have firmly secured its dominance over all other institutions, including parliament, the judiciary, and various government bodies (Hassan: 2024). Since the 1950s, Pakistan has faced both direct and indirect military involvement in politics, similar to numerous other countries worldwide. At the time of independence, this non-elected body was already influential. The absence of capable and visionary political leadership and the prioritization of personal interests significantly damaged the political

system. Moreover, factors such as weak socio-economic conditions, failures within civilian institutions, and the persistence of a colonial-era state structure further contributed to the military's prevailing position. The dynamics of Pakistan's relationships with neighboring countries, especially Afghanistan and India, combined with internal and external threats to national ideology and integrity posed by socialists, secularists, and ethnic nationalists, enhance the military's influence over domestic politics (Khan: 2024).

A proper equilibrium in civil-military relations is crucial for the development of Pakistan. It is necessary to focus on moral, intellectual, and structural aspects to enhance the capacities that foster a healthy balance in civil-military relations. The development of necessary competencies and the correction of deficiencies within both the armed forces and civilian political leadership hold the potential to initiate a significant transformation in civil-military relations, eventually leading to greater professionalism and the strengthening of democracy in the nation (Janjua:2021). The military's extensive involvement in Pakistan's political landscape and society renders civil-military relations (CMR) a vital and intricate issue. Given the nation's history of four military coups, the military's considerable sway over civilian administrations raises profound concerns regarding democracy and human rights. The enduring legacy of military governance emphasizes the necessity for a pragmatic and equitable strategy that guarantees civilian oversight while preserving military efficiency. Nevertheless, executing such a framework can be difficult, demanding authentic collaboration and a division of power between military and civilian leaders. Should these challenges be successfully navigated, this integrated approach could serve as a potent mechanism to enhance both democracy and security in Pakistan (Sheharyar, Zahir & Jamal: 2021).

Civil-military relations (CMR) in Pakistan have always sparked debate, with the distribution of power between civilian and military entities contested since the nation's founding. Nevertheless, the military has consistently maintained dominance. While some journalistic perspectives have explored civil-military integration (CMI), it has not yet emerged as a fully recognized academic field. However, the idea of Revolution in Civil-Military Affairs (RCMA) has transitioned into an academic topic. The RCMA concept was introduced by Anthony H. Cordesman, who shared a working draft at the Centre for Strategic and International Security (CSIS) in 2018. He examined this concept primarily from the viewpoint of the United States. Lessons applicable to Pakistan's civil-military dynamic can also be gleaned from it. By embracing the principles of RCMA, Pakistan could strive for a more unified and effective civil-military relationship, enhancing both national security and governance (Hadi:2019). A well-balanced civil-military equation could represent a crucial reform in Pakistan's "establishment structure," allowing it to be restructured along civil and military lines. In this setup, both sides could fulfill their roles in the establishment based on clearly defined innovative criteria to foster political harmony within the country.

3. Electoral System Reforms for Meritocratic Democracy

No election in Pakistan has been without controversy, as the losing parties consistently challenge the election outcomes. Their allegations are not unfounded. The military's involvement in influencing the electoral process and its results is widely acknowledged (Mehdi: 2023). Additionally, Pakistan's electoral framework has shortcomings at three levels: legal, party conduct, and technical procedures (Moosvi: 2021). These manipulations and shortcomings led to flawed elections in Pakistan, which are unlikely to yield political stability or economic recovery (Hassan: 2024).

In Pakistan, the idea of democracy has turned out to be a complete illusion. The current system has led to the decline of institutions, increased corruption, the exploitation of the impoverished population, and the fostering of disillusionment and despair. The issue lies within the system, as only those with wealth and connections can secure public positions, regardless of their qualifications. The most capable individuals with a genuine talent for public service but lacking financial backing cannot even entertain the thought of becoming the country's president, a member of the National Assembly, or a local councilor. It is unimaginable for middle-class individuals, no matter how talented, to consider running for election against political heavyweights supported by substantial funds and robust networks resulting from the current democratic framework. For today's professional politicians, commitment to the public typically begins a month before elections and concludes on polling day (Shah:2009).

On the flip side, there exists a deficit in education and political awareness among the electorate. A considerable segment of the population is illiterate. It lacks the essential knowledge and

insight to make well-informed choices regarding their political representatives, which presents a significant barrier to electing capable and honest leaders. Voters are frequently influenced by bias and tend to be swayed by emotional appeals and hollow promises from politicians during campaign seasons (Iqbal:2023). Pakistani voters who experience the Messiah syndrome often wait for a strong leader who might someday improve their situation (Tahir:2024). Additionally, it has been noted that voters are increasingly skeptical about the electoral system, worrying about the effects of their participation (Tribune:2024). Moreover, caste and biradri continue to play an essential role in the voting behavior of rural voters in Pakistan (Zeib, Zubair & Razaq: 2022). As a result, it is clear that electoral reforms in Pakistan are essential. Nevertheless, the execution and enforcement of these electoral reforms are even more crucial (Gohar, Khan & Gull: 2024).

A new hybrid model that combines democratic representation with principles of meritocracy could serve as a basis for reforming the electoral system in Pakistan (Ziliotti: 2017). Similar to the approach taken in Singapore, this strategy would balance democratic ideals with practical meritocracy, guaranteeing that capable individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds have the opportunity to become political leaders (Low: 2023). Clearly, a straightforward analytical perspective, devoid of personal interests, indicates that democracy lacking meritocracy in governance is a guaranteed path to failure, particularly in terms of economic management. Countries that have thrived economically and improved the lives of their citizens are those where meritocracy has been upheld. Conversely, those nations that have struggled economically and failed to enhance the lives of their populations are the ones whose leaders have exploited democratic principles for personal gain, substituting meritocracy with cronyism, nepotism, and governance driven by special interests (Ali: 2019).

In the realm of voters, merit should be the priority. Rather than adhering to the principle of "one person, one vote," a weighted voting system ought to be introduced, granting voting power according to specific criteria such as education and age. For instance, a voter who is illiterate would hold one vote, whereas individuals with matriculation or intermediate qualifications would possess two votes. Graduates who have completed 14 or 16 years of education would be allotted three votes, while those with MPhil/MS or PhD degrees would receive four. Additionally, voters between the ages of 18-25 would have one vote, those aged 26-35 and 36-49 would be assigned two and three votes, respectively, and voters aged 50 and older would obtain four votes. A few additional elements, such as tax contributions, criminal records, community service, and international experiences, might also be integrated into this weighted voting framework. The weighted voting approach is significantly superior to the 'one-man, one-vote' model as it takes into account individuals' knowledge, expertise, and contributions. Thus, it is crucial to explore the implementation of a weighted voting system to ensure that choices are made in the best interests of both the state and its citizens, to elect honest and capable political leaders who can address the current challenges of the economy, unemployment, poverty, and poor governance in Pakistan (Iqbal:2023).

4. Educational Reforms for the Shining Future

The "new growth theory" has significantly shaped our understanding of why developing countries experience varied economic outcomes. Economic underdevelopment is closely associated with low labor productivity and inadequate training, limited entrepreneurial resources, and slow advancements in knowledge. Conversely, nations that have made considerable progress are marked by high levels of human capital development, where an educated workforce has boosted output levels and sustained growth rates over time. Education plays a crucial role in any dialogue about development strategy for two primary reasons. Firstly, both the amount and the quality of education have a profound effect on the labor force, governance, and the functioning of various institutions. Therefore, education is a crucial factor influencing the investment environment. Companies, whether local or international, are more inclined to invest when they are confident they can rely on a skilled labor pool to maximize the productivity of their investments. Secondly, ensuring universal access to foundational education is vital for guaranteeing that all segments of society can reap the benefits of macroeconomic growth (Husain:2005).

In Pakistan, even with the introduction of various policies and reforms, the educational system still struggles to meet the needs of its students effectively. This problem is highlighted by a concerning statistic from UNICEF, which reveals that around 22.8 million children aged 5 to 16 have left primary education. This number powerfully emphasizes the extent of the failures within the

educational system. The poor condition of the education system can be linked to multiple factors, with a key issue being the low level of funding. The Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) states that Pakistan invests only about 1.17 percent of its GDP in education, significantly lower than the suggested range of four to six percent. This lack of investment leads to overcrowded classrooms, outdated textbooks, and insufficiently trained teachers. In such a subpar environment, it becomes difficult for students to realize their full potential and excel academically (Khan:2024).

In a time when artificial intelligence and technological progress are being widely adopted globally, Pakistan's educational framework continues to be trapped in a loop of ineffective reforms. There is an urgent need for innovative approaches to educational reform; for instance, Finland's education system is an excellent model for Pakistan, prioritizing student-centered learning, adaptable curricula, and ongoing professional development for educators. Finland has nurtured creativity and achievement by emphasizing critical thinking and problem-solving and minimizing standardized testing. Pakistan could gain from implementing similar methods, such as project-based learning and enhanced teacher training, to tackle its educational issues (Nation:2024).

Pakistan's educational reforms should concentrate on making the curriculum relevant by aligning it with local cultural, economic, and workforce demands while also adhering to international standards such as those set by UNESCO and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ensuring equity is critical through focused initiatives for disadvantaged groups, tackling regional and gender inequalities, and committing to global education objectives. Teacher training needs to incorporate technology, comply with international standards, and foster continuous professional development. Governance frameworks must be enhanced with transparent accountability mechanisms, local supervisory roles, and alignment with global principles like Education for All. Sufficient funding, the integration of technology, and strong monitoring and evaluation systems are vital for enhancing access, quality, and educational outcomes (Cheema:2025).

The urgent need for education reform in Pakistan demands collaborative efforts from the national government, civil society, and global partners. By tackling issues related to accessibility, quality, and socio-economic inequalities, and by implementing effective and transparent governance, Pakistan can create a more inclusive, just, and resilient educational framework that empowers individuals to realize and harness their potential. The journey ahead is difficult, but with determination, innovation, and collaboration, Pakistan can overcome educational obstacles and ensure a bright future for the generations to come (Sami:2024).

5. Economic Reforms for Stability and Growth

According to the Human Rights Watch's World Report 2024, Pakistan endured one of its most severe economic crises in 2023, with rising poverty, inflation, and unemployment threatening the rights to health, food, and a decent standard of living for millions (Ahmed:2024). The financial situation in Pakistan remains critical, as the nation consistently seeks external funding to fulfill its increasing obligations (Nawaz:2024). Over recent decades, Pakistan has fallen behind in critical areas such as per capita income, competitiveness, and export performance, with the country's gross domestic product (GDP) only growing by 1.9 percent from 2000 to 2022 (Mukherjee:2024). The World Bank's analysis indicates that Pakistan has the potential to attain upper-middle income status by 2047, which marks the centenary of its independence, but achieving this economic recovery and inclusive growth necessitates significant reforms (Haque:2023).

Enhancing Pakistan's economy necessitates a comprehensive strategy that includes effective fiscal management, promotion of investments, diversification of exports, development of human capital, investment in infrastructure, agriculture reforms, financial sector changes, and institutional reforms (Ashraf:2023). However, for successful economic reforms, there's also a requirement for innovation economics, which is an emerging field within economic theory that focuses on entrepreneurship and innovation. It is founded on two key ideas: (i) the primary objective of economic or public policy should be to boost productivity through increased innovation, and (ii) markets that depend solely on resource inputs and price signals may not always be as successful in fostering higher productivity and, consequently, economic growth. This contrasts with the traditional tenets of neoclassical economics (Din, Mangla & Jamil:2016).

For instance, one common economic reform is to boost exports since Pakistan's sustainable economic development relies on increasing exports to generate foreign income, manage debt, and stabilize its currency. Nevertheless, a lack of investments, policy inefficiencies, and insufficient

technological progress impede export growth. The relationship between Tax, Investment, and Exports (T.I.E.) has weakened, adversely affecting economic growth. However, within the framework of innovation economics, Pakistan can implement innovative economic reforms by promoting information technology and software exports, providing financial assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), enhancing duty drawback schemes, and streamlining export regulations. Fostering entrepreneurship, developing the workforce, and producing value-added goods across various sectors, not just textiles, will increase competitiveness in international markets (Sattar:2021).

One of the most transformative and groundbreaking economic reforms is the creation of Centers of Excellence in Robotics and AI, Engineering, Materials Science, Nanotechnology, Biotechnology and Genomics, Agricultural Engineering, and Renewable Energy. These sectors are redefining industries and generating new economic possibilities. By investing in cutting-edge research and development facilities, encouraging collaborations between universities and industries, and establishing specialized academic programs, Pakistan can become a global leader in technology. The involvement of public-private partnerships will be essential in financing and maintaining these centers, while incubation hubs will promote the commercialization of ideas and foster entrepreneurship. Enhancing intellectual property laws and regulatory frameworks will further draw in both local and foreign investments. This strategic initiative will improve industrial competitiveness, create high-value employment opportunities, and promote sustainable economic growth (Rahman: 2018).

Pakistan is positioned at 147th among 184 nations and is labeled as a "repressed" economy with a score of 49.5, as per the 2023 Heritage Index of Economic Freedom. The index evaluates economic freedom based on 12 criteria, including property rights, integrity of government, effectiveness of the judiciary, tax burdens, government expenditure, fiscal stability, freedom for businesses, freedom for labor, monetary autonomy, trade openness, freedom for investment, and financial independence (Salman: 2024). Nonetheless, economic freedom must be redefined as economies transition from industrial to technological models to reflect this shift. The new interpretation of economic freedom encompasses the rights that inspire creativity and innovation within the economy, leading to a prosperous economic environment (Chen & Cooter, 2016).

6. Expectancy of Life Reforms for Public Health

Life expectancy is an important metric for assessing a population's overall health and well-being. Typically, life expectancy refers to the average number of years a person or group is anticipated to live from birth. This measure is commonly employed in demography, public health, and social sciences to examine trends in health and mortality. Life expectancy is important because of its potential to enhance labor force productivity, subsequently leading to increased economic growth over time. Life expectancy significantly influences both individual health outcomes and the broader economic prospects in the long run (Khan & Zaman:2024)

To achieve a longer life expectancy, a strong and efficient healthcare system is essential. In Pakistan, the health system (PHS) includes both private and public sectors, serving a population exceeding 220 million. The PHS is confronted with numerous challenges, such as insufficient funding, inadequate infrastructure, the emigration of healthcare professionals, a narrow emphasis on preventive healthcare (PHC), and unequal distribution of resources (Khan, Asif, Aslam, Wahab & Hamza: 2023). These systemic challenges significantly hinder efforts to enhance health outcomes and raise life expectancy in the nation.

The average life expectancy in Pakistan stands at 67.7 years. There are 149 nations worldwide with higher life expectancies, including several impoverished African countries. On average, a Pakistani lives 17.3 years shorter than a citizen of Hong Kong, which currently has the highest life expectancy globally at 85.2 years. An average Pakistani's lifespan is nearly 10 years shorter than that of a Sri Lankan, 9 years less than an Iranian, 7 years less than a Chinese, and 5 years less than both a Bangladeshi and a Vietnamese. What accounts for the shorter and poorer quality of life for Pakistanis? The unfortunate truth is that the government has not made the health of its citizens a priority. The public health emergency in Pakistan demands urgent and substantial reforms (Mirza: 2023).

According to the "Health of the Nation 2024" report released by the Pakistan Medical Association in 2024, Pakistan is ranked 124th out of 169 nations in the World Health Organization's health ranking. The government has approved several increases in drug prices, impacting more than

80,000 medications. Due to inflation and rupee depreciation, essential medications have become unaffordable, particularly for low-income individuals. Approximately 15 million people are infected with Hepatitis B and C, and the absence of prevention, testing, and treatment is leading to an increase in cases. Pakistan has documented 63,202 HIV cases. Around 40% of national deaths are associated with contaminated water. Diarrhea remains a significant cause of infant mortality. Pakistan is third in the world for diabetes prevalence. Road traffic accidents and air pollution are significant factors contributing to the healthcare challenges faced by the country. Additionally, there are numerous lifestyle-related health issues and elevated maternal mortality rates. Consequently, the report proposes reforms such as establishing a national health policy that is responsive to the needs of the public. It calls for expanding primary healthcare services, especially in rural regions. There should be an increase in the number of primary healthcare centers. Medical personnel training should be enhanced. The availability of essential medicines and medical equipment must be ensured. Healthcare accessibility and affordability should improve. Health insurance coverage ought to be expanded. The financial burden on patients should be lowered. Specific subsidies for essential medicines and treatments should be put in place. The health budget for preventive measures should be raised. Vaccination and screening programs need to be strengthened. Finally, global support for adaptive healthcare strategies should be sought (Ilyas: 2024).

However, in addition to conventional reforms, the ability to innovate is crucial for tackling the challenges faced by the healthcare industry. Studies from developed countries show that innovation can lead to improved healthcare infrastructure, increased access to services, and enhanced quality of care. Nevertheless, it remains uncertain how swiftly Pakistan's healthcare system will utilize its innovative potential (Amjad, Hussain, Niazi & Asghar: 2024).

7. Environmental Reforms for a green, clean, and climate-resilient future

Pakistan faces significant environmental challenges, as evidenced by its low rank of 179 out of 180 nations in the Environmental Performance Index 2024. Urban air pollution has emerged as a serious health concern, with five of the country's major cities listed among the top 20 worldwide for poor air quality. Contributing factors include a highly emissions-intensive energy sector, diminishing tree cover, especially in urban areas, rapid and unplanned urban development, and a decreasing forest area. Despite Pakistan accounting for less than 1 percent of global emissions, its total and per capita figures have steadily increased since 1998. Additionally, rising temperatures and deteriorating climate conditions are exacerbating the risks of climate change, particularly for vulnerable populations (Rose: 2024)

Pakistan is currently grappling with many interconnected challenges that hinder its ability to achieve climate resilience, necessitating comprehensive interventions. Economic limitations pose a significant obstacle, as fiscal policies prioritize debt-driven reforms instead of focusing on direct investments in job creation, productivity, and economic diversification. The nation continues to rely heavily on climate-sensitive industries such as agriculture and textiles. Progress and innovation have stagnated, with GDP growth lagging behind regional counterparts, investments in research and development at a mere 0.24% of GDP (while India invests 0.7% and Bangladesh 0.6%), and an innovation ranking of 99th out of 132 countries. Coal constitutes 13% of the energy mix despite the pressing climate issues. In comparison, renewable energy investment represents only 2.5% of GDP, significantly lower than the regional average of 4.7%, with just \$3.5 billion invested since 2015—accounting for only 5% of its potential. Demographic pressures intensify vulnerabilities, with a high annual population growth rate of 2.4% (in contrast to a regional average of 1.1%), predicted to reach 338 million by 2050. Rapid urbanization at 3.3% each year strains resources, leading to only half of urban inhabitants having access to clean drinking water, sanitation, or waste disposal. The proportion of flood-affected populations has increased to 28%, while 35% live in water-stress areas. Environmental degradation worsens the situation, characterized by diminishing forest cover, the decline of mangroves in the Indus Delta that threatens coastal communities, and the degradation of watersheds in the Hindu Kush-Karakoram region that weakens climate resilience. The floods of 2022 underscored economic inequality, with 84% of those affected belonging to the lowest two income brackets. As climate threats endanger agriculture and livelihoods, Pakistan must incorporate resilience into its national development strategies, which should encompass clean energy, sustainable infrastructure, and ecosystem restoration (Sheikh: 2025).

As part of the environmental reforms in Pakistan, it is crucial to enforce existing environmental laws. Despite the presence of these laws in the country, their practical implementation encounters numerous difficulties due to institutional limitations, lack of resources, and socio-political factors. Moreover, there is a need to prioritize community involvement, enhance public awareness, and strengthen international collaborations as essential reforms for achieving sustainable environmental governance (Haider, Mathlouthi & Ahmad: 2024).

The strictness of environmental policies, the promotion of eco-innovation, and the availability of green finance are essential for enhancing sustainability, especially in low- and middle-income nations like Pakistan (Nabi, Ahmad, Tunio, Hafeez & Haluza: 2025)

Pakistan is currently grappling with a significant environmental crisis that demands prompt action. The government and the public must urgently implement measures to tackle this issue before it escalates. A holistic strategy encompassing regulatory reforms, investments in renewable energy, sustainable practices, conservation initiatives, and educational outreach campaigns is essential (Jahanzaib: 2023). Additionally, Pakistan could enhance and maintain a clean and green environment by examining Singapore's extensive and adequate environmental protection strategies (Qasim: 2023). Pakistan can also draw lessons from Japan, where cleaning time is integrated into students' daily routines for all 12 years of their schooling, from elementary to high school (Powell & Cabello: 2019)

8. Equality Reforms for the Rule of Law

The concept of the rule of law aims to ensure that the power of the government is restricted and that individual rights are safeguarded. At its core, the rule of law represents the authority of law over individuals and government entities. This principle asserts that everyone, irrespective of their societal position or rank, is subject to the law and treated equally. The rule of law encompasses not just compliance with legal regulations but also guarantees freedom, human rights, and equal treatment under the law. "All state organs – the executive, legislature, and judiciary – share a collective obligation to uphold the rule of law (Hasan: 2010)."

In Pakistan, the principles of the rule of law and equality before the law have been integrated into the Constitution. The Superior Courts of Pakistan have expanded the interpretation of these principles in their rulings. Nonetheless, in practice, the principles outlined by the Judiciary are not enforced in their true form (Munir:2024). According to the 2024 WJP Rule of Law Index, Pakistan ranks 129th out of 142 countries, reflecting significant obstacles in maintaining the rule of law and securing equality. This ranking underscores ongoing issues in civil and criminal justice, regulatory enforcement, and fundamental rights. Regionally, Pakistan is positioned 5th out of 6 South Asian countries, further emphasizing its challenges compared to its neighbors (World Justice Project: 2024).

In contrast to the rule of law, 'rule by law' is typically linked to the use of legal frameworks as a tool to benefit those in authority in Pakistan. This concept permits the government to control its citizens while simultaneously preventing citizens from utilizing the law to hold the government accountable. Therefore, it is crucial to comprehend the definition of 'the rule of law' and pinpoint its fundamental principles. By doing so, it would be possible to provide more effective support for legal and political reforms aimed at promoting it and addressing distortions of the rule of law (Omer: 2024).

To uphold the rule of law, it is essential to create a fair and accountable legal system through necessary reforms. This involves ensuring that laws are drafted clearly and understandably and that their application is fair and consistent. Additionally, it requires the development of an effective and accessible legal framework that allows individuals to seek timely and affordable redress for their grievances. Moreover, it is vital to ensure that the law is applied uniformly and consistently. This entails holding everyone accountable for their actions, regardless of their status or position, and ensuring that justice is not only a facade but a genuine reality. Achieving this necessitates imposing penalties for legal violations and tailoring the legal system to meet the needs of everyday people. In Pakistan, establishing a robust rule of law is critical not only for enhancing the quality of life for citizens but also for promoting economic growth and development. A transparent and accountable legal system creates a level playing field for all market participants, thereby cultivating an environment that is favorable for investment and business activities. Furthermore, it ensures the enforcement of agreements and the protection of intellectual property rights (Jabbar: 2023).

Moreover, it is essential to establish a Progressive justice system, which involves exploring and implementing new methods for administering justice. This may encompass alternative dispute resolution techniques, advancements in legal technology, restorative practices for justice, and

community-oriented initiatives aimed at crime reduction and fostering rehabilitation. The focus is on discovering innovative solutions to tackle the complexities and limitations of traditional justice frameworks. The concept of innovative justice indeed offers considerable potential for meeting the changing demands of society. By adopting fresh ideas and methodologies, we can develop more effective, just, and efficient systems that better cater to individuals and communities (Kureshy: 2024).

9. E-Governance Reforms for Good Governance

In today's digital age, the significance of information and communication technology (ICT) has grown tremendously. The incorporation of ICT into governmental operations has led to increased efficiency and improved workflows. Countries like China have effectively integrated ICT into their governance systems. However, numerous nations, particularly in the developing world, have yet to harness the potential of ICT within their governance frameworks, resulting in challenges in establishing effective governance. Consequently, it is essential for developing nations to observe the strategies of successful countries and adapt their governance approaches to fully leverage ICT for enhanced governance. Pakistan's performance has shown a steady decline, with the exception of the year 2008. This decline has been attributed to insufficient investment in infrastructure, limited financial resources, weak institutional capacity, and restricted access to advanced technologies. Additionally, there exists a significant disconnect between public policy formulation and public policy execution in the context of Pakistan (Attique, Htay, Mumtaz, Khan & Altable: 2024).

E-governance refers to the utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization's processes, thereby fulfilling the principles of good governance. The advancement of e-government globally at the national level is evaluated using various metrics and methodologies, including the United Nations' E-Government Development Index (EGDI) (Butt, Sehto, Sheikh & John:2024). In 2024, Pakistan ranked 136th out of 193 countries in the EDGI (United Nations: 2024).

Effective governance is crucial for the developmental progress of Pakistan. Many of the country's social, political, economic, and strategic challenges stem from inadequate governance. Indicators of poor service provision, inefficiency, and dysfunctional institutional setups are prominent features of Pakistan's governance system. As highlighted in UNDP reports, Pakistan has seen a decline in its ability to deliver services and address the modern needs of its citizens. It is imperative to address the governance challenges at hand. Outdated approaches, where bureaucratic processes are prioritized, are no longer relevant. Both federal and provincial authorities must adopt new strategies. E-governance reforms present the necessary solution to foster responsiveness, participation, and accountability within Pakistan. Presently, local, provincial, and federal governments operate their service delivery systems independently, which leaves the public in confusion. Ensuring open access and inclusivity are critical benefits of e-governance. This approach will gradually eliminate corrupt practices within government sectors. Transparency International reported that Pakistan was placed at 133 out of 180 on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in 2023. When the e-governance initiative is put into action, such detrimental issues can be addressed more effectively. E-governance reforms hold the key to resolving the various service delivery challenges confronted by the populace in Pakistan. The concepts of good governance and e-governance are inherently interconnected. The government must leverage all available resources to turn e-justice, e-democracy, and e-administration into a tangible reality in Pakistan. This will facilitate transformative changes in the governance framework of Pakistan and lead to essential improvements in governance (Lak: 2024).

Pakistan requires a comprehensive overhaul of its national documentation and information systems and should begin shifting towards e-governance. This can be accomplished through a methodical development approach across various sectors and the establishment of an interconnected, system-based network. Therefore, a focused integration process among departments is a viable action for implementing e-governance reforms (Ali, Ahmed: 2016).

10. Entertainment Reforms for a happier and more engaged society

Entertainment encompasses a wide array of activities and forms that individuals participate in for recreation, enjoyment, or artistic expression. This includes films and television programs, music, theater and performance arts, watching or playing sports, reading literature and magazines, engaging on social media and digital platforms, as well as outdoor and recreational pursuits (Mubashir:2024). Entertainment offers numerous advantages. It can help alleviate and divert us from stress; it allows us an escape from the challenges we face in life. It plays a role in safeguarding and enhancing human

mental well-being. It is well-known that individuals without access to entertainment tend to have worse mental health compared to those who have ample and affordable options (MacLennan: 2022).

The entertainment sector functions as a worldwide commodity, fueling economic development, creating a vast array of jobs, and producing \$2.8 trillion annually on a global scale. Additionally, for a select few, the entertainment industry ignites motivating action and fosters positive change (Pepperdine: 2022).

The quality of content in the Pakistani entertainment industry has deteriorated over the years. Numerous dramas, talk shows, and other programs have seen a decline, frequently focusing on themes like extramarital affairs, incest, corruption, illegal actions such as drug use and sexual violence, and other negative subjects. Such content can have a detrimental impact on Pakistani society, as media serves as a powerful influence in shaping public attitudes. By depicting these harmful behaviors as acceptable and easily adopted, the media plays a role in their normalization and acceptance within the community (Khan: 2023).

Sports serve as a cost-effective yet impactful method for promoting peace and mitigating violent tendencies globally. In every developed nation, sports are acknowledged as an essential component of fostering an intellectually capable and inclusive society. The United Nations has emphasized the significance of sports in achieving sustainable development goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the role of sports in facilitating social progress and global peace. Sports are a potent tool for enhancing physical health while simultaneously promoting peace. The ongoing violence in Pakistan raises concerns about maintaining domestic harmony. The government has effectively dismantled the sports culture within the nation, leaving young people with only low-cost and readily available entertainment options. Consequently, there has been an increase in radicalization and violent behaviors among the impoverished, as well as those in the middle and upper classes who turn to illegal substances and violence (Khan, Shafi & Niaz: 2024).

Currently, Pakistan has significant potential for tourism, as it is an affordable destination for anyone looking to spend their leisure time. Nonetheless, the country lacks dedicated entertainment cities. These cities would include a variety of amenities such as amusement parks, sports facilities, festivals, shopping centers, cinemas, theaters, and dining options. They would create numerous job opportunities and contribute to employment growth. Additionally, they would enhance both economic and tourism activities in Pakistan. Establishing an entertainment city holds great promise for the country, as it would introduce something novel for the local population and be cost-effective for international travelers (Zahid: 2023).

Entertainment reforms are essential for fostering happiness and engagement among the people of Pakistan. A well-developed entertainment sector can significantly enhance national well-being by providing avenues for joy, relaxation, and cultural expression. Providing creative outlets for the youth can help channel their energy into productive endeavors, reducing frustration and negative influences. Moreover, a thriving entertainment industry can enhance Pakistan's global image by showcasing its rich cultural heritage and artistic excellence. By implementing strategic reforms, Pakistan can unlock the full potential of its entertainment sector, creating a more vibrant, engaged, and happier society.

11. Equilibrium Reforms for Internal Security and International Relations

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) 2025 has positioned Pakistan as the second most affected country by terrorism globally, following Burkina Faso — a term that might be unfamiliar to many in Pakistan. The report indicates that terrorism-related fatalities rose by 45 percent in 2024, reaching a total of 1,081, while the number of attacks more than doubled from 517 to 1,099. This deteriorating security situation arises from a complicated mix of domestic, regional, and international influences. On the domestic front, banned organizations such as the Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and separatist groups like the BLA have ramped up their activities, taking advantage of the nation's escalating economic challenges and political instability (Rehman: 2025).

The unstable state of affairs in the Middle East, the shift in the US administration, and heightened security requests from China, a longstanding ally, will pose significant challenges for Pakistan's foreign policy in 2025. Pakistan's foundational ties with its two key partners, the US and China, have experienced strain due to Washington's withdrawal from Afghanistan and a series of assaults on Chinese individuals in Pakistan (Arain: 2024).

Pakistan is confronted with various internal and external conflicts. There has been an increase in extremism and a lack of tolerance towards religious and ethnic minorities as well as dissenting

voices. The failure of state institutions to consistently offer peaceful avenues for addressing grievances has led some groups to turn to violence as a substitute (USIP: 2025).

Numerous foreign policy obstacles await Pakistan in 2025. These must be addressed within a turbulent global context marked by increasing geopolitical rivalries, intense competition between the US and China, the focus of major powers on the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, and the unpredictability surrounding Donald Trump's potential second term. The regional situation is similarly precarious, with ongoing security issues highlighted by recent clashes between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, these difficulties need to be confronted while the nation's economy remains vulnerable and reliant on external financial support, coupled with an unstable political climate. Since domestic conditions are foundational to foreign policy, these factors significantly influence the nation's diplomatic efforts.

Pakistan faces several foreign policy challenges in 2025. These must be addressed within an unstable global context characterized by escalating geopolitical tensions, fierce competition between the US and China, the focus of major powers on conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, and the unpredictability surrounding Donald Trump's potential return to office. The regional scenario is similarly volatile, with ongoing security issues, highlighted by recent conflicts between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, these challenges must be confronted while the nation's economy remains weak and reliant on external financial aid, amid a continuing political climate of uncertainty. Since all foreign policy begins domestically, these factors heavily influence the country's diplomatic efforts.

India, which has been at the center of an enduring diplomatic deadlock, presents a significant challenge. Since August 2019, when Delhi unlawfully annexed the contested region of Jammu and Kashmir, severing and assimilating it into the Indian Union, relations have been stagnant, and trade has been halted. Currently, Pakistan finds itself with strained relations to varying extents with its neighbors. For many years, Pakistan's security and foreign strategies focused on preventing hostile borders with its neighbors. However, it has now found itself with unstable or insecure borders with those same neighbors. This condition needs to be addressed. (Lodhi: 2025).

The foreign policy of any nation originates from its domestic situation. This implies that without addressing internal issues, foreign policy cannot be effectively enhanced. These strategies cannot be managed in isolation (Mazhar & Goraya: 2013). The link between domestic security and foreign policy is unavoidable, logical, and significant, particularly for a strategically located nation like Pakistan (Jaffery:2020). In the contemporary world, the foreign policy of a country should be informed by its historical context, geographical factors, and internal conditions (Samejo: 2016).

There is a necessity for equilibrium reforms, enabling Pakistan to not only excel domestically but also effectively express its achievements and viewpoints to international audiences. A balanced strategy—embracing both criticism and commendation—will be vital in transforming its global image. To convey a peaceful, investment-attractive image, Pakistan must eliminate factors that undermine stability. The country should refrain from yielding to extremist groups like TLP, as engagement with banned organizations diminishes investor confidence. Relying solely on traditional diplomacy is inadequate. Pakistan needs to utilize social media, cultural diplomacy, and soft power to boost global engagement and economic efforts. Consistent and coherent messaging is essential. Discrepancies in foreign policy—particularly regarding India and the Taliban—could be exploited by opponents. To implement a Whole-of-Government Approach, policymakers and officials must ensure their public statements align with Pakistan's official stance to retain credibility. Pakistan should embrace academic inquiry. In a time when the nation is striving to combat the threats of false propaganda, misinformation, and disinformation, it is crucial to take control of its own narrative. Therefore, Pakistani policymakers must support and facilitate scholars in producing quality, nuanced, and balanced academic contributions about Pakistan. When Pakistan effectively presents itself to academic and policy communities, it will be able to articulate its story more clearly and counter fake news and disinformation (Jaffery: 2021).

Conceptual Model

This paper proposes a conceptual model based on the above postulation. The model covers Ethical Reforms, Establishment Reforms, Electoral System Reforms, Educational Reforms, Economic Reforms, Expectancy of Life Reforms, Environmental Reforms, Equality Reforms, E-Government Reforms, Entertainment Reforms, and Equilibrium Reforms and ideas for the National Advancement of Pakistan. Here, the National Advancement will combine the two concepts, Nation Development

and National Development. Nation Development can be defined as the development of the people of a nation through ethics, education, and civic consciousness, leading to a well-integrated, responsible, and progressive society. National Development is a broader concept that encompasses the economic, political, and infrastructural progress of a country. Nation Development (people-centered) is the foundation for National Development (economic, infrastructural, and institutional progress). A morally upright, well-educated, and engaged population is essential for sustainable national growth.

For National Advancement (Nation Development + National Development) all the above-mentioned reform ideas denoted with the word start with the alphabet 'E' i.e. Ethical Reforms for the Nation's Character Development as **Ethics**, Establishment Reforms for Political Harmony as **Establishment**, Electoral System Reforms for the Meritocratic Democracy as **Electoral System**, Educational Reforms for the Shining Future as **Education**, Economic Reforms for the Stability and Growth as **Economy**, Expectancy of Life Reforms for Public Health as **Expectancy**, Environmental Reforms for a green, clean, and climate-resilient future as **Environment**, Equality Reforms for the Rule of Law as **Equality**, E-Governance Reforms for Good Governance as **E-Governance**, Entertainment Reforms for a happier and more engaged society as **Entertainment**, and Equilibrium Reforms for Internal Security and International Relations as **Equilibrium**.

1) Ethics, 2) Establishment, 3) Electoral System, 4) Education, 5) Economy, 6) Expectancy, 7) Environment, 8) Equality, 9) E-Governance, 10) Entertainment and 11) Equilibrium are introduced as E-11 model. The model is based on 11 Es, where the other ten reform areas or ten Es are linked to the first E, Ethics, the model's central E. It suggests that ethics are at the center of the other 10 Es, which means that ethics must be considered when designing and implementing reforms. While developing and implementing the Eleven Es reforms, innovative public policies for Pakistan's national advancement are strongly advised. Thus, they will be known as the Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM) for Pakistan.



Figure 1: Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM) for Pakistan

Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM)

1. Ethics

Ethics or Ethical Values serve as the foundation for national progress, ensuring that reforms across all sectors—establishment, elections, education, economy, expectancy, environment, equality, e-governance, entertainment, and equilibrium—are carried out with transparency, fairness, and accountability.

2. Establishment

Pakistan must redefine the role of its civil and military institutions to establish a balanced, stable, and effective governance system. Innovative policies are required to develop a governance framework based on a civil-military balance that encourages national stability and long-term development.

3. Electoral System

A new electoral system is required to establish meritocratic democracy in Pakistan. Electoral changes should include digital voting, blockchain technology for transparency, and severe candidate and voter qualifying criteria to ensure responsible voters elect competent leaders.

4. Education

To transform Pakistan's education system, future-ready skills such as critical thinking, digital literacy, and problem-solving must be integrated. Inspired by Finland's model, policy should prioritize AI-driven individualized learning, skill-based education, and research-driven academic excellence.

5. Economy

Economic transformation must focus on research and development, value-added exports, and digitalization. Policies should encourage technology-driven industrialization, innovation-led entrepreneurship, and a knowledge-based economy to drive sustainable growth.

6. Expectancy (Life Expectancy)

Proactive healthcare management and widespread health awareness campaigns can improve life expectancy in Pakistan. Innovative policies should focus on preventive healthcare, digital health infrastructure, and AI-powered medical diagnostics for early disease detection.

7. Environment

Pakistan must adopt innovative climate resilience and urban cleanliness strategies by benchmarking Singapore and Japan. Policies should focus on disaster preparedness, community-driven cleanliness smart waste management, green energy investment, sustainable urban planning, and AI-powered environmental monitoring to ensure ecological sustainability.

8. Equality

Equality reforms aim to ensure fairness across all segments of society. This means equality before the law or the law should apply to all people equally regardless of their status in society. Achieving equality before the law requires innovation through the integration of alternative dispute resolution methods, AI-based legal case management, restorative justice initiatives, and digital legal access. These advancements can enhance social justice and promote a more inclusive legal system.

9. E-Governance

Pakistan's governance system must embrace data-driven leadership, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. Implementing digital public services, blockchain-based record-keeping, and AI-powered decision-making can enhance efficiency, accountability, and citizen engagement.

10. Entertainment

Developing a vibrant entertainment sector requires policies that promote sports, tourism, and family-oriented recreation. Encouraging investments in creative industries, e-sports, and public-private partnerships can establish Pakistan as a cultural and recreational excellence hub.

11. Equilibrium

Internal security and international relations require innovative and balanced policy frameworks. AI-powered internal security threat detection, strategic diplomacy initiatives, and Pakistan's international branding can ensure national stability while enhancing Pakistan's global positioning and image.

Impact

The study presented the Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM). This conceptual model is a complete approach to developing Pakistan and its people. Policy Entrepreneurs can utilize the model to develop policies for all eleven areas of national advancement. It is also beneficial for social

entrepreneurs to work on the eleven categories creatively to benefit the country through mission-based ventures. Political leaders or politicians can also use the model to guide the country's development. In other words, Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM) can serve as an Innovative National Advancement Mission (INAM) for policy entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs who desire to develop Pakistan as their mission. It can also serve as an Innovative National Advancement Movement (INAM), allowing political leaders to create manifestos around the eleven Es.

This model helps Policy Entrepreneurs, Social Entrepreneurs, and Political Leaders repair and reimagine Pakistan around Eleven Es. It provides a complete approach to repairing existing systemic issues through innovative public policies and reimagining the country's future through creative solutions.

Conclusion

The Innovative National Advancement Model (INAM) presents a comprehensive, holistic, and ethically sound method to modernize Pakistan's political, economic, social, and cultural elements. This model ensures that Pakistan's growth path is sustainable and ethically sound by linking all reforms with ethics. Each of the eleven reform areas develops on the fundamental that the country's progress is comprehensive, inclusive, and led by ethical values. By implementing this paradigm, Pakistan can accomplish both Nation Development and National Development, resulting in a prosperous, equitable, and just society for future generations.

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