

Instructions

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Governance Public
And Policy Mock

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 12 headings for 16 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged.

Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Islamic governance emphasizes the principles of justice (Adl), consultation (shura) and accountability (mas'uliyah) as its cornerstones. Integrating these principles in Pakistan's modern governance framework would require

PART II

Q.No. 2

INTRODUCTION

institutional reforms and ensuring transparency and accountability. Therefore, critical analysis of how these principles can be integrated to address challenges such as corruption, inequality, and weak institutional capacity is as follows:

INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES INTO PAKISTAN'S GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

(1) Justice ('Adl') as the Foundation of Governance:

Justice is a cardinal principle in Islamic governance. The Quran states;

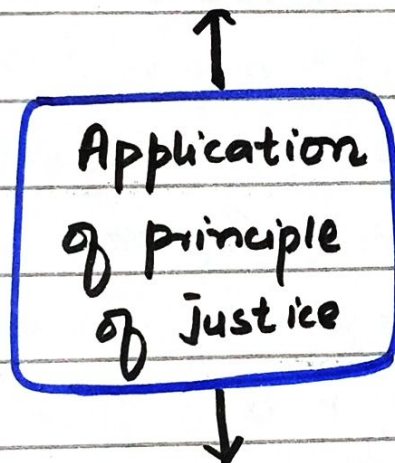
“Indeed Allah commands to you to render trust to whom they are due and when judge between people judge with justice.”

- Surah Nisa

Application in Pakistan:

(i) **Corruption** ⇒ Justice demands transparency and fairness in governance. A fair judicial system can curb the pervasive culture of corruption.

Example ⇒ Establishment of independent accountability bodies rooted in Islamic principles.



Case Study ⇒ The Medina Charter under Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) can inspire Pakistan's Judiciary and anti-corruption institutions.

(ii) Inequality \Rightarrow Justice involves equitable distribution of wealth. Islam mandates zakat and prohibition of exploitation to ensure social justice along with economic justice.

Solution: Reinforcement of zakat collection and its transparent utilization.

Reinforcement of zakat collection and its more transparent utilization could be ensured by revamping Pakistan's zakat and Ushr Ordinance. This will lead to mitigation of poverty and income inequalities.

(2) Consultation ('Shura') for Participatory Governance:

The Quran Commands;

•• Determine affairs through

consultation?"

- Ash-Shura

Application in Pakistan:

Introducing robust consultation mechanisms through shura can enhance decision-making by diverse stake-holders.

Democratic Councils based on Islamic Shura:

In Pakistan, where political polarization weakens governance, this principle can help bridge the divides. Democratic Councils based on Islamic Shura can enhance participatory governance, particularly in local government structures.

Case Study: Consultation in Caliphate

During the Rashidun Caliphate,

consultation was used to deliberate on public and state matters, ensuring transparency and collective ownership.

(3) Accountability ('Mas'ulliyah) to Strengthen Institutional Capacity:

The Prophet (PBUH) said;

“Everyone of you is a shepherd, and everyone of you will be asked about his flock....”

- Sahih Bukhari

Application in Pakistan:

Accountability requires holding leaders accountable for their actions. Islam encourages “Checks and Balances” to prevent exploitation of

power.

Solution: Strengthen Institutions like NAB:

Strengthening institutions like NAB with mechanisms ~~en~~ rooted in Islamic ethics can ensure justice and avoid political victimization.

Pakistan could implement performance based evaluations of public officials, inspired by Caliph Umei Ibn Al-Khattab's practice of regular inspections and removal of corrupt governors.

INTEGRATION INTO PAKISTAN'S MODERN FRAMEWORK

To implement these principles, Pakistan must focus on structural and cultural reforms;

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Structural and Cultural Reforms

Education and Awareness:
Public servants and citizens should be educated about Islamic governance.

Policy Implementation

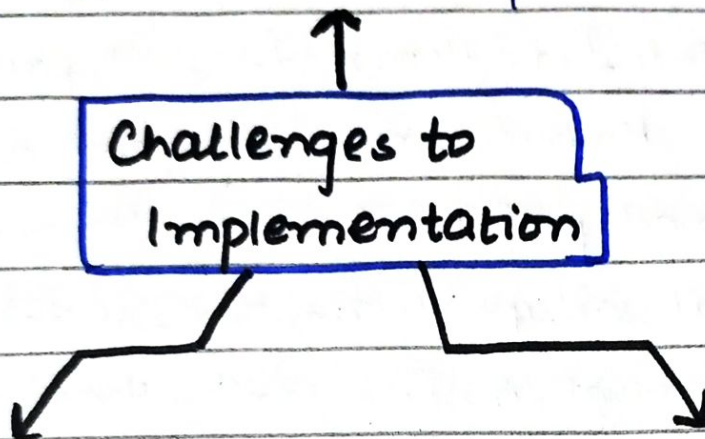
Policy implementation based on Islamic principles

Judicial Reforms:

The judiciary must incorporate principle of justice in adjudicating corruption cases.

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

Cultural and Political
Resistance: lack of political
will and elite capture.



Misinterpretation
of Principles:
Exploitation of
Islamic principles
for political gains.
Example: Era of
Zia-ul-Haq.

Institutional
Weaknesses:
Absence of
Capacities
and technical
expertise.

CONCLUSION

The principles of Justice, Consultation,
and accountability provide a
comprehensive framework to address

Pakistan's contemporary challenges of corruption, inequality, and weak institutional capacity, and drawing lessons from Islamic governance practices and adapting to modern contexts, Pakistan can establish a more just, transparent, and participatory system. However, success depends upon sustained political commitment, cultural adaptation, and institutional development in line with these principles.

Q.NO.3

Citizen Engagement: Evaluation of how action research can be leveraged to enhance participatory governance in the context of Pakistan:

INTRODUCTION

Citizen engagement, as an essential

element of good governance, ensures accountability, transparency, and efficient service delivery. In Pakistan, action research offers a pragmatic approach to enhancing participatory governance by involving citizens in problem identification, solution and policy development.

ACTION RESEARCH LEVERAGE TO ENHANCE PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

Action research is a collaborative process, where stakeholders engage in cycles of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting to real world problem. It bridges the gap between research and practice by integrating community perspectives. Adding to this, a participatory governance model is the one that actively involves citizens in decision making processes to ensure that public policy reflects community needs.

Relevance to Pakistan:

In Pakistan, weak institutional capacity, poor service delivery, and a lack of accountability persist due to limited citizen participation.

Action research can empower communities to take ownership of local governance and co-create solutions.

HOW ACTION RESEARCH ENHANCES PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

(1) Strengthening Accountability:

Citizen Monitoring \Rightarrow It empowers citizens to monitor governance processes and hold officials accountable.

Example: Community Scorecards (CSCs) can help evaluate public services, providing feedback to local governments for improvement.

“ A World Bank study highlighted the success of CSCs in improving accountability in public health services in developing countries.”

— World Bank

(b) Improving Service Delivery

Need Based Policy Development:

Action research integrates citizen input, ensuring policies address local needs.

Example: Participatory research in rural areas can identify barriers to education or healthcare access, leading to targeted interventions.

(c) Promoting Social Cohesion:

Inclusivity \Rightarrow It fosters dialogue among diverse groups, building trust and collaboration.

Example: In Pakistan's tribal areas, participatory methods could bridge the gap between marginalized communities and state institutions.

EXAMPLES OF CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVES

(a) Citizen Engagement for Social Service Delivery (Peshawar):

In KPK, participatory models were introduced under Local Government Act 2013, allowing citizens to oversee local development projects.

Outcome ⇒ Improved citizen satisfaction and execution of the project.

(b) Water Sanitation Extension Program (Sindh):

The Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund used participatory method

to engage communities in designing and implementing water sanitation projects.

Outcome => Improved service delivery and community ownership.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ACTION RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN

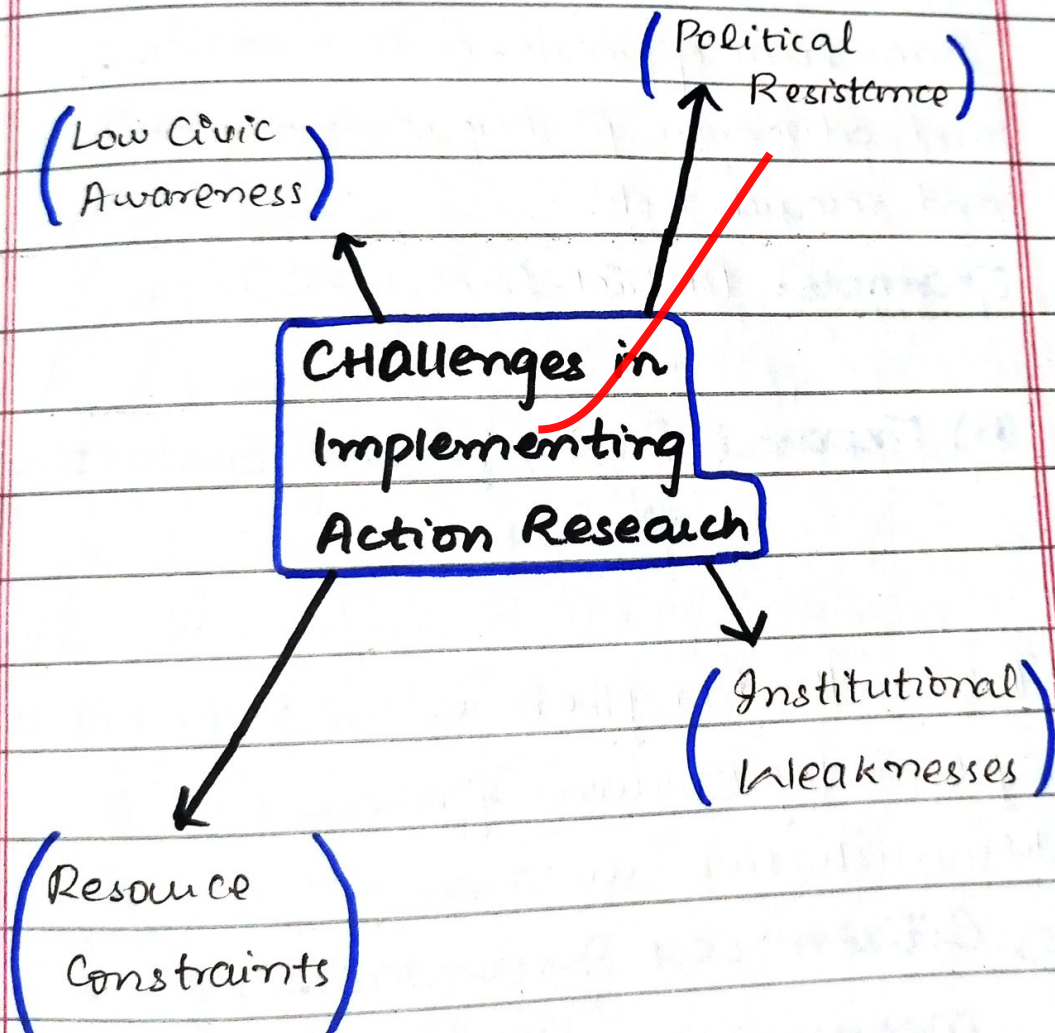


Fig: Challenges in implementing Action Research in Pakistan.

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

To institutionalize "Action Research" in Pakistan, following framework is recommended;

(a) Capacity Building:

Train local officials, civil societies, and citizens in participatory methods and research tools.

Example: District-level workshops.

(b) Expand Participatory Budgeting Models:

This will strengthen local government systems by ensuring financial and administrative autonomy.

(c) Citizen-Led Accountability Mechanisms:

Encourage digital platform like Citizen portal for public feedback.

(d) Technological Integration:

Leverage digital tools to engage citizens in research and decision-making.

Example: Mobile apps for citizen feedback and consultation.

CONCLUSION

Action research, therefore, provides a robust mechanism for enhancing participatory governance in Pakistan. By fostering citizen involvement, it can address accountability gaps, and improve service delivery. If institutionalized through a coherent framework, action research can transform governance in Pakistan, making it more inclusive, transparent, and responsive to public needs.

Q.NO.4

Critical Analysis of Pakistan's climate change Policies and governance framework:

INTRODUCTION

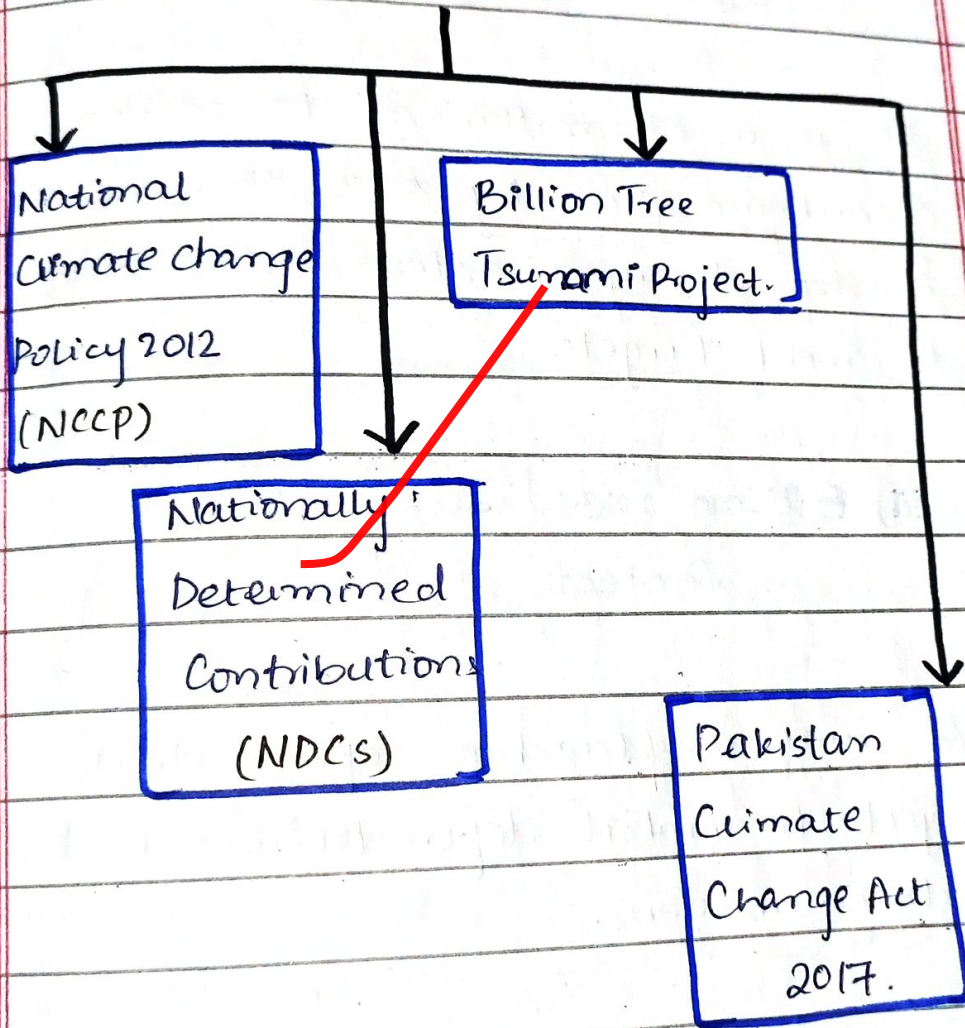
Pakistan's position as one of the most vulnerable nations to climate change necessitates robust policies, governance frameworks, and strategic international engagement to address environmental challenges. Its participation in COP 29 presents a critical opportunity to advocate for climate justice, secure green financing, and accelerate sustainable development. However, Pakistan's climate change policies and governance frameworks must be critically analyzed to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement.

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PAKISTAN'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS

(a) Key Policies And Initiatives



(i) National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2012:

It is a comprehensive framework for

addressing climate change, mitigation, and adaptation measures, along with disaster risk reduction (DRR).

(ii) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):

It is a commitment to reduce greenhouse gases by 50%. However, it depends upon external financing to meet targets.

(iii) Billion Tree Tsunami Project:

It was a flagship reforestation project to combat deforestation and carbon-emissions.

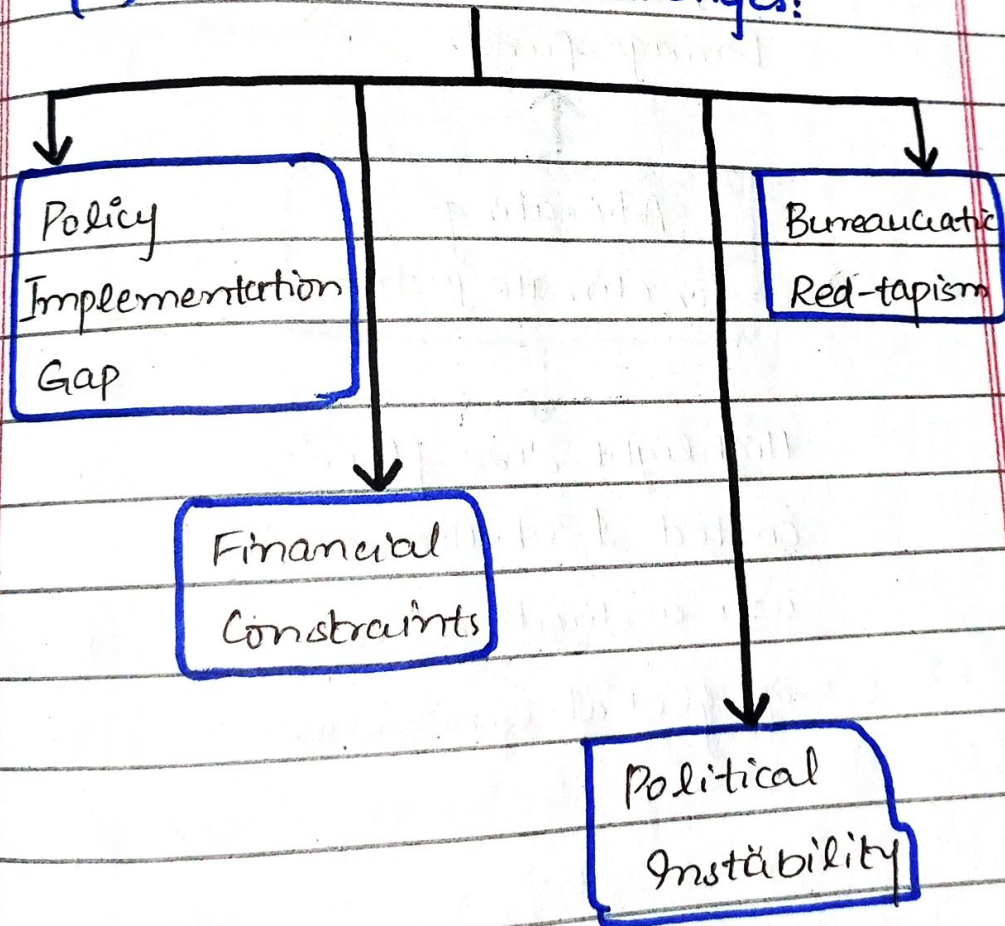
(iv) Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017:

It led to the establishment of Climate Change Councils and authorities.

(v) Initiative of National Electric Vehicles (NEVs): (2024)

It is a recent initiative introduced by Punjab Government to replace fuel based vehicles with electrical vehicles. This will reduce carbon emissions.

(b) Governance Challenges:



LEVERAGING COP29 TO ENHANCE CLIMATE RESISTANCE, ATTRACT GREEN FINANCING, AND IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES

(i) Advocating for Climate Justice:

Emphasis on loss and
Damage fund:

Advocating
for climate justice

Highlight 2022-floods
costed \$30 billion and
was a direct result
of global emissions.

(ii) Developing Countries Coalition:

Partner with other vulnerable nations to amplify demands for technology transfer, capacity building, and climate reparations.

(iii) Attract Green Financing:

Engagement with multilateral climate funds: \$35 million project of Pakistan for disaster-resilient agriculture.

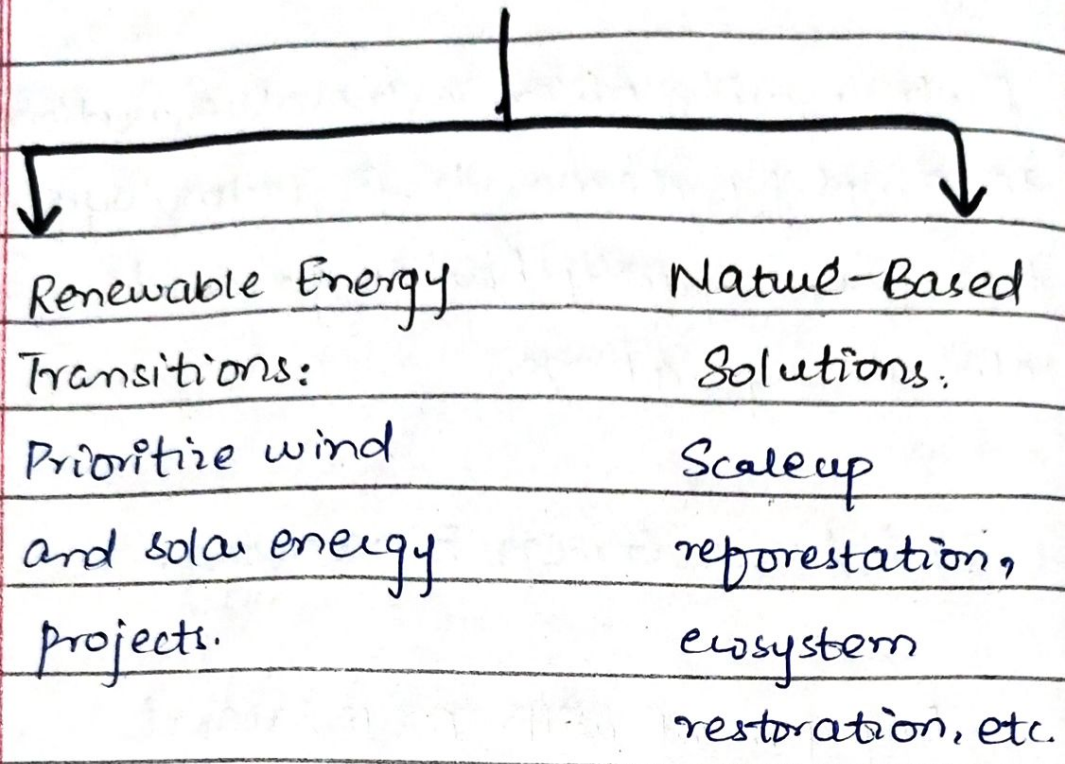
Attract Green Financing

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graph TD; A[Attract Green Financing] --> B[Engagement with multilateral climate funds: $35 million project of Pakistan for disaster-resilient agriculture.]; A --> C[Issuing Green Bonds: Expand Sukuk (Islamic bonds) for financing renewable energy.];
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Issuing Green Bonds:

Expand Sukuk (Islamic bonds) for financing renewable energy.

(iii) Promoting Sustainable Development Practices.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.

(i) Strengthening Climate Institutions

Enhance Capacity of the Pakistan Climate Change Authority (PCCA) with adequate staffing, funding, and technical expertise.

(ii) Intergovernmental Coordination

Establish central coordination mechanisms between federal and provincial governments to harmonize climate actions.

(iii) Mobilize Domestic Resources

Introduce carbon pricing mechanisms (carbon tax or cap and trade systems) to fund climate projects.

(iv) Adopt Climate Smart Technologies

Deploy drip irrigation systems in arid regions to enhance water efficiency. Promote precision agriculture, early warning systems, and water conservative technologies.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's active participation in

COP 29 presents a strategic opportunity to advocate for climate justice, secure international financing, and strengthen its climate governance framework. However, success hinges on political will, intergovernmental coordination, and collective commitment to addressing climate crisis.

Q. NO. 6

Role of Institutional Building and Effective governance in fostering sustainable development, Economic uplift, and business Opportunities in Pakistan:

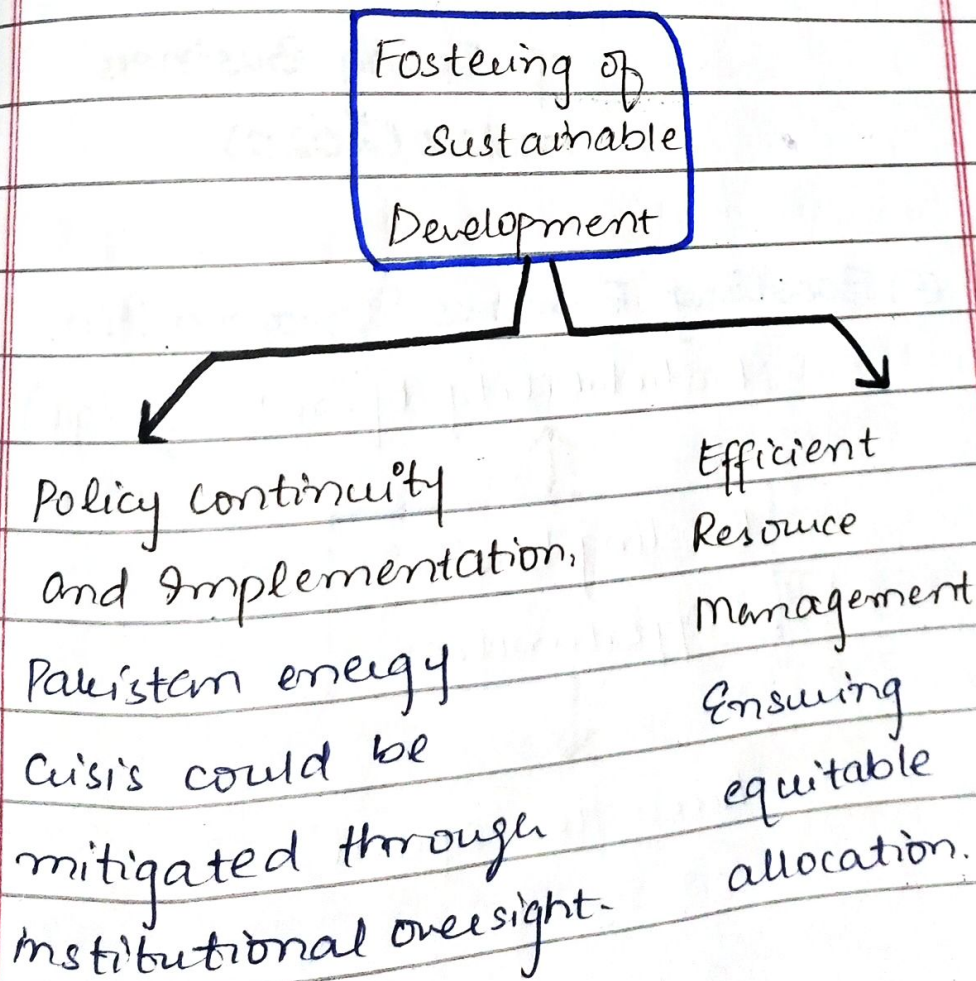
INTRODUCTION

Institutional building and effective governance are instrumental for fostering development, economic uplift, and creating business

opportunities in Pakistan. Strong institutions provide the foundation for rule of law, transparency, and policy consistency, which are critical for attracting investment and enhancing global competitiveness.

ROLE OF INSTITUTION BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE IN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Fostering Sustainable Development:



(b) Economic Uplift:

Ease of doing Business:

Institutions that streamline regulatory processes encourage entrepreneurship and economic activity.

“Pakistan improved ease of doing business due to institutional reforms in tax collection and property registration.”

- World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index (2020)

(c) Boosting Business Opportunities:

(Predictability of rule of law)

Boosting Business Opportunities

(Access to capital)

(b) Lack of Accountability:

Weakens
public trust.

Deters investments.

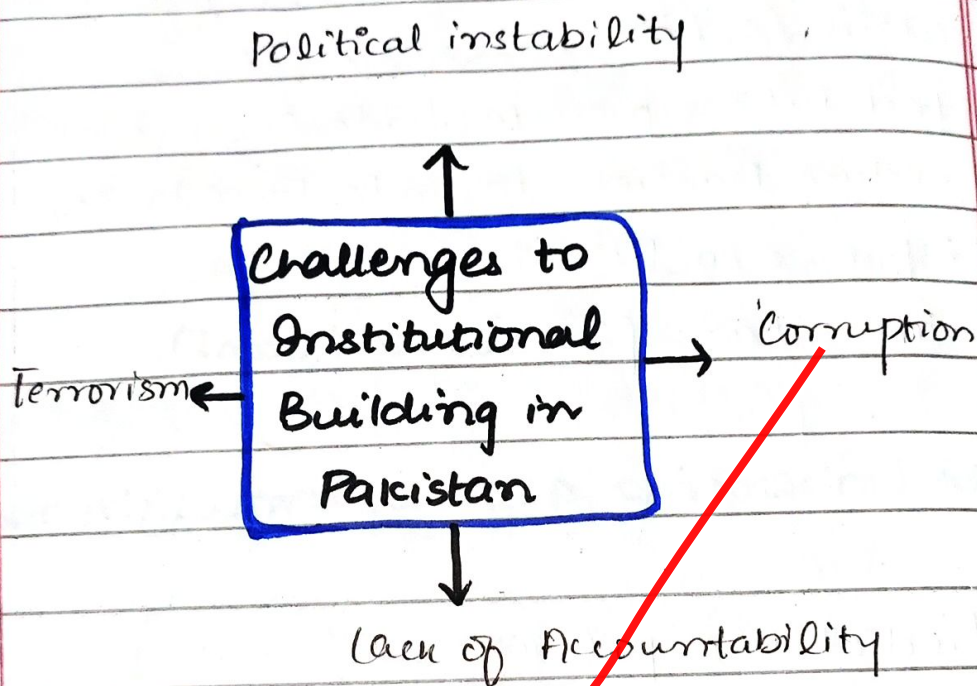
(c) Corruption:

Corruption leads to elite capture,
weak rule of law, and public
mistrust.

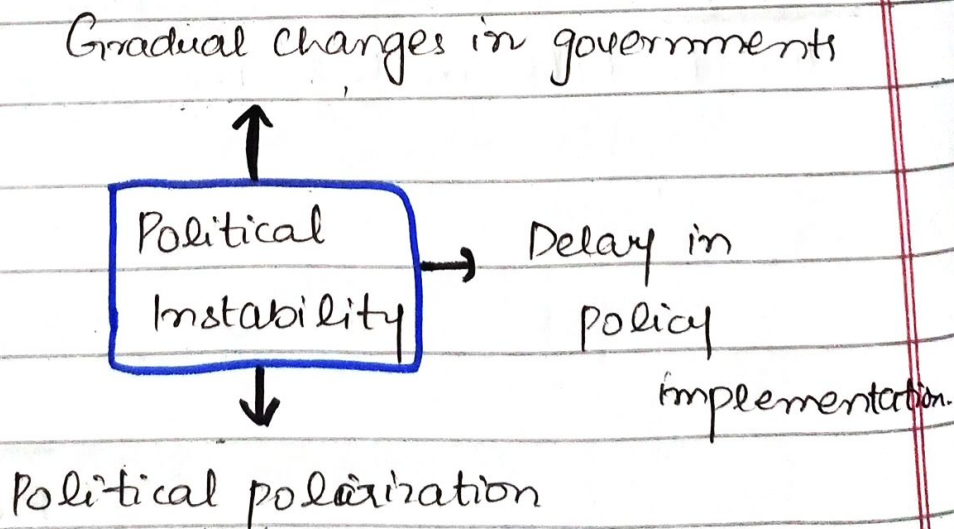
• Pakistan ranked
133 out of 140
countries in
Corruption Perception
Index. 99

- Transparency
International
Report 2023.

CHALLENGES TO INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING IN PAKISTAN:



(a) Political instability:



STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS FOR INVESTMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS

(a) Attracting Investments:

Institutions promote trade logistics and reduce barriers to trade. For instance, reforms in Pakistan Customs have eased trade flows (World Bank).

(b) Enhancing global Competitiveness:

Predictable policies and anti-corruption measures attract investment leading to global competitiveness.

Example \Rightarrow Enhanced competitiveness due to CPEC in Pakistan.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- (i) Strengthen anti-corruption mechanisms i.e., empowering NAB.
- (ii) Bipartisanship policy; for implementation and continuation of policies.
- (iii) Judicial reform; to ensure justice.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, Pakistan must address systemic challenges to attract investments and enhance economic situation of the country.