

Japan's Influence: Key Lessons for Pakistan's Political, Social, and Economic Growth

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Article Information	Abstract
Received: July 15, 2024 Revised: December 21, 2024 Accepted: December 22, 2024	The paper explores Pakistani modernization experiences and challenges in relation to Japanese model of developmentalism. It outlines the history and political culture of Pakistan from a developing to the developed nation. The study uses qualitative research design with secondary sources such as government reports, documents, research articles and case studies of multiple cities from Pakistan and Japan under the implication of modernization theory. The study shows that Pakistan is in the phase II of modernization process; in this phase the posited elements are essentially either weak political institutions or corruption or regional imbalances. The Pakistani cities such as Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad face a shortage of proper urban liveability infrastructure and smart city ideas; the cities like Sialkot and Peshawar suffer from poor diversification of industries and unemployment rate particularly among youth. There is still a rather weak social cohesiveness and ethno-religious tensions enhance provincial divisions. In addition, it is claimed that dealing with these issues calls for a qualified solution encompassing political liberalization, economic growth and development, and social integration in the same way that the Japanese periphery modernized and reconstructed itself after the Second World War. Thus, it is possible to outline the further perspectives concerning the most important aspects such as the need for clear and non-corrupt governance, integrating the youth with reference to the existing policy, and using the opportunities of the youth for reinforcing economic development. The research includes improving cooperative practices between the federal government and the provinces, working on corruption matters, and carrying out educational changes in schooling effort that covers vocation attachment skills. Pakistan can seek actionable steps from the Japanese experience that can guide it on designing practical measures; transforming the country into a sustainable modernised economy that benefits all citizens equally.
Keywords <i>Modernization theory</i> <i>Japan model</i> <i>Youth Empowerment</i> <i>Smart Cities</i> <i>Governance Transparency</i> <i>Sustainable Development</i>	

1 Introduction

Pakistan officially known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a culturally rich country in South Asia (Malik, 2008). The neighbors include countries such as India to the east, Afghanistan and Iran to the west, China to the north and the Arabian Sea to the south. It has a population greater than 220 million people, and it occupies the fifth place in the list of countries with the highest population density. In

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order to discuss the historical context, Pakistan was founded in 1947, as a result of the British India Partition which subsequently afforded India and Pakistan dominion status. Pakistan was initially made up of two areas, West Pakistan, which is current Pakistan, and the East Pakistan now known as Bangladesh, which seceded in 1971 (Meher, 2015).

The political time period of Pakistan is quite colorful which covered many periods of military reputations, political commotions and democratic govt. There has been more than one military coup in their history; e.g. 1999 military coup. Nonetheless, the parliamentary form of government has been maintained in Pakistan and there has been quite motivating attempts toward democratization over the improved years (Mahmood, Farooq, & Awan, 2015). Economy of Pakistan can be best described as semi-industrialized, key sectors of the economy are agricultural, textile, service and manufacturing sectors. However, such issues as inflation, unemployment and a large percentage of informal employment are problems which the country faces economically. The growth of GDP has never been constant in Pakistan because of the political instabilities, security situations and the burden of external borrowings (Akram, Muhammad, & Husnain, Fiscal Situation in Pakistan and its consequences for Economic Growth and Poverty., 2007).

Pakistan demonstrates qualified cultural and ethnic diversity, presenting different languages, traditions, and customs. Nevertheless, it is possible to pinpoint out that the country is still under severe social problems, such as gender discrimination, education, and healthcare. Like any other country in today's world, Pakistan has numerous issues that have threatened its growth, including terrorism, political corruption, and a poor infrastructure (Nasir, 2012). The country has also faced the issues of environmental degradation; some of which include water shortage, pollution, and effects of climate change. However, there are severe challenges that require urgent redress through changes in education, health, and political systems to meet the people's increasing numbers (Ahmad, 2011).

Considering such complex issues as these, there is increased attention to issues concerning national development models. The changing face of Japan after World War II, the quick transformation that placed the country on a map of economic giants is a good example for Pakistan to follow. Japan known as Nihon or Nippon in Japanese is an island based in East Asia (Overholt, 2007). It is situated in Pacific Ocean with basically an archipelago of 6852 islands. Japanese early history finds its sources in 14,000-300 BCE where the Japanese culture was established (Studwell, 2013). However, the most important part is post-World War II reconstructions and economic miracles; which made Japan to be 4th best economy of the world.

After the end of the Allied occupation in 1947, Japan formulated a new constitution that adopted the principles of a parliamentary democracy and the country's abolishment of the ability to wage war. Significant changes were made in the economic area after the war; the land was redacted, labor laws were amended, and the welfare state existence was launched (Inoguchi, 2013).

Japan has had three decades of almost uninterrupted economic growth starting from the year 1950 to year 1980 which is referred to as the Japanese economic miracle (Ellwood, 2010). This economic growth was facilitated by a number of factors which include cooperation between the government and Japanese industries, adoption of highly developed technology and a strong allowance to work hard. Japan also developed itself as the world economic superpower in automobile manufacturing industries, electronics as well as manufacture and application of robot technology (Auslin, 2017).

The case of Japan shows that it is possible to absorb important practices in governance, economics, technology, and social advancement, which will help Pakistan in copying similar guidelines and strategies to facilitate its development. The objective of the paper is to identify specific areas where Pakistan can draw inspiration from Japan to improve its own economic, social, and political systems. Hence, it is stated that Japan's post-war recovery, technological advancements, educational reforms, and stable political system offer valuable lessons for Pakistan's development trajectory. The research questions are given as follows:

1. How Japanese political reforms can contribute to Pakistani governance and corruption reduction?
2. What economic strategies were employed by Japan for effective adaption of Pakistan's financial stability and industrial adaption?
3. How inspirations can be drawn from Japanese social welfare for Pakistani social cohesion, healthcare and education?

1.1 The Rationale for Pakistan to Draw Inspiration from Japan

Despite presence of numerous variances in the historical trajectories, cultural backgrounds and geographical locations, both Pakistan and Japan share several similarities in their historical experiences, socio-economic structures and challenges (O'Neill, 2011). The commonalities have become the reason for providing understanding how Japanese strategies and experiences can be relevant in Pakistani contexts. For example, two countries share the same goal of building up their technological strength. Taking cues from the experience of Japan, Pakistan can learn how to plan its advancement to achieve a level of technological and innovative superiority on the world mainstream.

It is evident that both the countries have spent a considerable amount of time reconstruction and modernizing their economic systems after a time of historical shift. It is also important to note the fact that modern Japan was rebuilt after the war much in the same way Pakistan was rebuilding itself after gaining independence in 1947 (Sharma, 2016). Also, both countries have weathered different kinds of socio-economic shocks in their development process towards a better and more stable society. Moreover, their geographical positions place Japan strategically in East Asia and Pakistan in South Asia, which qualify them to act as influential powers in those areas. Both have policymaking and economic interaction with other nations and prominent global powers and thus they both face the complexities of diplomacy.

Floods, hurricanes, cyclones, droughts, hurricanes and others are both common in both the countries. Japan is often affected by earthquakes and tsunami Sans while Pakistan by earthquakes and flood as well as landslides and others. Disaster management and preparedness is one of the most important sectors where Pakistan can seek help from Japan as the latter has a lot of experience and proper ways for managing the disasters. Therefore, having discussed cultural and historical differences between Pakistan and Japan, it can be claimed that there are common factors that explain why the Japanese model of development might be useful for reference by Pakistan. In this way, Pakistan could rather examine those areas where Japan has set successful examples in the spheres of governance, economic and technological advancements as well as social enlightenment, and find out how these experiences could aptly be applied in its case.

2 Methodology

For this paper, *comparative qualitative approach* is used for the analysis of Japanese developmental strategies and their relevance to Pakistan. As per the theoretical nature of paper, core focus is on secondary data sources including expert opinions, case studies, government reports and academic literature. The core objective of this paper is comparison of Japanese developmental strategies comparison with the challenges faced by Pakistan in political, social and economic dimensions. *Modernization theory* is well suited framework for the comparison because of role of governance and sustainable development (Inglehart, 2017). This sociological theory provides insights how societies may evolve from traditional to modernized forms. The discussion of findings will unfold of how Pakistan can reach to age of mass consumption and maturity after passing through these five stages.

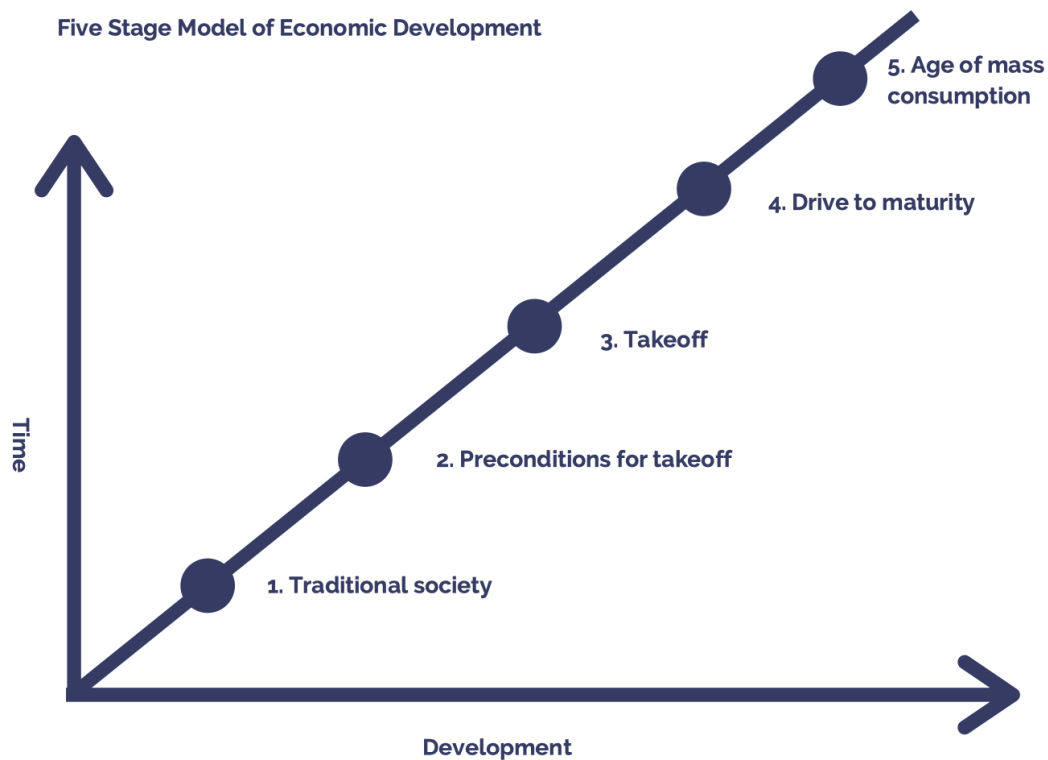


Figure 1:

As cross-national comparative method is used in this paper; hence limitations of direct transferability of Japanese strategies in Pakistan are existent (Van de Walle, 2016). The reasons could be economic disparities, institutional or cultural complexities. The methodology section includes a critical discussion on the implementation barriers and adaptation of further strategies for further resolution of those strategies.

3 Strategic Insights Pakistan Can Emulate Japan's Success

Pakistan should seek valuable insights from the manner Japan has developed technology, effective administration, and sustainable development. Following such routes of high-tech growth and investing extensively in research and development as Overholt suggested, Pakistan can follow the route of economic development like Japan had done in post second world war period (Overholt, 2007). Furthermore, Japan's gregariousness strategies can also improve performance and productivity in Pakistan's governmental sector for a sustainable and more planned future. To achieve greener goals in the same manner that Japan has doing over the years, more points of focus should be made on environmental sustainability objectives such as encouraging the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency as a way forward to solving some of the prevailing environmental issues in Pakistan. In conclusion, integrating the above-mentioned notions can help Pakistan in becoming a more stable and prosperous country (Batoool, Mahwish, Nawaz, & Mubarak, 2021).

3.1 Political Stability and Governance

Pakistan has a long history of political unsteadiness since its establishment in 1947 which could be explained by the frequent political regime changes, controlling activities of military and inability to develop stable policies and execute them (Imran, Murtiza, & Akbar, 2023). This has led to a score of political instability in the country due to its historical background that has been characterized by long periods of military rule interrupted by democratized rule. External factors like corruption, lack of transparency, weak institutions and an erratic legal system to support them worsen the matter. One major disagreement that is observable in political parties is the competition for power, which is in most

cases counterproductive to the democratic process and governance as well. Also, the regional struggles, ethnical splits describe the state of the parties, they are in, which makes governance hard and harms development initiatives (Yousaf & Nargis, 2024). One major factor that has been criticized in the judiciary, political institutions, and other scrutinizing institutions is the absence of independence thereby eroding people's confidence in the political system and making the instability persist.

Remarkably to follow these challenges is that Japan now has post-war political stability and effective governance that would help it to provide Pakistan directions. Japan is classified as a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance headed by the Emperor although in this system, the Emperor has no ruling power but is just a symbol of the nation and state (Qazi, Rasheed, & Rasheed, The Parliamentary System of Government in Pakistan and Progression in Financial Dependability of Pakistan (1947-2002)., 2023). Currently Japan is bicameral legislature constituted of House of Representatives and House of Councilors. It is ensured that every power is divided to avoid one organ or agency or person to become monopoly. Following are the steps which can be followed in order to make political structure much stronger.

3.1.1 Stable Democratic Institutions

Post-World War II, Japan has established democratic framework which worked with stability for decades. The 1947 constitution has played a huge role in Japanese democracy. For example, Japanese electoral system is known for its efficacy and transparency (Ahmed, 2005). The creation of Central Election Commission in 1956 has ensured impartiality and independence of the election process. This body is also responsible for protecting elections from fraud and manipulation, if any exists. For example, the peaceful process of the 1960 general elections ensured public confidence in the electoral system even though the period was characterized by high political risk (Qazi, Rasheed, & Rasheed, History of Parliamentary System of Government in Pakistan 1947 to 2002., 2023). Hence, it can strongly establish the electoral commission of Pakistan, which can lead to ensure electoral processes are transparent and try to develop well organizational trust among Pakistan's population through consistent and fair election.

3.1.2 Effective Power Separation

The post-1945 structures of the Japanese politics outline a strict division of powers between the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches of the Government (Maki, 1967). It makes certain that no branch dominates the other branches since this structure has been placed to combat it. The Lockheed affair that took place in 1970s somewhat challenged Japanese political structures. Instead, the judiciary conducted politically independent corruption investigations and prosecutions of high-ranking ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and successfully demonstrated and maintained the public confidence in its free exercise of power as a separate branch of government (Office of Justice Programs, 1978). So, by making judiciary, legislature, and executive branches more independent of each other, as a bargain with political parties in Pakistan the issue of political interference with it can be minimized and governance structure can be improved. Measures that contribute to strengthening elements of civil and political liberties such as liberalizing the laws governing these branches can assist in this endeavor.

3.1.3 Anti-Corruption Measures

Low corruption levels in Japan may be attributed to good legal systems and proper implementation of the anti-corruption statutes (Quah, 2015). This paper traces the historical development of the Board of Audit of Japan from its formation in 1947 as a central figure in the fight against corruption. It is an independent agency whose main role is to audit public accounts and check for any infringements in government spending. Through investigation of financial scandal at the Federal Housing Administration in the 1950s and in the NASA Apollo Project in 1960s reduced corruption levels across the agency (Oyamada, 2015). The performance of measures to strengthen the roles and autonomy of OSCE anti-corruption institutions (Ibryamova, 2013), as well as specific provisions to ensure adequate compliance

with anti-corruption legislation in the Pakistani National Accountability Bureau (NAB) will let Pakistan address corruption effectively.

3.1.4 Policy Continuity and Long-term Planning

One crucial aspect that has benefited Japan is its management to sustain policy consistency. Economic Planning Agency was set up in 1952 and offered long-range plans to invigorate Japan's post-war rehabilitation and prosperity (Schonberger, 1989). The agency's systematic economic strategies have in the past resulted in making Japan become an economic giant in the 1960s and the 1970s (Gao, 2001). For instance, the income-doubling plan of 1960 has put a framework for industrialism and enhancing of per capita cumulative growth (Suzuki, 1980). The Pakistan establishment needs to establish independent political institutions that deal in long term policy for Pakistan so that in case of any change in government, the developmental policies do not shift. It can therefore result to investing in stocks and other securities as well as creating employment hence leading to a consistent economic growth and development.

3.1.5 Strengthening Local Governance

Japan embraced a decentralized form of governance and set up local governments which would be better at managing local affairs in a more flexible way (Samuels, 2014). In 1947, the Government of Japan established strong municipal governments through enactment of The Local Autonomy Law. Yokohama City, for example, had defined the framework of an efficient governance structure, which facilitated urban development and public services; this enabled the city to grow vigorously as a model for post-war rapid growth in Japan (Shibata, 2007). By decentralizing governance and giving greater autonomy and resources to local governments, the Pakistani government will be able to tackle regional problems in a more effective way while increasing public service delivery (Ho, 2003).

3.1.6 Judicial Independence

The independence of the judiciary is a fundamental part of how things work in Japan, including that fact that the judiciary can and does operate without political interference (Ramseyer & Rasmusen, 2010). After the war, a series of judicatory reforms began to guarantee judicial independence culminating in the establishment of the Supreme Court of Japan in 1947. The court helped to enshrine a new kind of judicial independence in its decisions about the constitutionality of laws, as well as in its handling of politically charged case e.g. the Lockheed scandal (Beer, 1984). Such reforms, as they safeguard the appointment and tenure of judges in a manner that protects their independence, can contribute towards strengthening of the rule of law and public confidence in the legal system in Pakistan as well (Ramseyer & Rasmusen, 2010). With these implications, Pakistan can address the political instability and governance issues in an effective way. This will pave path for sustainable political development and national prosperity.

Key Challenges	Lessons from Japan	Proposed Solutions
• Political Instability due to: • Frequent regime changes • Military control • Weak institutions • Corruption • Ethnic divisions • Lack of public confidence • Weak Separation of Powers • Overlap and interference among branches • Lack of independence in judiciary and legislature • High Corruption Levels • Weak Anti-corruption Enforcement • Ineffective Accountability Mechanisms • Policy Inconsistency • Short-termed focused policies • Forequent policy changes • Centralized Governance • Limited Autonomy for Local Governments • Poor regional problem solving • Judicial Interference • Polarized Judiciary • Lack of Public Confidence	• Stable Democratic Institutions • 1947 constitution brought stability • Transparency in election system (Central Election Commission 1956) • Effective Power Separation • Strict division of powers for executive, legislation and judiciary affairs • Independence of judiciary (Lockheed Case) • Anti-Corruption Measures • Strong legal frameworks • Independent auditing agencies (Board of audit of Japan) • Policy Continuity • Economic Planning Agency for Long-termed planning • Income Doubling Plan • Decentralized Governance • Local autonomies and local governments e.g. Yokohama city • Judicial Independence • Supreme Court of Japan assured Judicial Independence • Political Independent reforms	• There is need for the establishment of a strong, independent electoral commission to ensure transparency. • There is need to strengthen the independence of all three pillars of govt. e.g. legislature, executive and judiciary • Anti-corruption institutions like NAB must ensure their autonomy • There should be independent institutions for the assurance of long-termed planning for better development with consistency. • The decentralization of powers must be done along with the local governments empowerment. • Safeguarding the judicial independence in Pakistan through reforms must be ensured.

Figure 2:

3.2 Japan's Economic Miracle

Pakistan is facing several economic challenges that threaten its stability and growth. The country suffers from galloping inflation, a huge fiscal deficit and an almost total dependence on foreign aid and loans away from home, creating a mountain of debt (Takada, 1999). Moreover, Pakistan has a small industrial base and relies heavily on agriculture and textiles that are vulnerable to global market volatility. Other structural features associated with a country at Pakistan's stage of development such as low productivity, scarce infrastructure, energy outages (in 2015 exacerbated by the Great Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Installation Collapse) (The Express Tribune, 2023) and limited technological innovation-add more obstruction to the mix. Economic growth is held back by corruption and inadequate administration, while political risk repels foreign capital. Furthermore, the informal economy is largely untaxed which has limited both public investment and government revenue in the sectors like infrastructure, education and healthcare. In order to address the economic issues in Pakistan; Japanese post-war economic transformation can be helpful for strategic and comprehensive reforms (Beckley, Horiuchi, & Miller, 2018).

3.2.1 Industrial Policy and Economic Planning

First of all, it is significant to observe that Japan's post-war economic recovery is based on industrial policies and economic planning (Korwatanasakul, 2022). For this purpose, government identified key industries for the development through infrastructure investments, subsidies and tax incentives. The ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) formed in 1949 was major instrument in Japanese industrial policy (IRP.FAS, 2001). MITI mainly targeted industries like steel, electronics, ship-building etc. and directed sources towards them. This identification helped to grow companies like Panasonic

and Sony (Mahbubani, et al., 2012). Pakistan too, can take inspiration for identification and supporting key industries with high growth potential. With better consideration on information technology, advanced manufacturing and renewable energy can help in economic base diversification.

3.2.2 Export-Led Growth Strategy

Exports were the key to the Japanese economic success; this is why export-oriented growth model can be considered as one of the key factors of the Japanese economic miracle (Akram, Ghani, & Din, 2020). Japanese automakers are the best example of how this strategy worked successfully to open the world markets to their products. Policies were adopted by the governments to encourage industries like Toyota and Honda, leading to the emergence of key players in automobile industry making a hefty contribution to GDP of Japan (Cole, Campbell, & Arnesen, 1989). With regards to exports, formulating an export-promoting development plan is a sound solution that may enable Pakistan to grow its GDS and ensure lesser trade deficits. Results indicate that through enhanced product quality and competitiveness and market expansion, the key sectors of Pakistan both in textile and agri-business industries, manufacturing sectors can compete in the global economy.

3.2.3 Financial System Reforms

Reforms to the financial system of Japan in the post-war years comprised of the emergence of stability in the banking sectors and growth in capital market (Vitols, 2001). The introduction of the 1947 Banking law (Japanese Law Translation, 1981); the Securities and Exchange Act of 1948 and Financial System Reform Act (commonly known as the "Japanese Big Bang") in 1996 (Kuroda, 2003) has maintained a regulatory framework for transparency promotion, securities market and investor protection. In this regard, Bank of Japan and Japan Development Bank have provided low-interests and long-termed loans deemed for national economic development. Pakistan can use strategies like direct credit policies i.e. selective credit control, focused lending programs and interest rate subsidies (Misawa, 2005). Furthermore, Pakistan can also establish development banks and optimize the financial deregulation and liberalization of interests' rates and improvement of market infrastructure.

3.2.4 Debt Management & Fiscal Responsibility

Japan demonstrates the possibility to tame public debt with the help of both budgetary restraint and efficient use of borrowed funds (Kütemeier, 2021). Even in the years of economic boom, Japan was keen to avoid fiscal indiscipline which is manifested in checks on public spending new borrowing primarily for productive expenditure. This approach assisted Japan in bringing the debt rates down while improving its trends in economy (Takahashi, 2013). Adherence to prudential fiscal policies and also making sure that credit is extended only to sectors that yield improved techno-economic efficiency holds the potential to prevent debt buildup in Pakistan. Adopting the fiscal responsibility laws can also help in maintaining the budget deficits in a country to lower degrees thus minimizing; the need to borrow from outside world and the IMF loans (Eichengreen, Feldman, Liebman, von Hagen, & Wyplosz, 2011).

3.2.5 Trade Policy and Market Diversification

Market diversification and opening have been some of the gains that are associated with Japan to result in enhanced global trade policies. For instance, when Japan signed the CEPA with India to gain a better access to a large market in India, as well as engaging in the CPTPP that helped it diversify its markets rather than relying solely on one market in specific geographic area and thus, limiting the effect of global economic slowdown on its economy (Bhattacharyay & Mukhopadhyay, 2013). Thus, it is vital for Pakistan to diversify its export destinations through signing similar FTAs like SAFTA and future RCEP membership in order to reduce extremity of its economy (Akram, Ghani, & Din, 2020). Developing new relations and memberships of trade agreements with new markets especially of

emerging markets can provide the much-needed export market for enhancing the trade of Pakistani goods and services, leading to a stable economy.

3.2.6 Strengthening Revenue Generation

Effective taxation and robust domestic revenues have all helped to balance Japan's economic framework (Posen, 1998). In post-war Japan tax reform took place in order to improve the efficiency of taxation and extend the base, which for centuries had been narrow. This helped in providing continuous revenues to financing and carrying out public-service and investments while minimizing on borrowing from other sources (Flath, 2022). Efficiency improvement, widening of tax nets and combating tax evasion contribute good amount of domestic revenues when mechanisms accordingly were incorporated in taxation systems (Ito & Weinstein, 1996). Measures like increasing better tax collection methods, introducing and advancing information technology in taxation, and decreasing the prevalence of tax evasion may help the government generate additional funds to fund development and not solely rely on borrowings.

3.2.7 Attraction of Foreign Direct Investment

After the World War II, a part of the economic growth of Japan was based on providing a good business climate to entice foreigners to invest. Some of the policies that were set by Japan include reducing risks on business to having a predictable and coherent trading structure for the property rights and contracts, and cutting down on bureaucracy (Pempel, 1998). This led to the attraction of a very large deal of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that spurred industrialization and brought technology. Reduction of bureaucratic procedures and enhancement of legal systems for enforcement of contracts, and the protection of properties can invite foreign investment. Development and operation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), with liberal policies for investors will foster further FDI and it contributes to industrial revival and economic development (Kuznets, 1988).

3.2.8 Investment in Human Capital and Education

For a country like Pakistan, it is crucial to invest in human capital and education in order to resolve issues like low literacy rates, gender disparities and higher dropout rates etc. It is inhibiting education standards by having old model curriculums, poorly prepared teachers, and scanning educational facilities. Furthermore, there is also high urbanization and huge disparity that is predominantly reflected in poor education facilities in the rural regions. This means that there is no enough investment in education, and in as much as there is an expenditure, resources are seldom used efficiently.

Key Economic Challenges	Lessons Learned from Japan	Proposed Strategies for Pakistan
• Galloping of Fiscal Deficit and Inflation • Lack of diversification and small industrial base • Reliance on textiles and agriculture • Weak Financial Systems • Dependency of Debt and Loans • Limited Market Access and Global Trade • Low Revenue Generation and Tax Evasion • Low rates of FDI • Underinvestments in Education Skills and Human Capital	• Japanese fiscal deficits were managed with effective public spending and debts for productive purposes. • Japan not merely identified but also supported the key industries like electronics, ship-buildinh and steel through infrastructural investments. • The export-led growth strategy for automobiles focused on competitiveness and quality has helped japanese not to rely on few industries. • The development of banks and enhancing capital markets through 1947 banking law are few reforms through which Japanese financial sector was reformed. • Moreover, Japan achieved independence from debt by effective allocation of borrowed funds and budgetary restraint. • For trade diversification, the agreements like CEPA and CPTPP were being done.	• For Pakistan, it is suggested to adopt fiscal responsibility laws and prioritization of productive expenditure as well as decreasing the reliance on IMF loans. • There should be focus on higher-growth sectors such as renewable energy, advanced manufacturing as well as IT with the governmental support. • It is suggested for Pakistan to formulate development based on expert opinions; bringing product quality and targeting the global markets for textiles. • There should be imposed limitation on debt accumulation with adherence of prudential fiscal policies and targeting the techno-economic efficacy. • It is suggested to expand the tax base along with the adoption of IT enabled tax collection systems for better evasion for domestic revenue boostup.

3.3 Social Cohesion and Stability

Regarding the social aspect and stability of Pakistan, there are still many obstacles mainly due to ethnic, religious and socio-economic divisions. The country consists of Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baluch as well as other ethnical groups and therefore ethnicity as a social factor becomes a source of conflict in the country (Hashmi, 2013).

Political instability, insurgency, terrorism, as well as ethnic and sectarian clashes, especially between Sunnis and Shias, increase social cleavage. Moreover, the social gap and lack of opportunities in terms of education and medical care become sources of frustration and tension (Masroor Khanum, 2021). Such challenges are further exacerbated by the flows of refugees, internally displaced persons due to conflicts and natural disasters, as well as extremism support.

There is a lack of sound governance and the inability to solve conflicts, and hence social cohesion is worsened. These social issues obviously derail the country's unity, subverts the social fabrics, and is a potential threat to the sustainability (Khan, 2021). One can learn from Japan as to how the nation rebuilt itself and made its society prosperous and stable after World War II coping strategies from Pakistan. In this type of society, Japan has supported social welfare policies, cultural assimilation, and community work standards to ensure high levels of social order.

3.3.1 Urban Planning & Infrastructure Development

Pakistan lacks a proper system for its urban planning and development of its much-needed infrastructures. It is true that through the process of rapid urbanization; cities like Karachi, Lahore,

Multan and Islamabad are congested with a large population, and this has provoked social issues such as inadequate and congested houses available for the people, limited transport facilities for BRT, and congested and over pressed utilities (Hasan, 2021). The current structure comprises of dilapidated infrastructure that is poorly maintained, to the extent of compounding traffic congestion, flooding, and even pollution.

Unanticipated urban growth has seen a conversion of arable land and vegetation to urban use besides extensive growth of illegal structures caused by limited provision of affordable housing (Auditor General of Pakistan, 2022). Other challenges that impact effectively planning and provision of urban structure and infrastructures include; corruption, bureaucratic procedures, and red-tapism that are entrenched in most governments around the globe as well as the lack of integration and cooperation between different entities within the government.

These are all problems that, individually and together, slow down socioeconomic development and deprive people living in cities of some of the most crucial aspects that can help them live a happy, fulfilling life. The crucial lessons that may be derived of strategic relevance for Pakistan from the Japanese post-WW II experience of reconstruction and economic advancement include the fact that structural applied model for Japan, encompassing urban regulation and infrastructural development that can minimize cost to the maximum extent, and is also sustainable and resistant can work as a model for Pakistan's structural development.

3.3.2 Affordable Housing

Pakistan is currently facing plethora of social issues in terms of urban planning due to systematic and structural reasons. Some of the prominent challenges are uncontrolled expansion of cities (Karachi's rapid expansion without adequate planning); poor infrastructure e.g. inadequate water and sewage systems, unreliable power supply, traffic congestion and pollution etc. Moreover, lack of affordable housing and high rates of real estate causing slums and informal settlements proliferation (e.g. Orangi Town slum in Karachi) (TRIBUNE, 2023). A few important strategies which can be implemented such as Tokyo Metropolitan plan for the integration of commercial industrial and residential zones for the assurance of balanced development. There is also need to work on mixture of public and private housing projects (e.g. Danchi housing). Additionally, Tokyo's urban design includes well-maintained public specs like Ueno Park and effective streetscapes blending the modern and traditional architecture (World Bank: Tokyo Development Learning Center, 2017).

3.3.3 Robust Public Transportation

It is evident that in Pakistan there is inadequate public transport network such as limited coverage and poor connectivity between different modes of transportation (rickshaws, trains and buses), the used fleet is overcrowded and aging, poor infrastructure (e.g. traffic congestion) and inadequate facilities (poorly maintained bus stops, terminals and stations) (Muhammad Tahir Masood PhD, 2011). These issues are mainly caused due to lack of investment from government and major reliance on private sector. Furthermore, the public transport vehicles often do not meet the safety standards due to ineffective safety measures making the passenger safety to be compromised.

In order to resolve the major concerns, Tokyo's extensive rail and bus network are great instance covering the whole metropolitan area (Chorus & Bertolini, 2016). In Pakistan, there is need to invest in upgradation of public transportation fleet with fuel efficacy. Moreover, implementation of strict safety regulations on public transport system must be ensured. Pakistan should move its public fueling and vehicles towards sustainability (e.g. use of electric buses and clean fuel alternatives) for minimal environmental impacts.

3.3.4 Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure

Non-compliance with building codes and utilization of substandard construction materials, unplanned urbanization and encroachments (illegal constructions on floodplains), lack of sufficient infrastructure (lack of disaster-resilient design); lack of expertise and budget constraints all are the complexities causing disaster-resilient infrastructure (Nwadike, Wilkinson, & Clifton, 2019).

Even after Kobe earthquake in 1995, Japan reconstructed the city itself with much emphasis on seismic sustainability through innovative structural standards and modern engineering procedures.

In the same manner, Pakistan, vulnerable to both earthquakes and floods, is no exception; Pakistan can use similar measures that involve new constructions to conform to the required safety standards and that any buildings or structures to be constructed must incorporate measures that would enable them to withstand the effects of natural disasters (National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), 2017). There is need of strict building code and standards, for the mandating earthquake and flood resistance. Also a better disaster resilient infrastructure is also obligatory such as reinforced bridges, sea walls for the protection against floods and tsunamis and elevated roads.

3.3.5 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

A notable fact found was that achievements in urban redevelopment in Tokyo primarily relied on cooperation between the government and other stakeholders in private sphere. The collaboration of Tokyo Metropolitan Expressway (Shuto Expressway), Tokyo Waterfront City (Odaiba), Kansai International Airport, and Yokohama Minato Mirai 21 are some of the best examples (Saito A. , 2003).

While encouraging PPPs, Pakistan can leverage private capital for infrastructure development, which results in efficient use of resources and efficiency in the delivery of infrastructure projects. For example, maintenance of major highways (such as the Lahore Ring Road and the Karachi-Hyderabad Motorway), development of waterfront areas (e.g. Clifton Beach and Manora Island), urban development projects (e.g. invitation from the Central Business District for private investment for commercial, residential, and recreational facilities development) and expansion of new airport projects (Gwadar International airport) etc. can be helpful (Akram, Zubair, Asghar, Nishtar, & Lodhi, 2023).

Through recognizing some of Japan's post-WW2 development lessons, Pakistan can outline strategies to improve its contemporary prospective urbanism issues in addition to designing strategies that can support future development.

3.3.6 Technological Advancement and Innovation

Pakistan has faced technological challenges hindering its economic growth and competition. The country is facing deficiency in robust R&D infrastructure due to which minimal innovation and slow industrial growth is observed. To overcome the issues, Pakistan can look up to successful technological models of innovation implemented by Japan post-World War II.

3.3.7 Establishment of Strong R&D Infrastructure

Riding the crest of the technological tsunami that followed the Second World War, Japan especially focused on creating a robust R & D capability foundation (Shinohara, 2012). The government created different research organization and invested a lot of bucks in the technological research and development (Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, 1971). One agency that served as a key in the promotion of innovation was the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JSTA), formed in 1996 (Fukuda, 2017). It was through JST's programs that universities, research institutes and industries were able to come up with various educations thus improving on the technology. Pakistan can form similar agencies that will focus only on conducting research and development and allocate as much money and equipment to the processes as possible for boosting the technologies. Promoting partnerships between

university on one hand and industries on the other hand will act as a catalyst in the research and development and overall growth of industries.

3.3.8 Promotion of Startups and Technological Enterprises

Japan has had long-standing investment strategies for startups and other technological companies, funding and bolstering them. The New Business Promotion Law which was promulgated in 1963 offered tax reliefs and subsidies which formed a basis for innovative technological business. Such support nurtured today giants such as Sony or Panasonic which became leaders in the field of electronics (Ishikawa, et al., 2018). Policies such as grants, tax credit and subsidies or relaxed financing terms that venture capitalists offer to technological start-ups can boost technological enterprises. New measures toward the development of favorable environment will contribute to stimulating of innovative and entrepreneurial activities.

3.3.9 Development of Digital Infrastructure

Digital infrastructure is one of the most significant areas where Japan has invested to support its growth in technology. The e-Japan Strategy that began in 2001 was primarily intended to transform the nation of Japan into the leading nation for Information Technology (Holroyd, 2022). The expansion of basic infrastructure, including purchases of high-speed wireless bandwidth and informing the public on computer usage drastically changed the face of Japan. The technologically innovative process can be enhanced by investing in the digital infrastructure, making internet access available across the regions, promoting digital literacy. There exists the real opportunity to draw up a strategy for Pakistan's development of digital economy akin to the e-Japan Strategy.

3.3.10 Healthcare and Welfare Systems

Health and welfare care organizations in Pakistan have some major issues to focus on. The healthcare system is still begging for development, and there's limited access to healthcare facilities and practitioners, and funding is still poor in the country (Ghaffar, Kazi, & Salman, 2000). The human physical resources in the public facilities are inadequate to even support quality services delivery most of the time. Currently, the ratios in the provision of healthcare services show that there is a big difference between the urban and the rural areas where health centers are almost day dreaming of being established. Moreover, the system is now entrapped in organizational and systemic inefficiency, corruption, and a lack of sufficient universal health insurance coverage to provide essential medical care to those in need. The welfare system type, on the other hand, is still too weak to support a number of vulnerable groups such as the senior citizens, the disabled, and the jobless.

There are big social security nets, but are not effective, poverty alleviation measures are not successful because of corruption and lack of funding in many of these Nations. The above problems are aggregated in the way that they inhibit the health and economic activity of the population (Kurji, Premani, & Mithani, 2016). Japan's organized health and welfare facilities after the war laid down a model, which is dynamic, easily accessible and takes care of disease scenario. In this context, it is crucial to understand that there are many parallels to be drawn between the modernization of Japan and the development of Pakistan; thus, Pakistan could use examples from the Japanese experience as lessons for its own experience.

3.3.11 Universal Healthcare Coverage

In Japan the National Health Insurance (NHI) was established in 1961 and its key principle is to provide medical care to the population (Tatara, Okamoto, Allin, Matsuda, & Organization, 2009). This universal coverage is given through employing insured contributory schemes and community insured schemes. This plan can be adapted by Pakistan's government, this way a universal healthcare system is available for everyone regardless of whether they work or not. This can be done for instance by extending the *Sehat Sahulat* Program, a program enabling the poor to get a range of services at low cost.

3.3.12 Accessible Healthcare Infrastructure

After WWII, they focused on reconstructing and enhancing quality healthcare centers with adequate facilities for delivery of health necessities to all citizens. Pakistan can focus on using its wealth for developing its healthcare system, which would involve investing in the construction of new hospitals and clinics as well as the refurbishment of the existing ones, especially in the pre-urban and rural areas. This may be backed up through partnerships involving the private sector in order to launch requisite capital (Fukawa, 2002).

3.3.13 Training and Retaining Medical Professionals

Medical education development also remained a priority throughout the Meiji period with the establishment of many medical schools and training programs to produce adequate amounts of medical personnel in Japan. Pakistan can also diversify its medical education system, thereby creating a chance for producing more qualified and trained doctors, nurses and other human resources in the health sector (Matsuda, 2019). Furthermore, providing remuneration to encourage re-establishment of doctors in rural and poorly served areas may help overcome inequalities in healthcare services.

3.3.14 Comprehensive Preventive Care Programs

It has been observed that Japan has a very robust and effective system where the government has been running several campaigns across the country such as vaccination campaigns (e.g. childhood immunization for measles, mumps, rubella (MMR), health checkup campaigns (legal binding of annual checkups for the issues like hypertension, diabetes, and cholesterol levels) and several other campaigns against lifestyle diseases (Kitano, 2019). The "Specific Health Checkups and Specific Health Guidance" program targets individuals aged 40-74 for screenings and personalized health guidance to prevent diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and other related conditions (Takeuchi, Shinozaki, & Kawakami, 2023).

Due to low immunization rates, lack of regular health checkups and limited health awareness among the people, Pakistan remains one of the countries where Polio remains endemic. In the same manner, Pakistan can develop health strategies to support public health that includes immunization and health awareness programs, screening and general routine check-up programs among individuals of the population.

3.3.15 Integrated Welfare System

The Japanese, like any other modern society, have put in place an elaborate welfare system that includes pensions, unemployment benefits, and aid to the elderly and the disabled. However, in Pakistan; it is observed that there is inadequate health insurance coverage, insufficient support for family and children along with underdeveloped pension system (Nakamura, 2020). Furthermore, the safety nets for the unemployed people in Pakistan are very weak which leaves many people without support during the time of joblessness. Pakistan just like Japan can establish a universal healthcare insurance system indulging child allowances, subsidized daycare and pension expansion to all the citizens.

3.3.16 Community-Based Healthcare Services

Being out-of-hospital centers that focused on delivering timely, efficient, and qualitative AH services, Japan has developed CHCs with intent to offer affordable primary healthcare for communities (Zhang & Oyama, 2016). To achieve the goal of accessible and affordable initial healthcare, community based, specifically in the rural and pre-urban areas of Pakistan, Pakistan can establish an effective network of CHCs. Such centers can help in solving such conditions as the first point of reference for the patients and would minimize the burden of tertiary hospitals with such cases as well as ensure the patients get the necessary health care in the earliest instance possible. If Pakistan aims to replicate Japan in the

existence of health care and welfare systems, it will result in a less fragmented, more equitable, and efficient Pakistan health care and welfare system that benefits society.

Aspects	Challenges in Pakistan	Lessons from Japan
• Social Cohesion and Stability • Urban Planning and Infrastructural Development • Public Transportation • Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure • Public-Private Partnerships • Technological Advancements • Healthcare and Welfare System	• There are issues based on ethnicity, socio-economic divisions and religious clashes. • Lack of education, basic healthcare facilities and opportunities and governance issues lead to insurgency and terrorism. • Poor Urban planning, inadequate housing and over congestion • Corruption and red-tapism. • Inadequate networks of transport • Weak research and development along with minimal innovation and slow industrial growth. • Poor healthcare access and urban rural facilities disparities along with inadequate welfare programs.	• Pakistan should implement social welfare policies and assurance of community work standards as well as the cultural assimilation. • The Tokyo's urban regulation model can be opted for inspiration for balanced development of infrastructure. • There is need of extensive rail and bus networks as well as investmnet in sustainable public transport e.g. electric buses. • Seismic sustainability measures such as reinforced structures and elevated roads, dams and sewalls must be made like Japan. • Robust funding for research and development must be given through the agencies like JSTA and hence promotion of startups through tax relief subsidies. • Universal health insurance and community based healthcare centers must be increased from govt's end.

4 Findings and Discussion

The application from modernization theory on the comparative analysis of both Pakistan and Japan; has offered a structured analysis where Pakistan is currently standing and what steps are further needed for the achievement of status of a developed nation. For a linear progression for a country like Pakistan, there are mainly five stages which are as follows:

4.1 Traditional Society

This stage portrays a pre-industrial state of development which had people practicing agriculture, little use of technology and mostly relying on farming. When Pakistan gained independence, it was much like many other traditional countries that existed pre-modernization. A majority of the population was rural, there was relatively little industry, and few services or transport links: it was an agriculturally-based economy defined largely by the primary sector (Zambakari, 2018). Japan as well during its pre modernization period was also an agrarian society. But these were the prerequisites of the industrial revolution in the later period of the Meiji restoration, through education, transport and putting in place of the central authority. Again, as was stated earlier, Pakistan faced political instability, poor resource mobilization, and blank-tyrannical rule, limited education and health care during its formative stages and hence missed entering the traditional society stage.

4.2 Predictions to Take-off

The second area is in a creation of situations conducive to economic and social change. It calls for the spending on infrastructure, education, information technology and governance development. Japan moved to the second phase in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century constructions of railroads,

industrialization of textile and steel industry and adoption of western technology. It also witnessed development of public administration and literacy (Thaha & Galib, 2022).

Civil Society still lies somewhere in this stage but Pakistan has not fully evolved through this stage. Pakistan has improved its infrastructure status through investments such as CPEC, and the process of urbanization is on. However, some issues, like bad urban planning, inadequate technology, and a narrow industrial development continue to plague it. These include effects from governance factors such as corruption and political instability that prevent the establishment of pre requisites for take-off. And as per the Japanese model, Pakistan would need to undertake overdue reforms in city planning policies, coupled with significant spends on education and healthcare sectors, and efficient public-private partnerships for its efficiency and progress (Pogosyan, 2021).

4.3 Take-off

Getting under way stage is characterized by consistent manufacturing industrialization, urban drift and creation of modern manufacturing industries. These countries have fast economic growth due to technology and the formation of new ventures. In the case of Japan, the take-off stage came after the World War two. War displacement played a catalyst for identifying major changes that were to be instituted in the nation such as establishing democracy within the government, changes in the country's land distribution and also initiating investment both in technological sectors. On the heels of this, Japan underwent industrious production, made possible courtesy of U.S assistance in becoming a first world exporter (Klinger, 2017).

It can be, however, concluded that Pakistan has not graduated into this stage as yet. While certain industries including textiles and agriculture lift the economy the process of industrialization is still relatively unbalanced and too regionalized. Also, low capital outlay to research and development and dependence on imports of technology and capital goods to seriously hinder the country's march towards becoming an industrial giant. For a take-off to happen in Pakistan, the manufacturing sector needs to be strengthened, industrial policies have to be made robust, and sustainable ideas need to be incorporated in the economy. In balance of export and improvement in manufacture and production capabilities, Pakistan needs to take the advantage of following Japan like economy (Chuanqi, 2017).

4.4 Drive to Maturity

During this stage of development, the economies are diversified, and high technologies control the productivity and innovation. This stage was achieved by Japan in during the 1960 and the 1970s with expansion in automotive, electronics and precision engineering. It dedicated much fund into research and development making the nation technologically advanced. Both the public sector institutions and private business firms worked together and developed a network of industry that is internationally sustainable (Saylan & Çelikoğlu, 2021).

Pakistan however is not far from this stage. In terms of economy, it is still underdeveloped and the country still depends much on agricultural production and textile. Technological progressiveness is low and inventions remain few because of the weak framework for research and development. The country has no base for developing complicated structures like technology, biotechnology, and automation industries. By following the pattern set by Japan and emulating the Japanese model for development it is imperative that for Pakistan to grow towards maturity it needs to diversify its industrial structure, invest in science and technology education, establish strong institutions for the governance for and of innovation. Moreover, the cooperation between the representatives of the public and private sector can contribute toward generating the environment for constant economic growth and competitiveness (Glynn, Cadman, & Maraseni, 2017).

4.5 Age of High Mass Consumption

This last part is marked by the globalization, availability of product and services, societal move towards consumerism. Developed nations such as Japan joined this stage in late 20th century where population has access to higher degree of healthcare, educated and established infrastructure. A concentration on sustainable urban planning together with the usage of public transport served to enhance this level of living.

Pakistan has not yet graduated to this stage as it combats with simple problems such as poverty, unemployment and inadequate healthcare and education. However, income distribution is still rather unequal with a distinct urban bias While social inclusion is generally poor, ethnic, religious, as well as socio-economic inequality persistently compromises the cohesiveness of the society.

If Pakistan is to get to this stage, it has to solve these basic issues through launching the social welfare programs, development of health and education sector, and adequate economic opportunities for all. How Pakistan can learn from Japan's experience is take measures to incorporate sustainability in its urban development and establish additional systems of transportations for the population increasing in urban areas (Yeganeh, 2017).

4.6 Potential Barriers for Implementation in Pakistan

As depicted by modernization theory that Pakistan is currently standing at the second stage of being a developed nation, and it is not ready yet to take-off; some of the potential barriers for the successful implementation of these strategies in Pakistan are given as follows:

Steps Remaining for Pakistan to be a Developed Nation	Foundational Challenges
•First of all, there is need of strengthening governance of rule of law; addressing corruption, avoidance of political instability and ineffective governance. •There should be prioritization of human capital development and improvement of quality education and healthcare •Pakistan should move beyond the agriculture and textiles by making investments in high-technology industries such as automation, biotechnology and renewable energy •For Pakistan to take off; there is need of implementation strict building codes and investments in disaster resilient infrastructure for protection against natural calamities such as floods •Pakistan has effective need of sustainable public transportation system for congestion reduction and urban growth. •The private sector needs to be leveraged for investments for infrastructure development, innovation and technology. •The ethnic and religious divisions and clashes are needed to be addressed by promotion of inclusive and equitable policies.	•For Pakistan, in order to be progressive to take-off stage, something more is needed than just policy framework. The implementation deficit is the core reason for the well-crafted policies to work out. •The endemic opacity by excessive accumulation of power at central level should be avoided. Decentralization is absent in the system; leveraging the local and provincial govts. with limited resources and autonomy. •Even though the regulatory bodies are present in Pakistan such as NAB and FBR; however, their efficacy is hampered by political inefficiencies and interference. •The regulatory loopholes and tax evasion are rampant which deprive the state of revenue from essential asset of developments. •The policy designs are often failed when it comes to the consideration of socio-economic realities of populations for example, the industrial policies usually prioritize the development of urban areas while the rural areas are neglected where most of the majority population resides. •The dependence on foreign aid in Pakistan has resulted externally-driven development programs which lacks the privatization of policies and lack of local ownership are implemented without safeguards leading to economic discontent and job losses as well.

4.7 Suggestions for Overcoming Barriers

The solutions for overcoming these barriers are given as follows:

- Pakistan has 60% of its population under the age of 30 and the demographic division can act as catalyst for the development if young talent is given proper opportunities.
- Govt and private institutions should provide platforms and chances for the young individuals in policy formation and project implementation. In this regard, youth councils, internships and fellowships in governance can bridge up the gap between the fresh and experience perspectives. Organizations like Youth Parliaments can prepare the young minds for decision-making roles.
- The youth-led business through the startup incubators, access to credit and incentives like tax relief can eventually bring innovation and job creation. For instance, venture capital funding opportunities can empower young entrepreneurs.
- An introduction to money management and financial literacy and basic entrepreneurship should be made essential part of curriculum in schools and colleges for making students learn of how to earn, save, increase and invest money. The concept like budgeting, small business planning and savings for the creation of financially responsible and proactive individuals.
- The youth is adaptable and tech-savvy, so the integration of AI and other digital tools in business, healthcare and agriculture can modernize the traditional sectors. For example, digital farming apps and local ecommerce-based platforms can make the rural and urban areas thrive.
- Schools and colleges should offer vocational programs where they teach their students research skills, programming skills, graphic designing, coding, AI and 5G implications for integration of today's world trend into classroom learning as well.

The structural and urban development can be improved as follows:

Suggestions for Improvement of Structural and Urban Development in Pakistan	
Karachi	For instance, a mass transit mode in Karachi can imitate the Japanese mass transit systems such as Tokyo Metro, and which will reduce traffic congestion and boost mobility. These smart city strategies include development of smart traffic and transport system and e-governance just like some technologies that Tokyo is already implementing. Secondly it also called for the enhancement of flood protection measures which Singapore currently does not possesses, but which Japan for instance can boast of. It would thus require a centralization effort supported by the federal government and additional collaboration between the Sindh provincial authorities to ensure that these plans are integrated throughout the city and the suburbs.
Lahore	Lahore has to offer much to cultural tourists within the realm of aesthetics and crafts and this could be done by following the examples of Japanese cities, for instance, Kyoto, where history and culture are effectively present in every new building and every renovated antique structure. To enhance quality of life and promote community revival, authors suggest creating green areas like those of Tokyo – parks and gardens. University-industry connectivity starting from Lahore's universities and forward with world researching facilities like the method Japan have with its researching centres would increase inventiveness and global faculty attraction. Thus, federal-provincial cooperation will assist in harmonizing these programs with federal objectives.

Peshawar	Like Japan, Peshawar should invest in cultural and historical monuments which make the city's cultural-vacation model similar to Japan's revived traditional-art model. In similar fashion to how Japan has supported technology incubators and business incubators, so should Peshawar to help create a new generation of innovative business owners. It should be noted that the federal government should actively support development of resources and infrastructure of youth, considering promotion of youth entrepreneurship. Close cooperation of the federal as well as the provincial government will enable creation of proper conditions of economic growth and social stability in Peshawar.
Multan	The author suggested that Multan may require community development initiatives similar to the Japanese J-REAP that strengthen communities as well as the social fabric. Inter-ethnic communication as part of the Japanese ethnological cultural assimilation such as National Museum of Ethnology has to be encouraged for purpose of establishing reunion and sound harmony. Japanese ethnic festivals, which can be used as a theoretical source for developing cultural integration activities, can be an effective tool for resolving the currently emerging social conflicts between people. It is therefore important for Federal support for these initiatives to help the states build resilience and social capital cohesiveness across the region.
Quetta	Such steps can be drawn from Japan's community-based processes of conflict resolution and Quetta can enhance sectarian harmony by launching anti-sectarian youth camps and presence of community police. Policies such as establishing industries of agriculture and crafts in line with the Japanese rural policies would help bring development in the country. We could intervene and encourage volunteerism such as that seen in Japan which would transform community pride and sustainability. For Quetta's uplift and to maintain coordination with provincial government for permanent peace and prosperity, it requires federal involvement.

Islamabad	Ideally, Islamabad can build its green city model around the Japanese concept that has been seen in mid-size cities such as Yokohama with an excellent portfolio of eco-friendly policies and practices. That would enable the state to become more of an IT and e-commerce startups platform like Tokyo's Digital, which would require highly support from the federal level to minimal some of the deficiencies above. To extend the service and make it affordable throughout the country, improvement in the health and Education sector like Japan's Qualitative public services should be done. These reforms have to be replicated across the federal and at the provincial level with an eye toward sharing ideas and results across the country.
Sialkot	The key potential for the development of Sialkot results from the idea of shifting the economic diversification strategy into a post-industrial phase of export-oriented manufacturing and high-tech electronics in the manner similar to Japanese industrial clusters. Federal policies should promote the cooperation between the federation and Punjab province for promoting industrialization. It was noted that providing specific services for SMEs in Sialkot as adopted by Japanese model for the small industries will go a long way towards developing innovation and competitiveness. Like the Japanese ambition of actualizing robotics and automation for manufacturing system, it would need the collaboration of both federal and provincial authorities.

5 Conclusion

In order to sum up the whole discussion, Pakistan's country political, economic and social profile is challenging as it tries to fully develop its economy, social and politics in line with the modern world. Some of the important lessons which can be learnt from the Japan's modernization process are summarized as follows. To begin with, political stability and eradication of any type of corruption are the key provisions for economic growth. Effectiveness of governance for the purpose of mitigating the power accumulation and, subsequently, the degradation of democracy, demands more transparency and accountability. Pakistan will also have to resolve regional imbalance, especially Pashtun and Balochistan issues to offer provincial equity some important policies.

The future development of cities consisting Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad should include smart city technology improvements, expansion and improvements to mass transit, and increased green areas within the cities to improve the standard of living in these urban locations. From the Taiwanese model, Sialkot can now diversify its economic structure and also promote youth industrialization like Peshawar trying to emulate Indian model. Social solidarity is also considerable, where Multan and Quetta require a community capable of supporting measures to diminish social conflict and improve cohesion.

Labour market policies such as education and training which empowers youths, skills development at a tender age, and support for entrepreneurship initiatives will go a long way in realizing demographic dividend. With educational reforms that entail incorporation of school level practical abilities in to the future work force. Furthermore, education and health services to increase the ability like as Japanese model, can make a society healthy, capable, and prosperous. Last of all, joint partnering with the provinces on a federal level, as well as meeting the ethnic and regional concerns will be the key prerequisite for social stability in order to increase social integration. According to the principles mentioned above, the actions required for Pakistan to become like Japan and a developed nation can be achieved.

To undertake these, a multifaceted response from the government, private sector and civil society organizations are needed. Corporate responsibility, participation of the public and stakeholder, and diligent disclosure procedures as part of realization. The way towards the making of a developed, progressive and sustainable Pakistan is to follow and implement all these successful development models originated from Japan suitably in the Pakistani context. The Pakistani policy maker can draw hope and realistic lessons for future from a first- hand study of how Japan rose from the ashes in post-World War II and grew to be an economic super power of the world.

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