



ORCID of JARH: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0723-9485>

DOI Number of the Paper: <https://zenodo.org/records/19570100>

Link of the Paper: <https://jar.bwo-researches.com/index.php/jarh/article/view/220>

Edition Link: [Journal of Academic Research for Humanities JARH, 5\(3\) July-Sep 2025](#)

HJRS Link: [Journal of Academic Research for Humanities JARH \(HEC-Recognised for 2024-2025\)](#)

Open Candidacy with Weighted Voting System (OCWVS): A Micro-Democratic Framework for Service, Transparency, and Immediate Accountability

Corresponding & Author: Syed Aftab Alam, BWO Research International (15162394 Canada Inc.), Markham, ON, Canada, dr.aalam@bwo-researches.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6517-0778>

Paper Information

Citation of the paper:

(JARH) Alam, A. S. (2025). Open Candidacy with Weighted Voting System (OCWVS): A Micro-Democratic Framework for Service, Transparency, and Immediate Accountability. In Journal of Academic Research for Humanities, 5(3), 80–88.

Subject Areas for JARH:

- 1 Electoral Systems
- 2 Political Science

Timeline of the Paper at JARH:

Received on: 24-03-2023.
Reviews Completed on: 16-03-2024.
Accepted on: 29-06-2025.
Online on: 30-09-2025.

License:



[Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License](#)

Recognised for BWO-R:



Published by BWO Research INTL:



DOI Image of the paper:

DOI [10.5281/zenodo.15649213](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15649213)

Abstract

QR Code for the Paper:



The original spirit of democracy is to empower the people and ensure social welfare. However, modern mass democracy has suffered a structural failure, wherein wealth dictates candidacy, and voters are constrained to choose from pre-selected, self-interested individuals. This paper introduces the Open Candidacy with Weighted Voting System (OCWVS), a revolutionary micro-democratic solution applied at the community and town levels within the Alam Happy Town (AHT) framework. By structurally enforcing zero self-candidacy, a 95% consensus rule, and a qualitative weighted voting metric based on education and experience, the OCWVS eliminates political corruption. The model redefines constituency boundaries to exactly 40 houses, leveraging the biological Dunbar Principle for maximum social trust. Through a natural hierarchy, four communities form one town served by a 5-member assembly dedicated purely to services, not tax administration. Accompanied by the continuous right to de-elect, this framework restores the natural essence of human governance, guaranteeing a peaceful, progressive, and highly functional society.

Keywords: Green energy, Sustainable agriculture, Farmer attitudes, Government policies, Environmental sustainability

1. Introduction:

Human beings and the species *Homo sapiens* have always been social creatures, naturally gathering into groups for protection, efficiency, and collective survival (Hayes, 2014; Ward & Webster, 2016). Every species has distinct laws to perform its collective and individual deeds. However, while animal species are bound by specific, unchangeable rules (Campbell, 2014), humans are empowered with the authority to develop, manipulate, and sustain laws based on knowledge, reason, and divine guidance (Simon, 1998).

The Democratic Dilemma: A Global Collapse of Trust:

The first basic need of human beings is sustenance and feeding (Smil, 2001), but an equally critical need is the establishment of "law and order in society for the implementation of peace and social development" (Fukuyama, 1968). The original spirit of democracy 'services' of the people, by the people, for the people—aimed to achieve this peace. However, modern political systems have been fundamentally hijacked by wealth, partisan monopolies, and selfish ambitions (Hassanie, 2013).

This democratic dilemma is now a measurable global crisis. In Pakistan, the electoral system has morphed into a "big money game" where corruption, political pressure, and selfish ambitions dominate (Martin, 2016; Qadeer, 2006). Consequently, the constrained public has severely lost faith in the political process. Empirical statistics reveal a catastrophic decline in voter participation: national turnout plummeted from 63% in the 1977 elections to 43.7% in 1987, further dropping to 35% in 1997, and hitting a devastating low of just 30% in the 2005 local councillor elections (Akramov et al., 2008). It is a profound structural injustice that 70% of the population refuses to participate due to hopelessness, yet the system imposes the will of the remaining 30% upon the entire nation.

Furthermore, the failure of mass democracy is equally evident in the developed Western world, including Canada, the USA, and Europe. Despite their vast wealth, these political systems

are failing to secure basic human needs, leading to severe societal fragmentation. For example, in Canada, the system has failed to regulate basic shelter, resulting in a projected national shortage of 3.5 million housing units by 2030 (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation [CMHC], 2023). This socio-economic stress has triggered a mental health epidemic under the current democratic leadership, with 40% of Canadian university students now reporting depression driven by financial anxiety and isolation (ACHA-NCHA, 2019).

In the USA and Europe, the structural flaws of modern capitalist democracy have exposed deep systemic vulnerabilities. The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024 officially identifies "societal polarisation" and severe "cost-of-living crises" as the top global threats (World Economic Forum, 2024). International think-tanks now openly recognise the limitations of unchecked capitalism and traditional westernisation models, highlighting systemic inequality where the top 1% owns 43% of global wealth (Oxfam, 2024). This empirical data proves that when political campaigns are hijacked by wealth, and governance is stripped of its moral purpose, the constrained voters suffer immensely (Levinson, 2012), searching for a new, service-oriented micro-democratic model, an urgent global necessity.

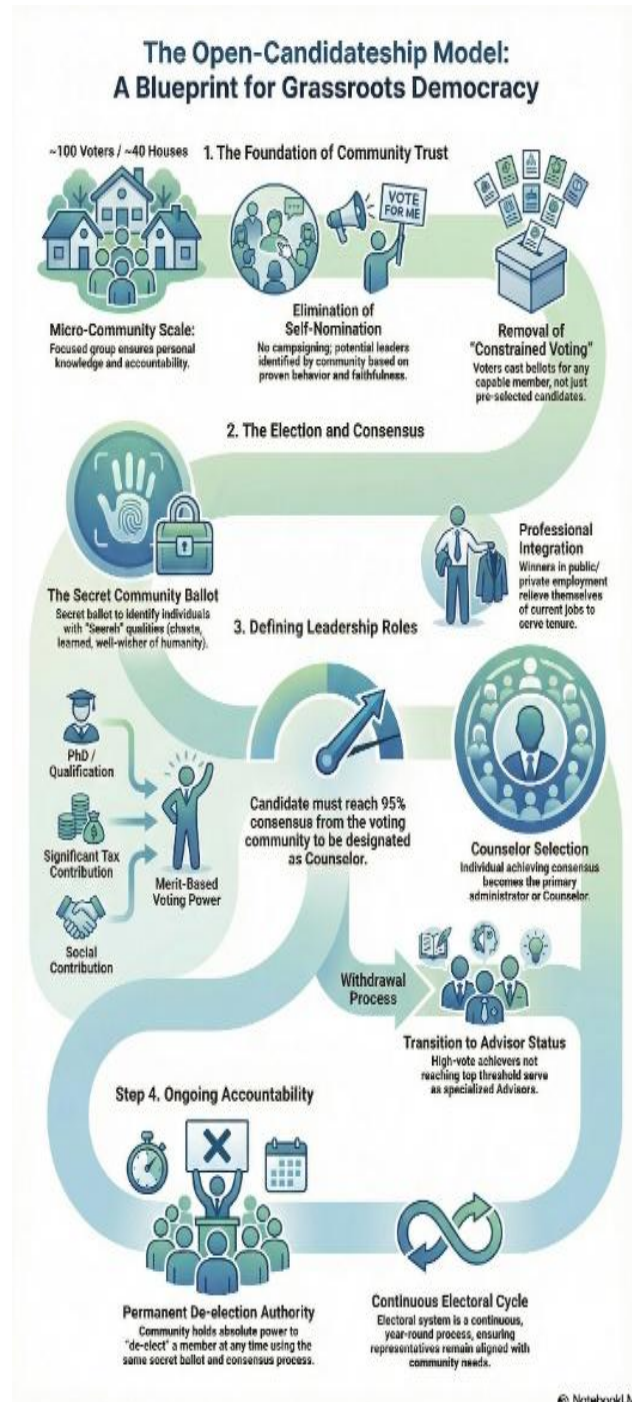
Statement of Problem:

The contemporary electoral system forces a "constrained voter" to choose between self-nominated, wealthy candidates (Smith, 1989; Alam, 2020). Furthermore, the current system equates the vote of a highly learned, experienced scholar with that of an individual lacking any civic awareness, contradicting the natural laws of intellectual capability.

The OCWVS Proposition:

To resolve this, this paper presents the Open Candidacy with Weighted Voting System (OCWVS). Implemented strictly at the community (40 houses) and town levels (160 houses), it aligns political power with intellect and character. It creates a 5-member service assembly focused purely on community

facilitation rather than administrative tax collection.



2. The Structural Flaws of the Contemporary Electoral System

The political structure of modern mass democracy is deteriorating because the foundational unit of the election is fundamentally flawed.

2.1. The Wealth and "Party Ticket" Monopoly

Empirical data demonstrates that modern politics is a massive financial enterprise. In

Pakistan, for example, politics has officially become a "big money game" (Haq, 2003). Candidates spend millions on expensive campaigns, buying votes with cash, distributing bags of utility items as "election charity," and relying on muscle power to fight rivals (Piliavsky, 2014). Consequently, once in power, their primary objective becomes recovering their financial "investments" rather than serving the public (Martin, 2016).

Furthermore, the nomination process is completely controlled by political party tickets. These tickets are essentially sold to the highest bidder, the most influential landlord, or wealthy industrialists (IDEA International, 2007; Qadeer, 2006). Because the core requirement for candidature is vast wealth, the country is controlled by corrupt political elites who consistently fail to address real social development (Patil, 2011). In this murky and violent political market—where political assassination and harassment are even witnessed—a gentle, learned, and well-wishing citizen simply cannot afford to participate (Alam, 2020; Ashok, 2016).

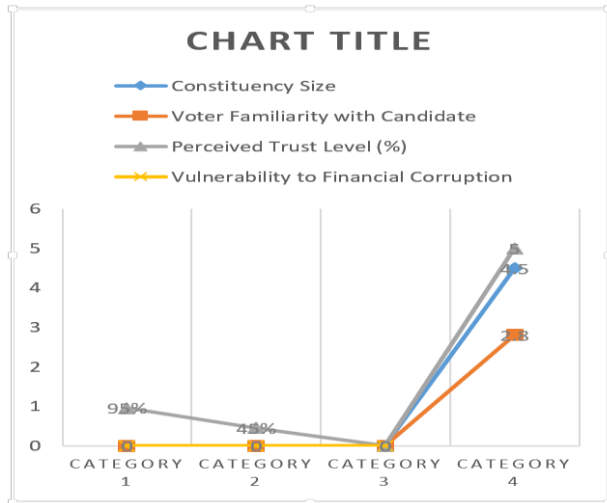
2.2. The Constrained Voter

Because the system is dominated by the wealthy elite, the common voter is compelled to cast their ballot for a pre-selected list of self-interested candidates. They are constrained and bound. The voter cannot elect the genuinely chaste and capable members of their society because those individuals actively avoid the corrupt electoral process (Levinson, 2012).

In the Pakistani electoral system, the voter is fully constrained because they are forced to cast their vote in favour of a standing candidate, even if they know the candidate is corrupt (Hassanie, 2013). Moreover, the current system features a grand hindrance: it strictly prohibits in-service intellectuals, such as working professors, military generals, or public commissioners, from becoming candidates (Institute of Policy Studies, 2013). This deprives the nation of its most capable minds. Additionally, the system applies an illogical "one person, one vote" rule, equating the vote

of a highly learned PhD scholar with that of a completely uneducated individual, which leads to disastrous socio-political outcomes (Haroon, 2014; Smith, 1989). Voter hopelessness and systemic rigging are so severe that in some polling stations, the turnout artificially increases beyond the total number of registered voters, destroying public trust in the democratic process (Philip, 2010).

Data Table 1: Civic Trust vs. Constituency Size



Graphic Illustration: A Line Graph showing Trust Levels sharply dropping as Constituency Size increases.)

Constituency Size	Voter Familiarity with Candidate	Perceived Trust Level (%)	Vulnerability to Financial Corruption
40 Houses (Micro)	Very High (Daily Mutual Affairs)	95%	Extremely Low
1,000 Houses (Ward)	Moderate (Occasional Contact)	45%	Moderate
50,000+ Houses (Provincial/State)	None (Media-driven only)	< 15%	Extremely High

3. The Philosophy of Open Candidacy: Eliminating the Selfish Ego

The OCWVS implements a radical but logically sound rule: Zero Self-Candidature.

In the OCWVS, no politician or individual is allowed to present themselves as a candidate. There are no nomination papers to file, no election campaigns to run, no promotional flexes to print, and absolutely no begging for votes

(Alam, 2020). If a person desires to lead, they must prove it through their daily actions, ethical behaviour, and service to their neighbours.

This philosophy achieves three immediate societal benefits:

- 1. Elimination of Election Expenses:** It completely eradicates the multi-million-dollar industry of campaign financing, severing the link between wealth and political power.
- 2. Absolute Voter Freedom:** Voters are no longer constrained. They can nominate and elect any adult in the community of their own free will.
- 3. Eradication of Ego:** Leadership becomes a humble duty assigned by the community, rather than a profitable career seized by a selfish ego.
- 4. Qualitative Weighted Voting: Aligning Power with Knowledge**

The principle of "One Person, One Vote" is fundamentally flawed when applied blindly to complex decision-making. Giving equal decision-making weight to individuals with vastly different levels of education, administrative experience, and tax contributions contradicts the biological and cognitive hierarchies of the Human BIOS.

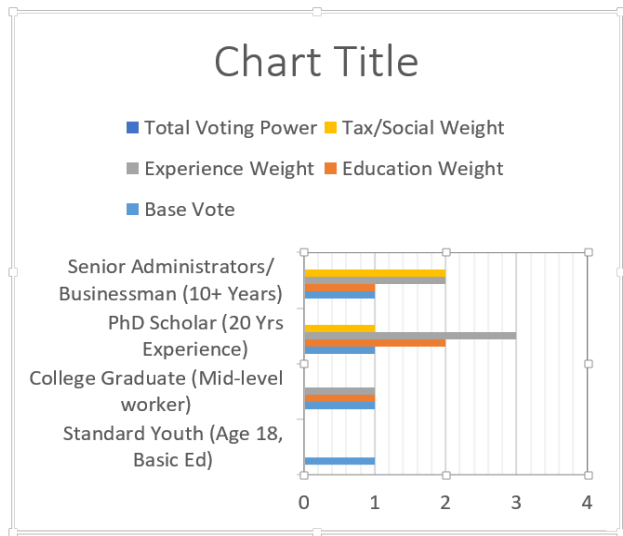
The OCWVS introduces Qualitative Weighted Voting. Every adult has a basic vote, but additional weight is assigned based on proven intellectual, experiential, and economic contributions to society.

The Weightage Formula:

- 1. Education:** Basic education = 1 vote; College Graduate = 2 votes; PhD degree holder = 3 votes.
- 2. Experience:** BPS 17-19 (or 5 years equivalent experience) = +1 vote; BPS 20 and above (or 10-15+ years' experience) = +2 to +3 votes.
- 3. Economic/Social Contribution:** A businessman paying 5-10 lacs in taxes = +1 vote; 10-30 lacs = +2 votes. Recognised national social workers also receive weighted advantages (Alam, 2020).

Data Table 2: OCWVS Weighted Voting

Allocation



Graph: A Stacked Bar Chart showing how different societal contributions build a person's total voting weight.)

Citizen Profile	Base Vote	Education Weight	Experience Weight	Tax/Social Weight	Total Voting Power
Standard Youth (Age 18, Basic Ed)	1	0	0	0	1 Vote
College Graduate (Mid-level worker)	1	+1	+1	0	3 Votes
PhD Scholar (20 Yrs Experience)	1	+2	+3	+1	7 Votes
Senior Administrators / Businessman (10+ Years)	1	+1	+2	+2	6 Votes

This guarantees that the community's leadership decisions are guided by the most educated and experienced minds, securing peace and progressive development for all.

5. The Micro-Constituency: The 40-House Base Level

For democracy to be genuine, the voter must personally know the candidate. In modern mass democracies, constituencies encompass tens or hundreds of thousands of voters, making personal familiarity impossible and allowing wealth-driven media to dictate public perception (Green, 2019). To achieve true democratic authenticity, the OCWVS

redefines the base constituency to exactly 40 households (approximately 80-100 adults) (Alam, 2023). These small micro-constituencies enable "daily mutual affairs" governance, which prevents anonymous politics and ensures absolute, daily accountability.

5.1. The Dunbar Principle & Observational Truth

This specific number of 40 households is not arbitrary; it is deeply rooted in evolutionary biology, sociology, and the Human BIOS. According to anthropologist Robin Dunbar, the human neocortex imposes a strict cognitive limit on the number of people with whom one can maintain stable, high-trust social relationships—typically around 150 individuals (Dunbar, 1992). A 40-house community perfectly aligns with Dunbar's Number, honouring the biological limits of human trust. Humans, like other social species, are evolutionarily primed to band together for protection, efficiency, and collective survival within these specific numerical limits (Ward & Webster, 2016).

In contrast, the developed world is currently suffering from a severe breakdown of this natural community structure. In the United States, the collapse of local community and civic engagement has led to a fragmented society where neighbours rarely know one another, completely destroying local political accountability (Putnam, 2000). Similarly, in Europe and Canada, this unnatural social isolation has triggered a measurable "epidemic of loneliness," driving severe psychological distress and societal polarisation (Holt-Lunstad et al., 2015).

Within an AHT 40-house community, however, everyone knows everyone. A voter can accurately judge a leader's true moral character, their treatment of their family, and their financial honesty through daily mutual affairs (Alam, 2020). Because interactions are face-to-face and inescapable, deception, fake media PR, and political manipulation become completely impossible in such a close-knit group (Green, 2019; Putnam, 2000).

5.2. The 95% Consensus Rule

Modern mass democracy relies on a polarizing 51% majority rule, which inherently leaves 49% of the population feeling defeated, unrepresented, and frustrated. Because the OCWVS constituency is small and highly familiar, it totally discards this divisive 51% metric. Instead, a Community Representative (CR) is only elected when 95% of the 40 houses reach a consensus (Alam, 2023).

This monumental shift ensures that the elected CR has the absolute, undeniable trust of virtually the entire community. When 95% of a community agrees on an individual's chaste character and capability, it creates an unbreakable "safety shield" of mutual respect and civic solidarity (Alam & Tariq, 2021). Furthermore, this near-unanimity ensures that the leader cannot exploit divisions within the community for selfish political gains. In this environment, leadership is restored to its original purpose: a humble duty of service rooted in unconditional community recognition, rather than a profitable career (Honeth, 1995).

6. The Town Assembly Hierarchy: Creating the 5-Member Service Board

The genius of the OCWVS lies in its scalable, naturally integrated hierarchy. The system moves from the Community level up to the Town level through a pristine mechanism.

6.1. The 4-Community Town Structure

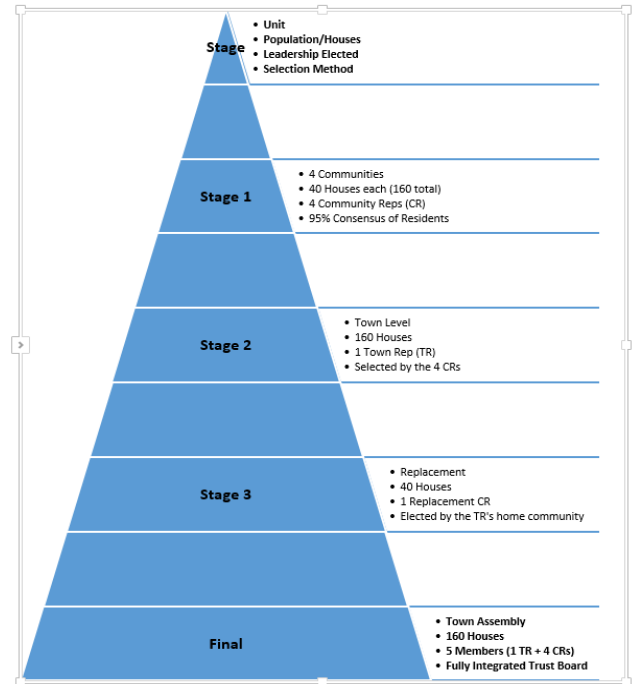
In the Alam Happy Town (AHT) physical blueprint, a "Town" is formed by integrating exactly 4 Communities. Since each Community is 40 houses, the entire Town consists of 160 houses.

6.2. The 5-Member Assembly Selection Process

- Step One:** The 4 distinct Communities each elect their own Community Representative (CR) using the 95% consensus and weighted voting rules. This results in 4 highly trusted CRs.
- Step Two:** These 4 CRs meet and evaluate one another. They select the absolute best, most capable individual among themselves to be elevated to the position of Town Representative (TR).

- Step Three:** Because one CR has now been promoted to TR, their original 40-house community is left without a CR. That specific community then holds a new election to choose a replacement CR.
- The Result:** The final governing body of the Town is a 5-Member Assembly (consisting of the 1 Town Representative and the 4 Community Representatives).

Data Table 3: The Assembly Formation Mechanism



Graph: A Pyramid Chart showing the flow from 160 houses up to the 5-member board.)

Stage	Unit	Population/Houses	Leadership Elected	Selection Method
Stage 1	4 Communities	40 Houses each (160 total)	4 Community Reps (CR)	95% Consensus of Residents
Stage 2	Town Level	160 Houses	1 Town Rep (TR)	Selected by the 4 CRs
Stage 3	Replacement	40 Houses	1 Replacement CR	Elected by the TR's home community
Final	Town Assembly	160 Houses	5 Members (1 TR + 4 CRs)	Fully Integrated Trust Board

7. Service over Administration: Redefining Leadership

A critical factor causing political corruption globally is that local governments handle massive administrative tax budgets. Where there is a concentration of unearned tax capital, selfish political greed inevitably follows (Klinenberg, 2018). In the modern capitalist system, centralised taxation and administration have completely failed to prevent severe systemic inequality, resulting in a fractured global economy where the top 1% owns 43% of global wealth (Oxfam, 2024). When politicians control these massive, centralised tax pools, governance morphs into a profitable enterprise rather than a public service.

7.1. Zero Tax Administration and the Wealth Magnate

In the OCWVS, the 5-member assembly does not administer or collect taxes. The Alam Happy Town (AHT) operates on a strict ZERO TAX philosophy at the local community level. While members fulfil their civic duties by paying provincial and national taxes to the state government, there is absolutely no local taxation. This ZERO TAX philosophy makes the community the ultimate, highly secure haven for a wealth magnate (Alam, 2023).

Instead of forced bureaucratic taxation, the community is financially sovereign and self-sustaining, utilising mechanisms like the Daily Finance Distribution System (DFDS). Under the DFDS, 30% of daily surplus profits are circulated downward to lower-income neighbours locally without state interference (Alam & Tariq, 2021). Empirical mathematical models of the AHT demonstrate that if a high-earning businessman distributes 600 daily (18,000 monthly) within his 40-house community, it creates a 3x multiplier effect, generating immense local economic velocity and eradicating poverty within three months without a single tax dollar being collected (Alam, 2023).

7.2. Focus on Pure Services, Security, and Eviction

Without the burden and temptation of tax collection, the 5-member assembly exists solely to provide pure services. Their duties include facilitating community well-being, resolving

interpersonal disputes, organising cultural events, and maintaining local peace.

Importantly, the AHT philosophy completely rejects the traditional JAIL system, recognising that prisons act as generators and protectors of crime. Instead, the assembly maintains order through a strict eviction protocol. If a member commits a crime or stops their daily financial circulation, they face a three-day social boycott ("turning of faces"), followed by immediate expulsion from the community, ensuring the ecosystem remains pure and crime-free (Alam, 2023). Furthermore, the assembly upholds the community's structural integrity, such as the "No Single Person" philosophy, ensuring every adult lives in a couple to maintain privacy and eliminate the psychological frustrations heavily linked to high crime rates among singles.

Through this system, a profound "Safety Shield" is generated. The businessman who distributes his 30% daily surplus gains absolute security; his neighbours act as a 24/7, unpaid security force for his family and assets because his financial success is directly tied to their daily survival and prosperity (Dunn et al., 2008; Alam & Tariq, 2021). In this system, leadership is restored to its natural state: a humble, unpaid duty of care, not a profitable career path.

8. Instant Accountability: The Continuous Right to De-Elect

In the current democratic model across the globe, once a politician is elected, they are virtually immune to removal for their 4 or 5-year terms. This "5-Year Trap" leads to immediate financial corruption, arrogance, and severe voter hopelessness, as the constrained masses are forced to suffer under bad leadership until the next election cycle (Hassanie, 2013).

This trap is visibly destroying developing nations. In Pakistan, for example, the common voter has the least importance and only comes into the notice of arrogant politicians "just five months before the Election Day" (Alam, 2020). Consequently, empirical observations dictate that Pakistan has become a society where "the

majority of the population feels powerless" (Constable, 2011). The masses are trapped under corrupt political elites who maintain monopolies for their own families and completely fail to address real social development (Patil, 2011). Similarly, in Western democracies like the USA and Europe, this lack of immediate accountability has resulted in a massive decline in institutional trust, where citizens feel powerless against polarised, self-serving administrations (World Economic Forum, 2024).

The De-Election Protocol:

The OCWVS completely eradicates this democratic trap by granting voters the continuous, absolute right to de-elect their representatives (Alam, 2020). Because there are no campaign expenses and the constituency is restricted to a highly observable micro-community of only 40 houses, the voters hold absolute, daily authority over their representative.

If a Community Representative (CR) or Town Representative (TR) becomes arrogant, fails to serve effectively, or violates the ethical standards of the community, the 40 houses do not have to wait for a 5-year term to expire. They can instantly revoke their 95% consensus on any given day (Alam, 2023). Upon losing consensus, the representative is immediately de-elected and returned to normal civilian status. This constant, looming daily accountability keeps leaders permanently humble, honest, and strictly focused on providing pure service to their neighbours.

9. Implementation in the Alam Happy Town (AHT) Living Laboratory

To move this from political theory to reality, this system is designed to be implemented within the Alam Happy Town (AHT) living laboratory.

9.1. The University Pilot Project

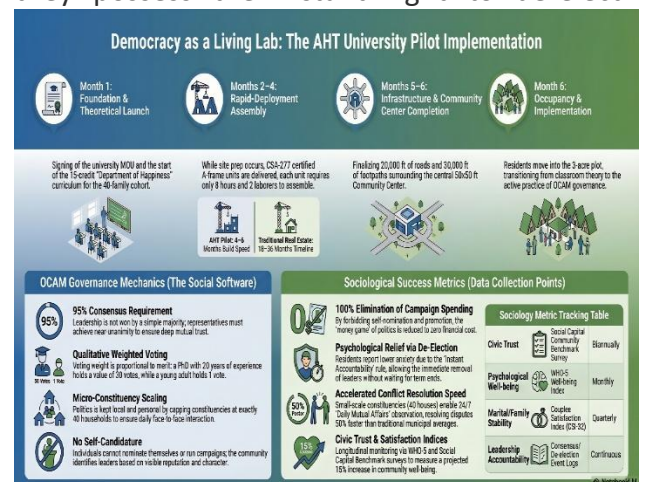
Universities worldwide, acting as epicentres of research and social science, can pilot this exact OCWVS model. By designating 3 acres of land for a 40-house community, universities can house graduate students, faculty, and retired staff (Voytenko et al., 2016; Leminen, 2015). These highly educated residents will utilise the

qualitative weighted voting system to elect their CR.

9.2. Data Collection and Measurement

By living under the 5-member assembly model, political scientists and sociologists can gather empirical data on:

1. The total elimination of campaign spending.
2. The increase in civic satisfaction and trust indices.
3. The speed of conflict resolution when handled by a known, trusted CR rather than a distant state court.
4. The psychological relief of voters knowing they possess the instant right to de-elect.



10. Conclusion

The contemporary crisis of governance is not a failure of humanity; it is the structural failure of an outdated electoral system. Mass democracy has morphed into a big-money game, serving as a tool for wealthy elites to wealth over constrained and frustrated voters. The system equates the uneducated with the highly learned, ignores the biological limits of human social trust, and traps citizens under corrupt leadership for years at a time.

The Open Candidacy with Weighted Voting System (OCWVS) provides the definitive, scientifically and socially sound alternative. By restricting the base political structure to micro-constituencies of 40 houses, it honours the Dunbar limit of human trust. By implementing qualitative weighted voting, it correctly aligns decision-making power with education, experience, and societal contribution. By forming a 5-member assembly dedicated purely

to uncompensated service rather than tax administration, it starves political greed. Finally, by granting the voters the continuous right of instant recall, it structurally guarantees absolute accountability.

The OCWVS is not just a political theory; it is a profound restoration of the natural learning hierarchies and moral sources of human governance. It provides a highly functional, transparent, and peaceful blueprint for the future of global communities.

References

- ACHA-NCHA. (2019). American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment II: Canadian Reference Group Data Report. American College Health Association.
- Agazzi, E., & Pauri, M. (Eds.). (2000). *The reality of the unobservable: Observability, unobservability and their impact on the issues of scientific realism*. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Akramov, K. T., Qureshi, S., Birner, R., & Khan, B. H. (2008). Decentralisation, local government elections and voter turnout in Pakistan. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00754. Development Strategy and Governance Division.
- Alam, S. A. (2014). Migrants' settlement and concept of Islamic brotherhood: A case study of Moakhat-e-Madina in contemporary situations. BWO Research International.
- Alam, S. A. (2020). An Apparition of an innovative electoral system for Islamic democracy: A Religio-Political Study for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. *Ihya-al-Ulum*, 20*(2), 1-12.
- Alam, S. A., & Tariq, H. (2021). *Alam's Finance System (AFS): The fastest sustainability from an Islamic perspective*. Fatima Jinnah Women's University.
- Alam, S. A. (2023). *Complete Physical Business Plan: Alam Happy Town (AHT)*. BWO Research International.
- Ashok, K. (2016). *India's National Security: Annual Review Report 2012*. Routledge.
- Brauch, H. G., Spring, U. O., Mesjasz, C., Grin, J., Kameri-Mbote, P., Chourou, B., Dunay, P., & Birkmann, J. (Eds.). (2011). *Coping with global environmental change, disasters and security: Threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks*. Springer.
- Campbell, G. L. (Ed.). (2014). *The Oxford handbook of animals in classical thought and life*. Oxford University Press.
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (2023). *Housing shortages in Canada: Updating how much housing we need by 2030*. Government of Canada.
- Constable, P. (2011). *Playing with fire: Pakistan at war with itself*. Random House Publishing Group.
- Dunbar, R. I. M. (1992). Neocortex size as a constraint on group size in primates. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 22(6), 469-493.
- Dunn, J. A., Aknin, L. B., & Norton, M. I. (2008). Spending money on others promotes happiness. *Science*, 319(5870), 1687-1688.
- Fukuyama, F. (1968). *The origin of political order*. Profile Books.
- Green, B. (2019). *The smart enough city: Putting technology in its place to reclaim our urban future*. MIT Press.
- Haq, I. (2003). *Pakistan: Drug Trap to Debit Trap*. Lahore Law Publication.
- Haroon, A. (2014). *Flaws in the electoral system in Pakistan. Strategic Information, Regulations, Procedures*.
- Hassanie, A. A. (2013). *Democracy in Pakistan: Crisis, conflicts and hope for a change*. Authors House.
- Hayes, L. D. (2014). *The Islamic state in the post-modern world: Toward an Islamic state*. Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- IDEA International. (2007). *Political Parties in South Asia: The Challenge of Change*. IDEA International.
- Institute of Policy Studies. (2013). *Pakistan: Country Study Guide (Vol. 1)*. International Business Publication.
- Klinenberg, E. (2018). *Palaces for the people: How social infrastructure can help fight inequality, polarisation, and the decline of civic life*. Crown.
- Leminen, S. (2015). Living labs as open-innovation networks. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 5(9), 6-11.
- Levinson, M. (2012). *No citizen left behind*. Harvard University Press.
- Mahmood, S. (2007). *Good governance reform agenda in Pakistan*. Nova Science Publishers, Inc.
- Martin, N. (2016). *Politics, the landlord and Islam in Pakistan: Exploring the political in South Asia*. Routledge.
- Oxfam. (2024). *Inequality Inc*. Oxfam International.
- Patil, A. (2011). *South Asia: Beyond the Global Financial Crises*. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.
- Philip, C. (2010). *Electoral Malpractices and Rigging*. (Note: Reference derived from contextual text data).
- Piliavsky, A. (2014). *Patronage as Politics in South Asia*. Cambridge House.
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.
- Qadeer, M. A. (2006). *Pakistan: Social and cultural transformations in a Muslim nation*. Routledge.
- Simon, L. (1998). *Psychology, education, gods, and humanity*. Praeger Publishers.
- Smil, V. (2001). *Feeding the world: A challenge for the twenty-first century*. MIT Press.
- Smith, A. R. (1989). *The unchanging American voter*. University of California Press.
- Voytenko, Y., McCormick, K., Evans, J., & Schliwa, G. (2016). Urban living labs for sustainability and low carbon cities in Europe: Towards a research agenda. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 123, 45-54.
- Ward, A., & Webster, M. (2016). *Sociality: The behaviour of group-living animals*. Springer International Publishing.
- World Economic Forum. (2024). *Global Risks Report 2024*.