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Date:

M T W T F S S

Making of New Provinces in Pakistan: Challenges & Prospects

Brainstorming

Challenges

- 1) New provinces mean additional resources required to run them.
- 2) Disagreements between centre and existing provinces over ^{territorial boundary of} new provinces.
- 3) New provinces over ethnic lines or linguistic lines?
- 4) Ideally demarcating new provinces with fair share of resources is not possible which could fuel tensions among the newly formed provinces & the centre.

Prospects

- 1) ~~effect~~ effective governance
- 2) reduced corruption.
- 3) better representation of issues at provincial level. ^{to} centre level.
- 4) Fair opportunity for all, bring prosperity to their provinces.

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Outline

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Hook
- 1.2 Background Information
- 1.3 Thesis Statement

Formation of new provinces is a double-edged sword and so it should be ~~forefatting~~ carefully carried out to avoid further issues.

2. Challenges

2.1. Additional resources to run new provinces.

2.1.1 It would be a burden on already fragile economy of Pakistan.

2.1.2 New staff, administration and buildings would need to be constructed.

2.1.3 Resources that could be used for development purposes would be diverted.

2.2 Disagreements over formation of new provinces

2.2.1 After 18th Amendment, provincial assembly approval required for any changes to territory of province.

2.2.2 Political parties in provinces, whether opposition or govt, do not want to lose their influence.

2.3 New provinces over ethnic lines or linguistic lines?

2.3.1 Pakistan is a diverse country. So difficult to ^{form} adjust new provinces on anyone criteria.

2.3.2 Risk of ethnic minorities or linguistic minorities being oppressed in new provinces by the ~~majority~~ majority group.

2.4 Ideal demarcation is not possible.

2.4.1 tensions could emerge between provinces and centre over fair share of resources.

2.4.2 New provinces would lead to new issues ^{demand for} such as favorable demarcations.

2.4.3 grievances can take shape of a better organised form and can intensify.

3. Prospects

3.1 Effective governance.

3.1.1 Better human development. (Case study of India)

3.1.2 Resources available at grass root level

3.1.3 Stronger local governments

3.2 Reduced corruption.

3.2.1 Better accountability

3.2.2 Role of local media in highlighting local issues more effectively and demanding answers.

3.2.3 Strong institutions at grass root levels to keep a check on financial dealings of local public office holder better.

3.3 Better representation of local issues.

3.3.1 The ground-reality is better captured at provincial and national level.

3.3.2 ^{provides a better platform} ~~Unified voice~~ for province to demand resources from centre to resolve the local issues.

3.4 Fair opportunity for all to bring prosperity for their people

3.4.1 Better usage of resources

3.4.2 Better political representation of local people

3.4.3 More focused development in previously neglected areas.

4. Conclusion