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M T W T F S S

"The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan. Critically evaluate the hurdles and give recommendations."

1. Introduction

The Formation of new provinces in Pakistan always remains on highlights, from Independence till now. The major issues like ethno-linguist problems, political instabilities, military regimes and administrative weaknesses. Due to political environment it is hard to declare these issues can be tackle through modern upgradations like the Concept of new provinces, civil services reforms and administrative capacity building. According to Maleeha Lodhi (former UN representative) "Pakistan is now on the edge of fiscal tangibility, it is difficult to announce the concept of new provinces at the time, therefore, already available effective systems should be improved. However the formation of new provinces have equal merits and det-merits.

a. Hurdles in formation of new provinces

Formation of new provinces requires new administrative system, budget allocations, institutional capacity building and separate executive and judiciary institutions. At the time of fiscal instability ^{the} new provinces creation faces some hurdles in progress

(a) Political pressure in formation

New provinces demand new governance, it is hard for political elites to give amensty of new provinces where the power of these politicians reduces. Because new provinces makes administration more closer to the peoples where they can select their own good representative.

(b) Budget allocation and fiscal problems

At the time, when Pakistan is facing the pressure of external debt, it may create some major obstacle in Pakistan progression to invest in new provinces; the concept of new provinces itself is not a bad thing but the criteria and demands are more at the time of fiscal instability.

c) Ethnic and linguistic problems

Pakistan is a home of diverse cultures, multiple languages and different ethnicities. Demand of new provinces basically arise from ethno-linguistic problem where a majority of same language and ethnicity demands for separate and independent land.

(d) Rise of the Voice of Seperate Province

Demand of new provinces is not a current uprised phenomenon but it transitions since independence. where some of the state's claims of forceful integration. Another side of this voice is budget and resource allocation grievances

3. Demand of new provinces: Peoples and locations

a) People's of South punjab: peoples of south punjab demands for new province because they claims that the politics of punjab is centre biased.

b) People's of KPK (khyber-paktoon-khwa)
People's living in KPK having athenicity of Hindiko background grseved that the name

khyber-pakhtoon khwa and the politics of KPK is pakhtoon brased.

c) People's of Southern sindh

Peoples living in southern sindh especially the areas of Hyderabad, Thatta and karachi always demomels for new province of karachi because of unfair and avoided resource allocation in sindh.

4. Solutions and mitigations of hurdles in formation of new provinces

"Stability endures when all stake holders feel represented"

The line is taken from the book "Governance and politics) of South asia where author claims that when all stakeholders (people's of

feel represented in the state.
The stability voices itself clear.
Therefore, every hurdle has its solution
on rather than death.

a) Proper Fund allocation and Resource management.

Sites where people complained about ineffective political structure, Government need to invest in these sites to restore historical grievance. For example, Peoples of South punjab feels marginalized, The government of punjab and Federal both should have involved the areas of Southern punjab and allocate proper funds and basic needs.

b) Ineffective administrative Institutions should be Improved

Government need to

Improve capacity building of declared areas where representatives are close towards the locals.

c) Restoration of local Government system

Local government system is a world wide successful political system, where the representatives are elected through local election.

This government system is very effective in fulfilling the needs of locals because this system enables locals to select their local representative. Countries like England, Spain, Germany, and USA have strong local government system. The results are also long-lasting.

5. Conclusion

Pakistan's geolocation is a center of different languages

different culture and different peoples. where the system is required equal, transparent and un-biased. when people's feel un-represented, ignored, marginalized and absence of universal political culture, the demands and complains arose. Pakistan is also in a position of historical grievance where people demands for separate provinces, independent state, and new province. However, a state is sovereign and the people are policy makers. Therefore, all stakeholder needs to remove grievances and complains and give alternate (Effective) if original is not suitable at the time.

"The greatest danger in turbulent time is not turbulent itself but to act with yesterday's concept"

Modern Administration Peter Drucker

political
new province

"There is dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Baluchistan. Critically evaluate the reason and give recommendations"

1. Introduction

Pakistan's history always remains titted, some times it faces external threats and some time internal itself. Militancy in Pakistan is not a new fueled issue of Pakistan but it is historically burgeoned and dwindled. Militancy in Pakistan is a footprint of Marginalization, Biased resource allocation and ignored political involvement. However, militancy itself is not a single unit or threat for Pakistan because carries external involvement which is a threat to Pakistan's Sovereignty.

2. Reasons of Revival of Militancy in Pakistan

Militancy is not merely

threat Pakistan Geopolitically, but it is barrier on Pakistan's global image, economic fertility and rule of law.

a) Ineffective Governance Structure

Despite promises in Baluchistan, Government of Pakistan lack in fulfil the promises. History claims that Pakistan's government institutions promised investment in Baluchistan but still ineffective. When people feels marginalized the ignitions got extra temperature.

b) Military Operations in KPK and Baluchistan

Historically, it is claimed that all temporal issues are to be resolved through negotiation and talks. Despite this, Pakistan's

army launched operations in targeted area seems it to be danger on Pakistan's sovereignty and integrity.

c) Regional supports and Funding proxies

"Military in Pakistan is being supported by external institutions"
DG ISPR

External involvement and support to these militants are exclusive and inclusive threat to Pakistan sovereignty and prosperity. Therefore, it is unacceptable to ignore these matters unchecked.

d) Historical Grievances and Resource allocations

The province of Baluchistan always on high steers that the province is being ignored

in all matters either it is fund allocation, Human development, and basic fundamental rights.

e) Role of Afghanistan in KPK situations

Palestine always become frontier when it is a challenge to Afghanistan. Always supported financially, geographically and politically. but despite these positive gestures Afghanistan's captured in supporting militants in Palestine, providing them safe shelters and support in Arms, technically and financially.

Recommendations and way Forward

"Every battle ends at negotiations after losing lives, infrastructure, and Finance"

Jobi Abroad Political Scientist

a) Political talks and negotiations

Operations of Armed forces can reduce the Surgeance for temporary but it may ignite more than previous. However every distortion and dispute can be reduced or permanently ordered only by talks and negotiations.

b) Capacity building and Improved Infrastructure.

Local law and order forces need to be upgrade by Capacity, technical and financial. Invest in modern technology and monitoring system to reduce the future impact.

c) Invest in Human Capital Development

Uneducated peoples don't know the real empowerment. By education they know about prosperity of own country, and sovereignty.

- i) Invest in Education
- ii) Upgrade health systems
- iii) Provide basic necessities

e) Empower local Police: Capacity, tool, Modern technology

Locals of the respective areas knows the real stem of problems. Therefore building capacity of local police remains key impact in imbalanced law and order.

f) Empower law and order and free trials

Government needs to empower the Judicial sector of Pakistan in respective areas of KPK and Baluchistan with transparent and fair trial processes. Give institutional heads a constitutional security and mass protection.

Conclusion:-

Insurgency and militancy in Pakistan is a key threat to integrity of Pakistan. These militancy threats Pakistan in foreign image building and internal balance however, political negotiations, investment in regions and fair fund allocation can reduce the future temperature trends in Pakistan.