

Test #4

(Q1)

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

Outline

1. Introduction.
2. Formation of new provinces in Pakistan.
 - a. Effective administration.
 - b. Equitable resource distribution.
3. Hurdles in the formation of new provinces.
 - a. High administrative costs.
 - b. Infrastructure and management issues.
 - c. Decentralization.

4. Recommendations.

a. Establishment of good local government.

b. Equitable distribution of provincial resources.

c. Effective policies.

5. Critical analysis.

6. Conclusion.

Introduction.

The creation of provinces has always been a discourse in Pakistan since its inception for its effective management and good governance. Now, the formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan, especially South Punjab, Hazara and Bahawalpur provinces. But

It has many benefits as well as disadvantages. New provinces are required for effective governance in large provinces such as Punjab province since it is very large province by the formation of new provinces large areas would be break in to small fragments. In small provinces management would be efficient. But there are many hurdles as well. Formation of new provinces spend a lot of government's money, new bureaucratic administration would require and infrastructure would be require more for more provinces. Pakistan should find a middle ground like establishment of

good local governance, equitable distribution of provincial resources and effective policy.

• Formation of new provinces in Pakistan.

The formation of new provinces in Pakistan is a current debate. Proponents support new provinces by giving arguments in favour. Such as formation of new provinces ensure good governance, effective management and equitable resource distribution among people. Current provinces are very large in size such as Punjab province, which is very large population wise, single chief minister, governor and

bureaucratic administration is unable to govern it effectively. New provinces such as South Punjab, Hazare and Bahawalpur would convert these large provinces into small ones in which general public will easily exercise government.

• Hurdles in the Formation of New Provinces.

There are many hurdles in the formation of new provinces in Pakistan.

- New provinces would require more administrative staff such as governors, secretaries, and civil servants. They require

more funds to pay their administrative staff. So we can say that formation of new provinces for efficient management would be costly.

- New provinces require more infrastructure such as educational institutes, healthcare departments etc. These may need infrastructure and constitutional transitions.

- By the formation of new subunits resources and authority of center will distribute among provinces.

Recommendations.

In order to avoid disadvantages of the formation of new provinces, Pakistan has to find a middle ground solution.

- Each province should have an effective local government system so that general public can express government and government can take actions according to general public needs.

- Government must distribute equally center's resources. Further provinces should divide equal funding to all cities not only major cities.

- Government should make effective planning to run provinces.

• Critical Analysis.

The formation of new provinces in Pakistan has

both benefits and disadvantages. New provinces can ensure good governance and effective management. But it requires high cost, as Pakistan has low GDP it can't bear such large amount on the formation of new provinces.

Conclusion.

The formation of new provinces is a recurring debate in Pakistan. New provinces will improve governance and management system, but it is too much costly because each province would require

more infrastructure and administrative staff. So Pakistan government should establish effective local government and ensure effective planning for better governance.

(Q2)

Militancy in KP and Balochistan Causes and Recommendations.

Outline

1. Introduction.
2. Definition of Militancy.
3. Causes of Militancy in KP.
 - Post-US migration from Afghanistan.
 - Religious militancy.
 - Proxy wars.
4. Causes of militancy in Balochistan.
 - Ethnic conflict.
 - Sectarian conflict.
5. Recommendations.
 - Removal of sectarianism.
 - Acceptance of diversity.

- Improve external relations.
6. Conclusion.

(Answer to the Question)

• Introduction.

Pakistan is currently experiencing militant attacks, especially in province of KP and Balochistan due to religious, ethnic and sectarian conflict. Militancy can be controlled by improving external relations such as with Afghanistan and India, by removing religious differences and sectarian conflicts.

Definition of Militancy:

Militancy is an unlawful physical attack upon innocent civilians in order to take revenge from their government.

causes of Militancy in KP.

TTP is the major actor that causes militancy in KP.

TTP is an anti-state Jihadi group that come from Afghanistan and attacked upon Pakistanis. These attacks were controlled by Pakistani government before 2021. But when Taliban regime re-stored in Afghanistan in 2021 after post-US immigration from Afghanistan

attack escalated in Pakistan especially in KP. These conflicts are due to religious differences between the two States.

Militancy in Balochistan.

Major militant actors in Balochistan are BLA, BIF, BRA, UBA. Balochistan is experiencing multiple attacks due to ethnic and sectarian conflicts among people. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and ISK (Islamic State Khorasan) group attacked mainly in Quetta and Mastung. The main incident is Jaffar Express in

Balochistan. These militant groups mainly attacked upon Shia group.

• Recommendations:-

Militancy in Pakistan, especially KP and Balochistan can be removed by accepting diversity in religions, cultures, linguistics and sects. In order to diminish militancy Pakistan has to improve its relations with other countries, especially with Afghanistan and India which are supporting terrorists groups.

Conclusion:-

Militancy in Pakistan, especially in KP and Balochistan are due to TTP, ISK group. The attacked due to sectarian, ethnic and religious conflicts. Militancy can be removed by accepting diversity in religion and sects and by improving relations with neighbouring countries such as India and Afghanistan.

→ *Don't*
→ *Strengthen*
→ *Weak*
→ *and*