

PART - II

Question-03

Formation of New Provinces: Hurdles and Recommendations:

Introduction:

The debate of formation of a new provinces is not a new, it is rooted in early year of independence. These emerge due to ethnic marginalization, administrative failure and unequal distribution of resources. Currently, people demands for South Punjab, Hazara. But there are many hurdles in the formation of new provinces. These hurdles includes constitution's rigidity, economy, political resistance and many more. These hurdles could be overcome by national consensus and constitutional reforms. Thus, formation of new province is the right of the people that are marginalized and exploited.

Demand of the new Provinces

Hurdles

- 1- Constitutional Constraint.
- 2- Political Restraint & Power Politics.
- 3- Economic & Fiscal resistance.
- 4- Lack of Consensus on Criteria.
- 5- Ethnic and Linguistic polarization.
- 6- Fiscal conflicts and resource distribution.
- 7- Administrative & Bureaucratic resistance.

Recommendations

- 1- Constitutional Flexibility/Reform.
- 2- Political Consensus.
- 3- Must be on Administrative Bases.

Critical Analysis:

Conclusion.

The Pro

group mul

lang

ethu

prov

dem

the

Simi

for

also

are v

also

dem

peak

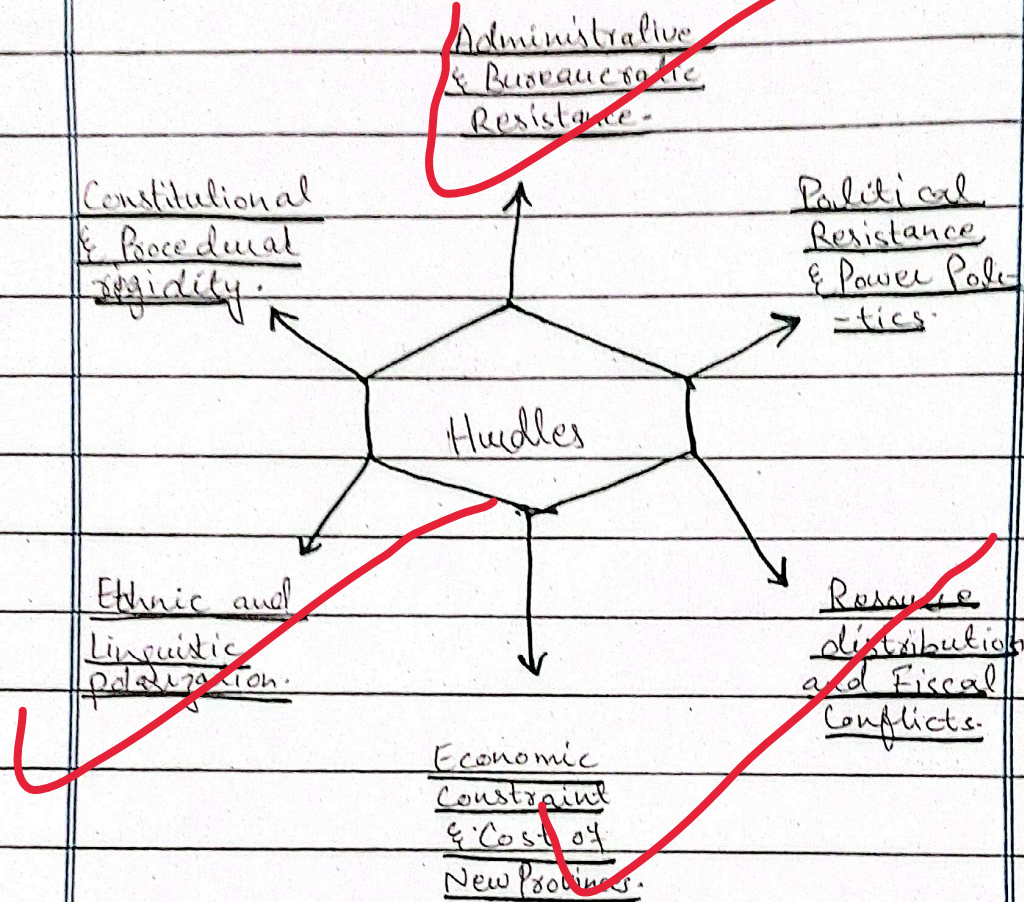
and

consi

The Demand of a new Provinces in Pakistan:

Pakistan is a ^{multicultural} country where group of multiple ethnicities and multiple languistics are living together. These ethnicities demand their own provinces; for example, Hazara's people demand for new province after the ~~area~~ NWFP renamed to KPK. Similarly, South Punjab's people demand for their new province. Sindh also demand. These demands ~~was~~ are not new, these demands were also made in history. These demands are in ~~highest~~ ^{high} its peak in today. ^{Thus,} Political parties and government should be ~~think ab~~ considered these demands.

Hurdles in the formation of new provinces:



(1)

Constitutional And Procedural Rigidity: hurdles to new Province:

Article 289(4) of 1973 Constitution requires two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament and concerned provincial assembly before altering the boundaries. This condition makes

reform very difficult. Dr. M. Wareem said that the Pakistan's constitutional rigidity serves as a shield for provincial elites, preventing any meaningful administrative devolution.

(2)

~~Political resistance and Power politics also making difficult for formation of new provinces-~~

Existing political parties fear of losing political hegemony and due to this they not wanted to make new province. These political leader use formation of new province only their election campaign to gain votes.

(3)

Ethnic and linguistic Polarization:
Complicated formation of new provinces:

Dr. Ayesha Jalal said that administrative division is

is viable but on the basis of ethnicity and language, it polarized the Pakistan's politics and leading towards disunity. Thus, Ethnic and linguistic polarization is a biggest challenge to new Province formation.

(4)

Resource distribution and fiscal allocation is the biggest concern in this issue:

New Provinces would necessitate a revised NPC Award, leading to disputes over revenue allocation. Provinces like Sindh and Punjab resist redistribution and formation of new peripheries because it reduce its share. South Punjab, lack financial self-sufficiency. its revenue generation is below 8% of Punjab's total receipts. (2024)

(5)

Economic constraints and cost of New Governance Structure decrease the chances of formation of new provinces:

Each new province would require its own assembly, secretariat, judiciary, police and administrative apparatus. The estimated cost of setting a new province is PKR 50-700bn over five years.

In present Pakistan's ongoing fiscal crisis, debt burden and IMF conditionalities making it difficult and unrealistic.

(6)

Administrative and Bureaucratic resistance particularly central bureaucracy not wants new provinces:

Pakistan's ~~new~~ bureaucracy resist formation of new provinces

(5)

Economic constraints and cost of New Governance Structure decrease the chances of formation of new provinces:

Each new province would require its own assembly, secretariat, judiciary, police and administrative apparatus. The estimated cost of setting a new province is PKR 500-700 bn over five years.

In present Pakistan's ongoing fiscal crisis, debt burden and IMF conditionalities making it difficult and unrealistic.

(6)

Administrative and Bureaucratic resistance particularly central bureaucracy not wants new provinces:

Pakistan's ~~big~~^{big} bureaucracy resist formation of new provinces

because establishment of new provinces demands huge expenditure, training programmes and relocation of bureaucracy.

Recommendation of new formation of new provinces:

Constitutional Reform.

Political Consensus.

National Division body.

Administrative Basis.

(a)

Govt. should introduce a constitutional and legal reform and make new provinces:

The Govt. of Pakistan should introduce the reform in constitution and flexible

85

the Article 239(4), ~~and~~ the process of formation of new province.

(b)

The Government should ensure political Consenses before taking any decision:

The government ~~take~~ ~~on~~ should take to all political bodies and take them on board and ensure political consenses ~~for~~ the formation of new provinces. Dr. Ishrat Hussain said that Political Consenses is the prerequisite of ~~new~~ formation of new provinces. &

(c)

The Government must ~~as~~ form a committee on National division body.

The government must ~~as~~ form a committee consisting of ~~all~~ member from all

political parties, parliamentary members, judges, provincial political party member and concerned provincial assembly member to decide on the division of provinces and all relevant concerns related to the formation of new province.

(d)

The new provinces should be based on the administrative bases:

The formation of new province must be on the basis of administration, not ethnicity and linguistics.

Critical Analysis:

- The demand of a new province is not an illegal demand. But this demand must be fulfilled on the basis of administration and intention to fulfil the progress

and provision of basic right to the people. The govt. should consider and viewing this demand seriously and make decision.

Conclusion:

In the nutshell, the demand of new provinces in ~~so~~ today facing many hurdles including administrative bases, economic, political and many more. These challenges can be tackle by making constitutional reform, ~~po~~ and political consenses. Thus.

There is a dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan.
Reasons and recommendation.

Revival of Militancy: Causes and recommendation:

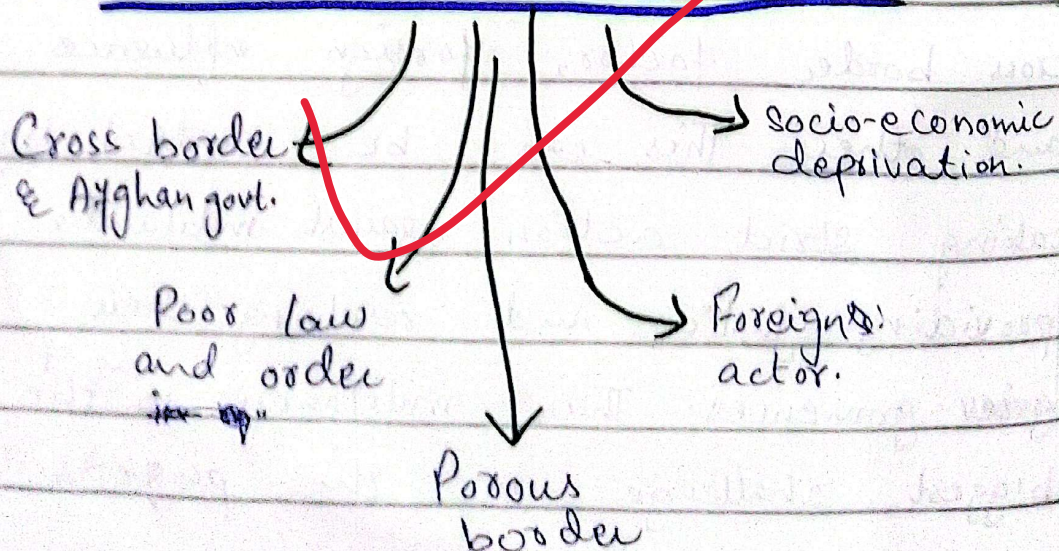
Preamble:

Pakistan is at the crossroad of South Asia. Due to this Pakistan is facing many issues. One of which is militancy or terrorism. The incidents of militancy are largely showing in KP and Baluchistan. These regions are bordered with Afghanistan. TTP and BLA are the militant groups active in these regions. There are a number of reasons: economic marginalization, cross border factors, foreign influence and others. This can be controlled by taking strict action against militants, providing justice and resolving their grievances. Thus, militancy is one of the biggest challenges in the progress of the country.

Revival of Militancy in KP and Balochistan

In 2025, Pakistan is facing the issue of revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan. According to ~~PBS~~ ~~newspaper~~ there are 70% increase in militancy in 2025 than 2024. According to the national security agency, Pakistan is recorded 300+ militant attack in KP and Baluchistan targeting civilian and security personnel. Thus, there is a ^{record} spike in the militancy in 2025.

Causes of Militancy in KPK and Balochistan:



(a)

Cross border support and Afghan government:

TTP and BLA gets supports from across border and after the ~~Agh~~ Afghan govt. formation they get safe heaven in Afghanistan. They are ideologically aligned with Taliban and want to control KP region. Due to this the revive in this region.

(b)

Poor law and order situation and security is the reason of revival of militancy:

FATA and KPR (Kabul District) are far away region and law and order situation is not good in these region and ~~at~~ ~~and~~ ~~there~~ form border with Afghanistan. Due to this reason ~~they~~ the militant group easily lived there and involved in militant activities.

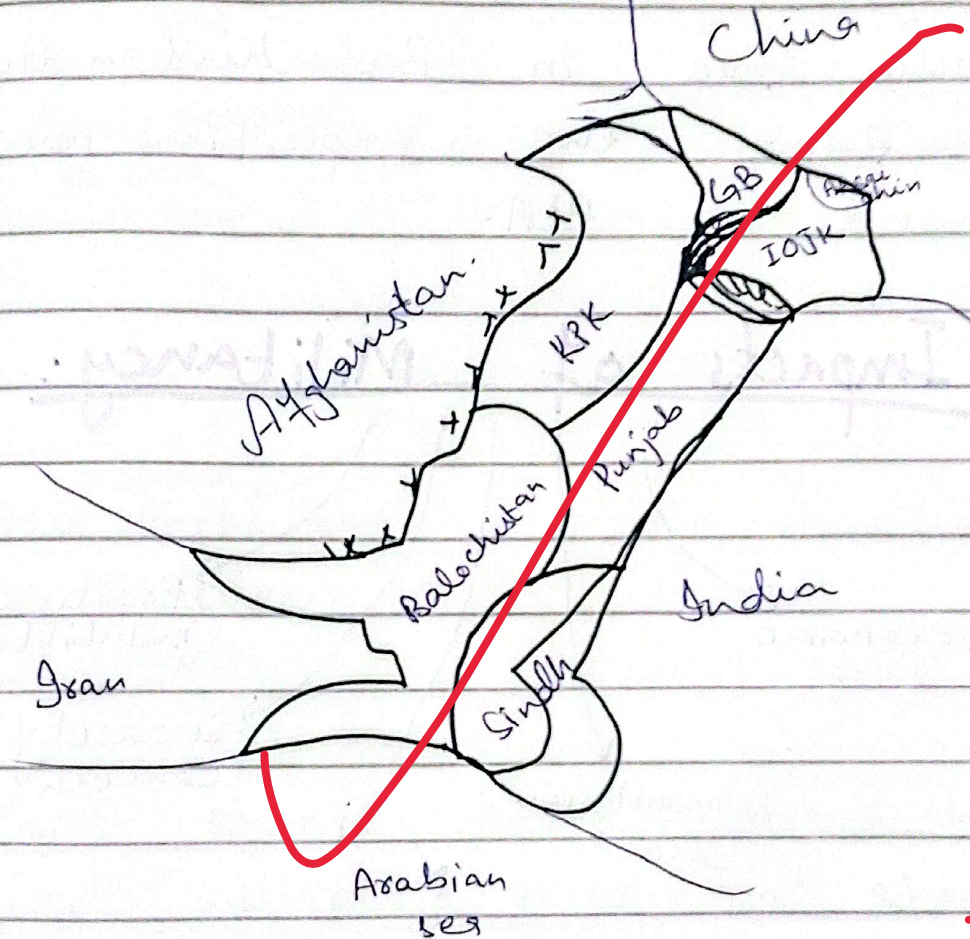
(c)
Foreign Conspiracy and Indian Factor are also the reason of revival of militancy:

India support BLA and also TTP for instability in Pakistan. Kalbushan Yadhav is the evidence of this. India want to destabilize Pakistan and destroying ~~there~~ ^{her} image internationally. Ajay Doval said that "you can do one Mumbai, you may lose Balochistan." and Doval's doctrine are also evidence of supporting militancy in Pakistan.

(d)
Porous Border is the cause of militancy:

Pakistan made a porous border with Afghanistan. This border area used for smuggling, trafficking and illegal cross bordering. This

provide an easy access to
area to militants to easily
cross border and into attack.



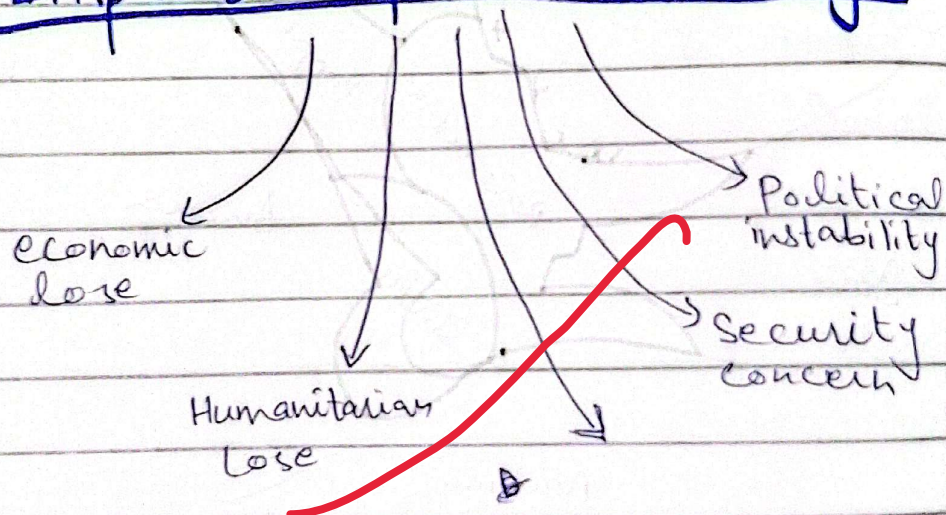
(e)

Socio-economic deprivation ^{grievances} ~~are~~ also the cause of militancy.

Many region of Balochistan
and KPK are underdeveloped
and their peoples are socially

deprived. To fulfill their basic needs they joined militant groups. Similarly, missing persons problems is also the main issue in Balochistan that became the exploiting point used by BLA.

Impacts of Militancy:



Recommendation to control and overcome the militant attacks:

There are no clear plan to end the militancy but there are some steps

policy steps that help to control the militant attacks-

talk with militant group (BLA) to resolve issue

intelligence based activities

Recommendation

advance use Technology to surveillance of border

Govt. should take onboard the local militant group and should address their issues.

The government should use soft policy to local militant group and first resolve the issue with table talk. If there is no option for table talk then use hard policy.

(b)

Law enforcement agencies should use intelligence based operation to deal with militancy:

The govt and LEAs should gathered data from intelligence agencies and deal with militancy and adopt zero tolerance policy against militants.

(c)

Govt. should install advance technology in the border for surveillance:

Before taking ^{any} internal action against internal militants, govt. ^{Asking} should secure their border. For this must use modern surveillance system such as radar, drones and satellite images etc. to deal with militancy.

Go for diversification of references

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Conclusion:

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write 8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck