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Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22972676>**Reorganization of the Federation: The Contemporary Debate on New Provinces in Pakistan****Dr. Azhar Mahmood Abbasi**

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The contemporary debate on the reorganization of Pakistan's federation has gained renewed significance amid growing demands for the creation of new provinces and administrative units. These demands are increasingly linked to concerns regarding political representation, administrative efficiency, equitable resource distribution, and regional development. Recent political statements advocating the reconsideration of Pakistan's existing territorial structure have further intensified debate among political parties and regional actors. This study examines the prospects and challenges of creating new provinces in Pakistan through historical, constitutional, political, administrative, and socio-economic perspectives. Employing a qualitative methodology, the study uses descriptive and analytical approaches based on constitutional provisions, official documents, political statements, parliamentary debates, and relevant scholarly literature. The study's novelty lies in connecting the contemporary political discourse on new provinces with Pakistan's constitutional framework and evolving regional demands, while assessing how competing political interests shape the feasibility of territorial reorganization. It argues that smaller provinces may improve governance, representation, and regional development, but constitutional constraints, political competition, resource-sharing concerns, and territorial interests remain major obstacles. The study contributes to understanding provincial reorganization as both a governance issue and a question of federal restructuring and national integration.

Keywords: Creation, Formation, New Provinces, Contemporary Debate, Pakistan, Units.

Introduction

The creation of new provinces in Pakistan has become a subject of intense political and academic debate in recent years. However, demands for the creation of new administrative, linguistic, cultural, or ethnic units are not a recent phenomenon; rather, they have remained an important feature of Pakistan's political history since independence in 1947. Various regions and communities have periodically demanded separate provinces or administrative units to safeguard their constitutional and cultural rights, improve political representation, secure a more equitable share of national resources, and accelerate socio-economic development. Such demands have emerged from perceptions of political marginalization, administrative neglect, uneven resource distribution, and disparities in economic opportunities and development.

The issue is particularly significant because demands for new provinces or administrative units are found, in varying forms, across all four provinces of Pakistan. In Punjab, demands for South Punjab and Bahawalpur provinces have remained prominent, while in Sindh, debates over the creation of additional administrative units have periodically generated political controversy. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the demand for a separate Hazara Province has emerged as a significant regional movement, while calls for new administrative arrangements have also been raised in

Balochistan in response to its vast geographical size and uneven development. (Mushahid Hussain Syed, 2026).

The debate, therefore, extends beyond the simple question of territorial reorganization. It reflects broader concerns relating to federalism, democratic representation, identity, governance, resource distribution, and regional development. Consequently, the creation of new provinces requires careful consideration of constitutional provisions, political consensus, administrative feasibility, economic sustainability, and the broader objective of strengthening national integration while addressing legitimate regional aspirations. (Mushahid Hussain Syed and Akmal Hussain, 1993).

The creation of new provinces in Pakistan is increasingly necessary to improve governance, strengthen political representation, ensure equitable distribution of resources, and promote balanced regional development. However, the establishment of new administrative units cannot be achieved merely through political demands, as it faces significant constitutional, political, administrative, economic, and ethnic challenges. Therefore, the paper contends that the creation of new provinces should be pursued through a transparent, constitutionally grounded, and broadly consensual process that prioritizes administrative efficiency, economic viability, regional needs, and national integration over short-term political interests. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2022).

Moreover, the denial of legitimate demands for political participation, power sharing, and adequate representation in state institutions can create tensions between the state and ethnic or regional groups. When particular communities perceive that they are systematically excluded from political decision-making and administrative structures, feelings of marginalization, deprivation, and discrimination may gradually emerge. Such perceptions can weaken trust in state institutions and encourage ethnic groups to mobilize around demands for greater autonomy, representation, or separate administrative arrangements. The failure of the state to respond constructively to these demands may transform political grievances into broader ethno-political movements. Therefore, inclusive governance, equitable representation, and meaningful political participation are essential for addressing regional grievances, strengthening state legitimacy, and promoting national integration. (Sultan Mubariz, Farzana Zaheer Syed, and Huma Shah, 2021).

Ethnonationalism and Creation of new Provinces in Pakistan

Ethno-nationalist movements in Pakistan have increasingly presented the creation of smaller provinces as a means of achieving balanced development, equitable political representation, and effective governance. Proponents argue that smaller administrative units would bring government institutions closer to local populations, reduce regional economic disparities, and ensure a more equitable distribution of political power and resources. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2025). They further maintain that smaller provinces could improve administrative efficiency by enabling governments to respond more effectively to local needs and developmental challenges. However, this perspective is contested by groups in provinces such as Balochistan and Sindh, where political actors have generally emphasized greater provincial autonomy rather than the creation of new provinces. They argue that strengthening existing provincial institutions, ensuring constitutional autonomy, and providing greater control over resources would better address regional grievances without fragmenting the federation. (Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, 2024).

The present research identifies five major variables for assessing the intensity and development of ethnonationalism in Pakistan. These variables provide an analytical framework for understanding why ethnic movements emerge, expand, and sustain themselves over time. The first variable is the role of ethnic leadership, particularly the ability of political and social leaders

to articulate collective grievances, mobilize communities, and transform ethnic identity into political demands. The second is the role of the middle class, which often provides intellectual, organizational, and financial resources to ethnic movements and contributes to the formulation of political narratives and demands. The third variable concerns the mobility and mobilization of ethnic groups for a particular cause, including their capacity to organize protests, political campaigns, and other collective activities. The fourth variable is the role of the state and its policies, which may either reduce ethnic tensions through inclusive governance and accommodation or intensify conflict through political exclusion, repression, discrimination, or administrative neglect. Finally, the author considers external support and civil society as important variables. External actors may provide political, financial, or ideological assistance, while civil society organizations can facilitate dialogue, awareness, and peaceful mobilization. Together, these variables provide a comprehensive framework for examining the dynamics of ethnonationalism in Pakistan. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2025).

The Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment and Creation of New Provinces

To deal with the ethno-national issue, the federation adopted the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan in April 2010 to gratify the recurrent demands for autonomy from minor provinces. The Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment was a democratic step taken by all mainstream political parties to strengthen the democratic values that fortify the federation and provide provincial autonomy to the provinces. The demands for the creation of new provinces got fresh impetus in certain areas after the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2024). The nationalists, activists and politicians demanded a new province for backward and remote regions for development and better resource distribution. The nationalists and activists from Hazara Division also raised the demand for the creation Hazara as a separate province from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was on the part of government to develop consensus in harmonious ways for long-term political solutions. A federation like Pakistan has been facing the challenges of center-province discontent and ethnic demands. Several strategies were worked on by the state to tackle ethno-nationalist movements but none of the policies satisfied all the stakeholders in different regions of Pakistan. The demand for smaller units was not irrational if properly addressed but workable constitutional safeguards and their implementation in a letter and spirit were pre-requisites. (Muhammad Mushtaq 2016).

Why not New Provinces? A Continuing Debate

The creation of new provinces in Pakistan is not a new phenomenon; rather, it has remained a recurring subject of political and academic debate since independence. The country's rapidly increasing population, geographical expansion, administrative complexity, and regional disparities have intensified discussions about the need for smaller and more manageable administrative units. Proponents argue that smaller provinces could strengthen local representation, improve administrative efficiency, enhance public service delivery, and facilitate more balanced socio-economic development. (Tariq Rahman, 1998).

However, the proposal has also generated considerable opposition. Critics contend that the creation of additional provinces could deepen political and ethnic divisions in an already resource-constrained and culturally diverse country. Why are mainstream political parties reluctant to support the creation of new provinces in Pakistan? Why has the existing political and power structure remained resistant to meaningful reconfiguration? Why do a small number of influential political families appear unwilling to transfer greater political power and opportunities to ordinary citizens? Why does political power continue to circulate among the same parties, families, and elites, allowing them to repeatedly alternate in governing the country? The, mainstream political parties, particularly the PPP and PML-N, have generally remained cautious

or reluctant toward the creation of new provinces. Their resistance is largely linked to political interests, existing power structures, and concerns about losing established electoral and administrative influence. The question, therefore, arises as to why the prevailing power structure cannot be redefined to provide greater political opportunities to ordinary citizens and marginalized regions. The repeated rotation of power among a limited number of political parties and influential families reflects the persistence of elite-centered politics in Pakistan. Instead of prioritizing administrative efficiency, equitable representation, and good governance, political actors often pursue their institutional and electoral interests. They also argue that creating new provinces could intensify ethnic mobilization, regional competition, resource disputes, and, in extreme cases, political instability and violence. Consequently, the debate extends beyond administrative restructuring to broader issues of federalism, national integration, political representation, identity, and equitable resource distribution. (Fatima Saleem, 2024).

Pakistan operates under a federal system in which constitutional powers are distributed between the federal government and the provinces. This arrangement is intended to accommodate the country's diverse ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and geographical characteristics. Nevertheless, many federal states around the world have created additional provinces or administrative units to improve governance and service delivery. The Pakistani debate therefore requires a careful assessment of both the potential benefits and risks of provincial reorganization. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2025).

Figure 1: Comparison of the Total Number of Provinces in Countries around the Globe

Serial No.	Country	Form of Government	Geo. Area (M Km)	Population (2022)	No. of Provinces in 1974	No. of Provinces in 2024
1	Pakistan	Federal	0.882	235.8 M	4	4
2	India	Quasi-Federal	3.287B	1.417 B	22	28
3	Malaysia	Federal	0.33	33.94 M	13	13
4	Nigeria	Federal	0.924	218.5 M	12	36
5	Indonesia	Unitary	1.904	275.5 M	26	38
6	Bangladesh	Unitary	0.148	171.2 M	4	8
7	Turkey	Unitary	0.783	84.98.M	67	81
8	Iran	Unitary	1.648	88.55 M	14	30
9	China	Unitary	9.6	1.42 B	34	34

Source: Fatima Saleem, "The Creation of New Provinces in Pakistan", 21 August, 2024.

Comparative Experiences of Provincial Reorganization

Nigeria, with its relatively comparable population size and geographical characteristics, provides a useful comparative case for examining the prospects of creating new provinces in Pakistan. Since independence in 1960, Nigeria has progressively reorganized its territorial administration to address ethnic, regional, and administrative concerns. At independence, the country consisted of four regions; however, subsequent reforms resulted in the creation of 36 states and 774 local government areas. This gradual decentralization was partly intended to prevent the political and administrative dominance of any single ethnic group within particular states. The expansion of administrative units has also been associated with efforts to improve resource distribution, strengthen political representation, and address regional inequalities. (Fatima Saleem, 2024).

Turkey provides another relevant example of territorial reorganization. Although its provinces were initially organized largely around historical and geographical considerations, subsequent administrative adjustments were undertaken in response to changing governance requirements. These reforms have aimed to improve administrative responsiveness, facilitate resource management, and strengthen the relationship between local governments and communities. (Fatima Saleem, 2024).

India offers perhaps the most relevant comparison for Pakistan because of its federal political system and considerable ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and regional diversity. Since independence, India has responded to demands for new states through constitutional and political mechanisms. Issues such as linguistic identity, political representation, economic disparities, administrative efficiency, and regional development have played important roles in state reorganization. The Indian experience demonstrates that territorial restructuring, when undertaken through constitutional and democratic processes, can accommodate regional aspirations while strengthening federal governance. (M. Shoaib Malik and Azhar Mahmood Abbasi, 2019).

Two major factors help explain why India has successfully created several new states since independence, whereas Pakistan has not created a single new province. First, the constitutional mechanism for creating or altering states in India is comparatively more flexible. Under the Indian Constitution, Parliament has the authority to create, alter, merge, or reorganize states, making territorial reorganization relatively easier. In contrast, Pakistan's constitutional procedure is considerably more complex and requires a two-thirds majority in Parliament as well as the concerned provincial assembly when provincial boundaries are altered. This creates significant political and constitutional barriers to the establishment of new provinces. Second, political leadership and institutional commitment have played an important role in India. Indian political leaders have, at various times, responded to popular, linguistic, administrative, and regional demands through state reorganization. In Pakistan, however, demands for new provinces have often been treated as instruments of political bargaining and point-scoring rather than as genuine efforts to address administrative, economic, and regional grievances. (M. Shoaib Malik and Azhar Mahmood Abbasi, 2019).

Pakistan's four provinces are divided based on British-era ethnolinguistic divisions, where districts and regions on the peripheries of each are the poorest and rank the lowest in HDI. In addition, due to the sheer travelling distance, the provincial centres remain inaccessible to the locals residing on the fringes of each region, thus making government services unavailable to many. To sum it up, the ineffectiveness of the prevalent governance model, unfair political representation, underdevelopment and the uneven distribution of resources have inculcated in masses a sense of deprivation and deep-rooted grievances. (Fatima Saleem, 2024).

Political Consensus and the Constitutional Process for Creating New Provinces

The debate over the creation of new provinces in Pakistan has recently gained renewed political significance. In this context, PPP Parliamentarians Secretary General and former Senate Chairman Nayyar Hussain Bukhari emphasized that any decision concerning the establishment of new provinces must be undertaken strictly through the constitutional and parliamentary framework and with broad political consensus. He cautioned political leaders against using the issue merely as a means of political rhetoric, point-scoring, or creating further divisions within the country. According to Bukhari, the creation of new provinces is a matter of national importance that requires serious deliberation among elected representatives and cannot be determined through unilateral political statements.

Bukhari further argued that a comprehensive consensus document and broad political agreement among the major political stakeholders were essential for addressing the issue

effectively. He maintained that any initiative to create new provinces should conform to the procedure prescribed by the Constitution of Pakistan. In particular, he questioned the seriousness of government ministers who publicly advocated the creation of new administrative units but had not formally presented the proposal before the federal cabinet. He suggested that if the government genuinely intended to pursue provincial reorganization, it should first obtain formal cabinet approval and subsequently initiate the constitutional and parliamentary process. (Syed Irfan Raza, 2025).

His statement highlights an important dimension of the debate. The creation of new provinces is not merely an administrative decision but a constitutional and political process requiring institutional legitimacy, parliamentary deliberation, and consensus among relevant stakeholders. The episode therefore demonstrates the complexity of provincial reorganization in Pakistan and underscores the need to address the issue through democratic, constitutional, and consultative mechanisms rather than political rhetoric. The Interior minister, Mohsin Naqvi reawaked the debate on new provinces by criticizing this old and rotten political system and asked to reset it with the creation of more administrative units. He recently said that why we are creating many hurdles in the creation of new provinces? Why the politicians are not ready to create more new units? Why all are angry? Is there any other city is developed like Lahore in Punjab and Karachi in Sindh or Quetta in Balochistan and Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? (Syed Irfan Raza, 2025).

Content Analysis of Politicians, Nationalist and Journalist

There are diverse opinions among politicians, nationalists, analysts, and journalists regarding the current debate over the creation of new provinces in Pakistan. Each group and individual have presented different perspectives based on political, administrative, economic, and regional considerations. According to Hamid Meer, Pakistan could initially create four new provinces on a trial basis to assess their administrative and political viability. He proposed the establishment of two provinces from Punjab, one from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and one from Balochistan. In Punjab, he suggested separating Bahawalpur and South Punjab into two distinct provinces. In the current map, the Punjab is consisted on six provinces from Multan to Rawalpindi. From Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, he proposed the creation of Hazara Province, while another province could be carved out of Balochistan. Meer further suggested that the Islamabad Capital Territory should be granted provincial status and developed as a separate administrative unit, similar to New Delhi in India. He argued that India provides a useful example of gradual administrative restructuring, where new states were created in different phases according to changing political, demographic, and administrative requirements. Therefore, he advocated a gradual and experimental approach to provincial reorganization in Pakistan rather than attempting to create numerous provinces simultaneously. He also said, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly four time passed resolution in the favor of Hazara as separate province. The most recent resolution was unanimously passed in July 2026 by Nazir Abbasi who submitted that resolution from Abbottabad. (Hamid Meer, 2026).

According to Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, the creation of new provinces alone cannot resolve the country's fundamental political and administrative problems. He argues that even if Pakistan were divided into one thousand provinces, the system would not function effectively unless the sanctity of the public mandate and the integrity of elections were ensured. In his view, the credibility of democratic institutions depends primarily on allowing citizens to freely exercise their right to choose their representatives and ensuring that electoral outcomes reflect the genuine will of the people. Abbasi has also strongly criticized the prevailing political system and the persistent problem of bad governance in Pakistan. He considers political

instability, institutional weaknesses, and the erosion of public trust as major obstacles to effective governance and national development. Therefore, he views the manipulation or denial of the public mandate as a fundamental problem and, in his assessment, the root cause of many of Pakistan's political and administrative difficulties. (Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, 2026).

Mushahid Hussain Syed has emphasized that the creation of new provinces in Pakistan has become a need of the hour, particularly in view of the country's growing population, administrative challenges, and demands for effective governance. However, he argues that the establishment of new provinces or administrative units is not an easy task and requires careful political, constitutional, administrative, and economic considerations. According to Syed, the debate over administrative restructuring is closely linked with the broader issue of governance in Pakistan. He further noted that he had already discussed this issue in detail in his book *Causes of Bad Governance in Pakistan*, published in 1993. In the book, he examined various factors responsible for weak governance and administrative inefficiency and highlighted the importance of strengthening administrative structures to improve service delivery and political stability. His observations therefore provide an important perspective on the contemporary debate over the creation of new provinces in Pakistan. (Mushahid Hussain Syed, 2026).

Najam Sethi has expressed his views on the creation of new provinces in Pakistan on various platforms, emphasizing the need to reconsider the country's existing administrative structure. He argued that Pakistan's political and administrative map is likely to change in the future, with the possibility of creating additional provinces on geographical, administrative, economic, and cultural grounds. According to Sethi, the establishment of new provinces could trigger a "chain reaction," encouraging further demands for smaller administrative units across the country. He maintains that smaller provinces could contribute to better governance, improved administrative efficiency, more equitable distribution of resources, and greater economic viability. (Najam Sethi, 2026).

The member of Sindh Provincial Assembly Dr. Abdul Basit expressed his thoughts regarding the creation of new provinces and blamed the politicians who are creating the problem in the way of new provinces. He said, the four provinces are not the property of four major ethnic groups who does not allow to create new provinces on various grounds. The other subethnic or subnational groups have also right to promote their language and culture and recognize through their identity. He concluded his discussion by saying, it is the matter of hour to create more new units on any ground where it is necessary. (Abdul Basit, 2026).

The Rationale for the Demand of New Administrative Units

The demand for the creation of new provinces is not a new phenomenon in Pakistan. It has emerged at different periods under successive governments and has remained an important political and administrative issue. The demand for new administrative units is, to varying degrees, present in all four provinces of Pakistan. Among these demands, the movement for a separate Hazara Province is one of the oldest and has a distinctive historical background. The movement for Hazara Province formally emerged in 1957 under the leadership of Mufti Idrees, an advocate, who advocated the creation of a separate province to safeguard the political, administrative, and economic rights of the Hazarawal, the people of the Hazara region. (Azhar M. Abbasi, & J. A. Kalhoro, 2022).

The proponents of the Hazara Province Movement generally argue that their demand is rooted in the region's historical and administrative identity. They maintain that Hazara should be restored to an administrative position similar to that which it enjoyed before 1901. According to this perspective, Hazara was not originally part of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)

when the province was established in 1901. Its incorporation into the NWFP, they argue, was primarily motivated by British administrative considerations. (Azhar M. Abbasi, 2026).

Hazara nationalists, including Sardar Yasir Karlal and Sardar Awais, further emphasize the region's contribution to the Pakistan Movement. They claim that the people of Hazara played a significant role in the struggle for Pakistan, particularly during the 1945–46 general elections and the 1947 NWFP Referendum. On this basis, they argue that Hazara deserves a separate provincial status and advocate the restoration of its earlier administrative identity. Sardar Yasir Karlal spoken from Tehreek-e-Subha Hazara Pakistan at Rawalpindi and demands for the creation of new province in Hazara. (Sardar Awais, 2026).

The former Speaker of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly, Mushtaq Ahmad Ghani, strongly responded to the statements of Senator Aimal Wali Khan of the Awami National Party regarding the Hazara Province Movement. Aimal Wali Khan's reaction was considerably stronger than that of other political leaders regarding the demand for Hazara Province. He argued that the leadership of the Pakistan Muslim League (N) should focus on supporting the creation of Bahawalpur and South Punjab provinces rather than expressing opinions on the demand for a separate Hazara Province. He further warned that the division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would have serious consequences for national unity. According to him, the day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided would be the last day of Pakistan. His statement reflected the ANP's strong opposition to the creation of a separate Hazara Province. Ghani emphasized that the people of Hazara are committed Pakistanis and have no intention of weakening or fragmenting the country. He highlighted the significant contribution of the people of Hazara to the Pakistan Movement and argued that their sacrifices for the creation of Pakistan should not be overlooked. He further stated that the sacrifices and bloodshed of Hazarawal during the struggle for a separate province would not go in vain. According to Ghani, the Hazara Province Movement holds a unique position among provincial movements in Pakistan because it emerged from the sacrifices of ordinary people. He maintained that these sacrifices remain a powerful symbol of the Hazarawal's political struggle for provincial status. He also said the people of Hazara region living even in Pashtun dominated area like Allai and Battagram also favored for the creation of Hazara Province such as Prince Nawaz Khan the son of Ayub Khan Allai, MNA from PTI also supported Hazara Province. (Mushtaq Ahmed Ghani, 2026).

Babar Nawaz Khan openly spoken on National Assembly platform in the favour of Hazara as separate province. He also requested to the young generation of the society to speak and support for the movement. He further said, the resolution for the creation of Hazara as separate province passed from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly multiple times. (Babar Nawaz, 2026).

However, this perspective is contested by Pashtun nationalist leaders. Ayaz Torkheli of the Awami National Party has rejected the demand for Hazara Province on ethnic grounds and criticized it as an attempt to create divisions within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In response, Hazara nationalists question whether the renaming of NWFP as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa itself reflected an ethnic dimension in provincial politics. Interestingly, Jaan Muhammad Bangash, a Pashtun and provincial president of the Hazara Qaumi Mahaz, supports the creation of Hazara Province. He has stated on various platforms that his party has consistently advocated the establishment of new provinces in Pakistan. (Jaan Muhammad Bangash, 2026).

Conclusion:

The demand for a separate province in Pakistan has been as old as state of Pakistan. From the inception of Pakistan these kinds of voices on various basis either ethnic, or administrative have been launching by the various ethnic or nationalist groups. The first demand for the creation of

new provinces in Pakistan was started by Hazarawal as Hazara Province Movement in Hazara region in NWFP (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) in 1957. The Seraiki Province Movement was started in 1960s and followed by Mohajar Qaumi Movement in 1980s, Pashtun Province Movement and Potowar Province Movement in 1990s. The state of Pakistan always tried to accommodate these ethnic group's demands under single Pakistani identity rather accommodating them in their own paradigm. Pakistan had only five provinces at the time of partition and the ultimate demand of ethnic groups for separate province. If we take a look at our neighboring countries India, China, Iran and Afghanistan, all have dozens of provinces. Indian state sorted out this ethnic issue with graciously. India had 14 provinces at the time of partition and now with 28 provinces along with 8 union territories. Unlike, Pakistani state has been facing this issue since long but no solid policy was adopted by any government. Pakistan has only four provinces with around 280 million population. Recently it is hot debated issue at the top government circle that Pakistan is going to form more new provinces on various basis all over. The main stream political parties strongly reacted that they are not in favour of creation of new provinces at any stage. The leaders of the parties always prioritize their own political interests rather fulfill the fair demand of people.

Recently, the leadership of the various ethnic movements demonstrated renewed interest in reviving the demand for a separate province. Especially in the context of Hazara Province Movement, MNA Babar Nawaz and Sardar Nasim have emerged as active voices advocating the cause at political and public platforms. They have repeatedly raised the issue in the National Assembly and other forums, drawing attention to what they perceive as the state's persistent neglect of the Hazara region. Their discourse particularly emphasizes economic disparities, inadequate development, limited political representation, and the unequal distribution of provincial resources. According to these leaders, the people of Hazara have experienced a sense of political and economic marginalization within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which has strengthened the demand for a separate administrative and political unit. Their recent activities indicate an attempt to re-energize the Hazara Province Movement by bringing the issue back into national political discourse. Thus, the renewed campaign reflects the continuing relevance of provincial identity and demands for greater political, administrative, and economic autonomy in Hazara.

The current debate over the creation of new provinces in Pakistan reflects growing demands for effective governance, political representation, administrative efficiency, and equitable distribution of resources. Proponents argue that smaller provinces could bring government closer to citizens and address regional disparities, while opponents fear that provincial reorganization may intensify ethnic, linguistic, and political divisions. The debate also remains constitutionally complex because altering provincial boundaries requires a two-thirds majority in Parliament as well as approval by the concerned Provincial Assembly. The referendum is to be held all over Pakistan to know the opinion for the creation of new province. The strong reaction come from Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against the creation of new provinces. As PPP (P) from Sindh and ANP from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa strongly opposed the division of these provinces. Similarly, from Hazara region Hazarawal restarted the Hazara Province Movement. All the regional political parties from Hazara and common people also took active part in the campaign of Hazara Province Movement. Therefore, the creation of new provinces should be considered through an inclusive, democratic, and evidence-based process, prioritizing administrative viability, economic sustainability, and national cohesion over narrow political interests.

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