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**Fighting Terrorism: An Evaluation of Stop and Search
(Nakabandi) Strategy Adopted by Police and Law
Enforcement Agencies in Pakistan**

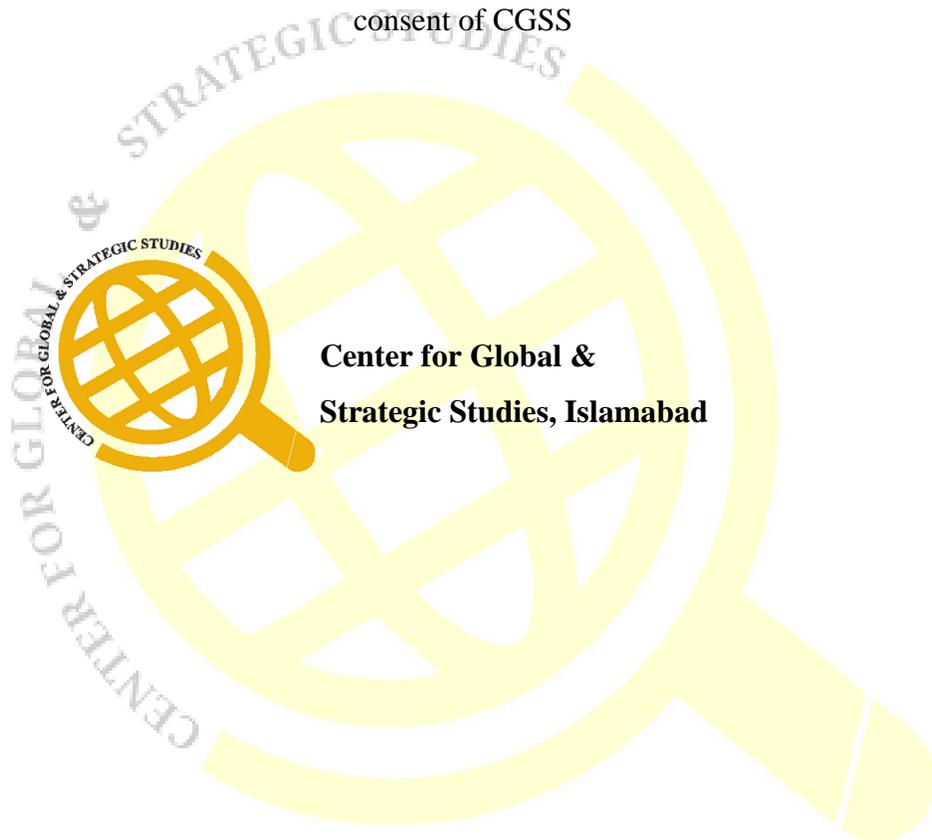
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Abstract

The aim of the study was to explore the effectiveness of stop and search strategy to fight terrorism developed by the Pakistan law enforcement agencies. The study was based on a content analysis method. The search for relevant material was completed in two stages. In the first place, a detailed examination of the articles found in the electronic database was conducted to accumulate the causes of terrorism in Pakistan. The second attempt was a ‘snowball’ method for searching the journal articles and published reports. The empirical evidence showed that the strategy has brought down the incidents of terrorism including suicide bombing considerably in the recent years. This is significantly because of the implementation of a number of interrelated and contextual factors, such as terrorism was seen as one of the principal dimension that is interlinked with other many complex issues such as law and order, influx of refugees, drug trafficking, settlement of internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country. In recent years, the government has launched operations against the extremist and terrorist groups. The Law Enforcement agencies and police used discretionary powers of stop and search. One peculiar and regular manifestation of this power is ‘Nakabandi’ (meaning blockade), also known as “Sus-law” in UK and “Terry Stop” in US. This paper is probably the first attempt of its kind to describe the way the police exercise these powers in the form of Nakabandi to control incidents of terrorism and what is achieved from these operations. The situation which lead the police to conduct stop and search operations in Pakistan and its effectiveness is discussed. This paper concludes that the findings would be an important guideline to the policy makers and law enforcement agencies to fight terrorism. Keywords: Terrorism, Pakistan, Extremists, Stop and Search (Nakabandi).

Introduction:

(a) Why stop and search? Historical Background.

Historically, the problem of the country began with invasion of Afghanistan by the then USSR. The heavy influx of the refugees played a catalyst role in the deteriorating law and order situation within the country. The drug and Kalashnikov culture erupted and it further deteriorated the law and order arrangements in the country. Almost all police forces across the world have discretionary powers to stop and search suspects whenever they deem necessary. This action is usually followed as an alternative policing measure for the deterrence of criminal activities by different groups involved in creating nuisance within the society. Generally, stop and search technique is use to target a certain group. In the 2012 alone, UK police conducted 1.2million stop and searches in a period of one year. (Police Power, 2013). The most notable success in the recent past was achieved or perceived is the use of stop and search strategy by adopting Zero-Tolerance Policy in New York Police Department.

In England and Wales, the Sus-law¹ is the informal name for a stop and search law used by the police officers on the streets. The police have a range of powers to stop and search people in UK. The most widely used of these is under section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE, 2017). While, in United States, this stop and search technique is known as Terry stop² where a police officer on the basis of reasonable suspicion can search a person. Again, in 1990, William J. Bratton became head of the New York Police implemented a zero tolerance policy who

¹ In England and Wales, the sus-law (from "suspected person", see below) was the informal name for a stop and search law that permitted a police officer to stop, search and potentially arrest people on suspicion of them being in breach of section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824.

² Terry vs Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 Terry v. Ohio (No. 67) Argued: December 12, 1967 Decided: June 10, 1968. In the United States, a "Terry stop" is a brief detention of a person by police on reasonable suspicion of involvement in criminal activity but short of probable cause to arrest.

described George L. Kelling³ as his intellectual mentor, because of his contributions to the development of the broken windows theory⁴. New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani hired Bratton as his police commissioner who adopted the Zero-tolerance⁵ strategy in New York City. They used the New York police department to crack down on crimes by using stop, question and frisk⁶ technique as an ingredient of the Zero-Tolerance Policy.

The section 54 and 151 of Criminal Procedure Code of Pakistan, 1898, empowered the police officers to conduct stop and search without warrant having reasonable suspicion. While the Customs Authorities have been empowered to conduct stop and search of any suspect under section 168 of Pakistan Customs Act, 1969. These stop and search operations by both authorities have been a routine exercise since long. There are certain voices against and for of these operations.

There are many facts need serious examination that prompted the law enforcement agencies and police force to adopt the policy of stop and search or in local terminology created general hold up policy or Nakabandi⁷ across the streets and roads in the Pakistan. The impact of stop and search generally seen in detection of past and present crime, it can disrupt planned criminal activity or potential future crime by creating long term disruption. There is plenty of evidence that stop and search strategy can create a deterrence because all crimes are susceptible to detection (Joel Miller, Nick Bland, Paul Quinton, 2000) and it can maintain general crime and disorder situation and above all it is a known mechanism of intelligence gathering to avert future criminal activity. The stop and search procedures also help to identify the potential criminals because many crimes are susceptible to disruption by stop and search like burglary, vehicle theft, robbery, wounding etc. (BCS, 1997)

The Pakistan law enforcement authorities set up Nakabandis to curtail the wave of crime including extremism and terrorism. Police set up pickets even on the small roads and country sides to target criminals of all sorts including extremists targeting civil society and security forces. This was in a reaction as the whole country was under attack by the terrorists and nothing was safe including Military Headquarters, Airports, Universities, Schools and the public parks and the lives of whole nation was under threat. The police authorities also made mandatory for all business places including banks, shopping malls, schools, universities and housing schemes to set up pickets, walk through gates, use metal detectors and barriers for thorough examination of everyone passing through these barricades including the suspects. The authorities declared a war on terror and extremism and the whole population is motivated to contribute in the process to strife and eliminate the terrorism in the country.

In the next section the reasons which forced the police and law enforcement authorities to adopt the strategy of stop and search across the country will be discussed in detail. The consensus built

³ American criminologist, a professor *emeritus* in the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University–Newark, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, and a former fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The author of numerous articles, he developed the broken windows theory with James Q. Wilson and Catherine Coles.

⁴ Broken windows theory, academic theory proposed by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling in 1982 that used broken windows as a metaphor for disorder within neighborhoods.

⁵ Zero tolerance policing was publicly implemented in 1994 by New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and his police commissioner William Bratton based on the broken windows theory, and it seemed to have instant success. Upon its implementation, the crime rate in New York City dropped by 30-50%..

⁶ The stop-question-and-frisk program, or stop-and-frisk, in New York City, is a New York City Police Department practice of temporarily detaining, questioning, and, at times, searching civilians on the street for weapons and other contraband. ⁷ A system of patrolling streets by use of checkpoints.

in the country to adopt this policy will be reviewed. The evidence will prove that this strategy is not against the petty criminals but these ‘Nakabandis’ are against certain groups known as extremists and terrorists. Suicide attackers welcomed the officials at these checkpoints by blowing themselves and resultantly, forces lost many lives in the attacks by extremists. In 2007, the law enforcement officials became the worst target of terrorists as 232 army men, 163 paramilitary troops and 71 policemen were killed in terrorist attacks as they also faced 41 out of 60 suicide attacks. (PIPS Report 2008).

Suicide Attacks during the year 2007.

| Province | Number of Attacks | Killed | Injured |
|------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| NWFP (KPK) | 33 | 374 | 640 |
| Tribal Areas | 11 | 69 | 131 |
| Punjab/Islamabad | 11 | 129 | 351 |
| Baluchistan | 4 | 53 | 102 |
| Sindh/Karachi | 01 | 145 | 350 |
| Total | 60 | 770 | 1574 |

Source: PIPS Report 2008

The situation went escalating as the time passed by. The authorities were determined to defeat the enemy at any cost. But, a review of events which put the country in this dire condition of law and order would help to understand the magnitude of efforts to combat this menace. Before, getting on to the efforts, the authorities aimed on consensus building before the start of any operation to fight terrorism. This effort involved many steps like military operations to eradicate the terrorist sanctuaries in PakAfghan border area. The National Assembly passed the Pakistan Protection Act, 2014 to provide special powers to law enforcement agencies and allowed to set up military courts to trial the terrorist. The paper will discuss the peculiar situation faced by Pakistan since Afghan War started across a huge border since 1979 and an escalation of terrorism in Pakistan after the 9/11 incident.

(b) Why stop and search in Pakistan: Background of the problem

The data gathered in the following five categories would help to understand the underlining problem of terrorism. The figures would indicate that how the life had been paralyzed in the country. The problem was mounting day by day and law enforcement agencies itself has become a target to the terrorists.

- (a) Influx of Refugees from Afghanistan
- (b) Drug trade in Pakistan
- (c) Law and Order in Pakistan
- (d) The incidents of Terrorism
- (e) Economic Loss due to Terrorism

a) Influx of Refugees from Afghanistan

The first major wave of Afghan refugees entered into Pakistan following the Soviet invasion. At least one million Afghans were estimated to have reached Pakistan by 1979, with a total of 3.3 million having fled to Pakistan and Iran by 1980, and UNHCR set up its first office in Pakistan in the wake of this huge refugee influx. The number of registered refugees reached two million by 1981, and 3.2 million by 1990, in addition to an estimated 500,000 unregistered refugees. As the influx continues in response to conflict, 334 official camps were established in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces. The misery continued as seventy-four thousand refugees arrived Pakistan in 1994 following fighting between Hezb-e-Islami⁷ and Jamiat-e-Islami⁸, two of the Mujahdeen groups engaged in a struggle for the control of Afghanistan after the 1989 Soviet pull-out. The number of Afghan refugees kept escalating and in 1996 after the capture of the eastern city of Jalalabad and the capital Kabul by the Taliban brought another 50,000 refugees to Pakistan's North West Frontier Province of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. The battle continued in Afghanistan and when the northern Afghan city of Mazar-i-Sharif fell to the Taliban in the period of 1998-99 Pakistan accommodated more refugees on its land. In 1999, the history saw a complete takeover of Afghanistan by the Taliban and over 30,000 new refugees having ethnic background known as "Hazaras" fearing discrimination fled into the Baluchistan Province, Pakistan.

Once again in 2001, Pakistan had to accommodate more Afghan population into its land as the US began its attack on militant targets in Afghanistan prompted due to an incident in New York, famously known as 9/11. These all incidents fetched around five million of Afghan refugees into Pakistan since 1979. This included mostly foreign militant groups (al-Qaeda), local Taliban members and some ordinary Afghans who feared that they may end up being bombed by mistake. The Afghan diaspora in Pakistan formed the largest group of Afghans living outside their country at the time. (Afghanistan Crisis: Regional Implications and Impact on Pakistan's Polity). Refugees were free to live in any part of Pakistan. Some refugee groups that migrated seasonally from one part of Afghanistan to another have tried to follow the same pattern in Pakistan and it caused a huge problem in maintaining law and order in the country.

The table would help to apprehend the problem faced by the country due to a huge influx of refugees over a decade. This has completely disturbed the law and order situation within the country as all resources seem to be insufficient to cater the unprecedented increase in the refugee camps. Resultantly, the refugees were allowed to settle all across the Pakistan deteriorating the core of the society.

| Year of Arrival | Individuals | Year of Arrival | Individuals |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1979 | 491,151 | 1993 | 34,124 |
| 1980 | 1,060,212 | 1994 | 16,301 |
| 1981 | 164,345 | 1995 | 61,398 |
| 1982 | 175,202 | 1996 | 23,089 |
| 1983 | 157,208 | 1997 | 31,355 |
| 1984 | 84,053 | 1998 | 30,345 |

⁷ The original Hezb-e-Islami was founded in 1977 by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the other faction of Hezb-e-Islami was headed by Mulavi Younas Khalis, who made a split with Hekmatyar and established his own Hezb-e-Islami in 1979.

⁸ Jamayat-E-Islami, sometimes shortened to Jamiat, is a Muslim political party in Afghanistan. The majority of the party, the oldest Muslim political party in Afghanistan, are ethnic Tajiks of northern and western Afghanistan. Former President of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani led the party from 1968 to 2011.

| | | | |
|------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 1985 | 310,040 | 1999 | 26,935 |
| 1986 | 52,573 | 2000 | 21,812 |
| 1987 | 57,065 | 2001 | 14,266 |
| 1988 | 35,588 | 2002 | 10,965 |
| 1989 | 35,425 | 2003 | 9,128 |
| 1990 | 78,039 | 2004 | 9,834 |
| 1991 | 19,769 | 2005 | 4,998 |
| 1992 | 34,048 | Total in 2005 | 3,049,268 |

Sources: (UNHCR, 2009)

This huge influx of refugees created many economic issues which are in many ways, linked with the social problems and had contributed enormously towards the existing tension in the country. With the passage of time the issues regarding transport, grazing land, property purchase, deforestation, and unemployment had all contributed considerably towards the initial birth and later increasing tension between the natives and the foreigners. In urban centers not only the increased rents ceiling caused frictions but also the privileged position of the refugees for whom the refugee administration systematically provided all sorts of facilities raised many questions among the local population. Since many poor Pakistanis did not and still do not enjoy most of the facilities that had been extended to the Afghan refugees and government was and still is unable to provide similar facilities to all the Pakistanis, tension became somewhat a natural outcome of such situations. In some areas, the refugee settlements had upset the existing balance amongst tribes and sects. For instance, the refugee settlements in Kurram Agency, not only altered the existing sectarian balance and increased tensions between the two sects but it also totally altered the existing demographic structure. It was also alleged that the refugees fully participated in periodic sectarian and tribal clashes which caused many deaths, though the involvement of the refugees in local clashes was strongly condemned by the leaders of the region.

b) Drug trade in Pakistan

Pakistan being the main exit point for leaving or entering into Afghanistan and long, difficult terrain and isolated population across the border made impossible to control it. The drugtrafficking is a great source of income for the groups fighting against all governments since the start of Afghan War. The geographical location of the country, particularly its Western border with Afghanistan which consists of 4,250 km-long is considered the world's largest illicit opium producer. Pakistan has become contaminated with effects of drug trade and now there are 7.6 million drug addicts in the country. The highest population addict to the drugs is from provinces attached to Afghanistan, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, where almost 11 percent of the population is hooked on drugs. In 2013, the number of drug users in Baluchistan was 280,000. (UNODC, 2013)

The drug addicts which are counted in millions, is bankrolling terrorists. This nexus cannot be overlooked. Terrorism is often thought of as the greatest threat facing Pakistan. However, the even bigger danger is drug addiction something that gets much less attention yet is much more deadly. Everyday 700 people die¹⁰ from drug addiction in Pakistan, an ongoing death toll much greater than terrorism, which kills 39 people a day. And yet terrorism cannot be discounted in this sordid

story. Afghan opium production, already the highest in the world, has recently risen to record levels¹¹ and accounts for 85 percent of the world's opium. The Afghan Taliban has become a drug mafia¹², using opium and heroin production to finance their operation. The Taliban's integration with criminal networks has been confirmed, which includes directly running marble mines, taxing the production and export of narcotics and kidnapping for ransom¹³. Pakistan's Interior Minister has consistently recognized the link between drugs and terrorism in Pakistan and has stressed the need to eliminate drug-funded terrorism¹⁴ from the country. (UNODC, 2015) In fact, mafia and terrorists received \$70 billion from narcotics¹⁵ in Afghanistan, \$2 billion of which goes to TTP. The TTP has support from flow and profit of drug trade from its territory¹⁶. In 2009 alone, the Taliban's estimated annual income from the drug trade was between \$100-300 million¹⁷. While the Taliban advocate for sharia law and prohibit drug use, they may justify their role in the drug trade as narco-jihad (Ehsan Ahrari, Vanda Felbab-Brown, Louise I. Shelley, Nazia Hussain, 2009) against the West. As the opium is consumed by kafirs (non-believers) in the West and has a destructive impact on them so they support this trade. To achieve this goal, they had developed the connections with mafia in Pakistan as Taliban has links with criminal organizations and gangs in Karachi considered as the hub of crime in Pakistan. Billions of rupees from criminal black money networks¹⁸ are used to promote terrorism in Pakistan. No matter what the reason, this is demonstrative of how the intertwined drug and crime worlds pose a threat to Pakistan, the drug trade is believed to generate up to \$2 billion a year¹⁹.

This mounting problem faced by the country compels police authorities to take bold actions and decided to launch an offensive against the terrorists and criminals at the same time to break their nexus. According to the famous Roman political philosopher Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC)²⁰, "the safety of the people shall be the highest law."

c) Law and Order in Pakistan

Since 9/11 when Pakistan joined hands with the United Nations to fight against terrorism. The country saw a huge increase in terrorism related crimes. Almost every police officer is seen

¹⁰ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1192715APP> — Updated Jul 06, 201

¹¹ Afghan Opium Cultivation Rises to Record Levels by Rod Nordland Nov 12, 2014, <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/13>.

¹² Taliban's New role as Afghanistan's Drug Mafia, By Ron Moreau On 6/12/13, <http://europe.newsweek.com>

¹³ Afghan Taliban now smuggle drugs and gems like mafia: U.N. report, by Frank Jack Daniel, <http://www.reuters.com>

¹⁴ Nisar calls for choking drug trade to cut terrorists' funding by Iftikhar A. Khan — Published Apr 09, 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1174802>

¹⁵ Mafia, terrorists annually receive \$70 billion from narcotics in Afghanistan By Zabihullah Moosakhail, Wed Jun 03 2015, <http://www.khaama.com>

¹⁶ TTP using drug money to fund activities by Anwar Iqbal — Updated Dec 09, 2014, <http://www.dawn.com/news>

¹⁷ Who is funding the Afghan Taliban? You don't want to know By Global Post Jean MacKenzie, August 13, 2009.

¹⁸ Billions of black money being used to fund terrorism in Karachi: Rangers chief by Imran Ayub — Published Jun 12, 2015 <http://www.dawn.com/news/>

¹⁹ How Pakistan succumbed to a hard-drug epidemic, By David Browne 23 Mar, 2014 <http://www.telegraph.co.uk> ²⁰ <https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/m/marcustull118644.html>

whispering that refugees have been a primary cause of growing crime and disorder particularly in the North-West Frontier Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. The incident of terrorism has taken a new shape in the form of suicide attacks both on forces and civilians. Most of the incidents were attributed to Afghan refugees. They were found involved in many crimes including murders, robberies, smuggling, drug trafficking and kidnapping. They were proving themselves as terrorists potential recruits. The fighting due to rivalry between several insurgent groups also often broke out in Pakistan. In Kurram Agency there has been serious clashes between

Shia⁹ and Sunni¹⁰ Pakistani Tribes. Although, there dispute is centuries old, but definitely, arrival of enough Afghan Sunnis has doubled the Agency's population contributed significantly to sectarian violence. This religious extremism has always a potential to spread across the country. The crimes seen a steep rise as the sectarian violence increased in the country. The crime increased with an average of 17.86% as compared to the figures of 2007. (NCD, 2003-12),

| Offences | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| All Reported | 400680 | 440578 | 453264 | 537866 | 538048 | 592503 | 616227 | 652383 | 673750 | 646900 |
| Murder | 9346 | 9719 | 9631 | 10048 | 10556 | 12059 | 12491 | 13208 | 13860 | 13846 |
| Attempted Murder | 11562 | 12678 | 12863 | 13729 | 13840 | 15083 | 14962 | 15478 | 15496 | 15338 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 8450 | 9637 | 9209 | 10431 | 10725 | 15135 | 16313 | 18556 | 19806 | 20194 |
| Dacoity | 1821 | 2338 | 2395 | 2895 | 3260 | 4529 | 4457 | 4727 | 4980 | 4259 |
| Robbery | 8434 | 11851 | 12199 | 14630 | 16639 | 19943 | 19138 | 21907 | 20632 | 17081 |
| Burglary | 13049 | 13647 | 12067 | 12872 | 12067 | 14943 | 15073 | 16638 | 18195 | 17638 |
| Cattle Theft | 6742 | 7924 | 11884 | 13327 | 9388 | 8880 | 9456 | 8373 | 9345 | 9046 |
| Other Theft | 20189 | 22024 | 24793 | 31166 | 29473 | 36023 | 35697 | 37878 | 42223 | 40102 |
| Other | 321087 | 350760 | 358223 | 428768 | 432100 | 465908 | 488640 | 515618 | 529213 | 509396 |

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Interior, Pakistan.

Joining of war on terror added to responsibilities of Pakistan as well as challenges. Attacks on its armed forces, Law Enforcement Agencies, civilian population, Mosques, markets, Churches, school, colleges and many other places by Taliban and their sympathizers became a routine. The military operations against terrorists resulted in one of largest internal displacement in history of Pakistan. Locals had no choice but to leave the conflict zone to avoid being killed. Pakistan has been handling major IDPs crises since 2007 due to military operations in Swat, South Waziristan, Bajour, Mohmand, Kurram, Khyber and North Waziristan tribal agencies. Millions of Pakistanis have been on the move, attempting to escape violence from the border areas of the country like Waziristan, Mir Ali and Swat to southern part of Pakistan. The whole country become Karachi contaminated with extremists. In 2009, more than 3 million Pakistanis were internally displaced in the northwest region of Pakistan, many staying in approximately 30 camps for internally displaced people. In July 2014, before the peak of the flight due to Operation Zarb-e-Azb¹¹, the UNHCR counted 1.2 million internally displaced persons in Pakistan. In addition, there were 1.6 million refugees from neighboring countries for a total of more than 2.8 million refugees and internally displaced persons inside Pakistan.

d) Incidents of Terrorism in Pakistan

The Afghanistan conflict brought numerous fighters from all over the world to South Asia in the name of jihad²⁴. The Mujahideen²⁵ fighters were trained by Pakistan's military, American CIA and other western intelligence agencies who carried out insurgent activities inside Afghanistan well

⁹ One of the two main branches of Islam, that rejects the first three Sunni caliphs and regards Ali, the fourth caliph, as Muhammad's first true successor.

¹⁰ One of the two branches of Islam, commonly described as orthodox, and differing from Shia in its understanding of the Sunna and in the acceptance of the first three caliphs.

¹¹ is a joint military offensive conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various militant groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, al-Qaeda, Jundallah and the Haqqani network. The operation was launched on 15 June 2014 in North Waziristan along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

after the war officially ended. These trained people remained a headache for the law enforcement agencies as they repeatedly exhibit their strength by disturbing law and order in the country.

Suicide bombings were comparatively rare in Pakistan from 2002 to 2006, with about 25 attacks killing approximately 430 people during that entire period. In 2007, Pakistani militant organizations escalated suicide bombing attacks. There were more than 425 suicide attacks from 2007 through 2014, killing more than 7,500 people, and injuring almost 17,000. A detail illustration and the pattern of deaths and injuries caused by militant suicide attacks in Pakistan since 2002 shows a pragmatic increase comparing to attacks before 9/11..

List of Suicide Attacks in Pakistan since 9/11.

| Year | Number of Incidents | People Killed | People Injured |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2002 | 1 | 15 | 34 |
| 2003 | 2 | 69 | 103 |
| 2004 | 7 | 89 | 321 |
| 2005 | 4 | 84 | 219 |
| 2006 | 7 | 161 | 352 |
| 2007 | 54 | 765 | 1677 |
| 2008 | 59 | 893 | 1846 |
| 2009 | 76 | 949 | 2356 |
| 2010 | 49 | 1167 | 2199 |
| 2011 | 41 | 628 | 1183 |
| 2012 | 39 | 365 | 607 |
| 2013 | 43 | 751 | 1411 |
| 2014 | 25 | 336 | 601 |
| 2015 | 19 | 161 | 360 |
| 2016 | 19 | 401 | 935+ |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total* | 445 | 6834 | 14204+ |

Source: South Asia Terrorism Portal

²⁴ A struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.

²⁵ Guerrilla fighters in Islamic countries, especially those who are fighting against non-Muslim forces.

Estimated Total of Direct Death and Injury in Pakistan from year 2001 to March 2015

| Groups Targeted | Killed | Wounded |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Pakistani Civilians | 21,547 | 39,600 |
| Pakistan Security Forces | 6,216 | 11,581 |
| Pakistani Taliban & Other Militants | 28,954 | 11,245 |
| Civilian Contractors | 88 | 126 |
| NGO Humanitarian Workers | 91 | 86 |
| Journalists and Media Workers | 52 | Unknown |
| Total | 56,948 | 62,638 |

Source: South Asia Terrorism Portal

The wave of terrorism since 9/11 have seen upward surge and it engulfed the length and breadth of the country. The attacks become deadliest with the passage of time and it seems that the terrorists are up to their task at their free will. The number of terrorists' attacks were 53 in the year 2001 resulting in 109 casualties and 265 fatal injuries and it sore up to 2213 in the Year 2013 resulting in 2874 casualties and 5768 fatal injuries.

List of Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan since 9/11.

| Year | Number of Incidents | Death | Injuries |
|------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| 2015 | 1,235 | 1,606 | 1,847 |
| 2014 | 2,147 | 2,412 | 3,395 |
| 2013 | 2,213 | 2,874 | 5,768 |
| 2012 | 1,652 | 2,783 | 4,264 |
| 2011 | 1,011 | 1,655 | 2,638 |
| 2010 | 713 | 1,695 | 2,961 |
| 2009 | 667 | 1,487 | 3,541 |
| 2008 | 567 | 1,184 | 1,876 |
| 2007 | 260 | 1,406 | 2,343 |
| 2006 | 164 | 314 | 669 |
| 2005 | 78 | 150 | 296 |
| 2004 | 67 | 304 | 671 |
| 2003 | 29 | 119 | 181 |
| 2002 | 46 | 105 | 331 |
| 2001 | 53 | 109 | 265 |

e) **Economic Loss due to the burden of Refugees and Terrorism**

At the start of the War in Afghanistan, the cost of it to Pakistan was estimated at \$ 2.669 billion in fiscal year 2001-02. The calculation was based on the assumptions that the War will end swiftly,

normalcy will resume very soon. Unfortunately, these assumptions were not materialized and instead the war on terror continued to gain momentum and it shifted to its settled areas to disrupt all kind of investment and economic activity. Pakistan became more insecure in its efforts to make the world a safer place to live. Pakistan continued to pay a heavy price in terms of both the economic and security terms. A large portion of its resources, both men and material were consumed by this war for the last several years. The economy was subjected to enormous direct and indirect costs which continued to rise from \$ 2.669 billion in 2001-02 to \$ 13.6 billion by 2009-10, and remained escalating and the direct and indirect costs to the economy is still likely to rise further.

Cost of War Estimate in 2001-2002 and 2010-11 (\$ Billion)

| | 2001-2002 | 2010-2011(Estimated) |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Exports | 1.40 | 2.90 |
| Compensation to Affectees | 0.00 | 0.80 |
| Physical Infrastructure | 0.00 | 1.72 |
| Foreign Investment | 0.15 | 2.10 |
| Privatization | 0.50 | 1.10 |
| Industrial output | 0.11 | 1.70 |
| Tax Collection | 0.25 | 2.10 |
| Cost of Uncertainty | 0.10 | 2.90 |
| Expenditure Over run | 0.11 | 1.60 |
| Others | 0.10 | 0.90 |
| Total | 2.72 | 17.82 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

After 9/11 the situation worsened as the western countries including the United States continued to impose travel ban for their citizen (investor, importers etc.) to visit Pakistan. This has affected Pakistan's exports, prevented the inflows of foreign investment, affected the pace of privatization program, slowed the overall economic activity, reduced import demand, reduced tax collection, expenditure over-run on additional security spending, domestic tourism industry suffered badly, hundreds and thousands of jobs could have been created had economic activity not slowed as well as thousands of jobs were lost because of the destruction of domestic/foreign tourism industry, destruction of physical infrastructure (military and civil) massive surge in security related spending, migration of thousands of people from war affected areas and the associated rise in expenditure to support internally displaced persons.

Pakistan's investment-to-GDP ratio has nosedived from 22.5 percent in 2006-07 to 13.4 percent in 2010-11 with serious consequences for job creating ability of the economy (Economic Survey Report 2010-11).

Cost of War (2001-2011)

| Years | Billions \$ | Billions Rupees | % Change |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 2001-02 | 2.669 | 163.9 | - |
| 2002-03 | 2.749 | 160.8 | 3.0 |
| 2003-04 | 2.932 | 168.8 | 6.7 |
| 2004-05 | 3.410 | 202.4 | 16.3 |

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2005-06 | 3.986 | 238.6 | 16.9 |
| 2006-07 | 4.670 | 283.2 | 17.2 |
| 2007-08 | 6.940 | 434.1 | 48.6 |
| 2008-09 | 9.180 | 720.6 | 32.3 |
| 2009-10 | 13.560 | 1136.4 | 47.7 |
| 2010-11 | 67.926 | 5036.8 | - |

Source: Economic Survey 2010-11, Ministry of Finance

According to the economic survey¹² In the past 14 years, the direct and indirect cost incurred due to the incidents of terrorism amounted to \$ 118.31 billion which is an equivalent to Rs. 9,869.16 billion. The tax collection was badly hit by the menace of terrorism during this period. Almost, Rs. 330051,29 Million or \$ 3690,941 million was the official estimated cost of the war to physical infrastructure. The amount of compensations paid to the martyrs, injured and deceased from 2010-2013 totals Rs.166,714 million. Just the installation of extra security measures like installation of security cameras in public places, fencing and barricading has cost Rs.49,655 million.⁹ Budget allocations for law enforcement agencies had to be significantly increased due to increase in terrorism in the country. While the total expenditure overrun for various law enforcement agencies from 2010-2013 amounted to Rs.27440.59 million or \$305.59 million. (National Crisis Management Cell).

Solution

The scenario painted in the above discussion provides a great deal of insight of the problem faced by the law enforcement agencies in Pakistan. The terrorists had freely adopted a policy to pick and choose the targets whether civilian or the forces, public places or the government building and parks or the educational institutions. They seem to storm any place with free will.

Following the attack on the Army Public School in Peshawar on 16 December 2014¹³¹⁴ in which 149 people were killed, including 132 children, the political and military leadership announced a 20-point National Action Plan²⁸ (NAP) to counter extremism and terrorism. Its implementation started with the immediate resumption of executions for prisoners convicted of terrorism-related offences. The Pakistan Army (Amendment) Act 1952, provided military courts a jurisdiction for two years to try civilians for terrorism-related offences. A 20 points declaration was announced at the end of all parties conference headed by the Prime Minister to adopt new measures to fight terrorism.

Methodology

The article was based on a content analysis method. I followed the type of papers similar to those of (name , year) , (name , year) , and (name , year). Content analysis is the systematic description

¹² Terrorism inflicted \$ 14.8b losses on Pakistan in last two fiscal years, June 2, 2016 by Mian Abrar.

<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2016/06/02>

¹³ Taliban massacre 131 schoolchildren: Principal among 141 dead in attack on Army Public School, Peshawar by Ismail Khan, Published Dec 17, 2014, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1151361>.

¹⁴ December 2014 political parties conference chaired by Prime Minister of Pakistan reached consensus over the issue of setting up military courts for tackling terrorism cases in the country, along with a wider plan to tackle terrorism.

of behavior asking who what where and how questions within the formulated systematic rules to limit the effects of analyst bias. The search for relevant literature was completed in two stages. First, we examined peer-reviewed articles found in electronic database gov.uk, Iresearchnet, British Homeoffice, Academic Search Premier, Informit, MDPI, Ingenconnect, ScienceDirect, Scopus, Social Science Citation Index and Social Science Research Network(SSRN), and PsycARTICLES) using keywords searched and “strategies of terrorism reduction”. I used the snowball method¹⁵ for searching the journal articles and published reports. Altogether by February, 2017. I had read 80 articles and discarded 45. I also reviewed relevant published and unpublished national and international reports and documents including reports published by UNHCR, UNODC, Criminal Justice Acts, Pakistan Customs Act and the government reports. Finally, I considered 22 articles and 13 reports which I found more relevant for this article. Some of the significant articles and reports are listed in the reference section.

The paper will attempt to prove the efficiency of stop and search (Nakabandi) strategy adopted across the country by the law enforcement agencies. Five broad topics have been chosen to identify the enormous problem faced by the country as the data collected under these heads will serve as the dependent variables (Frank E. Hagan 1997). The analysis of data of these variables would serve as an indicator of the huge problem at hand which lead the way to extremism and terrorism. This would also help to understand the intensity and scale of the problem which had effected the country. The terrorism and extremism remained a source behind all sorts of evils faced by the country. The data particularly gathered after the 9/11, 2001 would provide an insight of the problems related to the wave of extremis and terrorism across the country and which has posed a question mark on the ability of law enforcement agencies including intelligence agencies of Pakistan. The description of events during this exercise would help to understand that why the law enforcement authorities inclined to implement the stop and search strategy to fight the deteriorating conditions of law and order in the country and stood up against the wave of terrorism facing this part of the world. The incidents of terrorism would serve as an Independent variable (Frank E. Hagan 1997) and the introduction of this strategy the dependent variables (Frank E. Hagan 1997) would expose the relationship between impulsivity (independent variable) and criminal behavior (dependent variable). The study of this relationship, would help to create a summated scale of items to indirectly measure the concept of impulsivity between two variables. This impulsivity scale would be use to predict involvement in criminal behavior or the terrorist activities. Unobtrusive measures of data collection would be implied for both variables, because advantage of unobtrusive methods of data gathering is its non-reactivity (Frank E. Hagan 1997). In this method the subject remained unaware of the fact that they are being studied. Of course, the foremost intention of stop and search (Nakabandi) was to curtail the movement of terrorist and extremist and to save the lives of innocent within the country.

The paper will explore that how the strategy of stop and search (Nakabandi) have become a sharpened tool in the hands of law enforcement agencies when certain variables like, targeting of terrorist sanctuaries, power to arrest the suspects for 90 days, allowing all the law enforcement agencies to use police powers, establishment of military courts for speedy trials of terrorists, combing operations to arrest suspects, restriction of the movement of refugees, blocking the bank

¹⁵ One subject gives the researcher the name of another subject, who in turn provides the name of a third, and so on (Vogt, 1999).

accounts of suspect to check the money flow for terrorists are introduced to help law enforcement agencies. This would help to understand that when intervention is introduced in the form of preceding variables with the implementation of stop and search the incidents of terrorism fell down considerably.

Time-series designs will be implied to test the data gathered particularly after the incident of 9/11, as Pakistan joined hands with US to deliver national obligations. The analysis of data would help to prove the hypothesis. This method seemed to be more realistic to prove the co-relations between the dependent and independent variables in the study. Time-series designs typically involve variations of multiple observations of the same group (i.e., person, city, area, etc.) over time or at successive points in time. Typically, this method involves an analysis of a single variable (such as the crime rate) at successive time periods, and is especially useful for studies of the impact of new laws or social programs (Schutt, 2003). An interrupted time-series design usually analyzes a single variable at successive time periods with measures taken prior to some form of interruption (i.e., intervention) and other observations taken after the intervention. An example of an interrupted time-series design may be found in Spelman and Eck (1987). These authors studied the number of larcenies from automobiles in Newport News, Virginia. The intervention in this study was a problem-oriented policing program that consisted of special tracking and investigation of crime incidents. The results showed that the number of larcenies dropped significantly immediately after the intervention took place and remained significantly small for over one year after the intervention. In another interrupted time series study, Steward J. D'Alessio and Lisa Stolzenberg (2011) investigated the impact of Minnesota sentencing guidelines on jail incarceration. They found that the onset of the sentencing guidelines increased judicial use of the jail sanction beyond the effect of preexisting trends.

The situation prior to the implementation of Pakistan Protection Act 2014, will provide the true picture of the acts of terrorism along with general law and order situation of the country. It will also present the general economic conditions of the country and the scale of human loses over the period of time. In the later part the data collected would be served as dependent variables and the enforcement of Stop and Search strategy bolstered under Pakistan Protection Act 2014, would serve as independent variable. Being a quantitative research topic, thus the methods involves a pattern of studying the relationships between sets of variables to determine cause and effect.

The data used as indicators of problem are usually placed into mutually exclusive categories or types, and there is often no necessary quantitative or statistical meaning except to make it convenient in distinguishing groups. The measurement of the problem and procedures for attacking the problems will be tested through using the method of validity and reliability of variables

The effects of the strategy would be discussed in the later part of the paper enabling to understand that how the tool of stop and search had been sharpened in the hands of law enforcement agencies when provided with legal and constitutional coverage by the introduction of Pakistan Protection Act 2014. The country saw a sharp decline not only in the incidents of terrorism but an overall decline in the wave of criminal activities. The data in support of the hypothesis would be collected and presented to prove the efficiency of the stop and search (Nakabandi) activity by the law enforcement agencies of the country.

Results

The stop and search (Nakabandi) strategy was in vogue since long in the country but it has more¹⁶ critics than admirers because it failed to yield required results in isolation. Once again, the decision to implement this strategy raised many eyebrows but this time it has provided immense result because, this strategy was adopted with few innovations. The military operation Zarb-e-Azb was targeted on terrorist and extremist sanctuaries, the Pakistan Protection Act provided police powers to the para-military forces and detention of suspects for 90 days, the military courts provided a fast track decision on cases involving civilians in terrorism and extremism has provided a lethal combination to sharpen the effects of this strategy. Only after two years of the implementation of new strategy results appeared very encouraging. There is a sharp statistical decline in terror attacks and casualties, sectarian violence and target killings³⁰ in Pakistan's largest city declined by 28 percent and 63 percent, respectively, from the previous year (Human Rights Commission Report 2015).

The arrangements made by the law enforcement agencies in support of stop and search or Nakabandis started proving successful. The country saw a downward trend in anti-State violence bringing the overall trends below the level of 2007, a sharp decline of 27% in 2016. Average militant attacks per month has further dropped in 2016 from 60 to 42 which was 161 before June 2014 before the commencement of new strategy of Stop and Search was set in place. In overall picture of two years after adoption of National Action Plan and military operation, the country witnessed 68 percent reduction in militant attacks, 62 percent decline in resultant deaths and 48 percent decrease in injuries.

Number of deaths resulting due to IEDs¹⁷ declined, it suggests that quality of such IEDs have been lowered further strengthening the view that constraints in travelling had weakened the capabilities of the groups. This weakening of capability of IEDs maker clearly attributed to installation of stop and search checkpoints across the country. (PICSS Report 2016). Violence in Pakistan significantly declined during 2015 with an average decrease of roughly 40% when compared to 7,622 violence related deaths in 2014. It is a 56% decline in the militant's attacks as compared to year 2014 (CRSS Reports 2016).

The strategy of stop and search is yielding dividends as the incidents of terrorism fell across the country so is the decline in fatalities. In FATA¹⁸ these incidents fell from 3,371 in 2014 to 1,917 in 2015. The same figures for Sindh declined from 2,186 in 2014 to 1,221 in 2015. The most remarkable percentage decrease was observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), where violencerelated fatalities fell from 952 in 2014 to 441 in 2015 (53% decline). Baluchistan also observed a slight decrease. Baluchistan observed 41 per cent decline in militant activities as compared to the year 2014 (PICSS Report 2016). Karachi is not only the biggest city of the country but also a center of trade uplift. The Rangers a para military force started a coordinated operation with Sindh Police in order to break the network of terrorists, which resulted in an amazing 75%

¹⁶ Targeted killing is a modern euphemism for the assassination (premeditated killing) of an individual by a state organization or institution outside a judicial procedure or a battlefield.

¹⁷ An improvised explosive device (IED) is a bomb constructed and deployed in ways other than in conventional military action. IEDs are commonly used as roadside bombs.

¹⁸ Federally Administrated Tribal Area

decline in crime in the city. Anti-state violence in the country during 2015 dropped even below 2008, when incidents of terrorism started escalating. The Sectarian fatalities also saw a decline in 2015, with 272 fatalities, compared with 2014's 420, which is a 35% decrease. (CRSS 2015) The number of incidents of terrorism are down by 30% in 2016 comparing to the year 2015. (PICSS-2017)

The militant's attacks are now more focused on Police officers posted at stop and search checkpoints as police lost more than 45 personnel including four officers of DSP rank. More than ever, our law enforcement agencies and especially police department feels more like a front line defender against the terrorism and extremism and more like a unified resolute force, working under a unifying plan. What started off as an integrated means to eradicate extremism in the country is now a decent, presentable strategy and a workable instrument. Ultimately, Pakistan has grown surgically adept at killing terrorists.

Fatalities in Terrorist Violence in Pakistan 2003-2017

| Year | Civilians | Security Force Personnel | Terrorists/Insurgents | Total |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2003 | 140 | 24 | 25 | 189 |
| 2004 | 435 | 184 | 244 | 863 |
| 2005 | 430 | 81 | 137 | 648 |
| 2006 | 608 | 325 | 538 | 1471 |
| 2007 | 1522 | 597 | 1479 | 3598 |
| 2008 | 2155 | 654 | 3906 | 6715 |
| 2009 | 2324 | 991 | 8389 | 11704 |
| 2010 | 1796 | 469 | 5170 | 7435 |
| 2011 | 2738 | 765 | 2800 | 6303 |
| 2012 | 3007 | 732 | 2472 | 6211 |
| 2013 | 3001 | 676 | 1702 | 5379 |
| 2014 | 1781 | 533 | 3182 | 5496 |
| 2015 | 940 | 339 | 2403 | 3682 |
| 2015 | 940 | 339 | 2403 | 3682 |
| 2016 | 612 | 293 | 898 | 1803 |
| 2017 | 38 | 11 | 18 | 67 |
| Total* | 21527 | 6674 | 33363 | 61564 |

*Data till February 5, 2017

Discussion

The stop and search policy was in vogue across Pakistan but these checkpoints remained unable to deliver results. The terrorists were following the policy of "pick and choose" to demonstrate their presence from large cities to small towns. They did not spare public parks, schools, universities, airports, railways stations, bus stands but they have shown their strength by attacking the government buildings including military installations. There was an urgent need to bring changes in the method to strengthen the law enforcement agencies.

Resultantly, several amendments were introduced in the Criminal Justice System, empowering the law enforcement agencies including para-military forces. The swift administrative measures made the forces including police a very sharpen tool to combat extremism and terrorism. Before the implementation of National Action program these agencies seemed toothless and remained unable to produce result on consistent basis. The political consensus and the support of the people made the task of forces a bit easier and it generated a sense of trust between forces and people. The people showed willingness to co-operate with forces and nation adored their performance. The following examination of facts would provide a glimpse of success awaited by the nation.

- (i) Special trial courts were established under the supervision of Army for the duration of two years.
- (ii) Government lifted a six-year moratorium on death penalty on December 17, 2014.
- (iii) The government added Islamic State (ISIS) along with Jamat Ul Ahrar (JuA) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi Al Alim (LeJA) in already maintained list of 63 banned organizations.
- (iv) There were 345 executions in 2015 and in the year 2016 there were 419 more executions by the courts.
- (v) Clause 6 of Pakistan Protection Act, 2014 empowered law enforcement agencies including armed forces or the para-military forces to exercise Preventive Detention of any suspect up to 90 days.
- (vi) The law enforcement agencies sealed 102 Islamic seminaries for fanning extremism. 190 seminaries were identified as recipient of foreign funding and were put under observation.
- (vii) Government froze Rs1 billion in funds of banned militant groups.
- (viii) As part of the strategy to choke terror financing, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) froze Rs1 billion in 126 accounts linked to banned organizations. Further, the law enforcement agencies recovered Rs. 251.2 million in cash which was being traded through Hawala and Hundi¹⁹. The government also recovered Rs19.77 million from suspects involved in the 2004 Chowk Yadgar Operation³⁴ in Peshawar.
- (ix) By October, 2015 up to 9,400 people had been arrested on allegations of inflaming sectarian hate.
- (x) The government put 7,923 people in the fourth schedule (Constitution of Pakistan, 1973) Federal Legislative List in addition to including the names of 188 hardcore militants on the Exit Control List. Movement of 2,081 hardcore militants also been restricted. Similarly, the government registered 1,026 cases, while 230 terror suspects been arrested.
- (xi) Over 1,500 books and other hate material been confiscated and 71 such shops sealed.
- (xii) To curb broadcasting of hate speech and material 1,961 suspects been arrested and 1,893 cases were filed against clerics. Of these, 271 have been convicted.
- (xiii) The government also started a cracked down against the misuse of loudspeakers. As many as 7,000 cases have been filed and 6,855 alleged hate-preachers arrested. Of them, 1,482 have been convicted of hatemongering on loudspeakers.

¹⁹ Hawala also known as hundi is a popular and informal value transfer system based on the performance and honor of a huge network of money brokers, primarily located in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Indian subcontinent, operating outside of, or parallel to, traditional banking, financial channels, and remittance systems.

²⁰ seminaries sealed under NAP, APP — Published in Dawn, Feb 01, 2016. <http://www.dawn.com/news/1236704>.

- (xiv) A gigantic task to biometrically verify 97.9 million mobile phone SIMs²¹ have been completed in just three months and 5.1 million SIMs have been blocked.
- (xv) 3,416 Afghan Refugees were deported including 2,844 from Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, 195 from Baluchistan, one from Islamabad and 376 from Federally Administrative Tribal Area.
- (xvi) The Rangers a para-military force with the help of police has arrested over 58,000 criminals. Of them, 9,570 were absconders while 630 were proclaimed offenders. Others apprehended during the operation included 1,731 murderers, 713 terrorists, 517 extortionists and 118 kidnappers. Security forces also recovered 15,612 illegal weapons during the operation.
- (xvii) Law enforcement agencies carried out 54,376 combing operations and as results of these 60,420 arrests were made.
- (xviii) 3,019 intelligence based operations were carried out and 1,388 intelligence reports were shared with intelligence agencies.
- (xix) The Pakistan Army continued its military operations, started in 2014, against non-state armed groups in North Waziristan and Khyber tribal agency. 3,400 militants were killed and at least 21,193 arrested during these operations (Amnesty Report 15-16).
- (xx) While in 2015, security forces carried out 1,193 actions against militants in which 2,043 casualties were recorded. In these 1,193 actions, 1,987 militants were killed while 22 civilians and 34 security forces personnel also lost their lives during these actions. 6,347 suspected militant arrests were made by security forces. (PICSS Report, 2016).

The enactment of special law to curb terrorism allowed the law enforcement agencies to develop new strategies to apprehend the criminals, their movement was restrained, they were not allowed to propagate their cause and make difficult for them to recruit new accomplices. They were forced to abandon their activities as the combing operations were frequently conducted across Pakistan. Their hiding places were destroyed by the military operations, the accounts of banned organizations were seized. These measures crippled their strength. Their leaders, motivators, experts in manufacturing explosives were either killed or arrested by the law enforcement agencies.

Conclusion

The findings of the study easily lead us to a conclusion where we can acknowledge the success of police and law enforcement agencies in bringing down not only the incidents of terrorism but the rate of casualties of both public and the law enforcement officials.

1. One of the finding is the importance of a coordinated strategy to fight terrorism and extremism as oppose to a simple technique to fight crime and to maintain law and order.
2. A clear policy implication is that the strategies to fight terrorism in isolation never yield favorable results, instead it turned into a setback for the law enforcement agencies as they not only suffer physical losses but people raised a question mark on their capabilities. The efforts made in isolation and without cognitive approach become demoralizing for the officials and in return encouraged the perpetrators and provide a kind of assurance to their capabilities.

²¹ SIM is a subscriber identity module or subscriber identification module (SIM) is an integrated circuit that is intended to securely store the international mobile subscriber identity.

3. The strategy of stop and search has caused the direct disruption of offenders' activities with the powers to detain a suspect for 90 days. The offenders who were going out to commit crimes such as bombing, suicide attacks and involved in the trafficking of firearms and weapons often carry equipment which assist them in their activities were confronted with greater risk to cross checkpoints. While the stop and search (Nakabandi) also prevented the trafficking of drugs.
4. This strategy clearly helped in apprehending criminals as the number of arrest increased for both proclaimed offenders as well as the potential offenders.
5. Furthermore, the study revealed that stop and search technique could help to maintain general crime and disorder situation within a particular area of implementation and above all it is a proved mechanism of intelligence gathering to avert future criminal activity of all kinds including car theft, burglary, drug trafficking, kidnapping and especially help to curtail the incidents of terrorism like suicide bombing.
6. The stop and search procedures also help to identify the potential criminals. It is believed that many crimes are susceptible to disruption by stop and search like the movement of huge sum of money used for illegal activities, the lethal equipment used in terrorism activities, the movement of technical experts is also curtailed involved in manufacturing of IEDs.

The results have also shown that much of the law and order problem faced by the country is due to large number of illegal Afghan refugees. The long stay and unfettered mobility of Afghan refugees is a major source of criminal activities and the worsening law and order situation in the country. The restriction on their movement yielded positive results. The terrorist regimes had managed to penetrate into the great reservoir of resistance namely, the refugee camps as the afghan saboteurs had come into Pakistan in the guise of refugees with an object to promote extremism and tension in the country. Controlling their movement was synonymous to controlling many crimes.

The study has also focused on the problem of drug and its enormous impact on society. It has evaluated the impact of drug use and the profits made by people associated with this trade. The view that drug trade has developed a nexus with extremism and terrorism has been evaluated. This trade is also the foundational or feed-in problem for numerous national and regional security issues arising from drug trading. The new strategies proved successful in hampering their movement across the borders and within the country.

Strategic location of Pakistan is very important for its neighbors like India, china, and Russia. The uncertainty on Afghanistan and Pakistan border is affecting the entire region. After 9/11 law and order situation deteriorated in Pakistan. The rate of foreign investments is reduced due to unfortunate incidents of terrorism. Even local investors are under great threat and fear. The rite of Government was challenged as thousands of people died in different bomb explosions and suicide attacks. The people of Pakistan are feeling a consistent risk of security. A united and coordinated effort is proving successful in in improving the situation. The reforms in the judicial system to trial the suspects in military courts proved effective.

An attempt has been made to assess the impact of terrorism. Human cost is considered the most obvious impact in any war and Pakistan is no exception to it. The War on Terror has exacted a very high human cost for Pakistan especially since 9/11. The Army, Frontier corps, Police, Levies, Paramilitary forces and Rangers have been the most affected group along with civilians in terms of casualties, injuries and disabilities caused by the terrorist attacks. Suicide attacks have been one of the most common tactics used by militant organizations in recent years in Pakistan to inflict maximum damage. The military operation to eliminate the terrorist sanctuaries in FATA coupled with combing operations in the settled areas help to apprehend the suspects and sympathizers of terrorists in large numbers.

An effort had been made to evaluate the economic cost the country has borne due to terrorism. The intensification of domestic security challenges has exacted an extremely high cost on the economy, both in terms of direct costs of the fight against extremism, as well as in terms of a knock on effect on investment inflows and market confidence. Economic costs in Pakistan accruing from terrorism, the extra cost for maintaining law and order, maintaining forces for counter terrorism, training and upgrading weapons and facilities for the law enforcement agencies, providing security to politicians, diplomats, foreigners, hotels, mosques, schools and facilities of the security agencies has a bad impact on the economy. In fact, the official figures on the estimated cost of war do not include the damage and loss of private property, businesses (shops, private schools and hospitals), and agricultural lands (farms and cattle) of the people. This situation has been improved since the inception of new strategy to combat terrorism.

Modeling

The findings of this study confirm the opinion that the intervention brought through legislation has immensely proved successful in bringing down the incidents of terrorism in the county. These interventions or the independent variables introduced deprived the movement of suspects involved in the activities of terrorism and extremism. Stop and search (Nakabandi) in Pakistan is best modeled with intervention by providing powers given to law enforcement agencies to arrest a suspect for 90 days, speedy trial of the suspects in military courts, the military operation at suspects hideout, the combing operation to arrest the suspects, blocking of 5.1 million unidentified mobile phone SIMs, closure of suspected madrasas' choking of terror financing by the State Bank of Pakistan, and crackdown on the misuse of loudspeakers to curb hate speech and propaganda. The interventions introduced coupled with coordination between forces and speedy trials of suspects strengthen the whole strategy to control the incidents of terrorism under a comprehensive national action program.

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