

Development of Strategy to Combat Terrorism in Pakistan



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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to Allah Pak, my creator, and my master. My great teacher and messenger of Allah Pak, Muhammad S.A.W, taught us the purpose of life. My great parents, particularly my beloved brother, Ghulam Mohammad, who stands by me when things look black, and my teachers who encouraged & supported me.

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Abstract

Today, terrorism is one of the significant threats, being faced by most of the world states. Unfortunately, the lack of a universally acceptable/standard definition of terrorism is a significant impediment to effective worldwide countermeasures. A globally acceptable definition is fundamental for successfully fighting terrorism and enactment of laws against terrorism. During the literature survey, it is observed that multiple definitions are incomprehensive, ambiguous, one-sided, and depend on the prevailing circumstances of the state, giving a particular definition. These definitions don't make a distinction among the general freedom struggles, national freedom moments, and terrorism. It is high time that terrorism against humanity was considered a significant threat and universal measures were adopted to face and defeat this menace. This is the *raison d'état* to develop a strategy to combat Terrorism in Pakistan through this study.

Explosives in the hands of militants are a considerable risk. Lessons learned from acts of terrorism demonstrate that when conventional explosives become hard to acquire, the terrorists use common chemicals to make so-called home-made explosives. Accessibility to ibid chemicals and simple methods by which such explosives can be manufactured is a potential threat to make improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

This study investigates, inter alia, different alternatives, arrangements, and techniques to eliminate explosives manufactured from common chemicals, including measures to control the storage and transportation of these chemicals. The upshot of this study is the development of a strategy to combat Terrorism in Pakistan under the umbrella of homeland security constituted through proper legislation.

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List of Acronyms

Word	Abbreviation	Word	Abbreviation
AQ	Al-Qaeda	LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Act	LeT	Lashkar-e-Taiba
CTD	Counter-Terrorism Department	MQM	Mutahida Qoumi Movement
CWIED	Command Wire improvised Explosive Device	NACTA	National Counter Terrorism Authority
CJS	Criminal Justice System	NACES	National Counter-Extremism Strategy
ETIM	East Turkistan Islamic Movement	NACVEC	National Counter Violent Extremism Centre
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	NADRA	National Database & Regist Authority
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	NR3C	National Response Centre for Cyber Crime
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency	NDP	National De-Radicalization Program
FC	Frontier Core	NAP	National Action Plan
GHQ	General Head Quarters	PCIED	Projectile control improvised Exp Device
HRW	Human Rights Watch	RCIED	Remote control Improvised Exp Device
HME	Home-made Explosive	SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan	SMP	Sepah-e-Muhammad Pakistan
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	SSP	Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria	TFIU	Terrorist Finance Investigation Unit
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence	TJP	Tehreek-e-Jaafria Pakistan
IB	Intelligence Bureau	MITNOR	Militancy in the name of religion
JuD	Jamat -ud-Dawa	VBIED	Vehicle borne Improvised Exp Device
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	WMD	Weapon of mass destruction
LeB	Lashkar-e-Balochistan	LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
AQ:	Al-Qaeda	LeT	Lashkar-e-Taiba
ATA:	Anti-Terrorism Act	MQM	Mutahida Qoumi Movement
CTD:	Counter-Terrorism Department	CWIED	Command Wire Improvised Explosive Device

1 General Introduction

1.1 Terrorism: Origin of The Word

In 1789 during the revolution in France, the word "terrorism" was discovered. It denoted to the Regime of Terror (September 1793 - July 1794) that the republican movements, inspired by revolutionists, selected to use violence. The aim was to "defend" the Republicans against the enemies of the revolution (Rapport, 2005).

To begin, it appears appropriate to describe the term terrorist act. The word terror infects lies inside the word terrorism. The word terror can be traced back to the Latin word *terrere*, which suggests "frighten/tremble." once as well as the French suffix *-school* of thought, it turns out to be like "working as the unsteady" or "instigating the horrifying." Unsteady and horrifying at this time both measure synonyms for concern, fear, and tenseness—that can be logically called terror. Another theory suggests that the terror word was also used 2,100 years ago. In the early period of Rome, the Cimbricus was a state of fear and emergency in reaction to the approaching of the Cimbri tribe killers in 105 BC. This explanation of terrorism as actuality stock-still in terror. Basis and progress of words can be studied in Etymology. According to this viewpoint, linguistics is gradual, variable, unsteady, counting on the wants of intellectuals and orators according to occasion and abode (B.Baczko(trans.M.Petheram), 1994) The word terrorist act, in and of itself, was created throughout the French Revolution's Supremacy of Fear (September 1793– July 1794). within the Reign of Terror, a group of rebels, the Jacobins, used the term once self-reflexively portrayal their actions in—and explanations of—the French Revolution. The Reign of Terror was a movement of large-scale violence by the French state; between 16000 and 40,000 innocent peoples were killed in a

few years. it's not stunning, then, that the French National Convention declared in Sept 1793 that "terror is that the order of the day." Maximilien revolutionist, a leader during the French Revolution, declared in 1794 that "terror is nothing aside from justice, prompt, severe, inflexible" (Rapport, 2005). The initial official definition of the terrorist act in French was provided many years later. In 1798, the French free the addition of the wordbook of the Académie Française, associate degree elite French learned body on matters coping with the French language. During this supplement, the term was explained because of them (i.e., "government of terror"). the English version of the word terrorist act is indorsed to a British man's description of the violence he had witnessed from afar in France, wherever the revolution was happening. Sir speechmaker expressed during the French Rebellion and cautioned regarding "thousands of these hell dogs known as extremists (D.Andress, 2005).

1.2 **Terrorism: Definition.**

Though the Supremacy of Terror was the product of the government of French, in the contemporary world, the act of terrorism signifies the murder of human beings by except government political performers for many reasons—generally as a political avouchment. This interpretation belongs to Russian extremists within the decennary. Sergey Nechayev, the founding father of Retribution of People in June 1869, determined he is also a terrorist. In the 1880s, German radical author Johann Most assisted endorse the trendy essence by giving "advice for terrorists" (Jankin, 1980). Internationally, several governments are incredibly opposed to defining terrorism because they are worried about how an official explanation about terrorist acts. After all, they are worried about how an authorized description of terrorism would uncover the lawfulness of combating national freedom under self-proclamation. In many countries, the term has become nearly equal with political rivals; as an example, the Chinese call conciliatory Buddhists of Tibetan nasty guerillas. President parliamentarian Robert Mugabe favours democratic opposition during the same fashion in Zimbabwe (Mehmood, 2004). Act of Terrorism may be an unfavourable word once folks used the term; they describe their enemies' actions as one thing evil and lacking human empathy. Act of Terrorism is taken

into account eviler than war, torture, or murder.⁵ Studies have found over two hundred definitions of acts of terrorism in the world. Simon in 1994.⁶ reports that a minimum of 212 different definitions of the act of terrorism exists across the world; governments and alternative establishments frequently employ ninety of them. Schmid & Jongman (1988) and more than seventy researchers at the University of Leiden (Netherlands), embraced a scientific discipline methodology to work out the way to finest outline act of terrorism. They assembled over 100 educational and official definitions of acts of terrorism and inspected them to spot the most elements. They found that the construct of violence arisen in 83.5% of definitions; political aims occurred in 65%; inflicting fear and terror in 51%; uncertainty and unselective pointing in 21%; and therefore the discrimination of citizens, neutrals, or strangers in 18%. Schmid and Jongman indeed fixed as part of a satisfying analysis of those definitions. A satisfied inspection may be a cautious, detailed, organized inquiry and clarification of the contented of texts (or pictures) to identify designs, themes, and senses. Merari (1993) initiate that, in the Britain., In the United States, and Germany, three common elements occur inside the allowable definitions of the act of terrorism of those nations: (1) The employment of ferocity, (2) Political aims, and (3) The goal of spreading fear in a mark populace (Ariel, 1993).

1.3 Definitions from Various Scholars and Institutions.

During the past time, numerous students struggled to outline the terrorist act. Until the word is full overburdened with intangible issues that a completely recognized definition of it still doesn't exist. The wit is that the persistent theme of the terrorist act has come to be the everyday a part of the political theatre of recent periods (Ariel, 1993). It merely must activate the TV to listen to regarding it frequently. Below may be a line of definitions of terrorism by a number of the foremost well-known scholars and establishments at the problem.

1.3.1 Walter Laqueur

"Terrorism is that the use or the threat of the utilization of violence, a way of combat, or a method to realize bound targets. It aims to induce a state of worry within the victim, that's unmerciful and doesn't adapt to humanitarian rules. Publicity is a vital consider the terrorist strategy" (Walter, 1987).

1.3.2 Bruce Hoffman

"Terrorism is inevitably political in aims and motives, violent—or, equally vital, threatens violence, designed to possess sweeping psychological effects on the far side the immediate victim or target, conducted by a company with Associate in Nursing diagnosable chain of command or secret plan cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or distinctive badge), and perpetrated by a subnational cluster or non-state entity" (Bruce, 2006).

1.3.3 Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman

"Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring methodology of recurrent violent action, used by the secret individual, group, or state actors, for peculiar, criminal, or political reasons, whereby—in distinction to assassination—the direct targets of violence are not the most. The immediate human victims of vehemence are typically chosen willy-nilly (targets of opportunity) or by selection (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and function message creators" (Schmid, 1988).

1.3.4 David Rapoport

Terrorism is "the use of violence to electrify consciousness, to prompt bound feelings of sympathy and revolt" (Rapoport, 1977).

1.3.5 Yonah Alexander

A terrorist act is "the use of violence against random civilian targets to threaten or to make generalized unescapable worry for the aim of achieving political goals" (Alexander, 1976).

1.3.6 Stephen Sloan

“The term of the terrorist act has grown with the period, however, its political, spiritual, and philosophical aims have much ne'er modified” (Sloan, 2006).

1.3.7 League of countries Convention Definition of a terrorist act (1937)

“Terrorist acts are "all criminal actions directed against a State and meant or calculated to make a state of terror within the minds of specific persons or the overall public” (Convention L., 1937).

1.3.8 US Department of Defense definition of the terrorist act

“Terrorist act mentions "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to infuse fear; meant to force or to intimidate governments or societies within the pursuit of goals that are typically political, religious, or philosophical” (Staff, 2008).

1.3.9 US Department of State

“Terrorist act is "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational teams or covert state agents” (State, 1996).

1.3.10 Arab Convention for the Suppression of the terrorist act

“Terrorist act is "any act or threat of violence, no matter its motives or functions, that happens within the advancement of a private or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among folks, inflicting worry by harming them, or putting their lives, liberty or security at risk, or seeking to cause injury to the setting or public or personal installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize national resources” (; Backzo, 1994).

As one will see, there are issues regarding attaining all definitions. As of late Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), notably aforementioned in an exceedingly 1974 during the speech in the international

organization, "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" That statement exemplifies the convenience with that representatives' partialities will influence their meanings of the terrorist act. In line with those arguments, a popular opinion election was held in Palestine on Gregorian calendar month twenty-one, 2001. (Mehmood, 2004) The poll found that 98.2% of the Palestinians graphed united or powerfully united that "the killing of twenty-nine Palestinians in Hebron by Baruch Goldstein at al Ibrahimi house of God in 1994" ought to be referred to as a terrorist act, whereas 82.4% of identical defendants differed or powerfully distressed that "the killing of twenty-one Israeli youths by a Palestinian UN agency exploded himself at the Tel Aviv Dolphinarium" ought to be referred to a terrorist act. (Shikaki, 2001)

It is an idea that nobody will obviously outline and even includes performers that nobody will establish. Whereas some definitions are exact, others lack vital features of terrorist acts (e.g., international influences, philosophical origins, etc.).

1.4 Types of Terrorism

1.4.1 State Terrorism

The state employs terrorism against the enemies of war, political opponents, and threat their citizens. Unlawful actions for a person like violence, if employ by the state always comes in the terminology of state terrorism. To get the political objectives, the state uses the agencies, secret societies, or isolated groups for terrorist acts (Taylor; Mehmood, 2004).

Some Examples of State Terrorism are as follows:

- In February 2002, the worst ever anti-Muslim riots took place in Gujarat, where Modi was the chief minister in that time" (Wilkinson, Political Terrorism, 1974).
- For the sake of Hindus vote BJP ferocity against Muslims is the primary strategy.
- Mivtah Elohim, an Israeli-government specialist terror squad that raided Beirut in April 1973 and murdered three Palestinian guerrilla

pioneers and over twelve others (; Wilkinson, Political Terrorism, 1974).

- Most recent examples of state terrorism can be seen in Indian Occupied Kashmir and Palestine. By using brutal power, both countries Bharat and Israel are trying to overcome the movements of freedom and sovereignty, respectively.

1.4.2 State-sponsored Terrorism

Terrorism sponsored by the State to the militants, groups and use them as a foreign & Strategic policy tool against another state/group with the intention to accomplishing long-term political & tactical goals. Hoffman defined it as "A cost-effective way of waging war covertly, through the use of surrogate warriors or guns for hire" (Wilkinson, Political Terrorism, 1974).

Some of the examples of state-sponsored terrorism

- According to the State Department, Iran is the primary state sponsoring terrorism. It also accuses North Korea, Libya, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, and Cuba of sponsoring Terrorism (Lopez, 1985).
- The RAW, Indian intelligence agency, sponsor terrorist acts in Pakistan.
- Terrorism in Indian Held Kashmir and India is due to ISI, blame by the Indian govt.

1.4.3 Nationalist Terrorism

Negative mindset, the world has ignored the someone (Nationalists terrorists), that's why they try hard to form another state within a state as they make a safe paradise for them, with the help of fight or terrorist actions. It is too problematic to explain the nationalists' terrorism because the accused of several terrorist activities, hard to admit that, the terrorist's action has done by them but instead insists that they are fighting for their nation's freedom means freedom fighters (Henry, 2006).

Some of the Nationalist terrorist groups are as follows:

- Irish Republican Army.
- Palestine Liberation Organization/ As per Israel.
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty/They want to separate their Homeland from Spain.
- The Kurdistan Workers' Party/ They are trying to create their own independent Kurdistan state apart from Turkey.

1.4.4 Terrorism in the name of religion

Terrorist activities in the name of religion are the ferocity of individual groups according to their amenability with belief, against or targeting those who are not a follower of their beliefs, principles, etc., seek to utilize violence to further what they see as supernaturally directed purposes, often targeting broad classifications of enemies with an end goal to realize far-reaching developments. Terrorist activities in the name of religion are characterized by compliance with belief. Sectarian killings, as practised both by North Ireland's Nationalists and Loyalists also fall in this category. As Hoffman states that, spiritual radicals can use limitless fierceness against an open-ended class of targets, against anybody who is not related to his religion or sect (Wilkinson, Political Terrorism, 1974).

Religious Militant groups are as follows:

- Al-Qaeda network/According to the state department of America.
- Hezbollah/Shia group Lebanon.
- Radical Jewish group/ Late Rabbi Meir Kahne affiliation.

1.4.5 Left-wing Terrorism

Left-wing terrorism is also known as Marxist- Leninist terrorism. Pro change and liberals want to replace socialists or communism. They believe in the separation of religion and state, central planning, protectionism, and government intervention in the economy (Maurice R. Greenberg, 2002).

Some Examples of Left Wing Terrorism are as follows:

- The Japanese red army.
- The Baader-Meinhof Group (Germany).
- The Weathermen (1970s America).
- The Red Brigades (Italy).

1.4.6 Right-wing Terrorism

Republicans, Nationalists, and Conservatives all are included in right-wing terrorism. Their policy contained limited role of government in people's life & economy, religious conservation and tradition, no special protection to minorities, and tough on crime for death penalties. These groups seek to do away with generous elected govt and create fascist states in their place (Khan, 2013). In 2001 February, more than two hundred supporters of Russia's largest ultra-nationalist group protested in the centre with their Nazi-style armbands and displayed stiff-armed salutes (Maurice R. Greenberg, 2002).

1.4.7 Anarchist Terrorism

The theme behind anarchist terrorism is to force the government for minor/major amendments in the policy on the particular problem. From the 1870s until about 1920, revolutionaries looking to take over established governments and thrown a wave of bombings and assassinated a series of heads of state; one of the targets was William McKinley President, killed in 1901 by a young Hungarian immigrant predisposed by anarchist attitudes. Many specialists see signs of a new interest in revolutionary ferocity rising out of the current flood of protests in contradiction of globalization (Taylor).

1.4.8 Suicide terrorism

The action by terrorists to cause death by intention to harm ordinary people or non-combatants. It is also defined as "violent actions perpetrated by people who are aware that the odds they will return alive are close to zero". Typically, it is viewed as a "weapon of psychological warfare intended to affect a larger public audience" (i.e., those who are "madge to witness it"). In which

destruction of materials is also carried out. More than ninety per cent of suicide attacks occurred in Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Israel (Mehmood, 2004).

Some Examples of suicide Terrorism are as follows:

- October 19, 1994. The bus bombing in Dizengoff street and Suicide attack in Jerusalem at a bus stand on Feb 25, 1996, by Hamas.
- 9/11 bombing in the USA.
- Feb 16, 2017, Qalandar Shehbaz shrine suicide attack in Sindh, Pakistan in which more than a hundred people lost their lives, and about 400 people were injured.

1.4.9 Nuclear Biological Chemical Terrorism

NBC terrorist attack is an incident in which a terrorist organization uses nuclear equipment or chemical/biological weapons leading to mass murder and destruction. An attack in nuclear terrorism also involves the use of or the threat of the use of fissile radioactive material (Mehmood, 2004).

An example of NBC Terrorism is as follows:

- An assault on a nuclear power plant to cause extensive and irreversible environmental damage.

1.4.10 Cyber terrorism

The use of modern digital technologies to threaten somebody or create difficulties for any industry/organization is included in cyber-terrorism. Hacking of the hospital's computer system and try to change one's drug prescription to a lethal dose as the avenger, it is a clear example of cyber Terrorism (Mehmood, 2004).

1.4.11 Food terrorism

Deliberately poisoning of some constituent of the food chain to achieving the goal of creating panic defining the food terrorism. Food is a continuous and prolonged threat if imposed by militants. In this era of terrorism, all sorts have elevated alertness, created examination into innovations to recognize and purify substituent of food, strengthened protection, and security practices in food plants. End clients are recipients of enlarged security protocols but on the other hand, are survivors of dread and possibly physical harm. Food security alludes to movements that shield a virtually safe food gracefully from intentional contamination intending to make dreadful physical harm or death numerous individuals as well as to create a financial catastrophe to the food business by making it break production. Food safety traditionally manages the incidental or characteristic contamination of food with some causes that make individuals sick or may prompt death. The causes of concern are natural disease-causing microorganisms and their expansion trails. Food defence manages the purposeful contamination of food with new operators that typically cause high death rates. Keeping food and the food supply chain safe is the matter of those engaged with food protection and defence. (Sadiku, 2019)

1.5 Terrorism and Pakistan

Terrorism in Pakistan, according to the Ministry of Interior, represents a critical risk to the people of Pakistan. The present flood of terrorism is accepted to have begun in 2000 (Index, 2018) and crested during 2009. The underlying foundations of Terrorism in Pakistan can be followed back to 1979 when the Soviet Union had involved Afghanistan. (Nation, 20th April 2016)

Pakistan has been battling the war on dread since September 2001. Up until this point, the war has cost the nation the lives of more than 35,000 security workforce and more than 0.12 million innocent people who were murdered during the suicide bombing, other than the demolition of foundation and Rs. 10,373.93 billion direct monetary misfortunes, Pakistan is facing terrorist

killings, including a suicide bombing which has decayed lawfulness circumstance and the remote financial specialists are hesitant to put resources into Pakistan. (Khan, 2013)

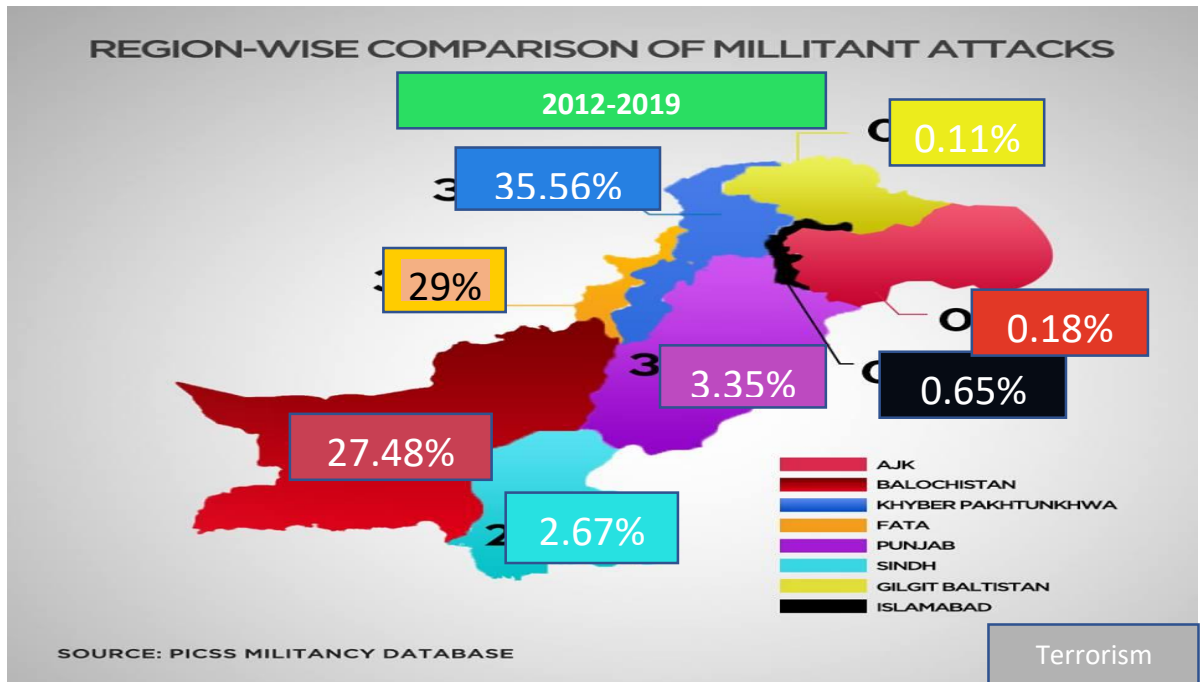


Figure 1-Showing Pakistan Map: Region-wise Comparison of Terrorist Attacks

1.6 Strategy Objectives

- i) Creation of Homeland Security Department.
- ii) Regularization of Explosive Precursor Chemicals.
- iii) Reforms in Legislation.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Whereas it is critical to define the composite picture concerning threats to National Security, this study essentially will remain focused on the Internal Security by creating homeland security department, regularizing the precursor chemicals and reforms in legislation. National Internal Security (NIS) model,

however, would be incomplete without identifying its linkages with external diplomatic initiatives and various other dimensions of human security. In some parts of the country, militants networks have also challenged the writ of the state. Nonetheless, national security structure, including the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Interior are dealing with this situation under political oversight. Other, relevant state institutions will address social, economic, environmental and external security aspects.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter concludes that strategies announced by world countries according to their own geographical conditions and terrorism scenario to combat terrorism in their respective regions in this way Pakistan also announced two security plans to combat terrorism in the country first in 2014, from 2014 to 2018 and second in 2018, from 2018 to 2023.

2.2 Pakistan

2.2.1 National Internal Security Policy 2014-2018

On February 24, 2014, The Government of Pakistan announced the first national internal security policy. (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2014-2018, 2014) There were three critical elements of that policy: 1) Interaction with all stakeholders; 2) Delink of terrorists from their support bases; and 3) Enhancement of deterrence by capacity building to neutralize threats to internal security by the security apparatus.

2.2.2 National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023

The second NISP 2018-2023 (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018) focused on three main domains: 1) Administrative: Improving the State's capacity to respond to security issues. 2) Ideational: questioning extremist ideologies' moral roots. And 3) Socio-Economic: Tackling the vulnerabilities that establish a fertile ground for the emergence of security challenges.

2.3 United States of America

The White House revealed the United States of America's "National Strategy for Counterterrorism" (the USA, 2018). The strategy has four objectives: 1) The potential of terrorists to carry out attacks in the Homeland and against vital US interests abroad is drastically reduced. 2) Americans are equipped and protected from terrorist threats in the Homeland, including by more stringent border defence and law enforcement acts. 3) The sources of strength and support on which terrorists rely are seeds. 4) Decrease the potential of terrorists to radicalize, hire and organize domestic violence. The role of public sector partners, private sector partners and international partners in preventing and combating terrorism are more significant.

2.4 Australia

2.4.1 Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

A) Combined committee of Australia & New Zealand declared "Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" (Committee, 2017) the Plan outlines the arrangements, governance and operational roles of the counter-terrorism agencies and governments of Australia. The strategy sets out the Prevention, Response, Investigation and Recovery process for terrorist attacks.

2.4.2 Study on the Regulation of Chemicals of Security Concern

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has released a "Study on the Regulation of Chemicals of Security Concern" (Govt, July 2008) establishes safeguard arrangements for chemicals that may differ in their degree of strictness and distribution methods across the supply chain. Voluntary control measures, such as industry standards and codes of ethics, or mandated control measures, such as administrative and legislative controls, can be included. Industry, government, and industry-government alliances may enforce these arrangements.

2.5 United Kingdom

2.5.1 Prevent Plan-2011

The "Prevent Plan" was proposed in 2011 by the UK Home Department. (UK H. D., 2011) Three distinct themes were discussed. These are: 1) To challenge the philosophy that encourages terrorism and those who support it. 2) Protecting vulnerable persons. 3) Supporting industries and institutions where there are threats of radicalization.

2.5.2 CONTEST- Countering Terrorism Policy-2018

The "CONTEST- Countering Terrorism Policy" (UK, 2018) was revealed in June 2018 by the Government of the United Kingdom. It was made up of 4Ps; Avoid • Seek • Plan to defend. The goal of Deter and Pursue is to reduce threats; the goal of Protect and Plan work is to reduce vulnerabilities; all four fields of work together are aimed at reducing the risk of terrorism to the United Kingdom and its overseas interests.

2.6 INTERPOL

INTERPOL announced, "Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" (INTERPOL, 2016-2020) The strategy identifies five streams of action in which INTERPOL will assist member countries 1) Identification: recognition and identification of members and facilitators of known transnational terrorist groups. 2) Travel and mobility: to improve national and regional border security and reduce the cross-border movement of terrorists and their allies, and to identify and disrupt networks that facilitate their travel. 3) Online presence: by improving the recognition and identification of activities, preventing and countering cyberspace abuse for terrorist purposes. (4) Weapons and resources: identification, monitoring and seizure of illicit trade in traditional weapons, such as firearms and explosives, and non-conventional chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials required for terrorist activities. 5) Finance: Tracing and disrupting the financial sources that support and stimulate terrorist acts.

2.7 United Nation

The UN Institute for Disarmament Research published a paper “Addressing Improvised Explosive Devices Options and Opportunities to Better Utilize UN Processes and Actors” (UNIDIR, 2015) The paper answers the following questions: 1) How can UN processes and actors play a more decisive or more involved role in addressing IEDs? 2) Is it essential to achieve greater coordination within the UN? 3) How could the UN better help national, regional and international efforts to tackle IEDs, and where could the UN, as a globally representative organization, demonstrate more incredible leadership?

James I. Rostberg studied "Traditional Chemicals as Precursors of Improvised Chemicals" (Rostberg.J.I, 2005) Explosive Devices: Challenges of Defeating Domestic Terrorism, this implies that bomb makers turn to common chemicals as precursors to the manufacture of explosives as conventional explosives become challenging to acquire. The number of explosives that can be produced reasonably quickly using common chemicals that are readily available in our communities is limited only by the ingenuity and scarcity of certain chemicals. The availability of precursor chemicals and the ease of manufacturing of explosives increase the potential for the deployment of IEDs in the Homeland and entail a comprehensive review of the options required to defeat the deployment of IEDs.

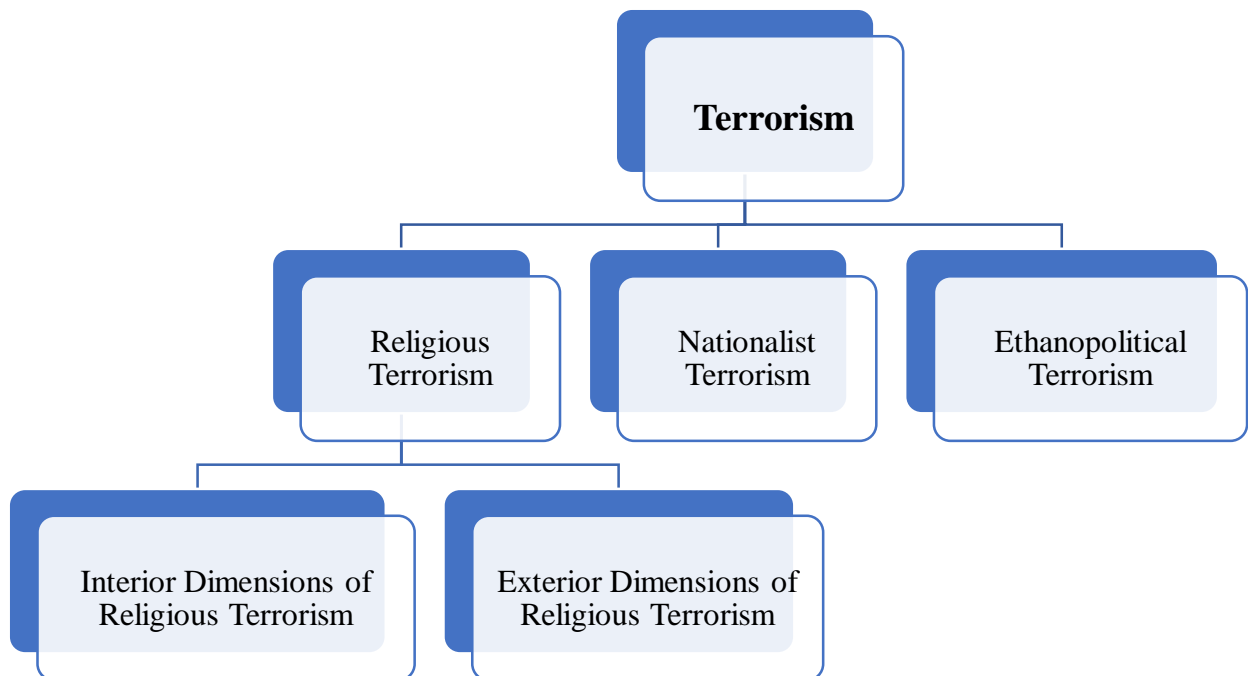
A guidebook "Protect Your Chemicals: Before, During, and After a Pandemic" (FBI, 2020) was released by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Supply Chain Protection: 1) To maintain quality management, depend on previously defined supply chain redundancies. 2) Maintain increased awareness of possible raw materials that are counterfeit or subpar, as nefarious actors may try to take advantage of the pandemic.

2.8 Comparison of this strategy with the strategies of other countries

All the above mentioned strategies of countries including Pakistan's national internal security plans discussed only social aspects to combat terrorism. Country like United State's strategy also discussed about targeting the terrorists source of strength and make America,s force more powerful and well equipped but did not discussed on reducing the terrorism by focusing on bomb making chemicals. Unfortunately, no any country still gave a road map of stricting the precursor chemicals in order to combat terrorism but this strategy is much different from all of the above mentioned strategies like I have focused on both social and technical aspects like the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which contain homemade explosive responsible of more fatalities in Pakistan and all over the world that is formed by precursor chemicals which are readily available in the market can be purchased legally. Hence, its need of the hour to regularize these precursors chemicals and discussed general measures (Social Aspects) by employing these measures we can reduce the threat of terror. I have also discussed in this study, Pakistan needs a centralized homeland security department to control the menace of terrorism; even reforms in legislation are significant to deal with terrorism related cases.

3 Modes of Terrorism in Pakistan

In Pakistan, terrorism divided into the following classes:



3.1 Religious Terrorism

Irregularity of this kind together with every one of gatherings that do aggressor acting and using religious faith to legitimize those actions. In all the scenario terrorists usually use improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and home-made explosives, explosives made from common chemicals, and household use products (Tariq, 2015).

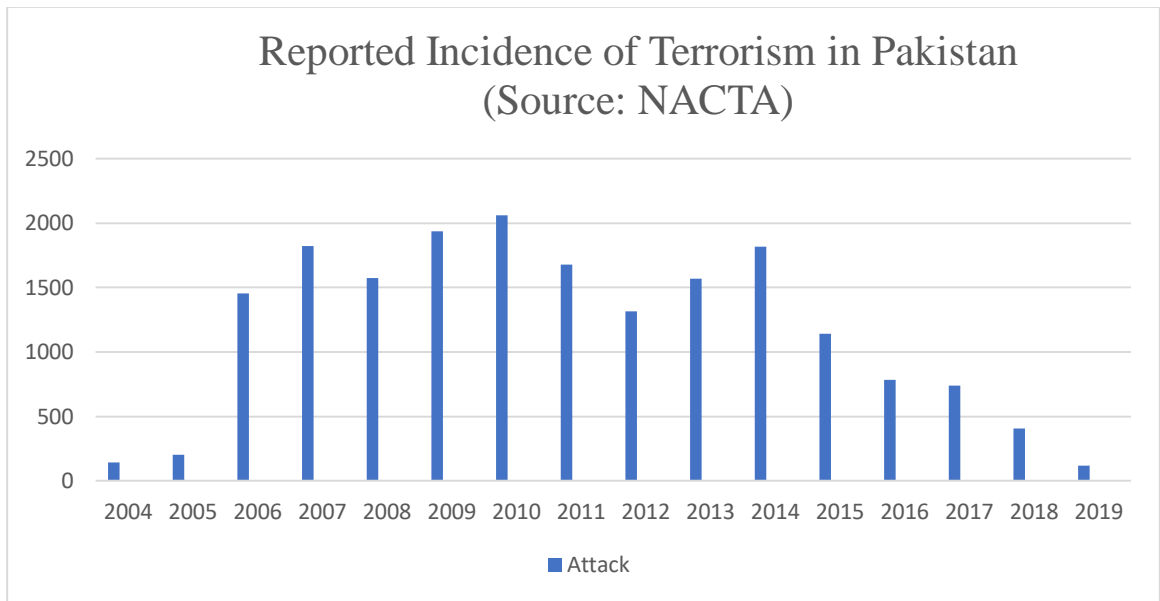


Chart 1-Showing Total Reported Incidence of Terrorism from 2004-2019

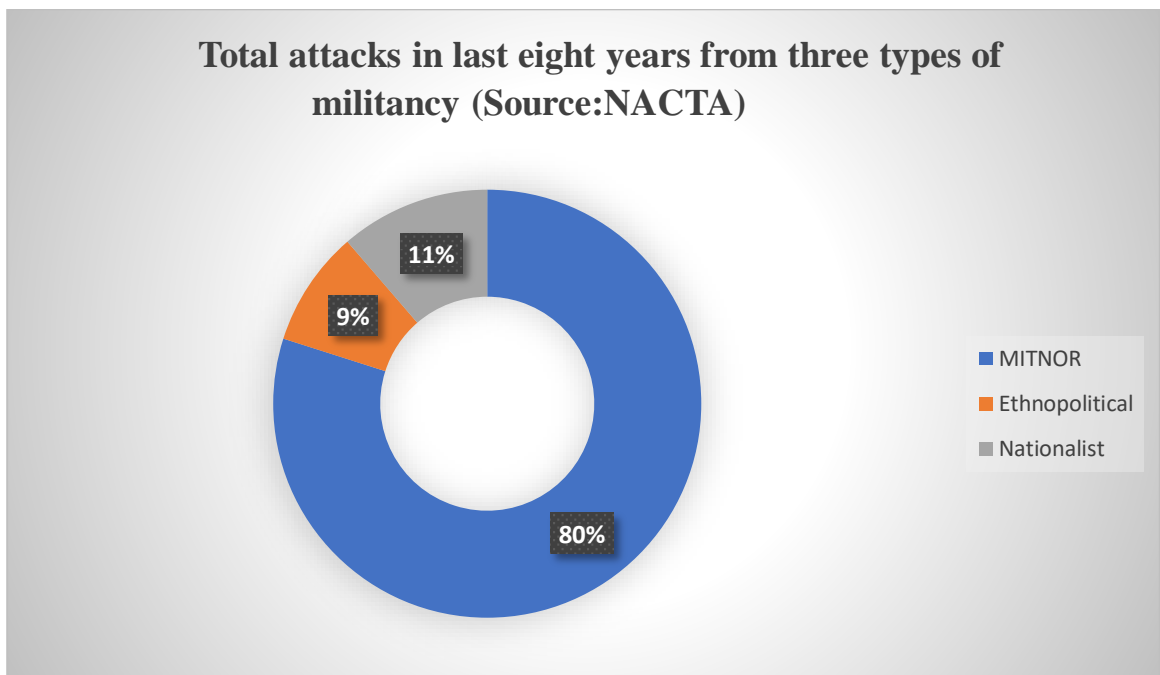


Chart 2-Presentation of militants Attacks in the last eight years

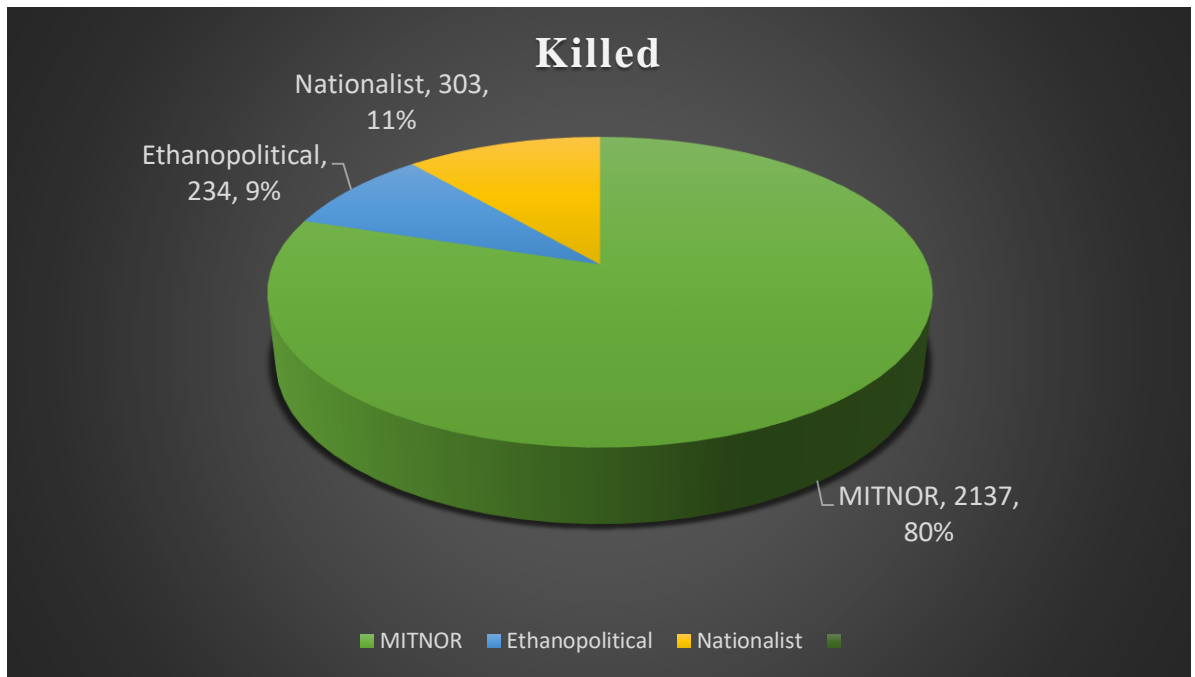


Chart 3-Showing Total Killed in Three Types of Terrorisms

3.1.1 IEDs, Homemade Explosive, and its Precursor Chemicals.

Terrorist activities are occurred for a long time in different forms, like targeted killings, suicide bombings, harms, lethal synthetic substances, and natural ruining, of these different forms of terrorist activities, explosives are seeming to be a regular choice amongst militants. Energetic materials are regularly much promptly accessible, more secure to deal with, and can be utilized to create an immediate impact that is both observable and dreadful. “According to the Ministry of Interior, approximately 75% of cases militants used improvised explosive and pyrotechnic compositions, due to widespread utilization of these substances. Law enforcement agencies personnel should have awareness regarding energetic materials to react quickly to suicide bombings (Science, 1992; Rostberg.J.I, 2005). Today militants usually used more lethal types of bombs like IEDs. These human-made devices are custom-made, non-customary bombs, utilized to demolish, killing, weaken or irritate. Improvised Explosive Devices can be created from either military or commercial grade explosives (through burglary or buy) or fabricated by joining everyday family unit items or synthetic mixtures like everyday household items, precursor chemicals, etc.

Improvised explosive device define by the United Nations as follows:

“A device that is assembled or improvised to incorporate energetic material, damaging, deadly, combustible, pyrotechnic chemical material for the destruction or harassment.” (Science, 1992).

3.1.2 Types and effects

The most common varieties of Improvised Explosive Devices are categorized according to the intended target or the construction of the device. Types of IEDs are:

3.1.2.1 Anti-Property

They are designed to destroy the property and therefore primarily consist of blast effect or flames (incendiary): (Finaud, 2015) -

- Blast
- Incendiary
- Blast incendiary

3.1.2.2 Anti-Personnel

They are designed to harass (blast effect) or to cause maximum casualties to the personnel (fragmentation effect). Nails, small steel pieces are used for this effect (Survy, 2013).

- Blast
- Fragmentation

3.1.3 Methods of Operation

The design of the IED would depend on the “Firing and arming switches/mechanism”. These can fall into three categories which are known as the methods of operation (Laska, 2016). These are:

3.1.3.1 Time Operated

Common methods used to achieve delay or time in devices: (Finaud, 2015)

Table 1-Showing Time Operated devices

(i) Clockwork	(iv) Burning/combustion
(ii) Thermal	(v) Material Fatigue
(iii) Electronic	(vi) Chemical



Figure 2-Time Operated Device

3.1.3.2 Command Operated

Such type of devices allows the terrorists to retain control of the device until the optimum moment of firing. The following methods are used to communicate the firing command to the main charge (Survy, 2013).



Figure 3-Command Operated IED

3.1.3.3 Command Wire (CWIED)

Not just electrical wires but also through other means like railway lines in a series circuit (Survy, 2013).

3.1.3.4 Radio Control (RCIED)

Using radio transmitters widely available to make a series circuit (Survy, 2013).



Figure 4-Radio Control IED

3.1.3.5 Suicidal

A "person-borne" improvised explosive device typically has a high energetic material as the primary charge along with shattering agents which damages more to people and property. It is observed that initiation command always switches in the hands of suicider that's why usually initiated by a person itself. (Survy, 2013)



Figure 5-Suicidal IED

3.1.3.6 Projectile Controlled (PCIED)

A projectile is used to initiate a sensing switch (Finaud, 2015)

3.1.3.7 Victim Operated

These are often referred to as booby traps. They consist of concealed switches that can be operated in any of the following ways. Both commercial and military switches/booby traps are used in IEDs (Finaud, 2015).

Table 2-Showing Victim Operated Devices

Pressure	Trembler
Pull	Combination
Release	Magnetic
Anti-Lift	Radio wave
Tilt	

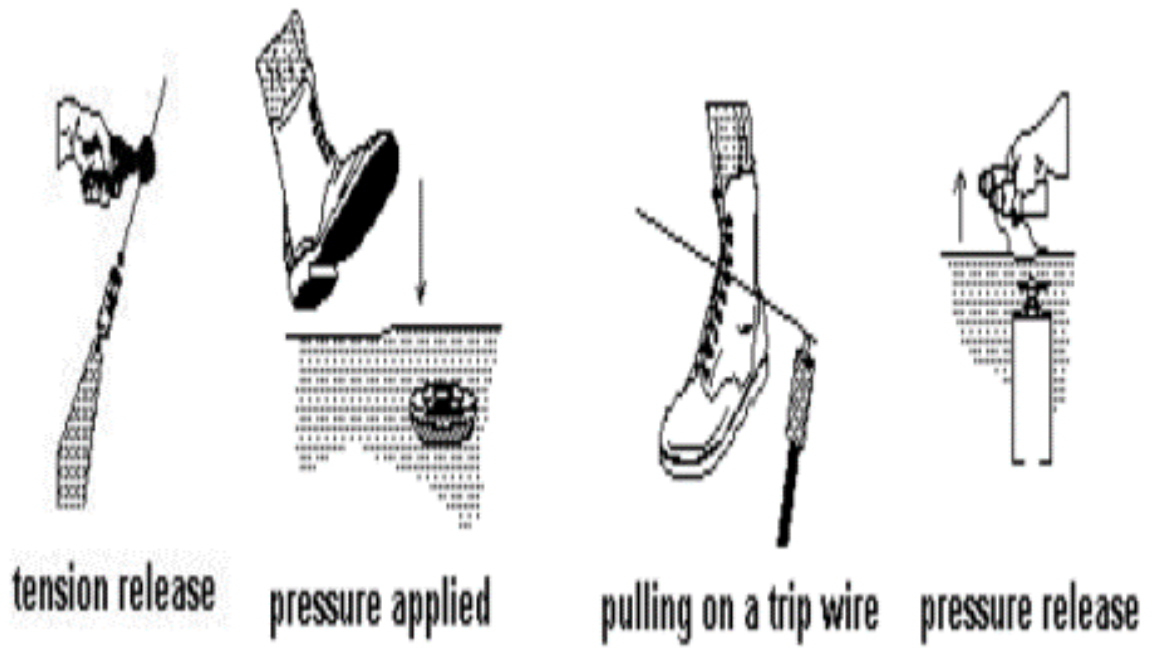
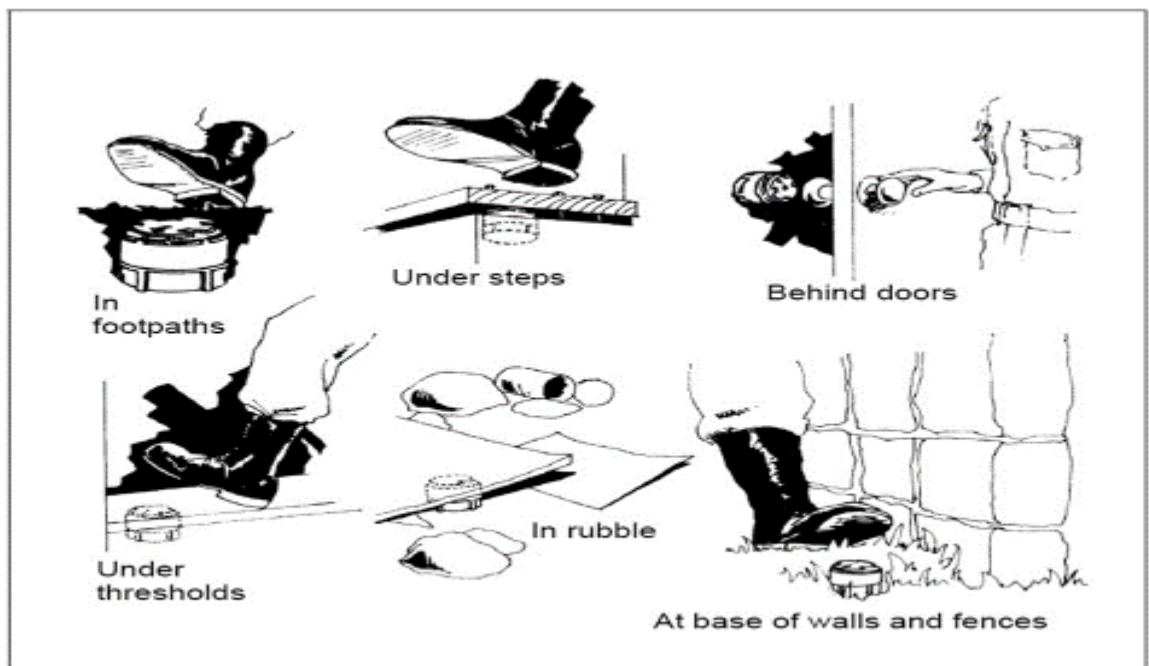


Figure 6-Showing Different Modes of Booby Traps



Possible Booby Trap and Mine Locations

Figure 7-Showing Booby Traps planted

3.1.4 The Basic IED Concept

Virtually all the IEDs used in the world use an electrical method of initiation for the reasons of safety, reliability, and flexibility in use. Almost all IEDs are designed on a specific concept which (Survy, 2013) is shown in the figure: -2

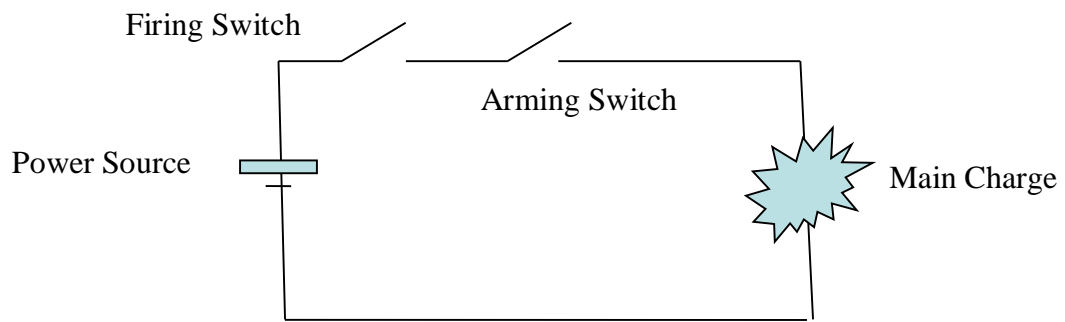


Figure 8-Showing IED Working Principle

3.1.4.1 Power Source

It provides the initiation power to the IED. It is usually electrical but can also take the form of a chemical or mechanical trigger.

3.1.4.2 Safety Switch

It provides safety to the operator during handling and transportation.

3.1.4.3 Firing Switch

It triggers the power source to initiate the main charge. This switch can take the form of booby traps or can be initiated by a remote command.

3.1.4.4 Main charge

This is the primary destructive force of the IED and usually comprises of a military-grade, commercial or home-made explosive.

3.1.4.5 Container

The container has almost all of the components, as mentioned above. Moreover, it is also used to conceal and mask the IED from detection (Survy, 2013).



Figure 9-Showing Suicide Bomber

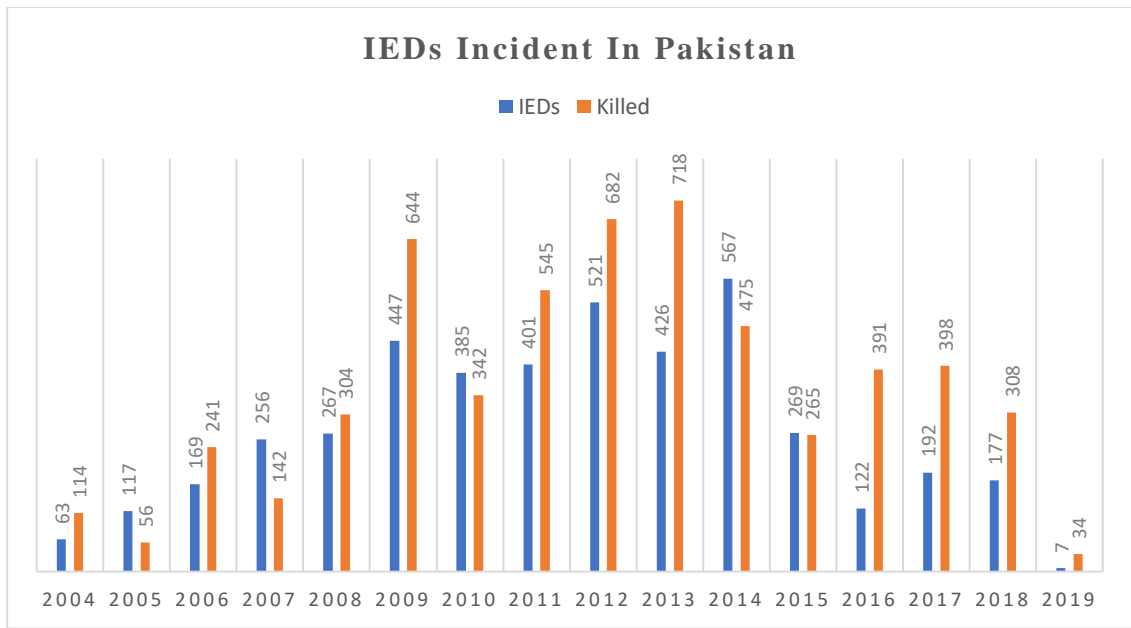


Chart 4-Showing Improvised Explosive Devices Incidents in Pakistan

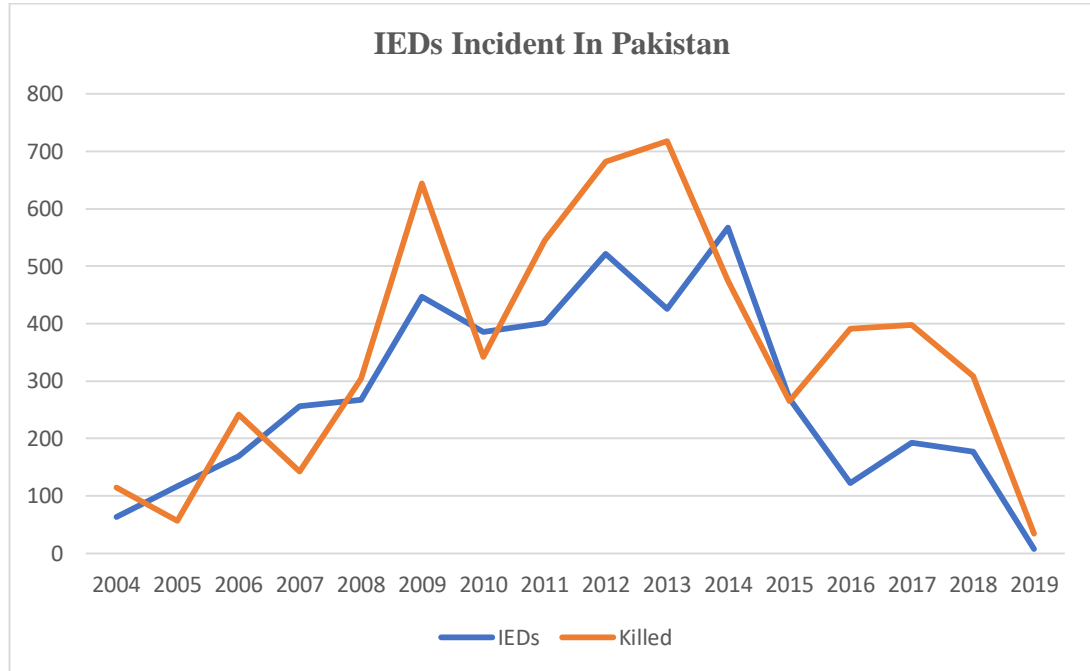


Chart 5-Showing Improvised Explosive Devices Incidents in Pakistan

3.1.5 Homemade Explosive and its Precursor Chemicals

The type of explosives is made from common household chemicals that are easily accessible and can be purchased legally.

A vindictive actor can construct an IED with ordinary materials, such as a switch and a battery power source, by adhering to directions handily found on the internet.

The actual charge in an IED can be and frequently is constructed from instant items (such as commercial explosives, military explosives, or pyrotechnics and propellants, including black and smokeless powders) or from a home-made explosive (HME) (see Figure 4) (Institute, Jan 2017).

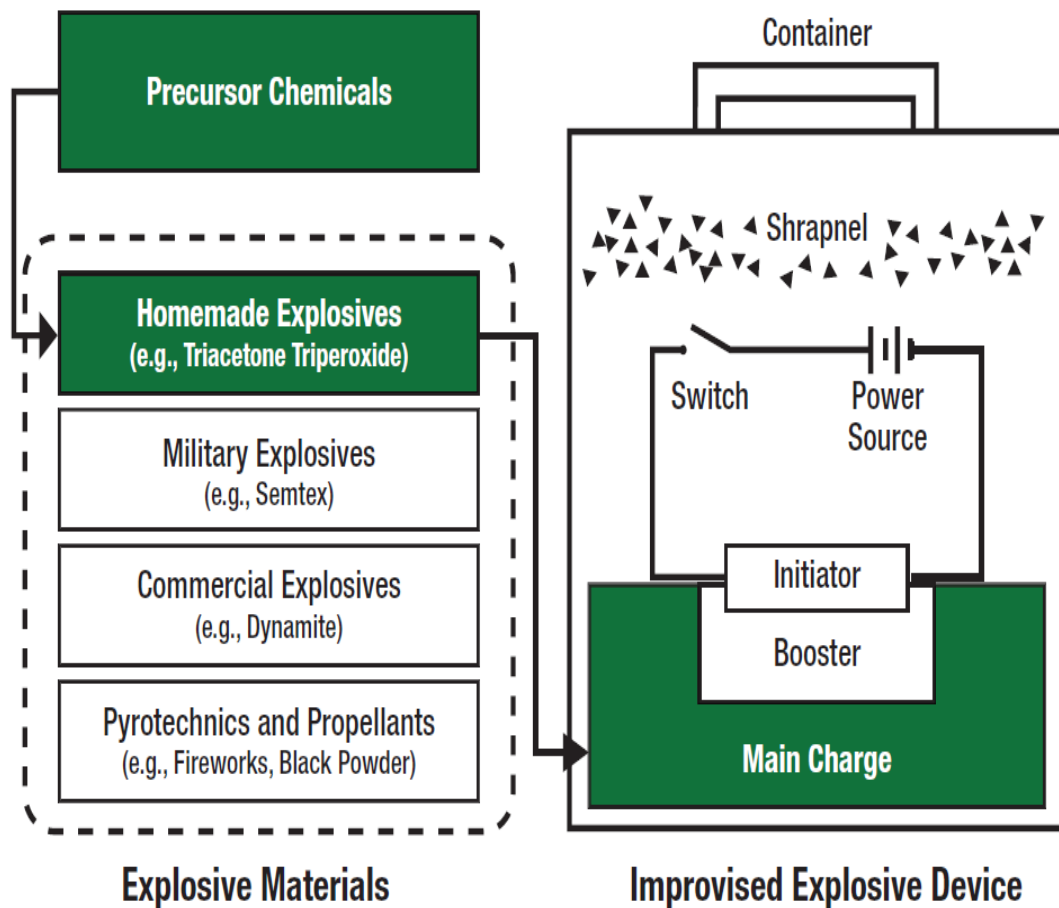


Figure 10-Precursor chemicals of explosives and parts of IEDs

While both ready-made products and HMEs have been used in IEDs in recent bombings (Yeager, 2017; Jogman, 2014; Rostberg.J.I, 2005).

3.1.5.1 Precursor chemicals of energetic materials

There is a vast number of such explosive precursors which are used to make lethal IEDs and are not logged clearly by the service of enterprises as dangerous energetic materials, as of now controlled as explosives under government law (Explosive Substance Act,1908) "Shortlist" of precursor chemicals that seem to represent the most severe threats regarding their potential for use in IEDs-production. It is observed that three types of synthetic precursors chemicals of energetic materials: those that are explosive all alone, those that can be genuinely blended to produce explosives, and those that are exclusively innocuous however can be responded to prepare an energetic material. (*Science, 1992*) A complete discussion of these is as follows:

3.1.5.2 Chemicals which are already as an Explosive

The following given precursor chemicals act already as explosive materials and can be detonated under a suitable environment. To prepare very high-velocity energetic material, it can be blended with other precursors.

(NH_4NO_3)- Nitrates of ammonium,

($\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$)- Di Nitro Toluene,

(CH_3NO_2)- Nitro Methane,

($\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$)- Picric Acid.

3.1.5.3 Precursors which physically blend to prepare an energetic material

All the explosive materials can be made by combining an oxidizer (usually oxygen atom) and fuel (usually carbon and hydrogen atoms). Sometimes, oxidizers can be blend with fuels to prepare energetic material (*Science, 1992*). The binding force provides by some reagents are known as binders.

Some of the examples of oxidizers, fuels, and binders are as follows:

Oxidizers

Mostly oxygen-containing anion's salts are strong oxidizers. Usually, the combined cations are inconsequential and exchangeable; the following list of oxidizers shows the combination of cations and anions:

- ✓ Sodium Chlorates
- ✓ Potassium Chlorates
- ✓ Sodium Chlorites
- ✓ Sodium Hypo-Chlorites
- ✓ Calcium Hypo-Chlorites
- ✓ Sodium Nitrates
- ✓ Potassium Nitrates
- ✓ Ammonium Nitrates
- ✓ Sodium Nitrites
- ✓ Potassium Perchlorates
- ✓ Potassium Permanganates

Fuels

The following list of fuels can produce a large amount of energy and heat on detonation and can be used with the oxidizers as mentioned above.

- ✓ Powdered Aluminum (Al)
- ✓ Fuels with a higher concentration of Carbon (Graphite, Sucrose, Diesel, etc.)
- ✓ Powdered Magnesium (Mg)
- ✓ Nitrobenzene
- ✓ Red Phosphorus (P)
- ✓ Sulfur (S)
- ✓ Powdered Zinc (Zn)

Binders

These chemicals provide binding force to explosive, which are as follows:

- ✓ Grease
- ✓ Motor oil
- ✓ Candle
- ✓ Petroleum jelly
- ✓ Car wax
- ✓ Paraffin



Figure 11-Showing Binding agents of Homemad explosive

3.1.5.4 Precursors which produce energetic material on the chemical reaction

Bad actors have full awareness about explosive, knowledge, expertise, how to utilize precursor chemicals and everyday household things as equipment like mortar/pestle, coffee grinder, blenders, magnetic stirrers, coffee filters, etc. for the preparation of home-made explosive it is possible to prepare energetic materials from said things, in this digital era detailed recipes are available on the internet, how to formulate energetic materials form common precursor

chemicals. Below mentioned a list of precursor chemicals by which energetic materials can be made in elementary steps also in a brief period. (Science, 1992)

- ✓ Dimethyl ketone (C₃H₆O)
- ✓ Ammonia (NH₃)
- ✓ Polysaccharide- Cellulose (C₆H₁₀O₅)
- ✓ Ethylene glycol (C₂H₆O₂)
- ✓ Propane 1,2,3-triol or Glycerin (C₃H₈O₃)
- ✓ Hexamethylenetetramine or Hexamine (C₆H₁₂N₄)
- ✓ Hydrogen peroxide (Concentrated) (H₂O₂)
- ✓ Nitric Acid (Concentrated) (HNO₃)
- ✓ Urea (CH₄N₂O)

Somewhat senselessly, a large number of the militants who are involved in this illicit activity (acquiring and theft of precursor chemicals) and giving justification they are doing this for the sake of religion. Although said activity is denied in religious holy writing. (Science, 1992) Possible legitimizations for this action could include. First, any action that is attempted in the quest for the gathering's fundamental reason is considered allowable. Secondly, criminal activity authorizes groups have to accomplish two objectives at the same time - create assets and harm their enemies (Science, 1992)

Religious terrorism very well may widely be separated into the following classes; Interior and Exterior.

3.1.6 Interior Dimension of Religious Terrorism

The secret element of religious terrorism means to assault focuses inside the nation. It is very well known that the most significant genuine risk for Pakistan's security, now a day, is postured by the interior component of religious terrorism because its feast is everywhere throughout the nation, this is amazingly deadly, by suicide attacks this usual mark way of doing things, and it focuses on the national safety foundations and essential framework, except fragments of ordinary society, by refined militant assaults. This shows various consistently developing variations as "sectarian (Sunni-Shia) intra-

Sunni (Deobandi-Brelvi), communal (Anti-Christian, Sikhs, and so forth.)," hostile to great ideological groups, against the army, brutality to implement "Sharia (Swat)", hostile to foulness, so on. In the past ten years, roughly 50,000.0 people were murdered by them, as well as more than 5000 army workforce 1. The fluctuation in their objectives from most unique party-political characters (General Musharraf 2003, Benazir Bhutto 2007, Aftab Sherpao 2007, Asfand yar Wali 2009, Basheer Bilourr 2012), to sensitive national security organization (Pak Ordnance Factory, WahCantt,2008 Military GHQ, Rawalpindi,2009, PTS (Police training school) Manawann, Lahore, 2009, Navy Base Mehran, Karachi 2011, Pakistan Air Force-Base, Kamara 2012, Airport of Peshawar 2012, 2014, Airport of Karachi 2014 and Dockyard (Naval) 2014). Completed and claimed more than a hundred offenders along with extremists in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa "(Bannu Jail 2012, Dera Ismail Khan prison 2013)" escapes from jail. From several instances of sectarian killings came in to being in throughout country by sectarian activists (more than eight hundred and twenty-seven assaults also more than two thousand executed in most recent 10 yrs), to attack Muslim's prayer places (Mosques) "(Mosque Charsadda 2007, Parade Lane Rawalpindi Mosque 2009, Karbala Gamay Shah, Jannat Mosque Lahore 2010, Malir Karachi, 2014, Shikarpur 2015)" to Churches "(Bahawalpur 2001, Islamabad 2002, Peshawar 2013etc)", to holy places (Sufis tombs) best characters of religion like "(in 2010 on the tomb of Data Sb Lahore, Baba Fareed Pakpattan, Abdullah Shah Ghazi Karachi, Ghazi Baba, Peshawar)". Not only that, but they also did many bombings on schools, the utmost deadly was the thrashing of approximately 140 pupils & instructors in APS Peshawar on December 16th, 2014, (more than eight hundred schools demolished by bombing from 2009 to 2012 in KP & FATA, murdered polio vaccinators (32 executed from July 2012 to July 2013, in KP & FATA,

Although they had controlled terrain within some areas of Federally Administrated Tribal Areas for a long time, stick the territory in Swat entirely, before being actioned by army activity in the year 2k9. Just not that, also informed with the help of police officials to enjoy on a high level in sorted out wrongdoing as abducting to payoff, coercion, bank burglaries, trafficking, and

in most parts of the country. The usual way of doing things changes from only suicide planes to complex suicide ambushes on challenging aims like General Head Quarters and so on. Although the Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan and few outside activist associations have safe places for refugees within Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, moving of Mullah Fazalullah, Amir of Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan, towards Afghanistan, s district Kunar (Nuristan province) is another outer component to the security of Pakistan. According to few experts, it giving places to refugees within Afghanistan, specific individuals from prohibited activist associations, is characteristic of covert help of a portion of the neighbouring nations to religious Terrorism within Pakistan. The severity of the risk from religious terrorism not kidding to the point that the past Military head changed the army convention to expressing that the greatest danger to the country is from interior more than the regular opponent, Bharat (Tariq, 2015).

3.1.7 Exterior Dimension of Terrorism in the name of religion

The outer element of religious terrorism could be comprehensively separated into the following classes:

3.1.7.1 Overseas terrorist Groups situated within Pakistan

Overseas activist associations situated in Pakistan, for the most part, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas “(Afghan Taliban, AQ, IMU, ETIM, Jundullah, etc.)” Most of them do aggressor acts essentially in separate nations (Afghan Taliban) and others submit aggressor actions within Pakistan just as indifferent republics “(AQ, Jundullah, ETIM, IMU)”. There may be Al Qaida's association in various bouts within Pakistan. Jundallah may be asserted by the Iranian government in slaughtered more than a hundred and fifty Iranian residents in the year 2003. IMU owned of the Dera Ismail Khan escape in the year 2012 a video showed in YouTube hence amazingly refined bout in Karachi air terminal in the year 2014, is characteristic of the outstanding job by outside aggressor associations in risk to Pakistan and their connection to Pakistani

activist associations, explicitly Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan and LeJ (Tariq, 2015).

3.1.7.2 Terrorism in Abroad Carrying Out by Pakistani Activist Organizations

Many activist associations situated within Pakistan yet do aggressor actions outside the boundaries of Pakistan, similar to other countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Bharat, and so on. Bharat govt has imposed charges on the contribution of Jaish e Muhammad in the assault of 2001 on the Parliament of Indian & of LeT in Mumbai assaults in the year 2008, other than their association with aggressor exercises in Indian held part of Kashmir. Likewise, Afghanistan accused Lashkar e Tayyba and Jaish e Muhammad of doing militant factions within Afghanistan "(Indian Consulate Herat, Afghanistan 2014, and so on.)". Additionally, Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan was founded to have an association within any event one instance of endeavoured psychological warfare in the USA "(Times Square unsuccessful shelling endeavor by Faisal Shahzad, 2010)". Component of this type, of aggressiveness within Pakistan, just not effects antagonistically on its associations with the neighbouring countries and with the Western world, besides, to show Pakistan in a horrible face before the worldwide public specifically (Tariq, 2015).

3.1.7.3 Geo-Political Issues

Geopolitics assumed a significant job in bringing forth radicalization and aggressiveness within Pakistan. The 1979 year was incredibly huge in making and fortifying religious terrorism as a result of the Soviet Union attack Afghanistan, the strategy of the United States to react, the foundation of a Shiaa sectarian government in Iran, and excess of territorial competitions in Pakistan nation, within their separate intermediaries. Correspondingly, information proliferates the association of both countries India and Afghanistan in supporting a few components, inside TITNOR as well as the nationalist activists (Khan, 2013; Tariq, 2015).

3.2 Nationalist Terrorism

The terrorism by the nationalist, mainly in Baluchistan, however not as severe as terrorism in the name of religion (TITNOR), regarding attacks, casualties and spread (being restricted mainly to Baluchistan), however, comprises a genuine risk to our national security and a crucial emergency as far as damage to the life of humanitarian.

In 2013, from a total of 1718 militants' oppressor assaults in the nation, first completed by patriot activists 442 were in Baluchistan about 25.7%. In the same way, in 2013 2450 people were murdered by the aggressors, the total executed by the nationalist activists was 304 about 12.4%. Pakistan's government banned a total of 60 terrorist organizations, from which 14 were patriot activists (Baluchi 13, Sindhi 1). To extend the objectives may be related, patriot activists in Balochistan expanded focuses since exploding natural gas pipelines (217 attacks in 2006-2015, besieging railroad track (48 assaults in 2001-2013 slaughtering 33 and harming 153) (Pakistan, 2014).

Additionally, different emphases Baluchi nationalists incorporate the Punjabi and Urdu talking pioneers in territory approx 4,00000/, especially next to the murder of Akbar Bugatti in the year 2006, distinct accentuation executing education experts (more than one hundred and sixty non-Baluchi instructors murdered in the period between 2008- 2010). Prominent assassinations incorporate "Shafiq Ahmed Khan Provincial Education Minister and secretary, both were Punjabis, in 2k9", they (Punjabis) started to migrates in different parts of the country, as per a few reports of 2,000000 Punjabis between 2008-2011 migrated 8, In the same way, the Baluch nationalists killed more than 124 police officers and 102 FC workforce during a similar period (O'Neill, November 2003).

As indicated by specific experts, a significant factor, adding to the Baluchi aggressiveness is an overwhelming army reaction of Frontier Core, a guerrilla system, in contact with nationalists. Nationalists have claimed that Frontier Core depended on an approach of arresting a lot of their activists without justice, usually, according to report of electronic media about missing persons. Independent organizations like (HRW), although not supportive as numbers

suggest by the nationalist, ensure Frontier Core has unlawfully gotten bear witness to many Baluchi activists, and it is boosting within the state terrorism in Baluchistan. Pakistan's government claims that Afghanistan and India provide funding in the shape of money, weapons, training, place, etc., to Baluchi nationalist to boost up Terrorism within Pakistan (Tariq, 2015).

Another class of the nationalist which, however less popular although, nationalists belong to Sindh, is driven by the organizations Sindhu Desh and Jeay Sindh Muttahida Mahaz which are banned by the government of Pakistan. There are 23 terror attacks in their account only in the year 2013, in which eight peoples killed and sixteen were injured.

3.3 Ethno-Political Militancy

Ethno-political terrorism is one more kind of Terrorism in Pakistan, that is done by aggressor gatherings having a place with various ethnic networks living in Karachi yet fundamentally kept to the Urdu talking and the Pashtun people group, with current adding of the Balouchi and countryside Sindh's likewise. From sixty banned aggressor groups, the People's Aman Committee Lyyari, is the main ethnopolitical activist gathering, founded by the Baluchi's who were residents of Lyari, it was restricted in 2011. 2010 and 2011 yrs were the most noticeably awful in Karachi due to ethnopolitical terrorism, in which more than fifteen hundred individuals murdered correspondingly. In 2010, twenty-six target assassins were detained those who investigated by a joint examination group containing officials from the police department, IB, and Inter-Service Intelligence. It comes in our knowledge that they belong to different political groups (Yosuf, October 2012). In the year 2013, the ethnopolitical terrorism enrolled waning. More than one hundred ninety cases of ethnopolitical ferocity declared in Sindh, more than 183 occurred in Karachi and ten in other parts of Sindh, in which casualties ratio was more than 234 individuals, mainly, individuals from political parties. In the state scenery, the bouts with the help of nationals are roughly eleven per cent from all fear-based oppressor bouts and deaths, out of the 9.5% were the absolute deaths because of tourist's actions in the year 2013-14 in Pakistan. Although as regarding the number of bouts

one hundred and ninety, people murdered more than two hundred, when compared with the terrorist attacks by religious terrorism and the sub-nationalist, it represents a genuine danger to Pakistan's security, considerably above its statistics show, fundamentally as far as its very negative consequence to the economy of Pakistan (more than 25 % of Gross Domestic Product given by Karachi and which is equal to the 70% of state income) without undermining Karachi (populace 18million approximately.). Interestingly, just a single provoker association engaged with ethnopolitical Terrorism (People's Aman Committee), has been banned under the Anti-Terrorism Action. However, not any exploitation has been taken in contradiction of the organization upholding activist arms and persons who engaged with the ethnopolitical terrorist acts (Tariq, 2015).

4 Diagnostic Techniques

The persons who spread fear are hard to worry about because they are profoundly versatile and utilize any way to accomplish their goals. Inside Pakistan, they misuse our open and free society to objective regular folks. They exploit innovation, for example, the Internet and scrambled correspondences, to advance their malignant objectives and spread their savage belief systems. Outside the country, they flourish in nations with powerless governments and where disappointed populaces are defenceless against fear-based oppressors' dangerous and deceived stories. They are versatile even with weight from nations with reliable governments. Some are protected and upheld by outside governments or even make their offering.

Before, when Pakistan has disturbed militants plans, a few fear-based oppressors stayed sequestered from everything, just to reappear when weight died down. Subsequently, Pakistan must accomplish more than upset individual plots—we should seek after the whole of the system engaged with fear-based oppressor plotting to keep the rest of the psychological oppressors from restoring their tasks. At home, law authorization at all degrees of government will keep on pursuing known or suspected psychological oppressors, incorporating all wellsprings of data accessible (Maurice R. Greenberg, 2002). Outside of the country, we will upset terrorists arranges that represent a believable risk to Pakistan interests by directing military, knowledge, and law authorization tasks and utilizing monetary measures against discrete targets—working by, with, and through accomplices where conceivable. We will likewise upgrade insight sharing plans, expanding the practicality and nature of trade to distinguish the whole system engaged with psychological oppressor movement and keep up the weight on fundamental fear based oppressors and terrorist organizations.

4.1 Target key militant gatherings.

Utilizing both military and non-military capacities, we will focus on the militants who represent a significant threat to Pakistani citizens and infrastructure. This will include fear monger pioneers, operational organizers, and people sending their skill in regions, for example, Weapon Mass Destruction, explosives, digital activities, and purposeful publicity. We will apply steady weight through supported Pakistan, accomplice knowledge, law requirement, monetary & budgetary measures, and military activity to upset, corrupt, and anticipate the reconstitution of militant psychological systems (the USA, 2018).

4.2 Upgrade venture into denied territories abroad.

Where we can't set up a physical nearness to ensure our inclinations straightforwardly, we will create innovative methods and work with accomplices to extend our ability to distinguish and relieve rising dangers before they can strike Pakistan and our national advantages.

Viable use the law of outfitted clash confinement as a counterterrorism device: The detainment of adversaries under the grants, Pakistan to altruistically expel risky fear based oppressors from the combat zone and improves our capacity to gather knowledge from caught psychological militants. This ability, in specific conditions, additionally allows confinement of fear-based oppressors pending their exchange to Pakistan for criminal arraignment. (USA, 2018; Committee, 2017)

4.3 Joining government and neighbourhood counterterrorism data sharing.

We will improve the capacity to share convenient and delicate data on dangers and the people per pet rating them, regardless of whether persuaded by local or outside fear monger philosophies, over all angles of government. We will keep on guaranteeing that law authorization offices over all angles of

government have the data that they have to distinguish and act quickly against fear monger movement (the USA, 2018).

4.4 Enhancing the effect of counterterrorism share activities with vital correspondences.

We will incorporate our fundamental correspondences capacity y over our endeavours to send a reasonable message: the individuals who undermine Pakistan will pay a real cost, and Pakistan remains in solidarity with the populaces at which point militants' victim. This message will plan to dishonor bad actors' stories, prevent potential fear-based oppressor supporters, and exhibit that the impacts of our counterterrorism activities are not restricted exclusively to direct activity (Backzo, 1994).

4.5 To improve the encounter and disturbance of non-state actors travel.

We will proceed to gather and share essential data on the travel and personalities, with attention on giving data that the general population and private area can use to distinguish and disturb the development of fear-based oppressors. We will likewise keep on working intimately with our accomplices to upgrade travel security and outskirts insurance to avoid fear-based oppressors escaping conflict zones from invading non-military personnel populaces. By sharing personality data and misusing freely accessible data, for example, web-based life, we will distinguish these psychological oppressors (House, December 2018; USA, 2018).

4.6 The exercises of our Counterterrorism apparatus

To adequately counter-fear based oppression, Pakistan governments must work over a range of movement (the USA, 2018) as follows:

- Disrupt the exercises of people or gatherings arranging an assault.

- Blocking the progression of help (funds, merchandise, and individuals) to or from fear-based oppressors and their systems.
- Impeding the advancement of fear monger ability (especially their strategic and operational security preparing both legitimately and on the web.
- Degrading ideological help for bad actors' movements.

Table 3-Chemical Precursors for IEDs use

Chem compound	Commercial Available/Store	Can be used to make Homemade explosive/Pyrotechnics	Identified as an Important Precursor
Explosive Chemicals			
Ammonium Nitrate	Yes/ Agriculture shop	ANFO, ANNM	✓
Dinitrotoluene	No	Itself Explosive	✓
Nitro-methane	Yes/ Chemical store	ANNM	✓
Picric Acid	No	Itself Explosive	✓
Oxidizers			
Potassium Chlorate	Some/ General store	Flash powder, White explosive	✓
Chlorate & Chlorite of Sodium	Some/ General store	Pyrotechnics	✓
	No		
Hypochlorite of Calcium	Yes/ General store	Pyrotechnics	✓
Potassium Nitrate	Yes/ Agriculture shop	Dynamite	✓
Nitrate & Nitrite of Sodium			
Perchlorates & Permanganates of Potassium	Some/ General store	Pyrotechnics & primary explosive	✓
	No		✓
Fuels			
Aluminum Powder	Hardware/Painting shop	Mostly	✗
Carbon Rich Chemicals	Yes/ General store	Yes	✗
Magnesium Powder	No	In pyro compositions	✗
Phosphorus	No	In pyro compositions	✗
Sulfur	Yes/ Agriculture shop	Yes	✗

Zinc Powder	No	In pyro compositions	✗
Precursors Requiring Chemical Reaction			
Acetone	Yes/ Medical store	TATP	✓
Ammonia	Yes/ General store	A significant source of WMD	✓
Cellulose	Yes/ General store	NC,SBP,DBP	✓
Ethylene Glycol	Yes/ Medical store	EGDN	✓
Glycerin	Yes/ Medical store	NG	✓
Hexamine	Some/ General store	RDX	✓
Hydrogen Peroxide	Yes/General store	TATP,HMTD	✓
Nitric Acid	Yes/ Chemical store	NG, PETN	✓

All the higher risk chemicals were considered in terms of mostly used precursors in improvised explosive devices and finally selected the shortlist of precursor chemicals (Table 4), which must be regularized at the beginning of this strategy implementation.

Table 4-High-risk components of energetic materials and their commercial uses

Type	Precursors	Commercial Use
Explosive Chemicals	Ammonium Nitrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizers • First aid cold packs
	Nitro-Methane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel • Used as a solvent in some industries
	Sodium Azide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chemical preservative in hospitals and laboratories
	Urea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer
	Sodium Nitrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics
	Sodium Chlorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicides • Bleaching pulp • Pyrotechnics
	Sodium Perchlorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics

Oxidizers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine
	Potassium Nitrate,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics • Food preservatives • Fertilizers
	Potassium Chlorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics • Matches • Herbicides
	Potassium Perchlorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics
	Hydrogen Peroxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleaching hair • Disinfectants • Bleaching pulp and textiles
	Ammonium Perchlorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pyrotechnics • Rocket propellant
Reactant Chemicals	Acetone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory • Industrial processes • Nail polish remover • Paint removing agent • Glassware cleaning agent
	Nitric Acid (Concentrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer manufacture • Laboratory • Industrial processes
	Sulfuric Acid (Concentrated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning chemical for the drainage pipe. • Batteries • Used in industries: Polymer, Fertilizer, Chemical, Oil refineries.

Homemade explosive precursors mainly hydrogen peroxide, Ammonium Nitrate, Acetone, Nitro-Methane, and nitric acid; (see Table 5) at present broadly present and more frequently in the range of the general community. Many explosive precursors have plenty of legal utilization (such as ordinary householders). They should be

legally bought from the market within the supplying chain at the requirement of volume/volume, weight/weight, weight/volume level, which is enough for making homemade explosives. Many reagents are obligatory in a minimal volume to make improvised explosives, according to legal purchase. So the main task is, to make it hard for militants' acquisition legally. (Science, 1992).

Below mentioned explosive precursors which are given in (Table-5) below, are the main Security concern in the country. This is very important in this strategy because this research mainly focuses on the regularization of these chemicals in the first stage of implementation. After all, these precursor chemicals are the primary source of homemade explosives used in improvised explosive devices. Unfortunately, these chemicals are widely available in the market and can be purchased legally, but there is no identification requirement for sale and purchase in this country.

Table 5-The 15 identified precursor chemicals.

Hydrogen Peroxide (H ₂ O ₂)	Ammonium Perchlorate (NH ₄ ClO ₄)
Sodium Chlorate (NaClO ₃)	Sodium Nitrate (NaNO ₃)
Nitric Acid (HNO ₃)	Potassium Nitrate (KNO ₃)
Potassium Chlorate (KClO ₃)	Nitro-Methane (CH ₃ NO ₂)
Sodium Perchlorate (NaClO ₄)	Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Potassium Perchlorate (KClO ₄)	Ammonium Nitrate (NH ₄ NO ₃)
Acetone (C ₃ H ₆ O)	Urea
Sulfuric Acid	

More specifics on energetic materials precursor chemicals are given below, outlining critical properties of these chemicals, possible utilization of these precursors, and related potential safety concerns in the country.

Hydrogen peroxide

It is a light blue coloured liquid, having high viscosity than water, seems colourless in dilute solution. It has the chemical formula H_2O_2 . It is a potent oxidizing agent as well as the robust properties of bleach.

Industry uses

In industries, it is used as a washing and bleaching agent because it is a potent oxidizing agent. It is also used in petrochemical and oil refineries. (Govt, July 2008)

Non-industry uses

It is used in cosmetics as a hair bleaching agent, also used in toothpaste, mouth wash products. In the health sector, it is used for the treatment of skin. This is available in markets and at medical stores at the 3-6% concentration.

Problems of security risk

It is used as a homemade explosive in various incidents throughout the globe. The homemade explosives like Triacetone triperoxide (TATP), hexamethylene triperoxide (HMTD), MEKP. These chemicals are detected in terrorist attacks throughout the world. (Govt, July 2008)

Sodium chlorate

A white coloured compound with chemical formula $NaClO_3$. Its solubility in water is very high.

Industry uses

It is used in various industries like mining, metallurgical, paper production, and the food industry.

Non-industry uses

It is used in houses as bleach, disinfectant, and for the chlorination of water treatment.

Problems of security risk

Security-related to this due to its ability to cause fire and explosion because of its higher oxidizing value, that's why it vigorously reacts with reducing agents.

Nitric acid

Nitric acid (HNO_3), a colourless compound with high properties as an oxidizer, can frequently react with hydrocarbons and release a tremendous amount of heat that is an exothermic reaction.

Industry uses

It is used in the fertilizer industry and explosive manufacturing factories.

Non-industry uses

Dental goods which are available in every home, they are mainly manufactured with nitric acid.

Problems of security risk

It is used in the preparation of various military, commercial as well as homemade explosives. This chemical is the primary reagent for the formulation of explosives. That's why this is immense anxiety to a security threat. (Govt, July 2008)

Potassium chlorate

Potassium chlorate (KClO_3), off-white to the white-coloured compound. Its solubility level in water is high. It is usually used as a firework and for medical purposes.

Industry uses

It is used in industries as a strong oxidizing chemical and sanitizer. It is most commonly used for the preparation of matches and pyro compositions because it is energetically reacting with fuel.

Non-industry uses

At home, it is used as a mouth spray and disinfects as well as used for medical purposes.

Problems of security risk

Derivative chemicals from this (mainly pyrotechnic compositions) have not good history, which was used in various bomb blasting like the Bali bomb blast in 2002 and 2003 at hotel Indonesia. (Govt, July 2008)

Sodium perchlorate

This compound is the combination of three elements like Na, Cl, and O. It absorbs moisture and shows high solubility in water and alcoholic products. It is white.

Industry uses

It is used in mining, smelting, and chemical laboratories. This is also used for the preparation of the pyro composition and explosive products because it acts as an oxidizer.

Non-industry uses No such industrial use.

Problems of security risk

Its derivative improvised explosive has been used in various bombing incidents. That's why it may pose a security risk to the country. (Govt, July 2008)

Potassium perchlorate

It is a white-coloured compound containing K, Cl, and O and having the chemical formula $KClO_4$. It has strong oxidizing properties, so it reacts violently with various organic compounds.

Industry uses

It is used for the preparation of pyro compositions, percussion caps, primers, single & double-base propellants, and in laboratories because it acts as an oxidizer. It shows deflagration on the heating means low explosives.

Non-industry uses

It is used for medical purposes for the treatment of high blood pressure Potassium and also as an antiseptic agent.

Problems of security risk

Its derivatives improvised energetic materials have been used in various bombing incidents. That's why it may pose a security risk to the country. (Govt, July 2008)

Acetone

A colourless liquid is having high volatility, flammability with the chemical formula C_3H_6O . It is from the family of the ketone.

Industry uses

It is used in the plastic industry as a solvent.

Non-industry uses

Besides industrial uses, it is also used as a nail polish remover, in laboratories, commercial operations, and cosmetics.

Problems of security risk

It is used to form homemade explosive like Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP), Tri acetone triperoxide (TATP), etc.

Sulfuric Acid

The compound with chemical formula H_2SO_4 . An oily liquid which is soluble in water.

Industry uses

It is industrially used for the preparation of Hydrochloric acid (HCL), Nitric acid (HNO₃), sulfate salts, synthetic detergents, dyes and pigments, propellants, and drugs.

Non-industry uses

Except for industrial uses, it also used as a drain cleaner, in batteries, etc.

Problems of security risk

Sulfuric used to make homemade explosives' like TATP.

Ammonium perchlorate

White, odourless salt with chemical formula NH₄ClO₄, containing elements N, H, Cl, and O. The oxidizing properties are solid, rapidly react with organic compounds.

Industry uses

It is used for the preparation of pyro compositions, percussion caps, primers, single & double-base propellants, and in laboratories because it acts as an oxidizer. It shows deflagration on the heating means low explosives. It is used for the preparation of propellants for a long time.

Non-industry uses No such non-industrial use.

Problems of security risk

It is observed that its derivative products are used continuously in various bombing incidents. That's why it may pose a security risk to the country. (Govt, July 2008)

Sodium nitrate

Sodium nitrate (NaNO₃), is an inorganic compound containing sodium, nitrogen, and oxygen. It is a salt, hygroscopic, and exists as a white powder or colourless crystals, with a sweet smell. It is highly soluble in ammonia and alcohol. In Pakistan, sodium

nitrate has a variety of industrial uses including as an ingredient in fertilizers, pyrotechnics, as a food preservative, and as a solid rocket propellant.

Industry uses

It has a wide variety of industrial uses. Generally, it is used in the fertilizer industry as an essential component. This is also found in other sectors like pyro- composition manufacturing, a propellant for the rockets, and the metal treatment.

Non-industry uses

This is used for the making of glass, pottery products, and as a food preserving agent.

Problems of security risk

The risk concern this chemical is that it is used for the making of pyro compositions and low explosives, so these products are readily used in improvised explosive devices as the main charge. (Govt, July 2008)

Potassium nitrate

Potassium nitrate (KNO_3), is an inorganic compound containing potassium, nitrogen, and oxygen. It is not particularly hygroscopic, is only moderately soluble in water but is soluble in glycerol, ammonia, and slightly soluble in ethanol. Potassium nitrate is a grain of salt and occurs as a crystalline, odourless white powder. In Pakistan, potassium nitrate has several industrial uses, including fertilizers, fireworks, and rocketry.

Industry uses

Potassium nitrate can be found in a variety of products however it is most commonly used as a fertilizer as it is a natural solid source of nitrogen and potassium which are two of the predominant chemicals required by plants. It can also be found within rocket propellants and fireworks due to its efficient oxidizing properties.

Non-industry uses

This is used in many toothpaste products because it provides sensitiveness to teeth.

Problems of security risk

Potassium nitrate is considered to be a chemical of concern given its use in products such as fireworks and other pyrotechnic materials. Pyrotechnic powders from fireworks, black powder, and smokeless powders are several examples of readily available materials used for the assembly of IEDs. (Govt, July 2008)

Nitro-methane

Nitro-methane (CH_3NO_2), is a simple organic nitro compound that is commonly obtained as a slightly viscous, highly polar, colourless liquid with a characteristic chloroform-like odour. In Pakistan, nitro-methane is widely used in industry sectors such as pharmaceuticals, analytical laboratories, as a racing fuel in high-performance racing.

Industry uses

It is used in various industries like Pharmaceutical, Agricultural medicines, Explosives.

Non-industry uses

Nitro-methane is an excellent fuel for rocket engines, racing cars because it is good against knocking. It is also in small engines like robotic devices, models controlled by radio devices, etc.

Problems of security risk

Nitro-methane is considered to be a chemical of concern as when mixed with other chemicals, and it can form an explosive composition. It has been found that nitro-methane is a more energetic high explosive than TNT but is insensitive. In April 1995, a truck containing approximately 5,000 pounds (2,300 kg) of ammonium nitrate, nitro-methane, and diesel fuel were detonated in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building (the Oklahoma City Building).

Sodium azide

Sodium azide (NaN_3), is an inorganic salt compound containing sodium and nitrogen. It occurs as a colourless, odourless, crystalline solid (salt-like) or solution. It is soluble in water or liquid ammonia, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In Pakistan, sodium azide is used in industry sectors such as smelting, as a biocide in hospitals and laboratories.

Industry uses

Sodium azide can be found in a range of sectors. Due to its explosive nature, it is used as the predominant gas-forming component in many car airbag systems and aeroplane escape chutes whereby a collision will trigger a charge causing the sodium azide to explode and release nitrogen gas inside the bag/chute. It is also used as a chemical preservative in hospitals and laboratories as well as within the agriculture sector for pest control.

Non-industry uses No such non-industrial use.

Problems of security risk

The risk associated with this chemical is that the primary explosive lead azide, which is used as a detonating agent in detonators is prepared from this chemical. (Govt, July 2008)

Ammonium nitrate

A white crystalline compound with chemical formula NH_4NO_3 . It is a combination of ammonium and nitrate ions.

Industry uses

It is used in many industries, like fertilizer and agriculture.

Non-industry uses:

Ammonium nitrate is also used in mining and civil construction work.

Problems of security risk

It is mixed with diesel or fuel oil to form homemade explosives (ANFO), which is used in various incidents throughout the world.

Urea

Colourless glassy compacted compound with chemical formula CON_2H_4 , and it is also called as carb-amide. In its structure, two amino groups are attached to the carbonyl group.

Industry uses

Utilization of Urea in the preparation of agricultural fertilizer and synthetic resins.

Non-Industry uses: N/A

Problems of security risk

Homemade explosives can be easily made from urea.

The supply chain of these chemicals mainly found, around the following elements of the society:

Chemical Industry— It either prepare or imports the chemicals and sells it to the vendors.

Transportation—Main point in the supply chain where most leakage of chemicals takes place in the form of theft.

Processor—Repackaging and reformulating the imported chemicals takes place here. Repackaging and reformulating chemicals after that will be in the hands of wholesalers.

Wholesaler— Sell the chemicals in bulk at the wholesale rate, mostly to companies, universities, colleges, end-users, etc. Repackaging and reformulating of chemicals does not take place here.

Shopkeeper—Sell mostly to publics, repackaging, and reformulating of chemicals does not take place here.

End-User (Individual/Company/Institution)—The individual, company, institution which utilizes the chemicals but not sell to others.

There are so many possible weaknesses throughout the supply chain that bad actors could exploit to access explosive precursor chemicals. These include in (Table 6)

Table 6-Showing Weaknesses in Supply Chain

Import	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal import of explosive chemical precursors. • Theft of precursors at the point of importation.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of precursors from the transport carrier. • Transport carriers use their self.
Retail/Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeatedly purchase at several locations, by non-state actors. • Stealing of explosive precursors.
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals were stolen or accessed by militants.
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of chemicals for illegal use. • Leaks to bad actors from end-user.

5 Preventive Measures

5.1 General Measures

5.1.1 Political determination is necessary to combat terrorism.

Reliable political determination is necessary, also need time to fight against the terrorism and actual execution of any anti-terrorism approach. This is the motivation behind the ruling administration, which gives incredible energy to all the managerial foundations to encourage, also focus on the countrywide anti-terrorism mongering framework. In the same way, the level of available assistance (open) for the national counterterrorism effort, the engaging enactment, and the game plan of adequate assets depends upon the pledge of the political government to address this test. Fundamental & essential for the nation is the implementation of a system that will give strict political determination to deal with the danger of terrorist activities. (Tariq, 2015)

5.1.2 Employment of strategies monitoring system

The most crucial task in the national combat-terrorism policy is to gather all the stockholders in agreement and guarantee of equal struggle. In this way, the creation of at least one most powerful, the sound central foundation at the federal level to organize and incorporate the several elements of the strategy. The current activity of setting up NACTA is a positive development, yet it should be made more fruitful. It might be called attention to that NACTA will have the choice to convey just on the off chance that it is dependable legitimately to the Prime Minister (like ISI, IB), is kept an eye on by specialists selected straightforwardly and is given sufficient assets (Tariq, 2015).

5.1.3 Make a robust tool to research

Who are you and who is your enemy if you know all about this, you do not need to be panic about the result. Knowledge about the qualities and deficiencies of both sides is fundamental, and it is a need of time to combat terrorism; this only can be achieved by the thorough research scientifically. It is a need of time that the ruling party must have to give due significance to research as an instrument at the federal and provincial levels, to manage policymaking on fear-mongering and vicious radicalism. Enhancement and capacity building of the current research organizations or make novel research departments, give sufficient funds also self-governance to complete projects autonomously as well as impartially. Non-governmental organizations can also help by giving funds to self-regulating research organizations (Committee, 2017). Work relevant to the combat terrorism approach will enhance the knowledge of the community about the anti-terrorism activities as well as it would be helpful for the implementation of this combat terrorism strategy. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018).

5.1.4 Police should have to be responsible for national anti-terrorism actions.

Anti-terrorism is basically to get knowledge relating to activist's network, securing possible targets, reacting to incidents of terrorist acts, investigating terrorist relating cases, gathering proof, arrest the blamed and present the terrorists in front of the court for convictions. Such actions are police department capacities, and consequently, in all terrorist base activities, the crime squad has a critical task to carry out. Regardless of whether we win or lose the combat against terrorist acts would, as it were, be dictated by the expert competence, responsibility of the police, and accessibility of required resources to show equivalent to the task. Awareness of the police force, in this manner, encompasses an essential core value of national action counterterrorism strategy (Tariq, 2015).

5.1.5 Human resource development

Additional aspect significant for the implementation of the national action counterterrorism strategy is making a group of specialists, experienced persons from the various field knowing their fields on fingerprints like criminal related knowledge, terrorists related knowledge, knowledge related to forensics, and related to laws, so on. Widespread continued exertion is required to develop this group of specialists, and the success to be counsellors for balanced mastery improvement in various territories of Counterterrorism required for implementing various parts of national action counterterrorism strategy (Tariq, 2015).

5.1.6 Civil society mobilization

Without the help and co-operation of the community, no counterterrorism activities can succeed for an extended period. Find out the ways to include the public is essential for the build-up and implementation of the anti-terrorism strategy. (Committee, 2017)

5.2 Specific Measures

5.2.1 Minimizing the threat of precursor chemicals and consideration of all fundamentals of the supply chain:

- Import and Export
- Manufacture
- Transport
- Storage
- Distribution and Sale—both Retail and Wholesale
- End-user
- Disposal.

5.2.2 Goals to combating terrorism

- A more informed community, industry, and government.
- Improved security and access controls for chemicals of security concern.
- Increased reporting of relevant information to assist with investigations.

5.2.3 Security objective: the achievement of targeted security outcomes.

5.2.3.1 Community

The community is an essential participant in, and beneficiary of, the management of the security threats caused by the usage of precursor chemicals in improvised explosive devices. Community members can play a valuable role. They can help prevent potential acts of terrorism using chemicals by protecting chemicals of security concern and providing information on suspicious activities to jurisdictional police and security agencies. Informing the community and encouraging community members to report suspicious activities to jurisdictional police and security agencies and will help achieve the security objective. (*Govt, July 2008*) It will also provide essential reassurance threats caused by the usage of precursor chemicals in the preparation of home-made explosives which is used in improvised explosive devices. Increased community awareness of how to identify suspicious behaviour is likely to result in a greater incidence of reporting to the appropriate authorities. This could assist jurisdictional police and security agencies by providing investigative leads and restricting the usage of explosive precursors in IEDs.

5.2.3.2 Industry (The whole supply chain including Users)

A well-versed and watchful industry always aware and have the policy to restrict the precursor chemicals for illegitimate use. The industry holds information about businesses, sectors, and customers that could be useful in a security context. Through a consistent approach to security, enhancing

monitoring and implementing control measures around chemicals of security concern, the potential for chemicals to be accessed by terrorists' groups will be decreased, and industry's ability to assist jurisdictional police and security agencies in their investigations, both before and post-incident, will be increased. A cooperative partnership between government and industry will be necessary for raising the awareness of and developing tailored security training for, businesses, managers and their employees. (Govt, July 2008)

5.2.3.3 Law enforcement agencies of government.

Informed agencies that restrict the explosive precursor chemicals employment in improvised explosive devices (terrorist activities), with the corporation of industry and the community.

Governments, through jurisdictional police and security agencies, have critical roles in preventing and providing a warning of, possible attacks using chemicals. Greater community and industry understanding of the threats related to the usage of precursor chemicals in IEDs and an increase in rates of reporting can provide investigative leads to jurisdictional police and security agencies. These leads assist security agencies in identifying threats and enabling jurisdictional police to respond appropriately. (Govt, July 2008). Controlling chemicals of security concern will create a new area of attention to be managed by a wide range of government agencies. Jurisdictional police and security agencies already play a central role in identifying and discouraging the usage of precursor chemicals in IEDs. Other areas of government can support these efforts through:

- Coordinating and maintaining an appropriate suite of controls
- Ensuring coverage and compliance across industry sectors
- Facilitating communication between and within industry and government.
- Maintaining industry support and capability building programs.

5.2.3.4 Explosive precursors

High levels of safety around explosive precursor chemicals which can be used to make home-made explosive that can be used in improvised explosive devices as the main charge, will be achieved through balancing the security threats caused by the usage of precursor chemicals in improvised explosive devices with potentially competing community, industry, and government interests. A coordinated approach between the community, industry, and governments is essential for meeting the security objective. (Govt, July 2008)

5.2.4 Terrorism can be prevented by global collaboration.

Pakistan is energetically fighting to combat terrorism internationally with exterior security, defence planning, and the strategy of development. Besides, Pakistan encouraged and raised dialogue between cultures and religions. Pakistan also believes in promoting the exchange of terrorism-related information with friendly countries in the entire world. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.5 Work was done in a civilian emergency.

Pakistan always participates in civilian catastrophe energetically with the supporting rules of judicial and having better foreign & defence policy as well. Indirectly supporting the goal of law enforcement agencies to declaring, i.e., the primary reason for refugee's radicalization in the targeted nations. (House, National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel, December 2018; Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.6 Preventative actions at the border with India and Afghanistan.

Pakistan is always encouraged and actively involved in a mission to combat terrorism at the country boundaries, in the case of Pakistan, especially at the Line of control and Durand line. The Pak army is one of the great armies of the world, and it is fully capable of facing any challenge. Pak army is overall responsible for border (India and Afghanistan) security, especially to check the

interconnection between the bad actors' activities and people's movements in these areas, and also mass trading. Liaison officers' competencies must be improved by the Pakistan army based on political tasks to categorize and method to convey terrorists related activities information in Pakistan. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.7 Increasing traveller awareness regarding terrorism.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will have the responsibility to carry out this task to conduct short awareness lecture before take-off or by reading material, aware people about terrorism-related risks and phenomena. These persons are going to any country from Pakistan or living in any other country permanently. The significance of submitting a written travel agreement will be promoted, and it would be better for flying to another area. In this way, correspondence would be easy regarding guidelines through emails or by SMS. In this way, the utilization of technology would be enhanced for the betterment of travel security. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018; House, National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel, December 2018; Committee, 2017)

5.2.8 Restricting the selected explosive precursors

For making bombs and explosives, the precursor chemicals which required are readily available in the markets of Pakistan. On a large scale, the main goal is to restrict terrorists to reach explosive precursors which are utilized to prepare home-made explosive that is used in improvised explosive devices as the main charge. The priority will be given to government, industry, and community observations to control these precursors chemical in the hands of terrorists. (Science, 1992)

5.2.9 Enhancing the experts' cyber capabilities

In this technology era law enforcement agencies must be aware of the cybercrime system, without the awareness of technology country can't

compete with other nations, so this department must be enhanced and strengthened with equipment and infrastructure, to gain better intelligence information. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.10 Creation of national co-operation Centre nuclear, explosive, chemical, biological and radiological

Proposed measures under the atomic, energetic materials, chemical, biological, and radiological, the policy should implement for the betterment of the security situation in the Country. To deal with these issues the creation of a co-operation Centre comprising of the specialized personnel at the federal level is the need of time and it is the responsibility of the interior ministry to take such step for the implementation of this strategy in a better way. Actions taken by this department will be carefully watched by the government, law enforcement agencies, and community for the sake of better implementation of combat terrorism strategy. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018; State, 1996)

5.2.11 Refining the flexibility of essential locations, leaders, and jobs

The self-directed risk-aware defence, leadership, and command of objectives, such as important government infrastructure belongings, leadership, and tasks dynamic for the general public, should be encouraged. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.12 Enhance the exchange of information between the immigrants

With the help and co-operation of multiple immigrants who are in favour to combat terrorism, the recognition process of militants would be easy. The process of recognition and data analysis which takes place in other nations should be encouraged and supported. By adopting this strategy, Pakistan would be on the list of dynamic members who carry out plans and do reforms in criminal justice to enhance the exchange of information among the experts of friendly countries. (Alexander, 1976).

5.2.13 Continuously implementation of this strategy for the Prevention of Terrorism.

The strategy to combat terrorism must be implemented with the help of government, industry, private and public sector experts. Strategy points and activities will be revised according to the need of time and situation of terrorism. The strategy would be the review after three years. (Sloan, 2006; Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018)

5.2.14 Stop prison radicalization.

The Observation abilities of the environment in jail and habit of making pointed persons' database should be enhancing. The workforce must have an awareness of how to recognize bad actors. A complaint box should be present to note the complaints on topics relating to violent radicalization. Must keep eyes on bailed criminals because they are the biggest threat to security. (Convention L., 1937)

5.2.15 Awareness program for the identification of terrorist and terrorism

The law enforcement agencies personnel and representatives of key non-governmental organizations should have to participate in awareness programs related to terrorism and the identification of terrorist and violent radicalization (Committee, 2017).

5.2.16 Protecting the operational competencies of law enforcement agencies.

Today is the digital era, so utilize the technologies for recognition of terrorists, deterrence, and active response competences and make comparisons with other countries' security agencies. (Committee, 2017)

5.2.17 Terrorism identification techniques need to up to date.

Exposure of proficiencies guaranteed when capabilities of police actions and terrorist squad boosted with the backing of agencies. Execute the exchange of

information and a strong relationship between law enforcement agencies. Tasks regarding the performance, police will have to update the militant's database, this will enhance the information and investigation of bad actors' activities. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018; Sloan, 2006)

5.2.18 Restructuring the standing operating procedure on combat-terrorism.

Pakistan's army guidelines on the terrorist activities will be simplified; it also has a favour to other law enforcement agencies alike. Police etc. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.19 Sharing the counterterrorism expertise between law enforcement agencies.

Preparation of reports by law enforcement on minor defence planning to ensure the community about the accessibility of information whenever required from several national organizations will be in the domain of law enforcement agencies. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.20 Setting up the standby police force.

Continue and enhance the same procedure of arrangement of standby constabularies. It will work as a routine duty to provide safety to the community in normal conditions but, when something happened like a bomb blast, natural disasters, etc. in that situation, it will make available to safeguard the masses. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

5.2.21 Joint counterterrorism exercises.

Improve by relying on the capacity of extraordinary police divisions, Pak army also other law enforcement agencies have to arrange their workouts on the supervision of their abilities. In the activities, the concern will be paid to protect tasks and prehospital disaster scientific considerations in thinking about protocols, which would be more helpful to control energetic materials and

precursor chemicals from the supply chain. To check precursor chemicals which are utilized to form home-made explosive, which is used as the main charge in improvised explosive devices. Monitoring the redirection of these precursor chemicals from the legitimate demonstration will be a significant component of the public system to restrict these precursor chemicals. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

6 Terrorism-Data Analysis

This data analysis chapter is produced by collecting provincial terrorism incidents data from the Ministry of interior, Punjab forensic science agency and National forensic science agency for the study of terrorism incidents. It contains over 19471 terrorist incidents for the period 2001 to 2019. Deaths in Sindh from terrorism incidents were peaking in 2001-2010 and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in 2011-2019. The decline in terrorist incidents corresponds with the military successes against terrorist organizations. Militancy in the name of religion remains the primary driver of terrorism in Pakistan. Political terror involves extra-judicial killings, torture, and imprisonment without trial. The militancy in the name of religion was the deadliest in Pakistan in 2001-2019, with the large percentage of total fatalities, most of which occurred in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. The next deadliest groups ethno-political and nationalist are responsible for terrorist incidents in country. The most impacted regions were Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, which merged with the previously highly impacted Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in May 2018 and Baluchistan. Collectively, the two accounted for 74% of attacks and 73% of deaths in the second period. The deadliest attacks were suicide attacks use of improvised explosive devices like at an election rally for candidate Nawabzada Siraj Raisani of the Baluchistan Awami Party in Darengarh, Baluchistan. The attack killed 150 people, making it the second deadliest since 1970 after the 2014 attack on a school in Peshawar that killed 151, ISIS claimed responsibility for the attack. At least 11 groups in the country have been found to have worked with the Khorasan Chapter, including TTP and LeJ. Despite some improvement, terrorism remains a major threat in Pakistan. Links among terrorist groups are especially widespread across conflict-prone borders, like those separating Pakistan from India and Afghanistan.

While data of fatalities and injuries occurred due to explosive in Pakistan and the United states of America was collected from the ministry of interior-Pakistan and

united states bomb data center respectively, also fatalities and injuries rate comparison between two countries has been given which is caused by particular explosive in the end of this chapter.

6.1 Provincial Incidents

Table 7-Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan between 2001- 2019

Terrorist Incidents	Killed			Injured		
	LEAs	Civilians	Total	LEAs	Civilians	Total
19471	5723	14757	20480	12385	36021	48406

Table 8-Deaths and Injuries of LEAs & Civilians b/w 2001-19

Period	LEAs		Civilians	
	Deaths	Injuries	Deaths	Injuries
2001-2010	2613	6808	8413	18840
2011-2019	3110	5577	6344	17181

LEAs: Law Enforcement Agencies

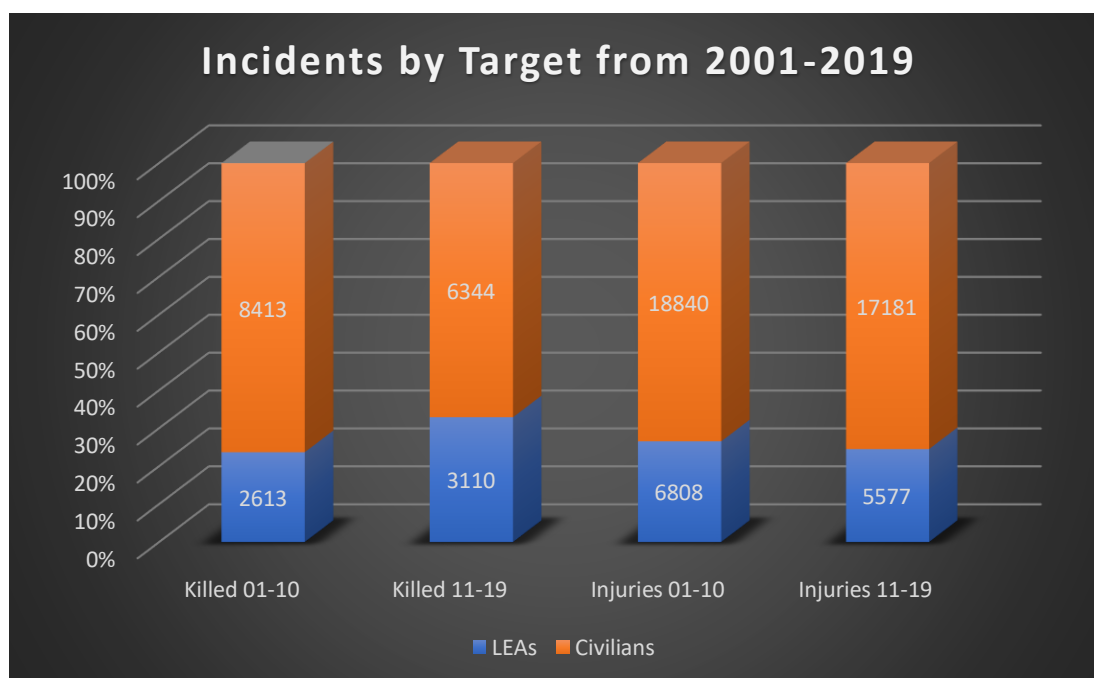


Chart 6-Incidents by Target from 2001-2019

Table 9-Terrorist Incidents by Province wise between 2001 and 2019

Province	<u>No attacks</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Injuries</u>	
	2001/2010	2011/2019	2001/2010	2011/2019	2001/2010	2011/2019
Punjab	32	810	310	871	511	2823
Sindh	4223	1820	4268	1476	11246	4469
KPK	2277	5259	2574	4256	9082	11292
Baluchistan	2825	2225	2761	2084	7542	4941
	9357	10114	9913	8687	28381	23525

Source: Ministry of Interior

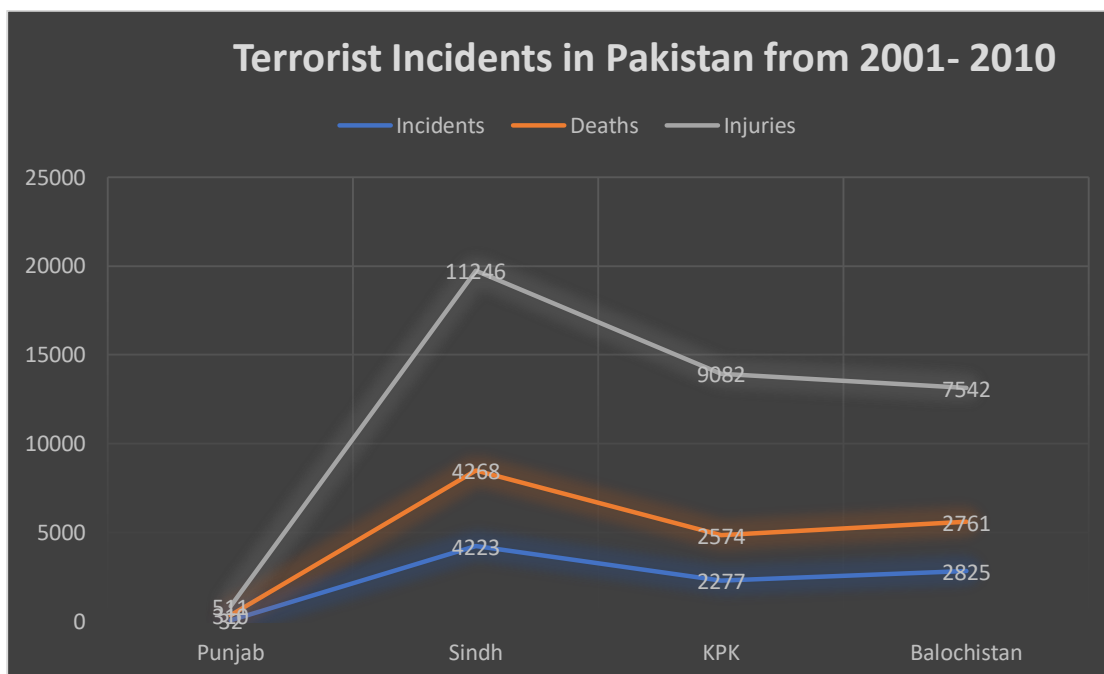


Chart 7-Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan from 2001- 2010

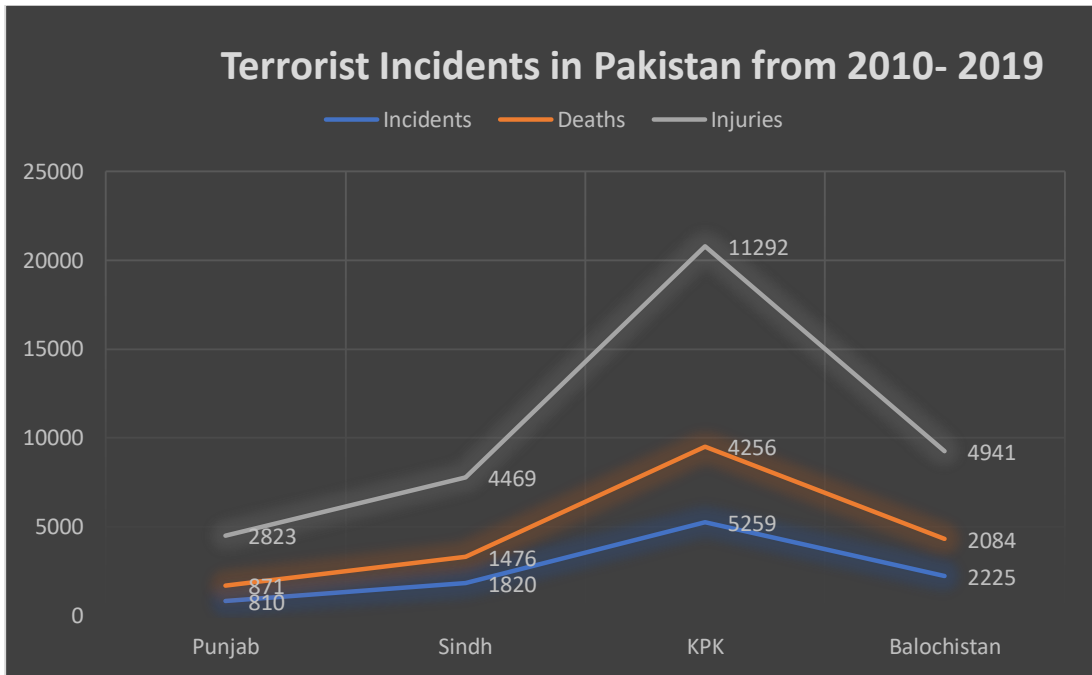


Chart 8-Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan from 2010- 2019

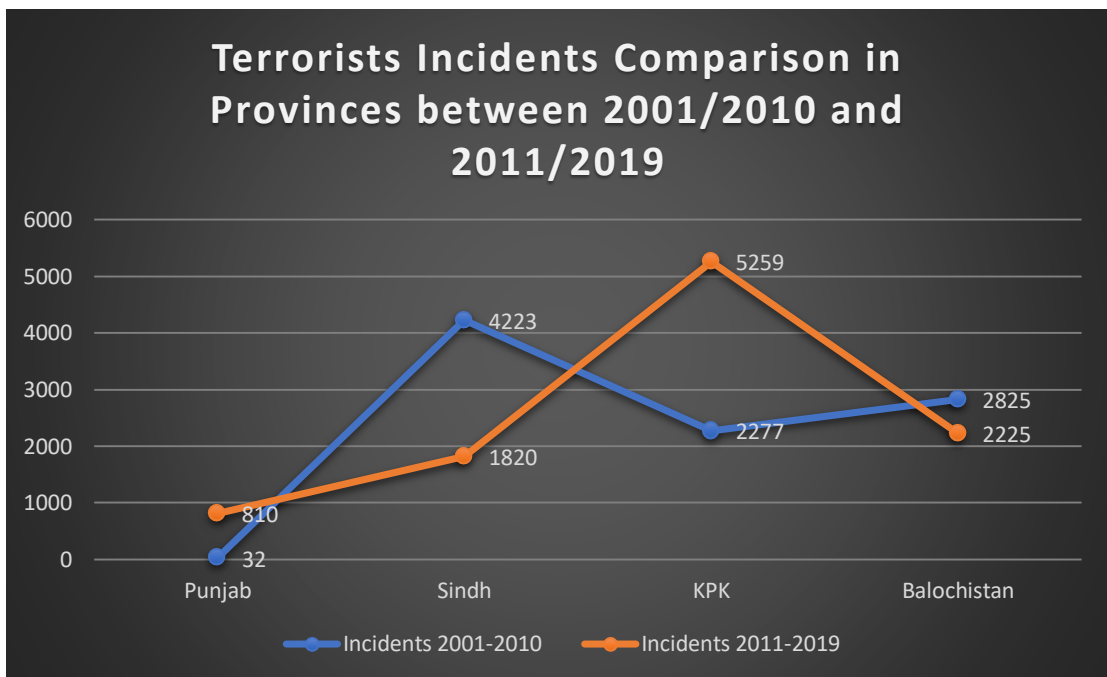


Chart 9-Terrorists Incidents Comparison

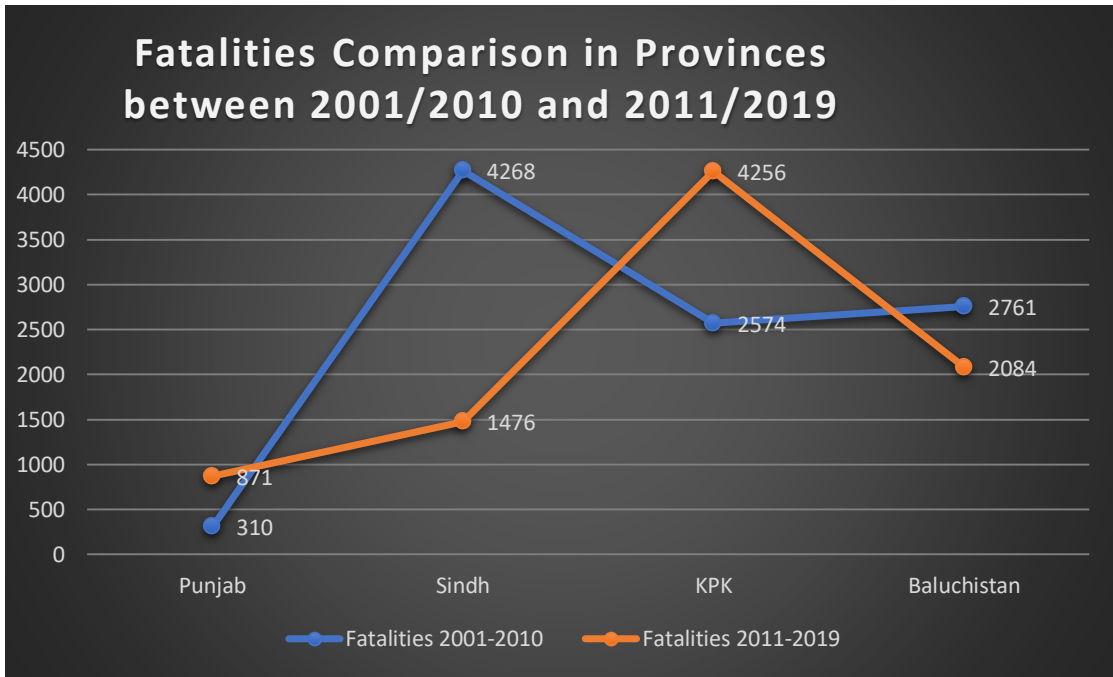


Chart 10-Fatalities Comparison in Provinces

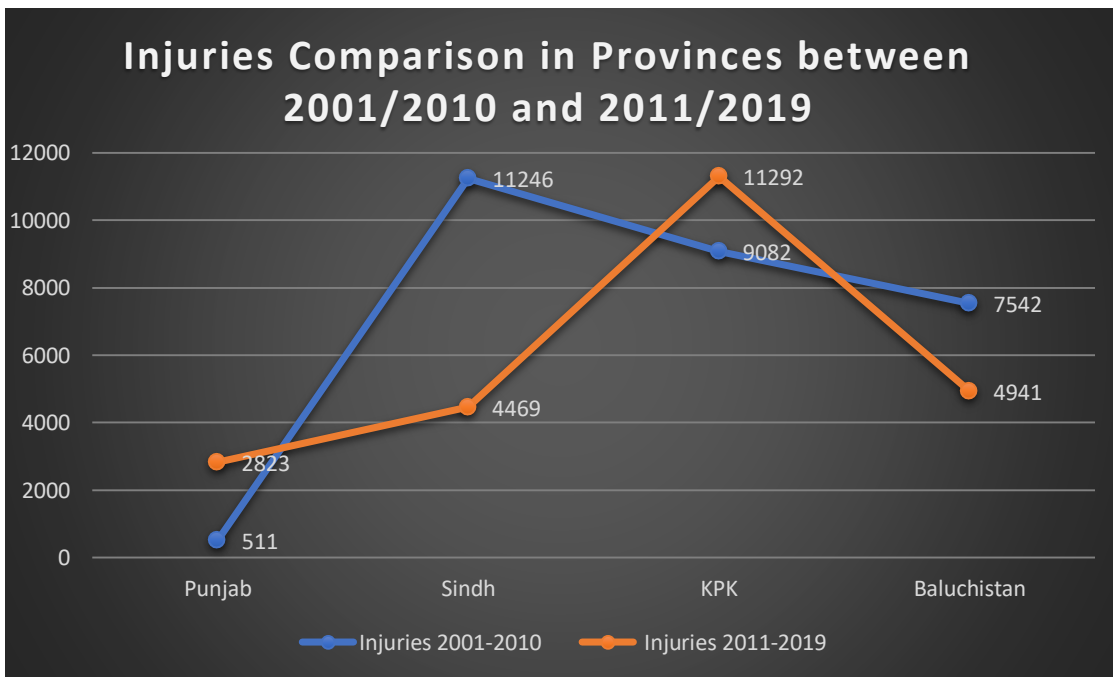


Chart 11-Injuries Comparison in Provinces

Table 10-Terrorist Incidents by Province wise between 2001 and 2019 (% of the total, based on Table 9)

Province	<u>No attacks</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Injuries</u>	
	2001/2010	2011/2019	2001/2010	2011/2019	2001/2010	2011/2019
Punjab	0.34	8.00	3.127	10.02	1.80	12
Sindh	45.13	17.99	43.054	16.99	39.625	18.99
KPK	24.33	51.99	25.96	48.99	32.00	48
Baluchistan	30.19	22	27.85	23.98	26.57	21
	99.990	99.98	99.991	99.98	99.995	99.99

6.1.1 Analysis of Pakistan Data Province-wise

As shown in data, the number of incidents of bombing, from the first period (2001-2010) to the second period (2011-2019), has increased in Pakistan. There were 10114 terrorist attacks in all four provinces of Pakistan between 2011 and 2019. The almost same trend can be observed in Tables 9 and 10, to characterise terrorism by provinces during this period, comparing the period under analysis with the previous period (2001 to 2010 inclusive) with caution. The latter refers only to data on Pakistani terrorism. Table A2 reflects that, in the KPK and Baluchistan alone, 7484 terrorist actions have been concentrated in the last nine years, accounting for about 74% of the country's total terrorist attacks. As a result, it can be concluded that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan have been preferential targets.

While in Sindh province, there reduction in the terrorist attacks, as the percentage declined from 45.13% to 17.99% in the last nine years. Since Punjab reported only 0.34% of such incidents in the first period from 2001 to 2010. It is imperative to note that from the first period to the second There was a significant increase in the proportion of terrorist attacks in KPK and Punjab– from 24.33% to 51.99% and from 0.34% to 8%, respectively (Table A2)

The number of fatalities increased marginally due to the inclusion of domestic incidents in the data set. The total number of deaths in 2001–2010 was 9913, which is more than the total number of deaths in 2010–19, which is 8687 and represents 991 deaths per year compared to an average of 966 deaths per year second terrorist period. The attacks on law enforcement personnel from 2011 to 2019 increased in proportion, accounting for around 31 per cent of the total incidents and 36 per cent of the total casualties.

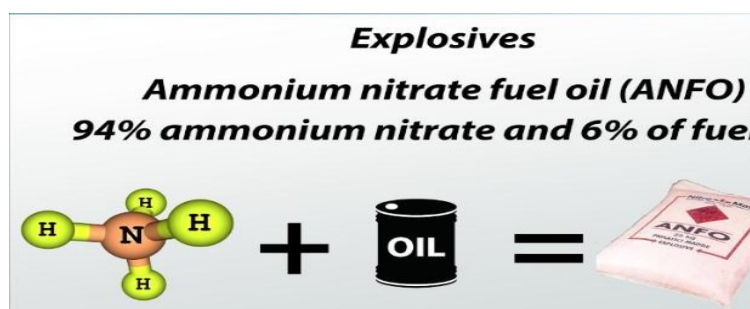
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa listed 49% of the total number of deaths during the period 2011–2019. So, it can be concluded from the given data that terrorists have increased targeting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the second period.

6.2 Casualties and Injuries due to explosive: Pakistan Vs The USA

6.2.1 Chemistry of Explosives

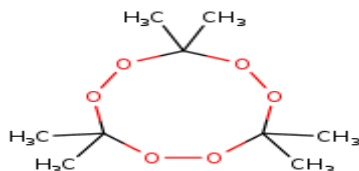
6.2.1.1 Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO)

ANFO (or AN/FO, for ammonium nitrate/fuel oil) is a commonly used bulk industrial explosive. Its name is frequently referred to as "an-fo" It consists of 94 per cent oxidising and absorbing porous ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3) (AN) and 6 per cent number 2 fuel oil (FO). ANFO has found widespread use in coal mining, quarrying, metal mining, and civil construction in applications where its low cost and ease of use may outweigh the benefits of other explosives, such as water resistance, oxygen balance, higher detonation rate, or small-diameter column performance. ANFO is also widely used to mitigate avalanche hazards. The chemistry of ANFO detonation is the reaction of ammonium nitrate with a long chain alkane ($\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$) to form nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and water. ANFO consists of approximately 94.3 per cent AN and 5.7 per cent ANFO by weight In an ideal stoichiometrically balanced reaction. In practice, a slight excess of fuel oil is added, as underdosing results in reduced performance while overdosing only effects in more post-blast fumes. When the detonation conditions are optimal, the gases mentioned above are the only products. Such conditions are impossible to achieve in practical use, and blasts produce moderate amounts of toxic gases, such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). ANFO was used maliciously for the first time in 1970 when student protests at the University of Wisconsin–Madison became violent.



6.2.1.2 Triacetone triperoxide (TATP)

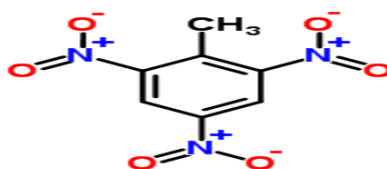
It is also called the "Mother of Satan" because it poses as much danger to the manufacturer as it does to the target. It is one of the most sensitive explosives with an explosive power almost as powerful as the TNT. It can be synthesised by combining acetone, hydrogen peroxide and acid, all three of which are commercially available. The recipe can be easily obtained on the internet, making it one of the easiest HMEs to make it one of the most dangerous. TATP has no military use and can only be purchased as a dilute standard because of its sensitivity. Its high vapour pressure of approximately 0.03 torr enables easy sublimation at room temperature, making storage difficult and hazardous. The melting point for pure TATP is between 95-98.5°C.



Chemical structure of TATP

6.2.1.3 Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

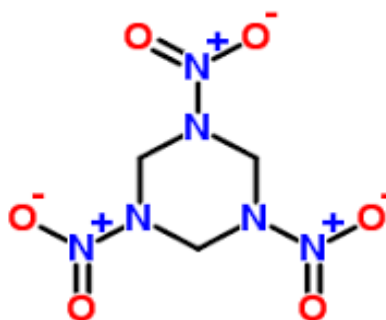
A pale yellow, solid organic nitrogen compound with a chemical formula (C₇H₅N₃O₆) primarily used as an explosive, prepared by step-by-step nitration of toluene. Because TNT melts at 82°C (178°F) and does not explode below 240°C (464°F), it can be melted in steam-heated vessels and poured into casings. It is relatively insensitive to shock and cannot explode without a detonator because it is a high explosive. For these reasons, it is the most favoured chemical explosive, widely used in ammunition and demolition.



Chemical structure of TNT

6.2.1.4 Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX)

RDX is an organic compound containing the formula $(\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{CH}_2)_3$. It is a white solid with no smell or taste, widely used as an explosive. Chemically, it is classified as nitramide, which is chemically similar to HMX. A more energetic explosive than TNT was commonly used in the Second World War and is still common in military applications.



Chemical structure of RDX

Table 11-Explosives Causes Fatalities and Injuries in Pakistan b/w 2014-2019

Explosive/Weapon	Deaths	Injuries
ANFO	8	136
TATP	4	24
IEDs	1481	16374
TNT	33	287
RDX	54	266
	1580	17087

Source: National Forensic Science Agency (NFSA) & Punjab Forensic Science Agency (PFSA)

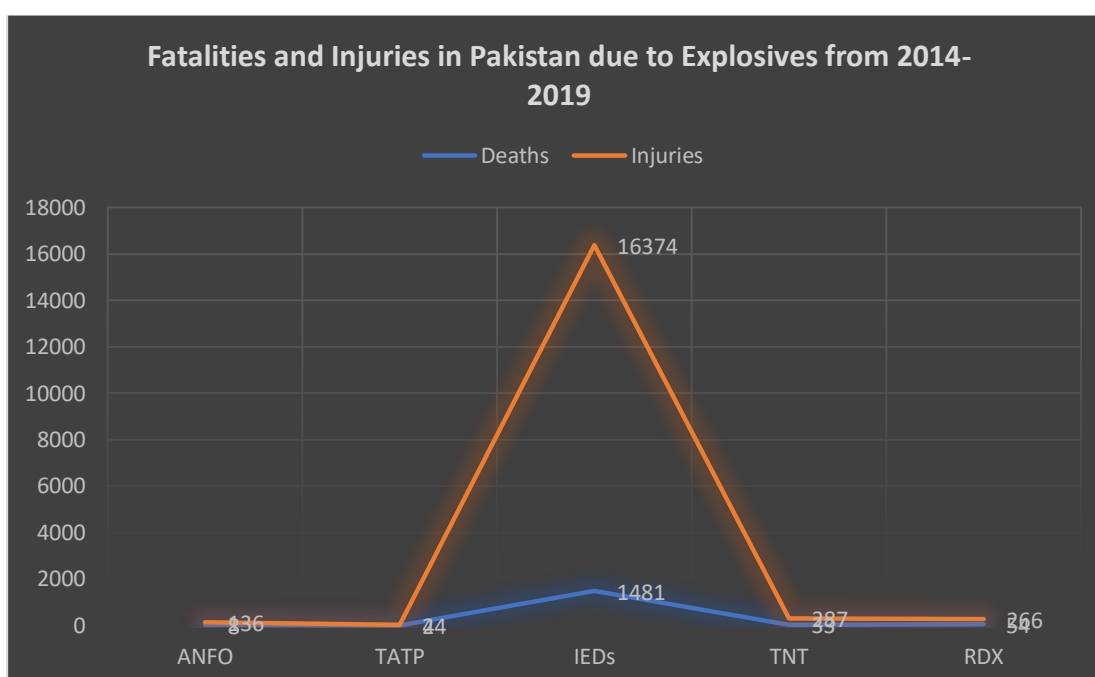


Chart 12-Fatalities and Injuries in Pakistan due to Explosives from 2014-2019

A total of 5547 bombing incidents were reported in Pakistan from 2014 to 2019. Some bombing incidents are broken down into the following categories: IED, Ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO), Tri acetone triperoxide (TATP) Trinitrotoluene (TNT) and Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX). Pakistan has seen 1481 deaths and 16374 injuries from IED attacks, 93% of total casualties and 96% of real injuries from explosives. There are also 54 deaths and 266 injuries from RDX, which are 3.42% of total deaths and 1.6% of total injuries. At the same time, some deaths also caused by trinitrotoluene (TNT) 2%, ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO) 0.5% and triacetone triperoxide (TATP) 0.25% of total fatalities given in table 11.

Table 12-Explosives Causes Fatalities in the United States of America 2014-2019

Explosive/Weapon	Deaths	Injuries
ANFO	17	104
TATP	15	53
IEDs	32	212
TNT	17	169
RDX	10	116
	91	744

Source: **United States Bomb Data Center (USBDC)-Explosive Incident Report**

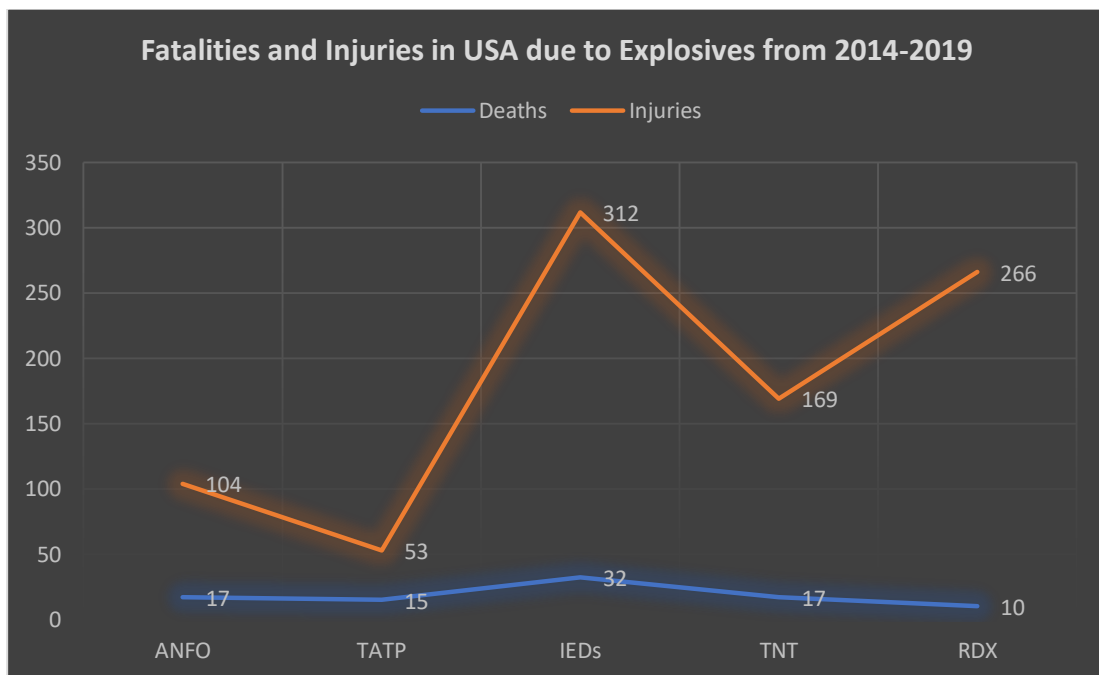


Chart 13-Fatalities and Injuries in USA due to Explosives from 2014-2019

While in United States of America (USA) explosive incidents scenario is not much different from Pakistan in the context of improvised explosive devices incidents ratio according to the report of united states bomb data centre (USBDC) that 35% of total fatalities and 42% of total injuries caused due to improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and 38% of total fatalities caused by ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO) and trinitrotoluene (TNT) 19% from each of the total deaths as given in Table 12.

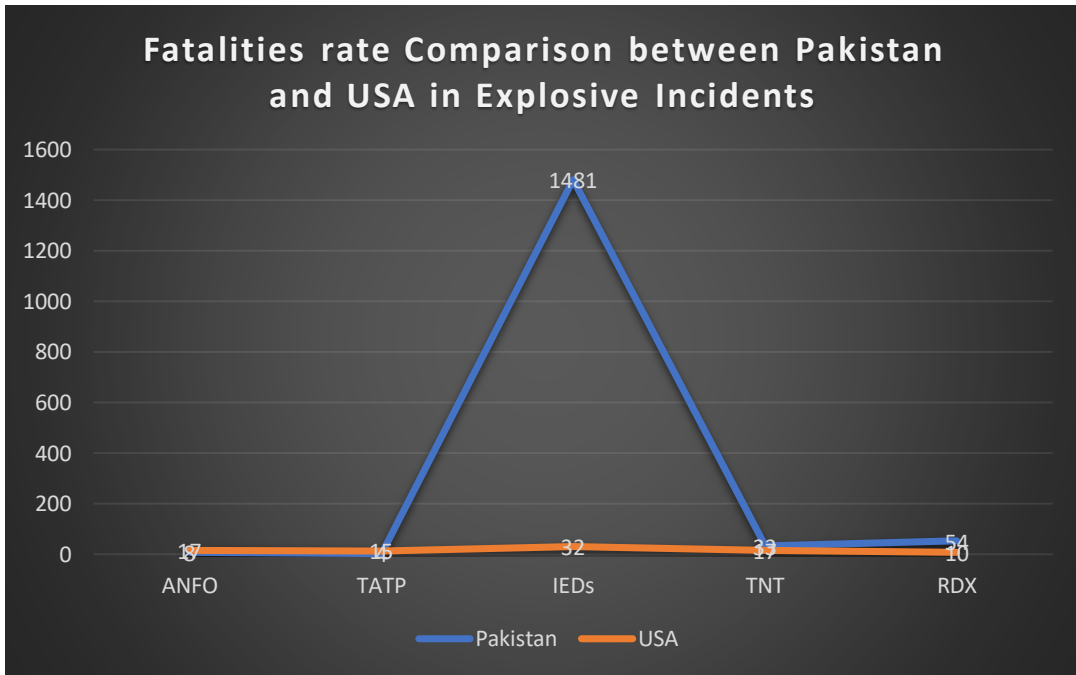


Chart 14-Fatalities rate Comparison between Pakistan and USA

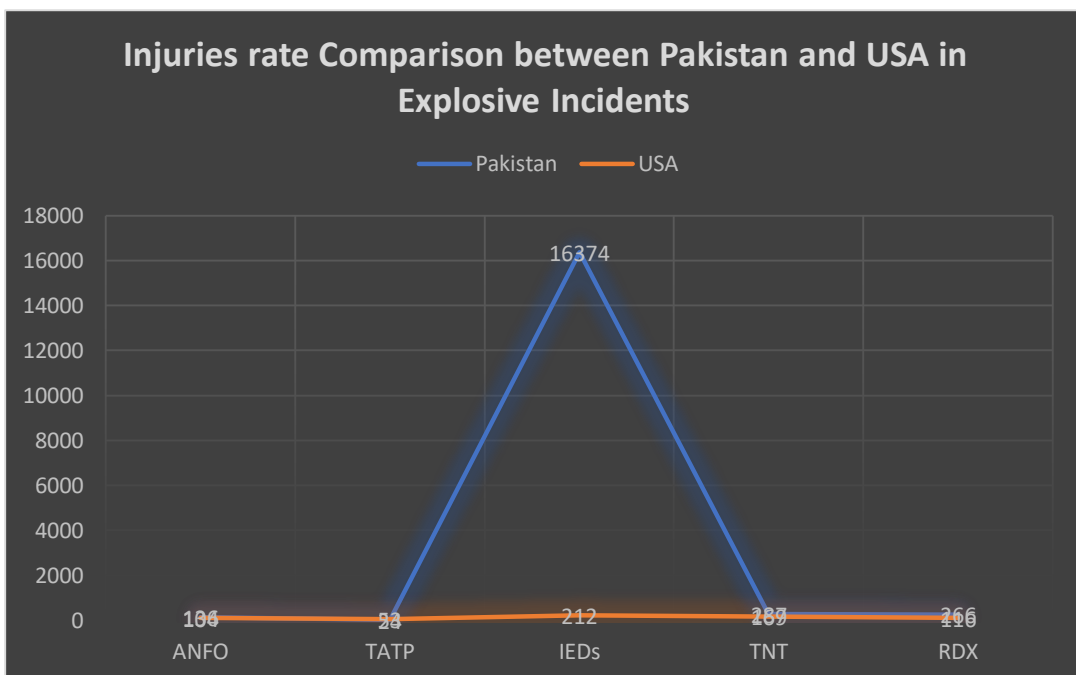


Chart 15-Injuries rate Comparison between Pakistan and USA

6.2.2 Bombing Trends in Pakistan and the United States

Casualties and injuries caused by triacetone triperoxide (TATP) were seen 16.5% and 7.1% in the USA while in Pakistan its ratio is only 0.25% of total deaths and 0.1% of total injuries but fatalities and injuries caused by improvised explosive devices in Pakistan 93% of total fatalities and 96% of total injuries which are much greater than

USA 35% and 42% of total fatalities and injuries respectively. Ammonium nitrate fuel oil incidents are more remarkable in the United States of America, which are 19% of total fatalities. In comparison, the deaths caused by ANFO is lower in Pakistan, which shows 0.5% of total deaths.

7 Strategy to Combat Terrorism

7.1 Pakistan's Homeland Security Threats

There are two daunting security threats faced by Pakistan. International hands mainly support the security challenges posed to FATA, KPK, and Balochistan by terrorists. In contrast, the security threats to other parts of Pakistan are home-grown but sometimes orchestrated and encouraged by the international intelligentsia. In addition to external factors, Pakistan's internal security threats stem from religious extremism and sectarian abuse. Besides, the rising patterns of ransom kidnapping, the promotion of armed wings by political parties, the existence of unrecognized numbers of arms and ammunition in megacities are placing additional pressure on the LEAs.. (Kiran, 2011)

Foreign participation in terrorism continues to remain a threat, apart from militant outfits. The arrest of Kulbhushan Jhadav, the infamous Indian spy, testifies to this fact. India has allegedly been supplying Baloch ethnic-nationalist rebels with medical and financial assistance. Iranian security forces have also been supplying these extremists, and their families with safe havens. Similarly, Afghan soil has been regularly used in Pakistan for terrorist attacks, including the APS Peshawar attack in 2014 and the Bacha Khan University Attack in 2016. India is seeking to sabotage CPEC by sowing anarchy in the area.

Consequently, in Gilgit-Baltistan, the possibility of militancy and terrorism looms. As far as Sindh and Punjab are concerned, the two provinces have taken relatively smaller tolls on terrorism to date. However, given the upcoming industrial and economic growth projects in the two provinces, a particular emphasis on the security of the two provinces is becoming a necessity. The main barrier, however, stems from Balochistan. Both the-nationalist insurgent outfits and Islamist terror groups have remained responsible for this

strategically critical province. Supporters of ethnonational militancy bind their complaints to the federal government for the exploitation of wealth and the unequal development of Balochistan. Afghanistan, India, and Iran have received foreign support from these outfits. Three major terror attacks have occurred, targeting Chinese nationals in the Country in the past 15 months. The potential use of suicide bombings could change Balochistan's security landscape. Therefore, through state-led reaction, it needs to be tapered down urgently and appropriately. (Raashed, 2020)

7.2 Homeland Security Structure in Pakistan

Homeland security challenges are typically carried out by many law enforcement agencies in four provinces and federal, in Pakistan. All provincial administrations are responsible for the law and order situation in their respective provinces. Some particular police agencies are in the order of the federal government. It includes Federal investigation agency, Capital territory Police, Railway Police, Airport security force, Anti-Corruption task force, and many paramilitary forces such as the Rangers (Punjab & Sindh), Pakistan Coast Guard, Constabulary Forces, and the Frontier Corps (KP & Baluchistan). (Kiran, 2011)

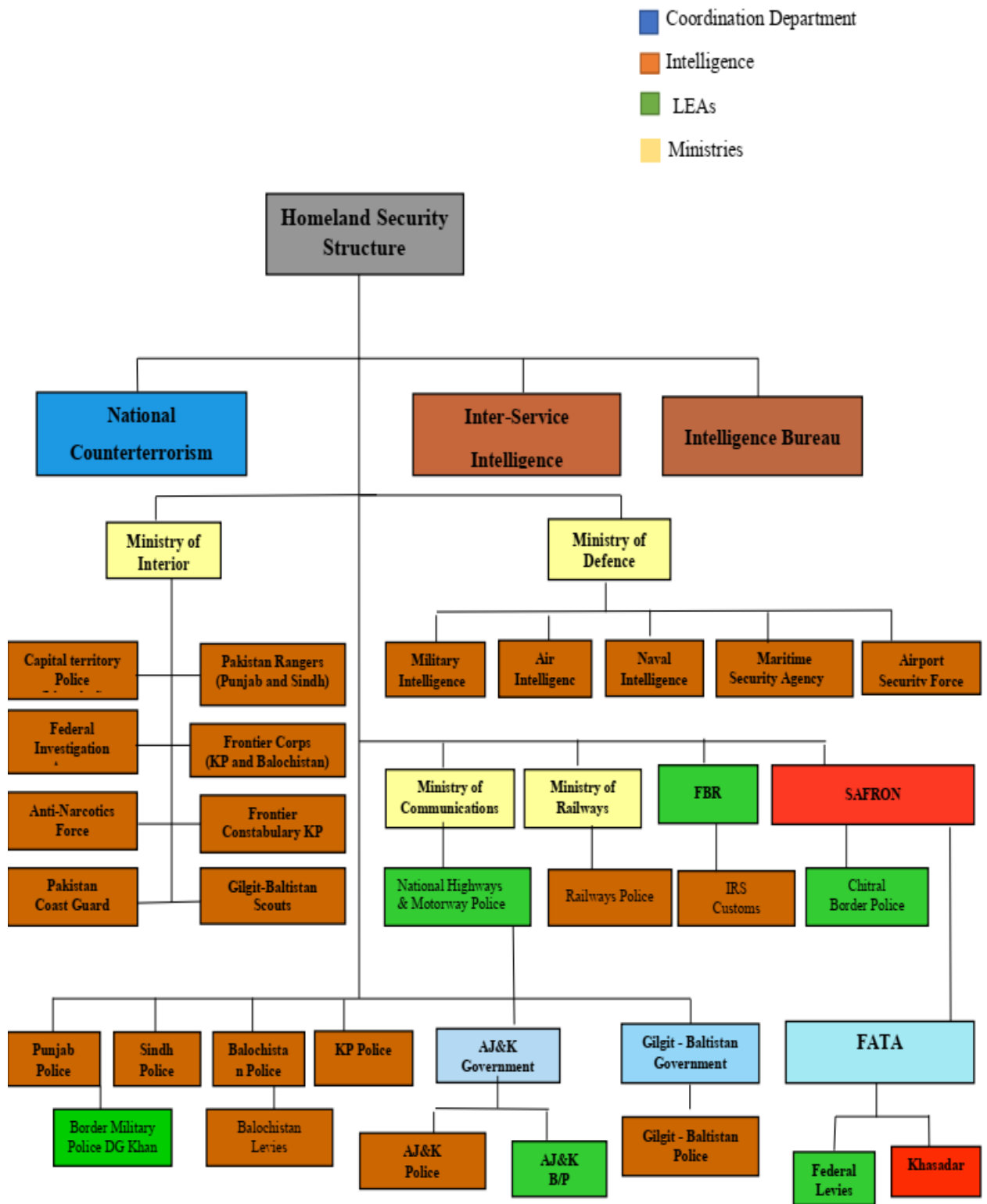


Chart 16-Showing Homeland Security Structure

7.2.1 Homeland Security expertise needs to be further enhanced.

There are lessons to be learned from the various events such as Karachi airport, Qalander all Shahbaz shrine bomb blast (16 Feb 2016), Army public school, Peshawar (16 December 2014) and Data Darbar, Lahore bomb blast (8 May 2019), etc.: 1) non-existent unity of command; 2) absence of coordinated collection and sharing of intelligence; 3) absence of satisfactory weapons, equipment, vehicles, light helicopter blast It is claimed as an accomplishment by our intelligence services to have reports that warn against threats to any possible sensitive location. Terrorism cannot be countered without the prompt exchange of actionable information.

Necessary infrastructure, such as ports, airports, etc., must be under a single command to coordinate, schedule, train, equip, and execute both counterterrorism and security responses. Public asset (airports) requirements vary from non-public (airbases), but the statement of the mission remains unchanged. At the moment, our efforts to defend, respond, and rescue is fractured. The Defense Security Guard (DSG) of the military is supplemented by denouncing the combat infantry unit formations on fortuitous measures. Border and internal security powers, i.e., the Rangers in Sindh and Punjab, the Frontier Corps (FC) in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, and the Immigration Department of the FIA, report to the Ministry of the Interior, the Aviation Division of the ASF, and the Anti-Drug Force to the Ministry of Narcotics Control. All have numerous parents, except for Immigration, the crisscrossing command channels that trigger uncertainty and duplication. A Homeland Security Command containing all of the above (including the DSG) must be a committed and single productive system of command and control for the defence of strategic assets and the fight against terrorism. Led by a three-star general, ideally someone with real expertise in fighting and internal defence, it should take over the defence of ports, airports, air, military and naval bases, etc. immediately. For national defence and border control, the Rangers and the FC have to differentiate between their contingents. It is possible to create a counterterrorism force from within this command, with NACTA being an integral component. (Kiran, 2011)

7.3 Strategic Policies for Homeland Security in Pakistan

Make concerted efforts to prepare, coordinate and equip the law enforcing body, including the intelligence agencies to undertake the following tasks while working under one umbrella:

7.3.1 Prevention

The root issues, motives, and factors that lead to the spread of terrorism are avoided by prior detection of threats, resolving risk factors, and raising understanding of the challenges that lead to the danger of militancy. Multiple steps are being introduced at all strata of society to discourage militancy and hostile radicalization that gives rise to terrorism. The authorities promote mitigation through training, research, communications, and the sharing of knowledge and experience. Pakistan plays a significant part to bring initiatives against international terrorism. Finnish international, security and defence policies endorse measures to direct threats to Pakistan and to enhance regional, internal security, and safety for Pakistan. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

7.3.2 Detection

Terrorism identification includes intelligence-gathering and information-sharing, research, the collaboration between the authorities, and international collaboration centred on the advanced and ongoing exchange of data. Detection mainly aims at preventing terrorist attacks and ensuring criminal responsibility. Detection mainly seeks to deter terrorist attacks and to impose criminal responsibility. It will preserve and improve the expertise of the relevant authorities. Pakistan is an influential and effective player in international terrorism detection. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018).

7.3.3 Combatting

Preventing terrorism involves monitoring target individuals for Counterterrorism, information exchange among the experts, preventing terrorist funding, and implementing criminal liability. Fighting terrorism mainly seeks to protect life and health. Pakistan is an influential and significant player in countering international terrorism (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

7.3.4 Incident management

Disturbances created by terrorist attacks to significant places, and roles of society can be reduced by planning, security, monitoring by the authorities, measures taken, interventions, and management of the consequences. The operation of public authorities will be focused on mutually negotiated procedures, which are routinely performed. The security authorities will leverage their collective resources more effectively. Authorities facilitate the organizational goals by timely and successful contact.

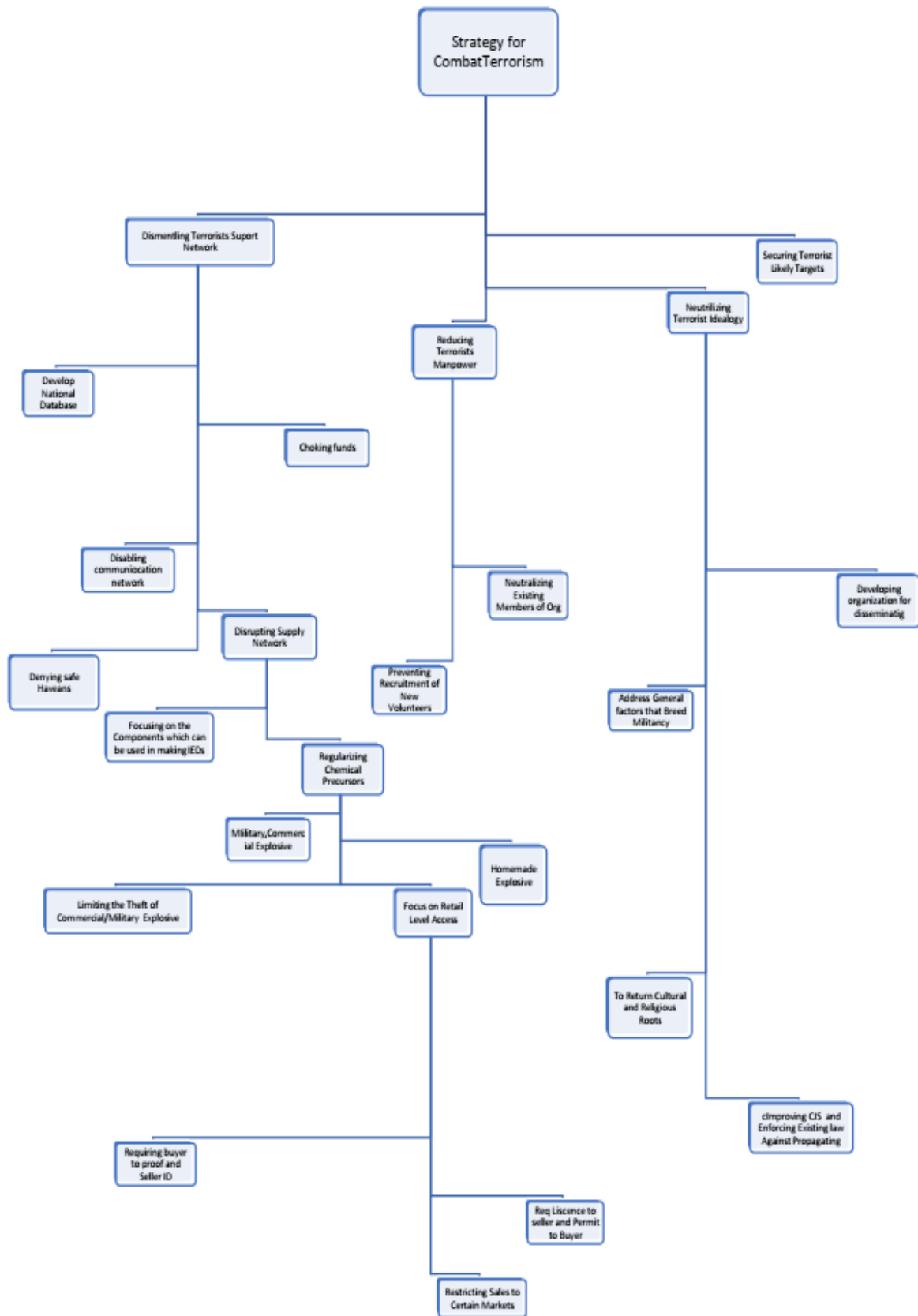


Chart 17-Strategy for Combating Terrorism in Pakistan

That no amount of preparedness can guarantee homeland security unless the issues related to terrorism are addressed in a wholesome manner while taking regional and extra-regional factors in consideration. The foremost issue that needs immediate attention at all levels relates to the core causes of terrorism, which must be addressed, the use of a mighty stick alone will not yield the desired results.

7.4 Strategic Actions

7.4.1 Dismantling Support Network of Insurgents

It recommends the following steps to eliminate the supportive community of individuals of the aggressors virtually.

7.4.1.1 Development of National Data Base of Militants

The importance of national databases in crippling the inspiring community of activist people is again highlighted, at the tiresome cost. To have the opportunity to overcome the aggressor's motivating community of people, the first step is to grasp these mechanisms and share this knowledge with each of the partners. No office conveyor, militant, or sympathizer of a prohibited aggressor organization may, as implied by ATA, be granted a weapons permit, foreign ID, authorized remote travel, or offer a bank advance or offer a charge card. This is possible only if the fourth calendar includes a modified national database of activists and their backers, and all the related offices follow this database. Blowing up that, those offices will continue to favour the aggressors and their backers. Such databases may be combined with NADRA or NACTA when the last operation is completed (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018).

National electronic databases can function as a reliable counterterrorism tool across the range by promoting identifiable terrorist information and reviewing instances of terrorist acts. Efficient knowledge about individuals, their activities, their resources, their relations, and so on, fast verification of their predecessors, all suggest an information-based situation where terrorist groups do not think it is easy to plan and complete nefarious exercises.

Electronic national databases can serve, as an over the range, long haul instrument for Counterterrorism by encouraging recognizable proof of terrorists and examination of terrorist acts cases. Efficient information of people, their crimes, their properties, their linkages, and so on, fast confirmation of their forerunners, all indicate an information-based condition, where terrorist organizations don't think that it's simple to arrange and complete surreptitious activist exercises. Nevertheless, the framework for using these databases should have an excellent strategy to protect the local people (Convention L., 1937).

1.3.1.2. Limiting Funds

Resources are the core of fear-based oppressor alliances, and an essential aspect of effective counter-psychological warfare is to stifle these properties. The current structure for reactions hardly allows this perspective any thought. Then there are proposed general categorizations of the operations. Intensive counterterrorism legislation, particularly regarding the holding of specific charities and front-end company assets, proposed requirements in the banking sector, and surveillance of money transactions, may have contributed to the use of terrorist components through various techniques for funding and money laundering (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018). A detailed backgrounder, based on exploring / merging data from investigation offices, on current origins of incentivizing major aggressor assemblies, and the resources of shifting these resources from sources to activist organizations, can help to establish specific activities intended to prohibit accounts. This task falls within the jurisdiction of the FMU (Finance Monitoring Unit) established under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, and therefore must be established by it and given to the partners.

By updating the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) guidelines, of which Pakistan is a signatory, apart from 180 multiple nations, reinforce current laws and elements to handle fear-based oppressor financing. The Anti-Money Laundering Act (2010) and the Anti-Terrorism (Second Amendment) Act, 2013 have been enacted on FATF's weight. The two laws are not being effectively changed, in any event. The FATF requirements also require

strengthened guidance and co-operation with Non-Profit Organizations as platforms for activist groups to raise funds. That must be done. It is inferred that the effective implementation of these laws includes the strengthening of existing psychological militant funding systems such as the FMU in the State Bank of Pakistan and the TFIU in the FIA. Not only that, the law is formed to simplify professional methods for collecting valuable data from financial institutions. Regular analysis of these units' performance can also be done to assess their efficacy. It is strongly suggested that new structures be produced as TFIUs within commonplace CTDs, monitoring by account, and banking specialists. It may be assigned to NACTA to guide that. Crime has been a significant source of funding for activist groups. Not only is there a necessity for circumscribing on a better look at the centre of wrong-doing terror, but there is also a need for national-level action based on contributing towards this correlation. Developing up a national database of an assailant in each of the zonal, particularly those linked with collected wrong-doings, along with overtness to all partners, can be a decent starting point. Furthermore, amendments in the ATA are recommended for those leftists who reenact the commission of misconduct with confused disciplines for abuses perpetrated by the aggressors, and then more significant disciplines. NACTA or FIA can be assigned the task of building up a national reaction to isolate the fear core of wrong-doing (Tariq, 2015).

Charities from within the nation and internationally are yet another source of support from psychological oppressors. While some offer awareness very well that they are likely to end up with gatherings of aggressors, some are activist organizations' unintentional supporters. There is a need for individuals to be conscious of who they are offering the cash to. Besides, regulations are made and diligently enforced for the control of front NPOs accumulating funds for the activist organizations. Explosive transporting and the running of arms are other possible causes of aggressor funding methods. Limiting the establishment and network of government departments handling this kind of misconduct is another crucial element of the aggressor method. The transition of resources from abroad is a useful source of oppressor financing driven by fear.

Countering terrorist financing and assessing its risks.

The war against terrorist funding will be stepped up with an emphasis on fundraising platforms and innovative methods of money transfer that provide the authorities with limited evidence. Considering the potential national risk and the threats in the field, specific emphasis will be given to significant risks associated with non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, and fundraising. More comprehensive research will be conducted on the vulnerabilities related to government support and help grant. A new national terrorist financing risk analysis will be devised to help the tactical struggle against terrorist funding. The Interior Ministry will name a national collaboration committee to step up the fight towards money laundering and terrorist financing (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018; State, 1996; Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018).

7.4.1.2 Immobilizing Communication Network

It is generally acknowledged that the activists' communication mechanism may also be their weakness. It recommends the following steps to undermine the activists' correspondence scheme.

The most beneficial form of communication among the perpetrators is contact through cell phones/landlines. In this way, the administration's operation in verifying the granting of cell phone SIMs on falsified ID cards intends to begin with tenacity (According to a report out of the 130 million SIMs used, half are on fake ID cards, according to one report). Optimistic progress is the blockage of Afghanistan SIMs operating in Pakistan (40,000 per gauge). So too, activists can firmly monitor the use of PDAs in detention facilities just as the hoodlums owing to the abuse of the prison workers. Analyzing the feasibility of current legislation, execution processes, and the capability of the required organizations is critical to improving the legislature's ability to handicap activists' communication processes by telephone (Tariq, 2015). As a principle, this network is increasingly used as a means for registering, collecting resources, storing, and distributing resources within aggressor organizations, which is a fact. Usage of the web as a means of communication by justifying

legislation on digital psychological oppression is regarded and tackled. There is an extreme necessity to improve the FIA's cybercrime analysis unit, named the National Cyber Crimes Response Center (NR3C), much like the new Counter-Terrorism Division Cyber Forensic testing facility.

Limiting the operation of these existing systems to prosecute digital misconduct could make it highly essential for the administration to enable us to handle the risk of protestors progressively moving to the Internet, as the actual room is being secured for them. Likewise, IT specialists monitor all the different CTDs to have IT wings to research and respond to the hazard of digital psychological oppression. With assistance from the Federal IT Ministry, NACTA will coordinate this effort.

7.4.1.3 Destruction of Safe Havens

This is accompanied by a section of the legislation planned to eliminate activist refuge areas. There are three kinds of hiding areas. First, sub-represented regions such as the FATA, Baluchistan B regions, and Punjab Tribal Territories. Secondly, the existence of no-go zones in Karachi, where law enforcement officials are reluctant to enter as the neighbourhoods are sensitive or fearful of un-empathetic aggressors or incredibly guilty. Thirdly, the hidden places in Afghanistan. Concerning the main categorization, the national objective should be that all territories fall within Pakistan's locality under single law (Tariq, 2015). This indicates;

FATA Constitutional and political institutionalization, Area B Baluchistan and Punjab Territorial Areas. This will also answer the query raised against the FC as much as practicable for the mystery of 'missing people or 'discarded bodies' or mass graves discovered in some regions of Baluchistan. Mainstreaming will put these areas into the framework of regular criminal law, where police are accountable to the courts. For these areas, detailed financial development strategies and effective governance initiatives like quick equity. In these areas, reinforce the individuals who oppose militancy by offering them all the support they want, thus distancing the aggressors from them. Principled military action towards persons who continue to threaten Pakistan's territories and reside in or

use Pakistan's refuge areas for psychological warfare arrangements in Pakistan or elsewhere. This also results in proposals to replace the military with ordinary citizens' experts when the military professionals achieve their goal of eliminating these activist regions (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018).

Concerning the following level, the following steps are suggested to measure no go territories of Karachi:

- Political conferences should devise plans to dismantle their different wings of aggressors, and the police should open all regions to legal activity. The territory's political and system founders regarded to be the sanctuary places of activists in urban regions, aligned with the peacekeeping initiatives, and their co-operation tried to free their aggressor areas. This must be mixed up with much organized, knowledge-driven, network-based police activities in regions known as areas of aggressor sanctuary. Apart from that the individuals of ideological factions will continue to commit activist/criminal activities, such ideological groups will be put 'under view' as suggested by the ATA. If the individuals from the ideological groups keep carrying out activist actions or give militants assistance/co-operation/ places of shelter, the individual involved should be expelled under the law (Bruce, 2006).
- Throughout the board, insight guided and equal focused effort by law-required organizations to open up there are no go areas and make feasible steps against the psychological aggressor / criminal groups of people who live there. Officers are allowed to support this operation and are empowered to do so, rather than relying on temporary specially appointed figures such as using Rangers or the military. Full de-politicization of the police, along with the strengthening of their capacity, a truly transparent and accountable duty is required.

- As for the third group, there is a need for enhanced periphery protection to handle the route of activists from their sanctuary places in Afghanistan. This requires restricting the functioning of different divisions maintaining outskirts control and collecting intelligence in the fringe areas, rather than generating help among the surrounding population living in those regions. It is proposed that serious, as well as multilateral state, tactical efforts should be made to dissuade nations from giving asylum / measured assistance to the dynamics of the oppressors in Pakistan, rather than moving in the general heading of resolving mutual conflicts and improving confidence.

7.4.1.4 Disseminating the Supply of Explosives and Protection Against the use of these Explosives.

It's a fact that terror oriented aggressors require to store vast quantities of explosives to make a continuing war of psychological oppression. A section of the steps to impede the supply of arms to psychological insurgents follow.

Modify the Anti-Terrorism Act to incorporate examples of different forms of terror, stirring up weapons such as suicide bombing, HBIED, Vehicle Borne Explosive Devices (VBIED), and so forth. In essence, the attackers must always inspect the use of the invention as a tool by the State offices involved and denounce it by adopting appropriate legislation. Gather information with all expertise and law entitlement offices to identify the origins of arms supply, dispersal arrangements, and schedule annual, far-reaching reports for everyone concerned. Although explosives framework a significant aspect of the militant psychological arsenal, it is crucial to regulate/ organize/ examine the native and snuck materials used in explosive production. To ensure that it does not fall under the influence of fear-based oppressors, there is a need to monitor the closure of explosives to real buyers (Tariq, 2015).

The monitoring framework's strong demand for verification of the availability of approved Arms vendors' weapons is guaranteed. Consequently, the latest method of granting new Weapons licenses needs to be assessed.

- Sustained and well-organized efforts to de-weaponize society might be another reliable approach to restrict the availability of weapons to the activists.
- A technique must be developed to handle the large scale production of small weapons in Darra Adam Khel. A suggestion made a few years earlier can be reassessed about the government buying up the privately made weapons and shipping them out.
- Periodic evaluation of the impotence to the risk of CBRN coming under the influence of the activists should be made at the senior and institutional levels.

The components to make IEDs

IEDs have become a standard militant tool for most of the elements that are inexpensive and readily available. There are five main components of an improvised explosive device: 1) Switch, 2) Battery, 3) Detonator, 4) Main charge (home-made explosive), 5) Casing. Their supply chains are distinct from those of military arms. The components of IEDs are, for the most part, consumer products that are not subject to government export licenses and whose sale is much less scrutinized and monitored than the sale of arms. In their IEDs, militants often use the detonating cord to maximize the explosive path between the detonator and the main explosive charge. During the manufacture of their IEDs, fuses, and modified arms devices, they utilize a mixture of electric and non-electric (plain) detonators. Detonators and detonating cords are approved for export but are still widely used in industrial activities, such as mining and industry. In the development of particular sort of remote-controlled IEDs, mostly militants frequently used a particular cell phone model in one form of remote-controlled IED, model 105, type Rm-908 Nokia mobile phone. Hydrogen peroxide is frequently used in home-made explosives as a chemical precursor, but drums used as a container in some instances have often been found to be drums of white petroleum jelly. So that licensing merely was not enough to deter terrorists from obtaining, but civilian parts, such as cell phones and telecommunications cables, are also included in

this research because of their supply acts as a 'symbol' for recognizing the networks used by insurgents in acquisitions.

Limiting Criminal Availability to Explosives and Precursor Chemicals

Despite the numerous types and sources of explosives and precursors (chemicals that can be used to produce explosive material) for use in the construction of bombs, it seems impossible to avoid any illegal bombing by restricting access of aircraft (incorporate lawful purchase, deceptive purchase, and burglary) to such materials. (Science, 1992)

Military Explosives used in IEDs

Combat explosive which is seldom used in IED incidents is, i.e. Trinitrotoluene (TNT), Cyclotrimethylene tri nitramine (RDX), Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN), etc....

HMEs which used in IEDs

Home-made explosive which is usually used in IEDs incidents is as follows: Ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO), Tri acetone triperoxide (TATP), Ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃), etc.....

Limiting the theft of explosives

Mine extents are regarded as the most possibly the best-known sources of taken explosives. According to current legislation, these must be tested for only one time, thus providing an attractive target for aggressors.

Likewise, the three following criteria to identify the explosive precursor chemicals are used that may pose the most severe hazards.

- i) The chemical ought to be sensitively flexible (and available or usable in quantities on demand for 40 kg or more explosive material) for use in bomber production. While 50 kg is a reasonably self-assertive mass, this

amount represents how the chemical has to be available to the people in sufficient quantity that a person may create an effectively disastrous bomb at a price that would not be excessive with a sensibly constant set of buys.

- ii) The chemical ought to be a fundamental part of an energetic material, either for crucial use or with an expected possible for significant usage, as far as transport, harm, and property damage are concerned.
- iii) The reagent ought to be a fundamental element, i.e. it must not be readily substituted by an explosive process.

Different chemical forces in ammonium nitrate/fuel oil (ANFO) explosives could be filled in for diesel fuel oil, but ammonium nitrate is necessary. (Science, 1992)

Focus on Retail Level Availability

To decrease the threats posed by human and vehicle-borne IEDs, the emphasis must be on retail-level exchanges of precursor chemicals, in particular e-commerce. Pakistan supply chains of the highest priority precursor chemicals, from their source in the Country (as an import or manufactured product) to their use in industry or retail purchases. All these priority chemicals, as stated above, play a crucial role in the legal business, with consumers located throughout the economy.

Many initiatives, both general and unique, are in effect along this supply chain, particularly right at the beginning. Still, they are implemented differently by numerous federal and other authorities and for different reasons according to their respective organizational objectives. For instance, at the federal level, the Department of Transportation controls dangerous materials for safety purposes while transporting. In contrast, the Environmental Protection Agency relies on public health and environmental conservation and also emphasizes safety.

Requiring the purchaser to produce verification of personality and the vender to keep records

This alternative, which might be based on the procedures of the dangerous legal act, might bring the last legal buyer a paper trail. Forms of ID needed may include a photograph and, also, a unique mark from the buyer that would be linked to the receipt from the dealer. (Science, 1992)

Requiring merchants to have a permit and purchasers to have a license

This choice, which could be based on the current government controls on explosive project operation, could be designed with varying degrees of strictness (retaining periods, person inspection, etc.) depending on the level of apparent risk. (Science, 1992)

Restricting or prohibiting deals to particular markets

This approach would relocate one supply wellspring, but it would be appropriate to change the trouble and lack of access for legal buyers against the appropriateness of the boycott in refusing access to the prospective aircraft. These alternatives might trigger an increased possibility of exposing suspicious activity or would create record traces that could be useful in identifying the last known legal buyer. The critical effect on possible psychological insurgents is to prohibit them from buying the desired material, pressuring them to take it, convert it into another material, or abandon their illicit exercises. (Science, 1992)

7.4.2 Destroying Militants' Manpower

The drive to minimize the function of the aggressor gatherings should have two steps, such as preventing the enrolled of new volunteers into the aggressor organizations and destroying the activists' existing roles (Tariq, 2015).

7.4.2.1 Neutralizing Existing Ranks of Militants in Organizations

Present oppressor group entities should be handled by a combination of delicate and challenging steps. A section of the steps proposed are as follows;

De-radicalization and restoration of current individuals from oppressor organizations to accustomed them away from militancy, especially the individuals who are imprisoned. A National De-Radicalization Program is required, under the guidance of NACTA, to continue operating by dedicated specialists, local de-radicalization organizations, called Provincial De-Radicalization Institutes (Tariq, 2015). The new projects of de-radicalization being carried out in Swat by the Army will fill in as useful models. The tough decision to decrease the function of aggressor activities is by more prominent captures/ emotions by updating the criminal equity system limit, such as police, indictment, courts, and detention centres. -Tragically, in the example of fear-mongering the speed of feelings is inferior to the extent that these do not fill in as a significant obstacle to the psychological insurgents or their associates by any stretch of the imagination.

This needs a thorough show analysis of the entire criminal justice system, particularly intending to expand captures/ feelings of fear-based aggressors and their motivating groups of people. Policing authority should be recognized as insufficient counter-fear-based discrimination, and steps are taken to restrict police activity. Similarly, there is a need to approve legislation and take practical steps down to earth to ensure the protection of witnesses, just as all elements of the criminal justice system include instances of fear-mongering against psychological warfare tribunals, prosecutors, or individuals from prison personnel. Police dominance in counter-fear mongering not only means restricting the functioning of its specific counter-psychological oppression organizations such as CTDs and Rapid Response Units but also understanding the critical role that police headquarters can perform in the face of its vast topographical initiative and day-to-day coordination with the system. Enhanced police-network partnerships at the police headquarters level, can make substantial utilization of police effectiveness in counter-psychological warfare, activists' adjacent networks are routinely exposed to local individuals, who for the most part do not care to pass on the data to the police, both due to

lack of confidence in the police as well as fear of the aggressors. Beginning steps to strengthen police-network ties at the police headquarters level is one of the main turnings of the federal counterterrorism action plan (Tariq, 2015).

A legal analysis should be completed of all existing laws on counter-fear-based repression and the sufficiency of those laws. Where appropriate, new laws are encircled, existing laws are changed, and factors responsible for the infringement of these laws are updated. A Legal Commission on Counter-Terrorism Legislation, headed by a Pakistani Supreme Court judge, with enrolment from the areas and various partners should be able to do so. The ability of insight organizations to operate by improving their capacity to leverage creativity, more outstanding efficiency, access to national data systems, etc. The expanded collaboration between information organizations and law-required offices through NACTA is also expected to guarantee the accessibility of relevant data for end-clients increasingly. Not just that, there is a need to put insight into organizations into the reach of the law, to discourage them from mismanaging their employment for counter-psychological oppression's purpose. Taking action to physically stop individuals from psychological oppressor groups or prospective recruits, touting from different parts of the nation from setting off to their experienced sanctuary places like FATA, or elsewhere.

7.4.2.2 Restrict Recruitment of Fresh Volunteers into Militant Organizations

This can be feasible by examining the protocols, processes, motivating regions, and timing of the process for activists to welcome new volunteers. Organizing this research with the information available to the police and the intelligence offices will build focused action plans (Tariq, 2015).

Associations in different urban areas, which are at the forefront of enrolling participants for assemblies of aggressors, should be recognized through awareness and analysis and persisted against, as per law. By changing laws to oppose exercises participated in the enlistment process in activist meetings, such as using the Internet, especially sites that contribute to the finding of prospective volunteers and their consequent becoming individuals from the

networks of oppressors, and so on. A portion of limited activist groups retain their accounts, have Facebook pages, Twitter pages, and so on (Interior, National Internal Security Strategy 2018-2023, 2018). State strategies to evaluate, analogous to the use of intermediaries in regional conflicts, which lead to the enrollment of new volunteers. Evaluation practices of the statutory prerequisite offices that provide a spark to the enrollment efforts of the aggressor organizations by infringing the law and human rights standards.

7.4.3 The confrontation of terrorist ideology

As already mentioned, a terrorist organization's belief system is its ideology and actual strength. No long-haul solution to terrorist attacks will work without concentrating on the terrorist groups' different ideologies (Tariq, 2015). A five-dimensional approach is proposed to address this problem, as follows:

- Mapping the agendas of activists and distributing the process by accumulating research knowledge, police cross-examinations, and intel information.
- Create and propagate counter-narrative in light of the information acquired.
- To take effective legal action against those relevant to describing and dispersing the framework of beliefs of the provokers.
- Referring to our old-style cultural value of stability and pluralism, through influential poets, musicians, and Sufis in our society.

Specifically, this needs the following stages;

7.4.3.1 Establishing ministry-sponsored voluntary programs

Owing to bombardment and the resulting concern about fear-based oppressor exposure to ammonium nitrate and other toxic related materials. The software and exposure materials could be developed in partnership by the Ministry of Enterprises; Fertilizer Factories; NACTA and Police, and Association of Agricultural Retailers. The program aims to allow all fertilizer distributors informed of consumers who do not seem to be buying fertilizer for legitimate

use by all accounts, and it includes ammonium nitrate much like sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate fertilizers. The program uses leaflets and a video organizing tape which depicts practices that should be regarded as questionable, just like banners planned for showing in agreements areas. It is debated with distributors in occasional brochures and is frequently cited at public exhibitions by wholesalers. Such a program, through fear-based oppressors or dubious meetings, will allow dealers of precursor materials gradually informed of endeavouring buys. These programs will deter less diligent aircraft and increase transparent confidence that anything will be done to avoid potential bombings.

Mapping Over-all Aspects nourishing terrorism

Diluting the bog that distinguishes aggressors is much more extensive testing. It spreads through virtually all economic variables such as the better administrative structure of government, needs loosening, equity agreement, instruction system, media, lack of goals of inward conflicts such as regional struggles, particular intolerant society, regional conflict management security strategies, etc. This involves a multifaceted effort on the part of the government, the media, the private sector, and the civil society. Three key principles in this can be accessible simplicity, effective accountability, and exploitation of creativity. The impact of state structures to the point of radicalizing the general population should be considered and repaired. A majority of the current figures taken, comparable to the Right to Know Acts, are measures that should be inserted in the right way and made accessible to the citizens all the more effectively. Using creativity to get open feedback and review open complaints is just another path ahead. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018).

7.4.3.2 **Inculcate Cultural and Religious norms**

Our land has a centuries-old history of resistance and pluralism (Indus Development goes back to 2300 BC). The radicalization of the last few decades is a front on our deeper social self. Within the homeland security umbrella,

dedicated frameworks are organized at the national and widely accepted level to get prepared and update a far-reaching strategy of returning to our social roots by progressing our nearby books, society music, Sufis, Urs, clothing, diet, etc. While the firmly settled in promoting the community of radical people would undoubtedly reject this effort, catapulting it after proper arrangement will substantially weaken the opposition to this social revival. This Campaign should be ongoing grassroots endurance. Although culture is something that touches the heart of the primary human being, we can crack the mask of extremism imposed upon us by reflecting on our nearby societies. The Sufi holy people across hundreds of years, who educated resilience and serene rivalry with various religions and networks, also converted a significant portion of the Muslims in this area to Islam. Also, it is essential to return to the estimates of worship, opposition, fairness, and wealth which the Holy Prophet gave throughout his lifetime (Tariq, 2015).

7.4.3.3 Reforms in the Criminal Justice System

Enhancements in the criminal justice system (CJS) are the most crucial component of realigning the security contraction to deliver justice, create the rule of law, and uphold the law and demand. However, it is necessary to recognize that changes in the civil justice system are also crucial in avoiding misconduct. It is frequently the civil justice system's dissatisfaction with the swift and fair delivery of justice that provides an increase in the criminal movement. Defects in the criminal justice system allowed the establishment of military courts as a temporary structure. Nevertheless, the criminal justice system must be strengthened during this period so that the suspected (counting those suspected of fear-based oppression-related wrong-doings) can be prosecuted and alleged under the civil obligation. (Interior, National Internal Security Policy 2018-2023, 2018)

Legislation to combat terrorism

Pakistan has given the most significant toll on the lives of its citizens and law enforcement personnel, who became the target of terrorism and vanished with

the advanced technology remote control devices, suicide attacks, planted bombings, land mines, and target killings. Terrorism is required to be deterred with stringent laws and deterrent punishment for the terrorists. To combat the menace of terrorism and related offences, an overview of Pakistan's legislation with which these heinous offences were dealt with in the yesteryears and until its transition to the present stage of anti-terrorism laws are:

- Pakistan penal code, 1860.
- Criminal procedure code, 1898.
- The Explosive act, 1884.
- Railways act, 1890.
- The explosive substance act, 1908.
- The arms act, 1858.
- Pakistan arms ordinance, 1965.
- Defence of Pakistan rules, 1965, 1971.
- Anti-terrorism Act, 1997.
- Protection of Pakistan Act (POPA) of 2014

These laws, according to the requirement of the time, had been used with enactments of the security of Pakistan act, 1952. The criminal law amendment act, 1908, and maintenance of public order ordinance, 1960. The legislation on combating with terrorism in Pakistan in its present form safeguards fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

The framework to adopt the fragile technique of constructing a counter-story, returning to the core, and attending to the raising elements needs to be linked at the tip with a nil-resistance strategy to militancy in all its frameworks and indications. The current laws which prohibit such conduct should be applied. (Convention L., 1937)

The numerous procedural and substantive shortcomings that are inherent in the structure produced by the 1997 Anti-Terrorism Act. The inconsistency between the Pakistani government's goal to counter-terrorism and the practical effect of the ATA, combined with the lifting of the moratorium on the death penalty for all offences, including non-terrorist-related crimes, has been seen.

Nearly 86 per cent of those sentenced to death under the ATA were convicted of crimes that were unrelated to terrorism, as it is In fact, during the detention, prosecution, and trial of non-terrorist suspects, the ATA's anti-terrorism regime is used by the police and law enforcement to subvert constitutional rights instead of successfully combating terrorist offences in Pakistan.

It is possible to make some proposals for changing the current legislation.

- i) Restrict the scope of the definition of 'terrorism' under the Anti-Terrorism Act to ensure that the Anti-Terrorism Courts are prosecuted only for certain offences related to terrorism or militancy or organized terrorist organizations.
- ii) Enact an amendment which expressly prohibits the jurisdiction of the Anti-Terrorism Courts over juvenile offenders, irrespective of the nature of their offences. Ensure that proceedings are remanded to a proper juvenile court and retried in cases where proof of juvenility is found after the trial is already underway.
- iii) Abolish the provisions granting police search and seize powers without warrants and ensure that procedural protections are implemented in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- iv) Abolish Section 21-H of the Act and add provisions banning the admissibility of recorded confessions/statements in police custody.
- v) Launch an investigation into all cases in which the accused has been sentenced to death under the ATA to commute the sentences in the event of a breach being found.

7.4.4 Securing possible Targets

The activists' likely emphasis can be divided adequately into four groups, e.g. individuals, facilities, circumstances, and structures. The following are a fraction of the investigations to validate the viable marks.

A structure can be established at both the federal and provincial levels to ensure the protection of the Country's basic establishments. The survey zones within each Provincial Special Branch, which genuinely has the dedication to investigating Key Points protection in the individual regions, should be maintained by providing them with more money, authority, and planning. IB also has a Security Wing that can embrace the task of organizing this initiative at the national level if good support, innovative capacity, and security supremacy are granted. Institutions with more visible danger from fear-based oppressors such as the military, police, intelligence, should also have experts trained to complete fragile evaluations of most of their work environments and make sufficient efforts to improve the safety of their premises and workers.

Specially equipped units for intensive care of the welfare of persons at serious risk will be created. Not just that, divisions of these trained units should be able to monitor the circumstances of the imprisoned or the emotional aggressor ambushes of the current day. The movement of amazingly trained police units in the realms (called Elite Police Force in Unique Locations and Rapid Response Force), trained by the best instructors on a mission from Pakistan Army's SSG, wasted by being placed on responsibilities other than those required by their preparation. A thorough review of their course of action, readiness, organization, and sufficiency should be carried out by experts through NACTA and restorative assessments to ensure that they prepare to deal with any fearful state of the mongers without the assistance of the Rangers or the Army. (Khan, 2013)

Our driven state systems must ultimately be shielded from the activists. As we move toward greater computerization of our systems, we need a gathering of IT experts who can track the insecurity of our automated systems and develop available tools to protect them from sophisticated ambushes or activists' hacking. The large events are potentially the aggressors' primary focus, as the threat to the Jalisa ideological groups has noted. Our experts need to be set up

to supervise occasions, however, may trigger countless miseries in a mental oppressor attack. Making sure that the context informs workers in possible objective offices and premises of belief of activists needs that each office has standard affirming techniques for its workers, including standard counter-militant supplementary classes/bearing.

7.4.4.1 Safeguarding likely targets and community

Planned steps (Standard operating procedures) and suggestions developed by the Ministry of the Interior under the programmer to strengthen protection in public spaces will be based on in collaboration with the law enforcement agencies and leaders of the society/community. Implementation of preventive safety work at community gatherings and next events would be assured, especially with the support of provincial administration. The ruling classes will inform event organizers about the latest security extortions and take them on board while preparing a security plan. (Interior, National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018-2021, 2018)

7.5 Strategy implementation Plan to combatting terrorism in Pakistan

Measures	Action to be taken	Implementing Department
<p>Dismantling terrorist support network</p>	<p>A support network can be dismantling by Making Standard Operating Procedures and utilization of relevant expertise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Develop a national database. (ii) Choking Funds. Terrorist organizations funding in terms of donation is an essential issue in terrorism, but unfortunately, our Country lacks such type of strategy which guides how to combat it. The primary source of making money and helping militants organizations is the crime. Madrassah's system is the beneficiary of charities. The list of madrassahs which are involved in terrorist activities must be placed on the FIA/NACTA/NADRA websites and announce the list publically, the donations to such madrassahs are possible to ban. (iii) Disrupting Communication Network. (iv) Denying safe heavens. (v) Explosive supply network disruption. (vi) Focusing on the IEDs components. (vii) Regularizing chemical precursors, 	
<p>Development of a national database</p>	<p>Develop a national database of home-made explosive which used in most IEDs incidents in Pakistan and also the type of IEDs used & its triggering mechanism.</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior/FIA/NACTA / NADRA/CTDs/ NFSA/NPB/IB</p>

Choking funds	<p>A comprehensive research needs to be carried out on terrorist financing aspects. There must be sustainable law for anti-money laundering. The team of experts is made with the co-operation of law enforcement agencies that carry out research, and also they have legal protection. Banks also have to play a role in observing the terrorist funding, by checking the transactions of the money to (charity accounts), also checking who gives a tremendous amount to charity to whom. There is a need for improvements in legal arrangements in moving money and in implementation precisely according to the foreign exchange regulation act. Non-government organizations are the vital source for the information relating to funding utilize them for research in every corner of the Country.</p>	<p>NACTA/State Bank/FIA/CTDs/Media/ Police/Ministry of Information/NGO regulation authorities.</p>
Disabling Communication network	<p>First of all, non-registered and Afghan-based SIMs must be ban in the Country. Effective action should be taken against dark trades. Internet (Social medial) is the primary source of</p>	<p>NACTA/PTA/IB/FIA/Law Ministry/Communications Ministry</p>

	communication for militants now a day, so it should be tackle.	
Denying Safe heavens	Terrorists safe heavens can be destroyed with the help of military actions in all country specially in KPK. The political government of Baluchistan can be denying the safe heavens of militants in the province by giving full authorities to police. With the help of the Sindh government, police can act as the board to clear the Karachi from militant wings.	Prime Minister Office/ Baluchistan and Sindh Political governments / FATA, Sindh and Baluchistan Police/ ISI/IB/FIA.
Disrupting supply network	Prepare a comprehensive report based on the information gained by the research, interrogation, and intelligence reports about the supply sources of precursor chemicals and their transportation modes through which they reach end-users. In this scenario, the Country needs a national policy to deal with it. “Be aware Pakistan program” which is under NACTA, be specified to monitor all the relevant things, and it should be responsible. A quarterly audit will be carried out to check the performance of the program.	All provinces police/Retailers & Dealers/ Community/ /Ministry of industries/Law enforcement agencies / NACTA

<p>Focusing on the IEDs components</p>	<p>NACTA has to establish a group with the coordination of all stockholders. which will look after the standard components of improvised explosive devices, which are mainly five like (i) Switch (ii) Battery (iii) Detonator (iv) Main charge (v) Casing</p>	<p>Electric, Hardware and Chemical store Retailers & Dealers /NFSA/PFSA /FIA/ISI/CTDs</p>
<p>Regularizing chemical precursors</p>	<p>A program will be launched under the name of “Be aware Pakistan” which will look after it, the primary condition would be license be mandatory for the seller. The buyer must have a permission certificate. Co-operation between industry and government and awareness programs for the community are vital tasks to achieve control of precursor chemicals.</p>	<p>The local authorities are responsible for monitoring the sale of such materials Retailers & Dealers /PM Office/ NACTA / Ministry of Industries/ NFSA/ PFSA/FIA/ISI</p>
<p>Reducing terrorist human resources</p>	<p>The best method to diminish the activist's mass limit is to unveil a countrywide movement to detention the wanted militants. Although such a movement is supposedly being completed, it doesn't include the community. First of all, publish the list of all wanted militants along with their pictures, have their photos & expose all the material in front of the public and display in police stations. To encourage the community, announce the cash awards for the arrest of wanted terrorists, and ensure to citizens their names will remain to keep in secret. Most wanted militants list must be upload on the websites of</p>	

	all law enforcement agencies along with national counterterrorism department and national database & registration authority websites. (i) Neutralizing existing members of an organization. (ii) Preventing new recruitment.	
Neutralizing Existing members	Need for reforms in the criminal justice system. Make sure the security of elements belongs to the criminal justice system dealing with militants. Plan an awareness campaign based on the teaching of Islam for neutralizing the existing members of terrorist organizations.	Ministry of law & justice/ FIA/ NACTA/ Provincial Governments /Provincial police forces/ CTDs/ Prosecution Prisons/ATCs.
Preventing new recruitment	To carry out research, how terrorist organizations recruit fresh individuals (Process) either by using the Internet or madrassah system. The individuals who are doing it (Persons). Make a comprehensive strategy to stop new hiring by the terrorists. Strict devotion to duty by Law enforcement agencies is required.	ISI/FIA/IB/NACTA/ Provincial police/ Provincial CTDs.
Neutralizing terrorist ideology	(i) Establish a new program to combating terrorism. (ii) Discuss factors that are the cause of aggressiveness. (iii) Bring back towards culture and religion. (iv) Reforms in the criminal justice system.	

<p>Establish a new program to combating terrorism.</p>	<p>A new program to be set up with the name of “Be aware Pakistan” under the control of homeland security department at the Federal level, will be responsible for generate information relating to terrorism, such information which is against national security. Its main goal would be to know the elements overdue the militancy, the actors who carry it out, and the process by which they work. Understanding the militant’s ideology and tactics of attack then it would be easier for research, and this program will also work on the supply network of terrorist to check the sell and purchase of particularly above mentioned (Table 5) 15 precursor chemicals which are used in improvised explosive devices.</p>	<p>Prime Minister Office/ NACTA/ ISI/FIA/IB/NFSA/CTDs</p>
<p>Address general factors that breed militancy</p>	<p>The general factors which breed militancy in ordinary people need to be improved: reduce poverty, illiteracy, madrassah system, unjust distribution of sources, the rule of law, criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Prime Minister office/ NAB/ Provincial Chief Ministers/ Ministry of religious affairs/ Counter terrorism departments/ Electronic & Print Media</p>

<p>To return cultural and religious roots.</p>	<p>A purposeful and sustained awareness campaign and materials will be used through media & in schools to restore attention to our origins (Culture and Religion), also featuring the value of Broad-mindedness, Pluralism, and Discussion in Islam.</p>	<p>Cultural & Religious Affairs Ministry / Information ministries of the Federal and Regional Governments/ Electronic & Print media/Ministry of education.</p>
<p>Reforms in the criminal justice system</p>	<p>Police should have the arrest authority, investigate and take up terrorism cases to anti-terrorist courts. A supportive role should be played by agencies that carry out combat terrorism duties. Police must-have pieces of training and awareness programs related to Counterterrorism.</p>	<p>Interior Ministry /Law Ministry / Local Govts/ NACTA</p>
<p>Securing terrorist likely targets</p>	<p>It has been observed from recent attacks that there are certain rotten elements are present in our rows, who are helping terrorists secretly. This inside help is very dangerous for the national security, so it is need of time, that all institutions must have their own SOPs for identifying such individuals within and take restrict action against them before they can strike.</p> <p>Employing the standing operating procedures for the improvement of the security in public spaces with the collaboration of police along with other vital stockholders who are accountable for community places. The organizers will train occasion coordinators regarding upcoming security danger and also make planning & be ready for it.</p> <p>Main responsibility: Interior Ministry / PM Office/ Army/ Police/ NACTA/ Regional Govt/Police/ FIA/ Community.</p>	

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

This research concludes that other countries have strict rules for purchasing precursor chemicals of explosives, unlike Pakistan, has relatively lax control on the purchasing, these chemicals are alternatively used in improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The IEDs that are responsible for the most civilian setbacks in Pakistan are the ones that deliberately target civilians in mass-misfortune attacks, similarly to IEDs that are used in territories frequented by civilians. An undeniable technique to diminish this danger is to restrict access to the materials regularly used in the deadlier sorts of IEDs. Such estimates consolidate the evacuation of military weapons and the arrangement of commercial explosives and necessary forerunner synthetic compounds that can be utilized to make ground-breaking, yet concealable, self-destruction suicide vests and booster charges for enormous VBIEDs made utilizing HME. As we know, most lethal bombs (IEDs) can be made from different types of precursor chemical mixtures which are readily available in markets and can be purchased in tons legally without any hesitation.

There are no background checks for the persons who are willing to purchase precursor chemicals in bulk quantities, although the Country permits them they are authorized to buy such items. Explosive used in most bombing incidents either are the home-made explosive that is made from everyday household things that are readily available in markets or the commercial explosive which is picked up by theft (Stolen material). The most likely target for the theft probably the mining ranges because most of the ranges even have not proper magazines for explosive storage securely and militant groups take advantage of that, and they steal & utilize this explosive as a detonator, booster, and main charge in improvised explosive devices.

Assuming this is the case, improvement in the system of licensing as real users can get explosive quickly and legally. Though this may appear to be odd, it would recoil the black market and recover mistake, in this way limiting the

terrorist reach to precursor chemicals. These types of steps must be considered besides the expense of directive and its effect on the agribusiness, trade, and commerce.

Ministry of the interior has an essential role in establishing the homeland security department through proper legislation. Homeland security will be responsible for implementing this risk-reducing control strategy. This research is carried out to define the responsibilities of federal agencies, gather information via fact-finding committees, non-government organizations (NGOs), and public-private work, among other things. In particular, a sitting government can help to ensure that crisis-driven interests do not unduly influence new laws or regulations. The first step for the implementation of this strategy is to reduce the threat posed by the availability of precursor chemicals and ensure the safety of our nation.

Accordingly, the following recommendations are necessary for the implementation of the proposed strategy;

Recommendations

(i) The approach of militants to precursor chemicals and energetic materials be made hard in Pakistan.

Make unanimous country-level guidelines for the acquisition of secondary explosives. At any rate, the guidelines may broaden current national controls (i.e., government prerequisites for authorizing and check of consistency with capacity necessities) to cover intrastate explosives transactions. The access of militants to explosive precursor chemicals can be controlled by taking action on various points.

Following points are chosen for the control of shortlisting precursor chemicals:

- Showing identification for the customer is necessary, and the seller should keep a record of the transaction.
- License is mandatory for the seller and that buyers must have a permission certificate.
- Prohibiting trades of shortlisted explosive precursors in blacklist bazaars like Bara market Peshawar etc.
- Work along with stockholders to ensure that steps that should be taken care cost-beneficial. Keeping militants away from getting to these chemicals will only be possible when there is the involvement of the government and other coalition organizations, persons who are responsible for storage, handling, or transporting of these precursor chemicals for real purposes.
- Enforcement of the “UN marking of explosive Act” for the transportation of explosives.

All precursor chemicals of explosives cannot be possible to control at once. Our aim should be to control those chemical precursors of explosives which are mostly used in different IEDs incidents in Pakistan. These precursor chemicals list, which we have already given in this research (see Table-5) with the name of 15 identified precursor chemicals, which must be controlled in the first stage in the implementation of this strategy. Above mentioned precursor

chemicals may be substituted by another one of these are used for making home-made explosives for improvised explosive devices.

The selected chemicals for regularizing must be reassessed quarterly to relate to the current threat due to the employment of lethal home-made bombs. Militants usually change their triggering mechanism and main charge (Homemade Explosive mixture) with time, when they observe restrictions on particular chemical precursors. They remain to try to replace one precursor chemical with another one that is readily available in the market and can be purchased legally in bulks.

(ii) The creation of the Homeland security department.

Establishment of the Homeland security department will be a good move to counter terrorism in the Country. Homeland security department will be work as an umbrella organization to provide structural support to enable all LEAs and intelligence agencies with different legal, jurisdictional, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively in homeland security operations.

(iii) Reforms in legislation system in terrorism related cases.

Incapacitating the growing backlog of cases requires an ATA amendment that more narrowly defines terrorism and restricts unrelated cases to the normal criminal justice system. Mainly focusing on the strengthening the capacity gaps in investigation, utilizing forensic science in terrorism related cases as the anti-terrorism act 1997 has a forensic clause, Section 27-B, which can be used to convict offenders solely or mainly on forensic evidence and also give protection to witness, prosecutor, and Judge in the anti-terrorism act

The upshot of this study is that a workable strategy has been designed for the implementation to combat terrorism in Pakistan under the umbrella of homeland security constituted through proper legislation.

Future recommendations

These are the bare bones of the basic anti-terrorism strategy which need to be augmented in the light of future developments globally.

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