



National University of Sciences and Technology

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Empowering Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies to Counter Terrorism in Pakistan

Thesis

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Abstract

Ever since the creation of Pakistan, the country's military has played a role greater than that of protecting borders. There have been five military regimes till date and the military continues to dominate the country's political arena. This institution maintains hegemony over the National Security policy of the country and also has a lead role in countering terrorism which has led to the inefficiency of the civilian apparatus. The civilian apparatus is not well- organized, well-trained and well-equipped to deal with the national security threats like terrorism.

By adopting a Triangulation approach, this research attempts to examine the legislative changes inculcated after 2013. The capabilities of current civilian institutions which can emerge as key counter terrorism players and the reforms which are needed to give these institutions a lead role in countering terrorism in the country.

USA, Indonesia and Israel are taken up as model countries which have successful civilian-led mechanisms in place for countering and mitigating the threat of terrorism within their territories and can provide important lessons for Pakistan.

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Introduction

Pakistan faces a complex phenomenon of terrorism which is an amalgam of ethnic, sectarian and Islamic extremist elements. This also leads to a variation in the nature of threat posed by terrorists throughout the country making it difficult for the security forces to counter this threat. Pakistan has lost more than 20,000 civilians and 6000 security personnel lives ever since 2003 in this war against terrorism (South Asian Terrorism Portal, 2015) which shows that there's a lot more to be done.

At the same time, Pakistan has only recently experienced its first ever successful transition of democracy from one regime to another, all else had been hampered by military rule ever since its creation. Military tends to dominate the country's political landscape through various ways. It either enters the political arena directly through coup d'état (President Pervaiz Musharraf) or either restricts the power of civilian- led regimes by threatening their power and dominating the policy-formulation process.

It is an open secret that the Pakistan Army is the main architects of the state's foreign and national security policies (Siddiqua, 2008) which points out the fact that Pakistan, despite having a democratically elected, civilian government, continues to be a military or a quasi-military state. This ultimately hinders the consolidation of democracy in an institutionally fragile state like Pakistan.

For the strengthening of pillars of democratic governance, civilian-led institutions must be empowered and the military must have a role simply as that of an institution which is headed by civilian authority. Theoretically, the case in Pakistan is similar but practically it's the opposite. This is evident in the country's counter-terrorism policies and recent legislative changes which

have been made in the constitution. Twenty- first constitutional amendment, Protection of Pakistan Act, amendment to the Army Act, 1952 and a few clauses of the National Action Plan are a few which have been discussed in this dissertation.

It is not possible to benefit from a decline in military hegemony by the civilian authorities unless the civilian institutions have considerable ability to govern effectively (Haider, 2015). Considering this, there are a set of reforms and recommendations which must be brought forward and incorporated by the civilian law enforcement agencies so that they have considerable autonomy and lead in countering terrorism in Pakistan. Along with legislative and institutional changes in their mechanism, various organizational and capacity enhancement measures are also required to be undertaken so that the agencies are well-equipped to deal with a threat of such intensity.

This dissertation includes a literature review which elaborates upon the existing literature from various scholars who have written about the civil and military institutions and importance of each. This is followed by a chapter on research methodology which elaborates upon the Triangulation approach and various data collection and data analysis approaches which have been adopted in the course of this study. This thesis also includes the content and contextual analysis of the legislative changes made after 2013 which have legislatively empowered the military to play its role in countering terrorism. Chapter four of the dissertation elaborates upon the various civilian agencies present in Pakistan and their modus operandi which have the ability to counter terrorism followed by their methods of recruitment, selection, training, weaponry and the compensation and the shortcomings of the existing civilian institutions.

Subsequent chapters include case studies of three countries that have faced a similar threat of terrorism like Pakistan and have taken successful measures to mitigate the threat and counter terrorism. The final chapter of this research includes a set of reforms for the capacity enhancement of civilian institutions and the lessons derived from the model countries which can be incorporated into Pakistan civilian law enforcement mechanism to make it better off. The thesis ends with a conclusion which proposes various actions which need to be inculcated in the civilian mechanism to make it capable enough to counter this growing menace.

Chapter#1 Literature Review

The term ‘terror’ has its origin in Latin lexicon but was later adopted by the Western Europeans where the term was first used by the French legislature led by Maximilien Robespierre during the French Revolution to legalize the execution of 17000 people who were considered to be a threat to the revolutionary government (Young, 2006). Ever since then, the term has a political connotation attached to it.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon which varies in regional context in terms of the nature and intensity of conflict. It is for this reason that each country has its own definition of terrorism. However, the regional alliances formed to strengthen cooperation and partnership on various fronts like the European Union, Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and many others have also come together on the issue of terrorism.

The United Nations does not have any specific definition of Terrorism till date but it has come out with eighteen universal instruments (14 instruments and 4 amendments) as its comprehensive strategy to counter terrorism (United Nations Treaty Collection, 2015). In its 62nd session on September 8, 2006, the UN General Assembly passed the ‘United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy’ which was the first of its kind to receive support from all the member states on a well-crafted Plan of Action (United Nations, 2006).

The European Union came up with a concrete and comprehensive definition of Terrorism which was binding on each of its member states in terms of its implementation within their country. The definition was passed on June 13, in Article 1 of ‘Council Framework Decision to Counter Terrorism’ (2002). The definition regards all the following as acts of terrorism:

“Attacks upon a person's life which may cause death, attacks upon the physical integrity of a person; kidnapping or hostage taking, causing extensive destruction to a Government or public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss, seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport, manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into, and development of, biological and chemical weapons, release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, floods or explosions the effect of which is to endanger human life, interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource the effect of which is to endanger human life and threatening to commit any of the above acts.” (The Council of European Union, 2002)

Another significant alliance of 57 states across the globe including Pakistan, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), also laid its definition of Terrorism in its 26th Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in July 1999. This was a ‘Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism.’ The member states passed this resolution with a clear majority where it was stipulated in Article 1(2) that Terrorism means:

“Any act of violence or threat thereof notwithstanding its motives or intentions perpetrated to carry out an individual or collective criminal plan with the aim of terrorizing people or threatening to harm them or imperiling their lives, honor, freedoms, security or rights or exposing the environment or any facility or public or private property to hazards or occupying or seizing them, or endangering a national resource, or international facilities, or threatening

the stability, territorial integrity, political unity or sovereignty of independent States.” (Council on Foreign Relations, 1999)

The United States of America has been the most vocal in terms of the dangers of terrorism. It has, since the incident of September 11, 2001, been quite instrumental in gathering national as well as international support for fight against this threat. Legislatively, the country has made a distinction between ‘domestic’ and ‘international’ terrorism. It has different connotations attached to set of descriptions attached to its domestic and international form.

Pakistan on the other hand defines all those actions mentioned under the Article 6(2) of the ‘Anti- Terrorism Act, 1997’ as an act of Terrorism. The definition is comprehensive enough and takes sectarian, religious and ethnic causes of the violence into consideration as well. Following acts are equivalent to Terrorist acts in Pakistan:

“Involves the doing or anything that causes death, involves grievous violence against a person or grievous body injury or harm to person, Involves grievous damage to property, Involves the doing of anything that is likely to cause death or endangers a person’s life, Involves kidnapping for ransom, hostage-taking or hijacking, Incites hatred and contempt on religious, sectarian or ethnic basis to stir up violence or cause internal disturbance, Involve stoning, brick-batting or any other form of mischief to spread panic, Involves firing on religious congregations, mosques, imambargahs, churches, temples and all other places of worship, or random firing to spread panic, or involves any forcible takeover o mosques or other places of worship, Creates a serious risk to safety of public or a section of the public, or is designed to frighten the general public and thereby prevent them from coming out and carrying on their lawful trade and daily business, and disrupts civil (civic) life, Involves the burning of vehicles or another serious form

of arson, Involves extortion of money or property, Is designed to seriously interfere with or seriously disrupt a communications system or public utility service, Involves serious coercion or intimidation of a public servant in order to force him to discharge or to refrain from discharging his lawful duties, or Involves serious violence against a member of the police force, armed forces, civil armed forces, or a public servant.” (Federal Investigation Agency, 1997)

This research elaborates upon Pakistan’s counter terrorism measures and the institutions involved in the implementation of its Counter terrorism strategies, therefore, Pakistan’s definition of terrorism is most suited to our research. This definition of terrorism will also be taken as a standard when comparing three case studies of different countries with Pakistan, which have an efficient counter terrorism mechanism in place.

This dissertation intends to empower the civilian Law Enforcement Agencies to counter terrorism in Pakistan which brings us to our research question, that is, *“How can the civilian law enforcement agencies be empowered to counter terrorism in Pakistan?”*

For the strengthening of democracy in a country, the civilian authorities need to be given a lead role in fight against terrorism. (Shahrouri, 2010) In her article figures out a link between democracy and terrorism. Her research conducted through a time series data of terrorist activities from 1969-97 concludes that there is a negative relationship between terrorism and democracy. That is, as democracy strengthens and flourishes, terrorist activities reduce.

There are various scholars and experts who are of the view that it is the civilian institutions which should be empowered in the country for its long-term progress. Ayesha Siddiqua is skeptical about military’s over-powering nature in Pakistan. She has been a strong critic of the

military officials' entry into the political realm, either after or before retirement. Siddiqua argues in her writing on *'Military Autonomy and the prospects of democratic consolidation in Pakistan'* that Pakistan's military maintains hegemony in framing important state decisions like that of its Foreign Policy with countries like the US and India and policies of National Security (Siddiqua, 2008).

However, the US government had been supporting military as an institution and working on its development so that it could emerge as the best counter terrorism force inside and outside the US right after the incident of September 11, 2001. The National Security Strategy released by the White House in 2002 clearly stated the government's intention to use military as the force to cater for external as well as Homeland security. It laid considerable weight on technical innovation, improved intelligence, modernized warfare techniques and various other methods of turning the military into the optimal forces to counter terrorism (The White House, 2002).

Russia, on the other hand is also modernizing its defense forces not only cater for external threat but also the internal conflict on its southern border where numerous 'color revolutions' are emerging. The country has more than doubled its defense budget since last decade and is increasing investment in military modernization techniques (Masters, 2015). This shows that a few countries still believe that military empowerment is the key to countering internal threats.

Pakistan has observed military officials playing a much greater role in the functioning of the state than they are legislatively empowered to. It is these concerns that have led to the belief that civilian institutions need to be made capable enough to deal with the tasks which lay in their domain. There is however, considerable mistrust between the two institutions that both are, in one way or the other, struggling for power. The military does not trust the civilian regime with

their abilities to govern the country and the civilian government resorts to the armed forces' for political support whenever they find their rule challenged (Cohen, 2010).

The trust deficit between the two institutions is of such magnitude that intel-sharing during joint operations in a few areas is quite low. The military intelligence agency hardly shares any information with the civilian law enforcement agencies because they believe the classified information would somehow become unclassified before the operation (ROHDE, 2002). This is however getting better now but this shows the level of trust deficit which existed.

There is also a school of thought which is of the view that a balanced approach should be adopted. That is, a cooperative strategy between both the institutions in terms of countering terrorism. In his book, *'The Counter-Terrorism Puzzle: A Guide for Decision Makers,'* Boaz Ganor argues that it depends upon the nature and essence of the terrorism in the country which justifies the use of military force to counter it. In situations, for example, where the group has a large support base throughout the country and is popular among the masses, it will undoubtedly have access to large human resource for its operations. Therefore, a military-led operation will be necessary in such a scenario (Ganor, 2005).

A withholding factor of giving military-led institutions a lead in counter terrorism is also that these institutions exploit power to such an extent that they deny a person his fundamental rights as to life, liberty, due process, etc. The institution becomes strong enough to impose its own rule of law, disregarding the legislations that currently exist (Sattar, 2012). Babar Sattar also points out the fact that the Army- led intelligence agencies have carried out arrests and detentions of already tried culprits which is beyond the legislative jurisdiction of the agency. Not only this, it

is also a violation of the Article 13 of the Constitution of Pakistan. This, definitely points out the over-powering and exploitative nature of the institution.

Peter D. Feaver has also been very critical about the military's hegemonizing nature by stressing the notion that if the military continues to impinge the civilian mechanism, it will eventually become inefficient and incapable in terms of its expertise. He argues that the job of the military is to protect the polity and not to over-ride it; hence the military must assist the civilian forces rather than the other way round (Feaver, 2003).

Extensive research has been done on Pakistan's police organization and its inability to perform well but there has been very limited research on civilian institutions. Civilian institutions include all intelligence and combat forces which are directly under the Ministry of Interior. Dr. Hassan Abbas, edited and contributed to an extensive report titled, "Stabilizing Pakistan through Police Reform" (Abbas, 2012) which contains various chapters related to the improvement of police organization and the challenges it faces. However, the focus of his work and many others in the same field, have on the 'structural problems' that the police faces. Dr. Abbas has also limited his recommendations to procedural issues in the police organization, only.

This research intends to give a wide-range of recommendations in terms of the civilian institutions' human resource, training, technical abilities and incorporating lessons that Pakistan can learn from the three model countries; Indonesia, USA and Israel in terms of countering terrorism.

A few former senior police officers have also contributed to similar topics but their work is also limited to the re-organization of police organization or National Counter Terrorism Authority. Mr. Tariq Khosa, Afzal A. Shigri and Shoaib Suddle are a few notable contributors.

It is important to state that various experts have examined the military operations in Federally Administered Tribal Areas but our area of research only focuses on the four provinces of Pakistan; Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Chapter#2 Research Methodology

Traditionally, a qualitative research method fulfills the requirements of research in social sciences. To explore issues and finding answers, we have conducted qualitative research in order to reform civil law enforcement agencies for countering terrorism in Pakistan. Notwithstanding qualitative research, we collected data through both secondary and primary sources which included interviews, statistics, legal documents and case studies. Furthermore, we are applying triangulation approach to check the credibility of our sources and accuracy of our findings.

Triangulation Methodology

In order to evaluate and assess the potential of law enforcement agencies to counter terrorism, we will be using ‘Triangulation’ to carry out our research.

Triangulation uses more than one approach to deduce the results. In social sciences, it is the most powerful technique which allow to cross validate the data to avoid any biasness. It allows using two or more than two methods; qualitative, quantitative or both, to evaluate the same phenomena. By doing so, we can gain a better picture of our respective research (Biklen, 2003). This method serves as a validation for multi-method research. The term ‘triangulation’ is originated from surveying, meaning to map out an area using the succession of a triangle. (Bryman Alan, 2011)

Furthermore, from various triangulation types our focus will be more upon ‘Methodological triangulation’. It refers to the way by which the data is collected through more than one means i.e., either from documentation, interviews, case studies or surveys (GEF Evaluation Office, 2010). Triangulation is the main epitome of case study methodology. The case study approach being one of the main elements of this method is researched through the mastery of the different level of techniques and theories (Johansson, September 2003).

Given our research topic, we will employ this methodology in our study by: national anti-terrorism laws and policies, existing documents available on law enforcement agencies and, Case Study analysis of successful policing models of different countries and lastly by interviewing the officers and experts of respective field.

Data Collection Techniques

In qualitative research, the primary sources for collection of data involves: 1) one to one, direct conversation of researcher with the individual or 2) interaction of researcher with the group setting. A researcher goes for smaller set of samples because of the fact that it is less time consuming and less expensive as compared to quantitative approaches. The advantage of qualitative approach study is that it seeks for richer information and in-depth knowledge of areas under study.

We will be using two methods for collecting data:

1. Primary sources - Individual Interviews
2. Secondary Sources

Interviews

The purpose of for our research was to gain insight about the hard and soft approaches opted by the LEAs through interviewing officials who are/were the part of LEAs and who had worked for Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism policy. Having insight of same topic from multiple officials helped us build our analysis and ensure its validity by cross checking it through triangulation methodology with other sources of data collection.

We have designed semi-structured interview questionnaire for our research. Semi-structured interviews consisted of many strategic questions to seek information on important areas of focus.

It also gives the interviewee as well as the interviewer to get into diversified discussion in order to gain and understand the specific idea in detail (Robin Legard, 2003). This interview format enabled us to obtain elaborate and detailed information important for our analysis. The interview questionnaire is attached in Annex A. We have conducted semi-structured interviews from 15th April 2015 to 28th May 2015. Each of the interviews averaged 90 minutes. According to the consent of interviewee, we recorded and write out the notes in accordance to our research. All the personnel we interviewed, from three provinces were public servants from various agencies. The pictures of those interviews are attached in Annex B.

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Agency	Province
1.	Major(Ret) Azam Suleman,	Home secretary	Civil Secretariat	Punjab
2.	Col. Saad Saleem,	Head	Elite Force Academy	Punjab
3.	Khalid Jadoon	Commandant	Rangers Punjnad	Punjab
4.	Nasir Khan Durrani	Inspector General	Police	KPK
5.	Mian Muhammad Saeed	Capital city police officer	Police	KPK
6.	Inayat Ullah Khan	Interior Minister	Ministry of Interior	KPK
7.	Fida Shah	Additional Inspector General	Police- - Deputy Commandant Elite Force	KPK
8.	Farukh Elahi	Assistant Director	Inter- Services Intelligence	KPK
9.	Shoaib Suddle,	Director General Hyderabad	Police	Hyderabad
10.		Ex-IG Sindh & Balochistan	Police	Sindh and Balochistan

Secondary Sources

For content and contextual analysis we have gone through the laws and acts/orders relevant to our topic of research. We have explored following legislations and policies:

- Protection of Pakistan Act 2014
- National Action Plan 2014
- Pakistan Army Amendment act 2015
- The Constitution's 21st amendment 2015
- Other than above legislations

We have also used various research articles, papers and report for literature review. We have also gone through each law enforcement agency's website, policies and training manuals and statistics for deducing the short coming of the existing modus operandi. For case study approach we have consulted different research papers, comparative studies and web information of law enforcement agencies of the model countries.

Constraints and Limitations in Data Collection

One of the major restraints we came across during our data collection was of time limitation. The interviews were arranged as per interviewee's availability which usually clashed with our academic schedule, leaving us with no option but to carry out the research under limited time. Other than that due to no financial assistance, we were having difficulties while travelling to different cities and other provinces. The reason our group wasn't able to travel to Baluchistan was due to security issues. Even traveling to KPK for data collection was done under security surveillance. All the interviews were scheduled on group member's own personal contacts. Therefore, we were unable to keep the uniformity among the same designated officials in all provinces.

Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is used to de-synthesize the data collected. There are two types of approaches towards data analysis: Deductive approach and inductive. We have used Inductive approach, by first outlining our research question which is “Empowering Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies to Counter Terrorism in Pakistan” is used when the qualitative research is the major design of inquiry. It usually starts with the research question to narrow down the focus of study.

Content analysis

It is a procedure used for categorization of verbal or behavioral data for the purpose of classification, summarization and tabulation. The content can be analyzed on two levels: Descriptive and Interpretative. We will be using interpretive analysis in our research.

Interpretive Analysis

It refers to the term ‘what is the meaning of this data?’ We will be focusing more on the interpretative method in order to give our recommendations on reforming the Law Enforcement Agencies in Pakistan. By interpreting the data collected, we will give our analysis on the functioning of LEAs and the areas they lack to effectively counter-terrorism.

Context Analysis

We are also using contextual analysis in our research to simply analyze text (in whatever medium, including multi-media) that helps us to assess that text within the context of its historical and cultural setting, but also in terms of its textuality – or the qualities that characterize the text as a text.

Case study Analysis

It's when a researcher uses some techniques to gather qualitative and quantitative data for collecting comprehensive information for a defined purpose, for a defined period of time or for any specific incident. For this purpose, specific organizations and individuals are researched and questioned but within the confined limits for the case study. (Fellows Harvard University , 2008). Many scholars have given some classifications of case study like: Single/ Multiple case, Intrinsic / Instrumental case and Naturalist / Pragmatic case

We will be using naturalist case approach for analyzing and studying a situation of the countries selected in its distinct condition or background. In our research, we have taken the case models of The United States of America, Indonesia and Israel to get an in-depth sight on working and functioning of law enforcement agencies in those countries. The model cases we have selected will be focusing on the direct approach and study of particular study question of the way the civilian law enforcement agencies operate effectively to combat the terrorism in their country. We triangulated the collected data with the cases we selected and we observed the ground level implementation of their state policies which enable their policing system to deal with the internal security efficiently.

Application of Triangulation Methodology

Our research will be broadly divided into four parts. The first part is the content and contextual analysis of current legislation ranging from constitutional amendments to the national action plan. This analysis is done using descriptive and interpretive methods both. It will end in discussing, in detail, de-merits and loopholes of the current system. We will also be conducting interviews of higher officials, who were the part of current legislatives to get an insight into reasons for empowering military constitutionally.

The second part of our research will explain in detail the current modus operandi of all the agencies involved at various levels of involvement in counter-terrorism in Pakistan. By current mechanism we intend to shed light on existing structures and procedure in place at federal and provincial level. This part will also discuss technical capabilities of the forces involved in operations. This will help us give an insight into the reasons of dependence on the armed forces by the government. Under this section, we will triangulate our methodology by conducting interviews and field visits to major police academies in Pakistan. The group analysis by each individual’s observation in the field will strengthen our qualitative research output. Here, the triangulation has been applied by cross-checking the current documentation and analysis of our group from three research areas: perception, validation and documentation (Methodological Note on Triangulation Analysis in Country Portfolio Evaluations, 2010). The evaluation methods along with their source of information are mentioned in the following table.¹

Method	Source of Information
PERCEPTION	
Individual Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder’s involvement • External Key Informants
VALIDATION	
Direct Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits • Involved stakeholders at official level
Institutional analysis (stakeholder meetings, group interviews, other)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant official documents (including laws, norms and regulations) • Representatives from the institutions involved • External informants Documentation
DOCUMENTATION	
Desk review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project related documentation • Relevant policies, strategies, action

¹ The given research areas in triangulation methodology, perception, validation and documentation are taken from guidance paper on Assessment of Development Results (UNDP, July 2002) and have been developed according to our research. This is one of the rare methodological guidance papers that attempts to define and describe triangulation.

	plans and legislations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics
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Source: (GEF Evaluation Office, 2010)

This section will end by explaining the reasons of inability of these LEAs to counter terrorism. Third section of our research includes models of different countries. It will be studied for incorporation into Pakistan’s LEAs for improvement in the third section. These models of different countries will be chosen on the basis of specific set of expertise that they specialize in terms of Counter Terrorism and can be applied to Pakistan. These models will be discussed as per case study methodology. Triangulation as discussed already, also helps validating the case study research through important means. Not only the means of collecting data are triangulated, but also the sources of information, researchers or theory are triangulated under this approach (Denzin, 1978).

The shortcomings identified in second part will be the ones catered for throughout this section. If, for instance, our research shows that there are drawbacks in the recruitment process of police officers of a certain province then a country’s case with a substantial police recruitment process, which fits in Pakistan’s dynamics, will be discussed. Our case would be purposefully selected instead of the analytically selected case. This approach of selecting the case will be done in order to get revelatory, distinctive and information- rich models (Stake, 1995). As our research will be focused on the cases in which the history, demographics and success rate of LEAs to CT is evident. Thus, as our cases are purposefully researched, there will be chances of generalizing our findings.

The last and concluding section of our research will propose reforms and recommendations for empowering the civilian LEAs to deal with terrorism. This section will be elaborate and

comprehensive, with intricate and pragmatic solutions so that the civilian authorities can be equipped, made capable and empowered to counter terrorism in the country. The idea is to reduce dependence on military and instead make the civilian security apparatus functional.

Chapter#3 Legislations- Content and Contextual Analysis

Various legislations have been passed for the smooth functioning of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies which we have studied during the course of this research, which include:

- Police Order, 2002
- Police Act, 1861
- Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment
- Police Rules, 1934
- The Balochistan Police Act, 2011

Despite various contradictions within the implementation of each of the above legislations, there have been many legislative changes after 2013, specifically, which not only undermined the power of civilian agencies but over-powered the military-led law enforcement agencies.

Pakistan's armed forces, on the other hand, have traditionally been quite influential and over-powering. There have been five military interventions into the political system of the country ever since its origin and military is one of the major architects of its foreign and national security policies.

Until recently the role of military has been formally inculcated in legislation. A few notable legislative changes since 2013 are as follows:

Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014

The following clauses in the Act of parliament were somewhat contradictory and gave a legal cover to the military's power:

- Section 3(1) of this act gives the armed and civil armed forces the same powers as police in terms of any scheduled offence that is apprehended to have taken place.
- Section 3(2) gives the authority of questioning the action, such as opening fire at the suspect, taken by a specific officer to its concerned and reporting law enforcement agency. That is, if an officer from the armed forces shoots a suspect, he will be questioned by the Internal Inquiry Committee of the armed forces only.
- The same section of the '*Protection of Pakistan Act*' empowers the armed and civil armed forces to make arrests without warrant of any suspect who may be involved in a scheduled offence.
- Joint Investigation Team will also comprise of two members from the armed and civil armed forces in cases where civil armed force will be acting in aid of civil power.
- This Act of Parliament has an 'Overriding Effect,' that is, this law is going to prevail in case of any discrepancy or conflict between this law and any other prevailing law. (Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014)

Pakistan Army (Amendment) Act, 2015

The Army Act, 1952 applies to the armed forces in Pakistan and an amendment was made to this Act by the Parliament to broaden the base of people who will be subjected to this act.

The amendment called for an inclusion of a sub-clause (iii) to Section 2, sub-section 1(d) where it was decided to bring people who "claimed to be part of a specific terrorist group or organization in the name of religion or sect" to be subjected to The Pakistan Army Act, 1952.

The amendment also elaborated upon the ways in which the terrorists carry out their activities so that such offenders could come under the domain of this Act.

The amendment included the following people under its jurisdiction:

- Anyone who raises arms against the Pakistan's Armed forces and civilian law enforcement agencies and also destroys any of their infrastructures.
- Anyone who gets involved in activities like abduction and claims ransom and also causes injuries or death to any individual.
- People who facilitate terrorists through activities like storing, possessing, fabricating and transporting instruments used in terrorist activities, like, suicide jackets, fire arms, explosives, etc.
- People who design vehicles for activities carried out by terrorists
- Anyone who receives foreign or local funding for implementing such heinous acts
- People, who carry out an act to over-awe the state, section of the public, a specific sect or a religious minority.
- Anyone who tries to create terror or insecurity in the country or attempts to commit any of the said acts within or outside Pakistan.

This Amendment Act also included a few offences listed in the *Schedule* of 'Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014,' that is, (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi),(xii),(xiii),(xv),(xvi),(xvii) and (xx) by those who claim to be associated with a terrorist organization working to destroy the country in the name of religion.

The Act further implies that any person accused of committing the above mentioned acts will be tried in 'any court for trial' as deemed fit by the federal government. Furthermore, the Act also makes the compulsion of presenting witness or evidence to prove the occurrence of such an offence, void.

The significance of this Amendment is that the terrorist activities have directly come under the domain of the Pakistan Army. Terrorists will no longer be subject to the regular Criminal Justice System of the country. They will be subjected to the rules and regulations decided in the Pakistan Army Act, 1952. (Pakistan Army Amendment Act, 2015)

The Constitution (Twenty- first Amendment) Act, 2015

The 21st Constitutional Amendment was done right after the terrorist attack on December 16, 2014 at the Army Public School, Peshawar. This Act was passed to give a constitutional backing to the measures taken by the Pakistan Army and other Law enforcement Agencies while countering terrorism.

According to Section 3 of this Amendment Act, four more Acts were incorporated as ‘Federal Acts’ under the First Schedule of the Constitution. The First Schedule of the constitution deals with acts where Article 8 (1) and 8(2) of Fundamental Rights do not apply. The four federal Acts included were:

- The Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952)
- The Pakistan Air Force Act, 1953 (VI of 1953)
- The Pakistan Navy Ordinance, 1961 (XXXV of 1961)
- The Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014 (X of 2014)

A further amendment in the constitution was done through Section 2 of this Act. Section 2 stipulates the changes to be made to Article 175 of the constitution which deals with the ‘Establishment and jurisdiction of Courts.’ According to the amendment, any person liable under the above mentioned Acts and the one who claims or is known to belong to any terrorist organization shall not lie under the jurisdiction of Article- 175.

Although the 21st Amendment is to be applied for a period of two years after which it will stand void but what is significant is the constitutional cover that has been provided through this Act to the measures taken by the Pakistan Army. The Pakistan Army (Amendment) Act, 2015 first brought the terrorists under the jurisdiction of Pakistan Army followed by the establishment of special trial courts, under military and then exclusion of terrorists from the jurisdiction of High courts, through 21st Amendment. Therefore, the civilian apparatus of criminal justice system stands questionable here. (Twenty-first Constitution Amendment Act, 2014)

National Action Plan, 2014

The government of Pakistan came up with a National Action Plan on December 24, 2014 after a consensus between all the political parties in the country. This was a Twenty- point agenda which showed government's commitment to counter terrorism as soon as possible by taking the civilian and military leadership on board. This plan came up right after a terrorist attack on the Army Public School, Peshawar. Although, technically, most of the points brought forward in the plan were already part of the National Internal Security Policy, released by the government in February 2014 but due to lack of implementation, the same points were again laid down in the National Action Plan for immediate results.

The twenty points brought forward in the National Action Plan were as follows

1. Execution of convicted terrorists
2. Establishment of special trial courts
3. Ensure no armed militias are allowed to function in the country
4. Strengthening and activation of NACTA
5. Countering hate speech and extremist material

6. Choking financing for terrorists and terrorist organizations
7. Ensuring against re-emergence of proscribed organizations
8. Establishing and deploying a dedicated counter-terrorism force
9. Taking effective steps against religious persecution
10. Registration and regulation of madrassas
11. Ban on glorification of terrorism and terrorist organizations through print and electronic media
12. FATA Reforms
13. Dismantling communication networks of terrorist organizations
14. Measures against abuse of internet and social media for terrorism
15. Zero tolerance for militancy in Punjab
16. Taking the ongoing operation in Karachi to its logical conclusion
17. Balochistan reconciliation
18. Dealing firmly with sectarian terrorists
19. Policy to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees
20. Revamping and reforming the criminal justice system

(NACTA, 2015)

This plan was apt and an apex committee in all provinces, consisting of military and civilian heads, was formed to coordinate efforts and make implementation of the plan a success. There have been considerable efforts taken up by specific provinces to ensure speedy implementation of the plan yet there are various elements which need to be addressed with the same vigor.

There were, however, some points of contention in the National Action Plan which undermine the power and capability of the civilian apparatus to counter terrorism, such as the establishment of ‘Special Trial Courts.’ These courts were to be set up by the military through incorporating some amendments in the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 and passing the Twenty- first Constitutional Amendment.

This point also contradicted with the aspect of ‘revamping and reforming the criminal justice system.’ This is because reliance on the military set up for the provision of justice in the current circumstances would demoralize the civilian institutions who take the lead in democratic countries for the provision of justice. This was also evident by the fact that retired Justice Tariq Mehmood, a former Supreme Court Bar Association president raised his concerns publically along with various political leaders (Ghumman and Iqbal, 2014)

FATA Reforms was a noteworthy aspect in the National Action Plan but this plan has various complexities attached to it. FATA is a Federally Administered tribal area where the police are not allowed to operate and the presence of civilian mechanism is purely signatory. FATA, administratively, is divided into two areas; ‘Protected Areas’ and ‘Non-Protected Areas.’ Protected areas are the one where the government maintains control through the appointment of a District Commissioner and political agents and sub-ordinates and the Non- protected areas are the ones where local tribes act as administrators (Fata government, 2014). Although political agents and the fata secretaries act as facilitators between the government and the local tribes yet the writ of the state is not applicable in these areas. The military has been operative in this region ever since the military operations to counter terrorism have been initiated. Operation Zarb-e-Azb in the North Waziristan and Operation Khyber III in Khyber Agency are currently going on to counter terrorism in FATA.

It is extremely crucial for the government to be operational in these tribal areas to counter terrorism in the long run. However, nothing substantial, as per FATA reforms has been done as yet because the civilian apparatus is not functional and the military is carrying out operations in the area.

Baluchistan Reconciliation is yet another agenda which requires immediate action by the government as per the plan.

Results and Findings-Implementation Status of National Action Plan

This information is from the Ministry of Interior which is an elaboration of the implementation National Action Plan till May 15, 2015 in all four provinces of the country. The results and findings of this plan depict that a spontaneous action plan is in play which is deriving coherent results.

Factors	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan
1. Execution of Convicted Criminals	24 terrorist have been executed. 10 cases are pending.				
2. Est of special trial courts	Especial trial courts nominations of magistrate in these courts has been notified. 144 cases have been notified in all provinces.				
3. Non- function of armed militants	932 affiliates of TTP identifies and two cases have been registered.				
4. Activation of NACTA	Joint Intelligence Directorate (JID) being established in coordination with MO Dte (ISI). Non paper submitted by MO Dte (ISI) and draft summary has been submitted to MoI for onward submission to PM office on the matter.				
5. Countering Hate speech	751 cases have been registered. 70- Shops have been sealed.				
6. Chocking financing of Terrorist	125 cases have been registered. 144 have been arrested. 101.7 million, have been recovered in amounts of 10.1 billion have been frozen by State Bank.				
7. Stopping re-emergence of proscribed organizations	60 proscribed organizations have been identified. 7,662 activists have been placed in fourth scheduled. 18 cases have been registered. 25 arrests have been made. 99 affiliates have been placed on ECL.				
8. Deploying of C-T force	Raised with assistance of MO Dte.	5421. 400 training	800	1080	820
9. Steps against religious persecution	Panic button alert system has been activated in ICT (Islamabad Capital Territory) whereas, security audit is in process in provinces. Security guards for media houses, hospitals and companies are getting trainings.				
10. Reg. & Regulation of Madrassas	Standard Registration form has been developed and shard with provinces. Mapping by Police Bureau and NADRA has been completed for 12,792 and 354 madrasas of Punjab and Islamabad respectively.				
11. Ban on terrorist via Print/Electronic media	Draft has been finalized on development of national narrative. Another draft has been finalized and sent to PM secretariat on amendment in PEMRA laws including provisions of switch/button for immediate cut of off transmissions.				
12. FATA Reforms	PC-I has been finalized by FBR for modernization of Torkham and other				

	crossing points. Reports regarding IDPs return/ rehabilitation, border management and extension of FIA laws have been submitted to governor KPK.				
13. Dismantling communication of Terrorist org.	57.5 Million SIMS have been verified out of total 103 million.				
14. Measures against the use of social media for terrorist	Meeting of National Assembly standing committee held on 11 th March, 2015 under the chairmanship of Minister for Information Technology to finalize the draft bill regarding social media.				
15. Zero Tolerance for Militancy in Punjab	-	Launched de-radicalization & de-weaponization programs.	-	-	-
16. Karachi operations to logical conclusion	-	-	Decline in crime, imp in law & order; Target killing 57%, Murder 37%, Extortions 37%. 38,570 criminals registered.	-	-
17. 17. Baluchistan Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	Ongoing
18. Dealing with sectarian violence	294 POs have been identified.				
19. Policy to deal with Afghan refugees	Data reconciliation of registered afghans is in process by the provinces. In coordination with NADRA through biometric verification and 17,849 unregistered afghan refugees have been deported.				
20. Revamping criminal justice system	Ministry of Law and Justice division finalized draft amendments in laws for strengthening criminal system of justice. Amendments are proposed in PPC, Police Act and Qanoon-e-shahadat.				

Source: Ministry of Interior

Charter#4 Civilian LEAs in Pakistan-Content and Contextual Analysis

Since the very beginning, Pakistan has been following the inherited authoritarian Police Act of 1861 from British colonial system. Despite various commissions formed to reform the Act, none of the recommendations were implemented. However, soon after 9/11, Pakistan became a victim of extreme terrorism which caused severe disturbance in the internal security situation of the country. This implied the role of police which was the central law enforcing agency of the country.

Police Order 2002 was enacted on August 14, giving Police organization the operational autonomy to work professionally under the system of public accountability. Then in 2010, as per the 18th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, Police was eliminated from the Federal legislative list.

Therefore, we will be discussing in detail every provinces' and capital's civilian intelligence and combat forces and their Counter-Terrorism capacity. Punjab and KPK are following the amended Police Order, 2002 as yet, whereas, Sindh and Balochistan reverted back from it and are still following the Police Act of 1861. This division over the implementation of a specific legislation has affected each provinces' internal capability to fight back the organized crime.

Punjab

Punjab Police

Punjab Police has gone through a few yet substantial transformations ever since independence. It started off by implementing the Police Act, 1861 as its code even after independence and made a few changes till 1934 which were laid down in the Punjab Police Rules. Significant changes in

the police organization and its legal framework, however, did not get implemented before the enactment of Police Order, 2002.

By 2000, Pakistan came up with a devolution of power plan legalized through 'Local Government Ordinance, 2001' in Punjab where power was decentralized from the provincial to district level. After the implementation of this plan, the District Magistrate was no longer responsible for maintaining law and order in the district and his office was replaced with various other police departments. National Public Safety Commission, Police Complaint Authority, etc. were established after the Police Order, 2002 came into effect, following the roots of devolution plan. A few highlights of the Order which improved the transparency, accountability and efficacy of the police were as follows: An Independent Police Complaints Authority, Public Safety Commissions at all levels, Full autonomy to Inspector General of Police, Functional specialization

Today, Punjab Police is also playing its part in countering the extreme terrorist activities which take place in the province but a lot more needs to be done so that the forces' actual potential can be unleashed.

Punjab Police Organization

Punjab Police was established under Police Order 2002. It follows the operations as per the rules and regulations laid down in the Police Rules of 1934. The organization is well structured with its Central Police Office (CPO) in the provincial Capital, Lahore which has numerous departments and branches, each with specific assigned roles and duties. The organization comprises of various branches ranging from Research and Development, Establishment, Operations to Welfare and finance. These units follow a strict chain of command and are highly

bureaucratic. Each department is headed by an Additional Inspector General of Police (Addl. IGP) who directly reports to the Inspector General of the Police (IGP) who is the ex-officio Secretary to the Government of Punjab and is the head of police organization in the province. Annex C is the Institutional hierarchy of Central Police Office (CPO), Punjab and Annex D is Field Organizational hierarchy of Punjab Police.

Punjab Police Departments are, Central Police Office, Punjab, Criminal Investigation Department/ Counter Terrorism Department, Regional Police, Punjab Elite Police, Traffic Police, Punjab Highway Patrol, Special Branch and Investigation Branch. (Punjab Police, 2011)

The focal point of this research is on the counter terrorism abilities of the civilian law enforcement agencies, therefore, the focus will solely be on the departments in the police responsible for this task.

Organizations for Countering Terrorism in Punjab Police

The following structures currently exist to deal with counter terrorism in Punjab:

1. Counter Terrorism Department (CTD)

Counter Terrorism Department, earlier known as Criminal Investigation Department (CID) was formed in 1995. It functions under the CID Manual, 1937. It was a small operational body introduced to help protect the province from all kinds of terrorist activities. It has regional branches spread all over Punjab which have the obligation to hold data of the terrorist networks operating in the jurisdiction of the province. This specialized investigation branch carries out multifaceted operations holding crime statistics and provincial briefs of all the terrorist groups and organizations. It is also responsible for the detailed analysis of data collected on crime and reports it to higher authorities. It is also the biggest fingerprints record source in the country.

Along with making progressive research on the crime patterns in the province it also manages the crime control and investigation of criminal activities inside all the Punjab districts. (Punjab Police, 2011)

The two main departments of Criminal Investigation Department (CID) were formed under CID Manual of 1935, to deal with the complex ‘investigation of criminal activities’ and to carry out a ‘coordinated approach’ towards the prevention of crimes in all the districts of Punjab. The CID was abolished in 1935 and was reformed into two specialized constituent organizations. For the purpose of criminal investigations, the ‘Crime Branch’ was formed and for the purpose of political intelligence, the ‘Special Branch’ was established. Then in 2001, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (DIG) along with four Superintendents formed up the Crime Branch.

In 2002 after the implementation of Police Order, the Crime branch was again reformed. It included an ‘Investigation Branch’ into it which is further divided into three cells- ‘Crime,’ ‘Investigation’ & ‘Computer Bureau.’ The Crime and Investigation Branches were headed by a DIG. Whereas, an Additional Director was made responsible for the Computer Bureau Branch. Each wing holds its own functional offices.

a. Crime Wing:

Its sections include: provincial criminal record office, finger print bureau, monitoring section, press section, anti-terrorism cell and statistical office All these sections are supervised by SP, Crime Analysis and by SP, Monitoring. (Punjab Police, 2011)

b. Investigation Wing:

It comprises of certain personnel of Police, including six superintendents and Assistant officers from their investigation branch of police. This wing is responsible for all the investigations. They

are responsible for the second change of investigation ordered by the IGP Punjab. The changes in the investigation is done by a board. It includes DIG Investigation, Two superintendents of Police of Investigation branch. (Punjab Police, 2011)

c. Computer Bureau:

The computer Bureau was the first ever Information Technology based institution established in 1987 by the Government of Punjab. Its functions include; computerization of police stations databases, management of fingerprint identification system of the province, assisting in all the IT related activities, developing various software's needed for different purposes in different branches of the Punjab Police and training other police officers in IT usage. It also follows the direction of Additional IG for giving reports on computerized projects. (Punjab Police, 2011)

2. Punjab Elite Police/Force

Keeping in view the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab the need to develop a specialized trained force was felt. Thus, Elite Police Force (EPF) was created in 1998, to counter terrorism and dacoit's situation in Punjab. Punjab's Elite Police is a specialized force trained at a highly equipped Elite Force Academy. The members of Elite Force goes through rigorous training of 6-months by Pakistan's Special Services Group. The training school having modern facilities is located on Baidian Road, Lahore. Their training modules include crowd control, martial arts, personal combat and close quarter's battle. This force is used to assist the district police under special search operations as well as for raids and actions on hardened criminal activities and used or VIPs security. The Elite Police Assistant IG heads this force. (Punjab Police, 2011)

Elite police force also known as counter-terrorism force came under the counter-terrorism department which deals with special operations, intelligence and investigation. The main

responsibilities of Elite police force is to give VIP protocol counter sectarian violence and abduction for ransom and hostage. After the attack on Srilankan cricket team, scenarios changed and elite force was trained for counter-terrorism, specialized operations and VIP security.

Training of police force for fighting crime, maintaining law and order and curbing terrorism is a cumbersome task. It involves availability of resources, modern equipment, specialized training infrastructure, expert trainers and efficient implementation and monitoring system for training associations. Punjab constitute number of police training schools such as Sihala training college, Rawalpindi training school, Farooqabad training school, Multan training school.

Recruitment and selection

The recruitment and selection process starts with call for job or job advertisement. The eligibility criteria for a policeman is at least metric, height 5'7 and chest 32x35 having an age limit 17-25. Whereas for ASI, SI, corporals and inspector eligibility criteria is at least graduate (BA/BSc) having an age limit 18-28 year. After initial screening, written tests are taken through national testing service followed by medical test, physical test and interview.

Training and development

Elite Police training school

In 1997, elite police training was being established by Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif on bedian, Lahore. The objective of elite police training school is to provide physical fitness, selection on physical fitness, specialized and modern use of tactics and equipment, unarmed combat, basic knowledge of first aid, mock training, close quarter combat, psychological training and to maintain self-control and duty in restoring the law and order situation. Elite Police training process undergoes with 10 steps which are:

- 1) Identify training requirement especially for special operations
- 2) Analyze the requirement
- 3) Establish training objectives
- 4) Determine training to be conducted
- 5) Identify resource
- 6) Training needs
- 7) Determine present level of efficiency
- 8) Preparation of training syllabus
- 9) Conduct of training
- 10) Supervision and evaluate training

Elite police are being trained under the supervision of Special Service Group (SSG) of Pakistan army who are highly trained and competent in special operations towards counter-terrorism. These instructors belong to Zarrar Company, which is specified to counter-terrorism. Elite police training is same on the design of Special Service group. The main objective is to physical fitness through tough exercise under the supervision of specialized instructor so that it give confidence and fighting-spirit for vigorous combat and heavy odds.

In order to counter terrorist, law enforcement agencies have to apply tactical acquaintance and knowledge according to the real conditions and scenarios. Elite police training school has state of the art facilities required for training like short and long firing ranges, rappelling tower, mock up villages for exercises, close quarter combat according to international standards with bullet trappers for bus and building assault, tactical areas inside school for barricades shooting , obstacles areas, built up areas and jungle areas. Boarding and lodging facilities include students hostel, mess with the capacity of 1000, sports ground and library, hospital, mosque, class rooms

for 60-70 people, Seminar hall with the capacity of 300 people, multi-purpose training shed for classes, weapon training and physical training such as judo, martial art, boxing etc.

Elite police training module comprise of physical training, weapon training which include weapons, explosives handling and disposal and firing, special operations to counter-terrorism, tactical shooting, offensive and defensive techniques such as sniping actions, air and water borne operations, anti-ambush drills, close protection stay with VVIPs. A number of training are courses conducted lie basic elite course, general security course, VVIP protection course with Turkish police, combat orientation course, elite refresher course and advance instructor course (Elite police training school, 2013).

In 2014, elite police training school have introduced psychological training as per Pakistan Army's pattern which is not being offered by any other police training school. It will easily help to segregate and deploy on the basis of mental and behavioral abilities. Elite police force are recruited through a rigorous selection process based well designed psychological examinations and tests. Expert psychologists have been appointed who have designed standard international test on personality and intelligence test. They observe candidate during interviews and counseling sessions in order to judge the personality. They are posted to various counter-terrorism department of investigation, intelligence and special operation in accordance with their psychological abilities. Other than that, motivational lectures are also being delivered by seniors' officials and guests. This will help to motivate them by creating a sense of belonging to fight against extremism.

Weaponry and equipment

Elite police force is equipped with modern and technical weapons and equipment like Grenade launcher 40mm, Pump action 12 bore, MP-5A2, smg 7.62mm, Ak-47, AUG, M-4 rifle, steyr sniper rifles, AR-10 sniper, NVG, Grenade, Grenade arges 32, Gas masks, entrenching tools, hooligan bars, repelling equipment, bating ram, ruck sack, Grapnel throw launcher, ballistic jackets and helmets, life jackets, sleeping bags, Glock, Beretta and diving materials.

Compensation and salaries

In Punjab, police personal salaries are in accordance with Basic Pay Scale of Pakistan. Corporals receive minimum salary Rs.75000 and instructor receive special allowance of 20% in elite police training school. Besides that, Punjab police compensation packages include allowance to Shaheed widow or dowry, scholarship for children, funeral support, retirement allowance and other financial assistance.

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Police

The introduction of the Police Order 2002 brought remarkable changes in the working of police organization in KPK. It was a mile stone achieved, gave the civilians power to hold police officers accountable. It established Public Safety Commissions, Police Management boards and Police Bureau. It also changed the operational structure while formalizing and specializing the work force task. (KPK Police)

Since 2006, KPK police has given away more than 700 officer's life in countering the war on terrorism. They have been doing their job for the protection of their land while facing organizational difficulties.

KPK Police Organization

Central Police Office (CPO), headquarter of KPK police is situated in the province's capital, Peshawar. It is headed by an Inspector General of Police (IGP) who is assisted by three Additional IGs, two DIGs and two Assistant IGs. In total KPK Police consists of 70 thousand personnel from the population of 26 million. Furthermore, the organization is divided into six regions each of which is headed by a Regional Police Officer. Also, each district is headed by a District Police Officer whereas, the capital city of Peshawar is headed by a Capital City Police Officer (CCPO).

KPK Police Departments are: Rapid Response Force (RRF), Elite Force, KP Bureau of Investigation, Special Branch, Directorate of Counter Terrorism, Police training college and Traffic and Telecommunication units

As the focal point of this research is on the counter terrorism abilities of the civilian law enforcement agencies, therefore, the focus will solely be on the departments in the police responsible for this task.

Organizations for Countering Terrorism in KPK

1. Directorate of Counter Terrorism (DCT) / CTD

Due to KPK's geostrategic location and complex administration and legal anomalies, it has been the victim of traditional and nontraditional terrorism at same time. The fight against terrorism has had many externalities, security and socio-economic imbalance in the province. Over the past few years, the enemies of the state have grown out to be stronger and advanced in using modern tactics and arsenal in their operations. Making it hard for the Law enforcement agencies to counter terrorism effectively.

However, with the ever increasing engagements of local police and routine policing affairs, and scientific advancement and the expansion of terrorist outfits the need for specialized department was needed to deal with all the given situation.

Directorate of Counter Terrorism of police department, by the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been changed to Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) of KPK. The CTD has the following functions: collection of Intelligence reports, to register all the terrorism related cases, investigation and surveillance of Anti-Terrorism cases, arrest and detention and research and analysis. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

For the effective operational workings the CTD was assigned seven CTD police stations also having the role of detention centers, one at the CCP and one each at the six regional HQs. With the establishment in police stations, the Counter Terrorism Force (CTF) developed is also working well in collaboration with sister intelligence agencies alongside its policing functions. This executing force is assigned the task of intelligence gathering as well as investigating body at the same time. This makes it different from Elite force and CID.

The CTD consists of three specialized wings: Intelligence, Investigation and Operations. These departments are supported by high level IT techniques. Further there are departments like telecommunication, research and analysis sections which have enhanced the capability of CTD to counter the current situation in better way than DTC. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

2. Elite Police Force

In 2007, the Elite Force of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa came into form. They are the specialized commandos in countering terrorism and attacks by militants on the soil of their province. Presently there are six thousand SSG trained commandos, prove themselves to be a leading force

giving away many sacrifices of their young personnel for high risk operations done. (Directorate of Information Technology, n.d.)

3. Rapid Response Force (RRF)

Though the counter terrorism force was established to deal with the complex terrorism issues however, there was a need to have a force that could react and respond in an event of organized armed assault by a terrorist or in a hostage situation. Moreover, it was also felt from the fail negotiations of government of Pakistan with the terrorist organizations that a military operation will soon take place in the tribal areas. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

Therefore, the militants, who do not have the capacity to face the military in a pitch battle, may stage a strategic retreat and relocate to the settled parts of the adjoining districts of KPK. They may engage law enforcement agencies of the province to mount pressure on the government. Bearing this in mind, the KPK police department decided to plan in advance and raise a Rapid Response Force that could effectively deal with the situation. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

The mandate of RRF is to be at standby and available on notice of 5 to 10 minutes. It consist of highly motivated and trained police unit. It has fast means of mobility allowing it to reach there remotest parts within its area of responsibility in the shortest possible time. This force is responsible to respond to situations like organized armed assault on sensitive and vulnerable establishments. It acts in the armed and organized assaults in public areas and in hostage situations. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

Rapid Response Force is established within the Elite Force. An officer of the rank of SSP is responsible and answerable to Additional IGP Elite Force and shall head the RRF. While the SP Elite in each region is in charge of RRF in the same region. SP Elite is assisted by a DSP RRF in

the concerned region. RRF consist of 24 units deployed in the 11 most sensitive districts including, Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Swat, Dir Lower, Abbottabad, Hairipur, Kohat, Hangu, Bannu, and D.I. Khan. It is manned by Elite or ATS trained personnel from the Elite Force. In each district there is an RRF unit, an Inspector RRF is in charge of the RRF unit in respective districts. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

4. Special Branch and KP Bureau of Investigation

The special branch is responsible for intelligence collection and its reporting to respective police departments.

The KPBI is the unit comprising of three thousand personnel. They are responsible for the management of all the investigations on criminal activities. Additional Inspector general police heads the department. He is assisted by four Deputy Inspector Generals in this task. The superintendent of police heads the district offices of KPIB. (Directorate of Information Technology, n.d.)

5. Special Combat Unit (SCU)

Special Combat Unit, a unit deployed on the same pattern as the Zarar Company of Pakistan Army's Special Services Group (SSG), is created as a unit of highly trained and motivated individuals who will respond to examine situations which the district police and RRF will be unable to handle. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

As the unit's training has been designed on the pattern of the SSG troops, the Pakistan Army authorities have been of immense help in extending the Para-trooping and water borne operations training to the unit. The force is trained in all modern warfare tactics. It is available 24/7 on the notice of seconds. The SCU personnel have been trained in: Modern Warfare Tactics,

Specialized Combat Maneuvering, Sophisticated Weapons Handling, Use of Modern Gadgetry, Para-trooping and Waterborne operations. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015)

The detachments are stationed at Nowshera, and are available to immediately move to other areas of the Province through helicopters when needed. (Pakhtunkhwa, 2015).

Recruitment and selection

The recruitment and selection process starts with the call of job or job advertisement. The eligibility criteria for a policeman is at least metric, height 5'7 and chest 32x34 having an age limit 18-25. After the initial screening of application, the candidate has to clear a written exam conducted by National testing service. Those who clear the written test go through an interview, medical and physical test. After strong scrutiny and screening of documents, the selected candidates are sent for training. There is no distinction in recruitment and selection process for a general police man or a police man working for counter terrorism department.

Training and development

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department have adopted a diagnostic attitude towards the internal and external challenges and issues being met in countering terrorism. They initiated strategic preemptive which is based on improving capacity building and training through modern and advance technology which will help to create specialized police force, equipped with modern resources and weaponry in order to counter the hurdles and incorporate with daily operations. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, training capacity was up to three training schools having the capacity of 1500 trainees. There was no Central Police Office (CPO) which could be used to manage and regulate the training. In 2013, Central police office was established under auspicious of PTI government with the mandate of training and development of police force in command of DIG.

Moreover, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa established five specialized schools across the province as it comprise of:

1. Police school of Investigation

Investigation is an inquiry and inspection of actions done by somebody. Main weakness of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department was towards the investigating process. In order to counter terrorism and to reach out to actual facts and happening of criminal acts, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department introduced Police School of Investigation in Hayatabad, Peshawar. Various expert are being recruited to convey lectures. Short and long courses are being offered such as geo tagging, investigations skills, Hot spot policing, crime scene management, DNA, Case file management and Forensics. Seniors police officers are required to deliver lectures to the trainees using modern training techniques such as team work and role playing etc.

2. Police School of Intelligence

Intelligence collection and interpretation play a vital role in countering-terrorism. It required both human and technological intelligence. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have separate department for intelligence collection like special branch counter-terrorism department and district security branch. In order to train with modern and specialized techniques of intelligence, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police introduced Police School of intelligence in Abbottabad in 2014. Police School of Intelligence is headed by a retired colonel of Pakistan army who had been trained in military school of intelligence and his job description is to deal with the administration and training matter as a director. Ex-army officer are appointed as instructors and guest lecture are being provided by serving intelligence bureau and army official. Cadets are being provided

training in how to conduct surveillance, monitor activities, decoding, handling informant, report writing and what is the source of intelligence and data.

3. Police School of Tactics

In countering-terrorism, there is an awful need to equip the law enforcement agencies with modern and specialized ways of effective tactics and training. In 2014, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department established Police School of Tactics, which being named as Rapid Response Force. Along with elite force, operational leader and Rapid Response Force, they will take a joint operation towards countering terrorism. They are being trained under army Special Service Group experts who teach them about operational designing and execution of targets. Training like close combat, raids, and mock exercises are being provided. (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2015).

4. Police School of Explosive handling

In 2015, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department established Police School of Explosive handling in Nowshera. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has experienced massive bomb blast in couple of years and they have given up enormous casualties. A specialized and trained explosive handling unit being developed all over the districts of KPK and each district has its own base camp. Training are provided under specialized and experienced personnel and they are being oriented with different courses which include: Bomb disposal course, explosive handling, investigation of explosive attacks and explosive orientation course.

5. Police School of Public Disorder and Riot Management

In 2015, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department established Police School of Public disorder and riot management in Mardan District. In order to maintain the law and order situation and to

stop protestors and criminals to breaching public premises and sensitive areas. Special training have been given to police officers and jawan in handling mob, stress management and crowd control. They are being given lectures by experience psychologist and mock exercises are being conducted towards maintaining the law and order situation.

Training Courses

The following training courses are taught to the combatants:

Mandatory elite commando course

A mandatory elite commando course has been designed for every police personal during training. This course include: weapon firing, VIP protection, close combat, hostage situation, combat tactics and police operation.

Curriculum Redesign for new inductee's training courses

For new inductees there was a mandatory training course requirement. Recently a new physical and academic course was introduced towards the enhancement of police force in countering-terrorism. Physical training comprises of unarmed combat, martial arts, rescue operation, search operation and to manage public disorder. Whereas academic training course comprises of course in human rights, information technology, gender sensitive policing etc.

Weapons and technical equipment

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been provided advanced weaponry such as sniper rifles, night visions, small and large machine guns, pistols, RPGs-7 40mm, automatic grenade launchers, heavy machine guns 7.62x54mm, 12.7mm guns, glock tactical lights, explosive detectors, NV equipment, mine detector, bomb blankets, jammers, Gabion barrier, bullet proof helmets and

jackets, metal detector and nail barricade which helped Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police in counter-terrorism (abbas, 2012).

Compensation and salaries

Throughout Pakistan the basic pay of all the police employees is on same scale from constable to inspector general police (IGP). The basic pay as per designation is as per following rates:

- Constable (BPS 5) Rs.10000 to 20000
- Police inspector or SHO (BPS 16) Rs.20000 to 25000,
- Additional superintendent of police (BPS 17) Rs.30000 to 65000,
- Deputy inspector general of police (BPS 20) Rs.45000 to 75000
- Inspector general of police (BPS 22) receive Rs.55000 to 1, 30,000

(Studysols, 2009).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police department welfare comprise of various packages such as cash compensation for shahuda which range from police personnel to civil servants, cash payment for plots, education packages for Shaheed police in public and private schools, family pension and burial charges. Loans are given to police personnel who have served for 10 years (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police).

Sindh

Sindh Police

Sindh Police stands on the charter of Police Act 1861 which states *“though the duties of the police should be entirely civil, not military, the organization and discipline of the police should be similar to those of a military body”* (Sindh Police, 2015). Police rules 1934 brought significant changes and effective procedures to deal with criminal activities. Policing system

went under a major change as a result of “Devolution Plan, 2001” which devolved the power of Provincial Government to districts, tehsils and unions. Moreover, the initiation of public accountability of police was an attempt to introduce external accountability system that has public confidence. These changes were legislated under the new Police Order 2002, which nullified the office of District Magistrate, setting up a system of Public Safety Commissions, Police Complaint Authority and gave more autonomy to Inspector General Police, but, Sindh reverted back to Police Act 1861 in July 2011. (Sindh Police, 2015)

Sindh Police- Organizational Structure

As per the Police Act, 1861 organizational structure of Sindh police is shown Annex E. According to the Irish Constabulary Police Act of 1861, IGP Sindh is responsible for setting up rules and regulations but, terminal power stays with District Magistrate. After the annulment of Police Order, 2002 by the Sindh government in 2011, the office of DPO was also declared void. However, there are several other departments in the Sindh police such as, Research and Development, Traffic, Special branch and Crime Branch etc. where a strict chain of command is followed till date. (Sindh Police, 2015)

Departments of Sindh Police are: Central Police Office (CPO), Karachi Range, Hyderabad/Mirpurkhas Range, Benazirabad Range (SBA), Bhambhore Range, Sukkur/Larkana Range, Special Branch (SB), Sindh Reserve Police (SRP), Training Branch, Research, Development & Inspection (RD&I), Technical & Transport (T&T), Rapid Response Force (RRF), Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) and Crimes Branch Sindh (CB). (Sindh Police, 2015)

Organizations of Counter Terrorism in Sindh Police

1. Counter-Terrorism Department

Sindh police renamed its Crime Investigation Department as Counter Terrorism Department after the commencement of National Action Plan (NAP). Counter Terrorism Department is the main component of NAP. Special powers have been given to CTD by the Sindh government to conduct operations, such that, carrying out arrests and raids of suspected criminals without the existence of a prior First Information Report.

All units of CID in Sindh have been dissolved by the provincial government. CTD's headquarters are in Karachi with regional offices in Hyderabad and Sukkur range. Officers of CID became part of CTD and these personnel's will not be posted to any other unit of police department and will be promoted on the basis of their qualifications and performance. CTD's focus in Sindh will be on terrorism, particularly keeping an eye on the activities at madrassas. Conducting a survey in the province to estimate the number of madrassas, check their source of funding and assuring their registration lies under the responsibilities of CTD. CTD is also supposed to review the joint interrogation reports. (Perwaiz, 2015) As per the NAP, CTD has been divided into three wings i.e. Operations, Investigation and Intelligence. CTD is headed by a DIG (District Inspector General) while three SSPs (Senior Superintendents of Police) are the heads of the respective wings

Besides police personnel, two new forces; RRF (Rapid Response Force) and SSU (Special Security Unit) have been formed to aid the newly formed department.

2. Rapid Response Force

RRF (Rapid Response Force) is a standby force established after NAP (National Action Plan) to respond and react immediately. RRF is comprised of best and highly trained police officials. It is well equipped with indispensable means of transportation and weaponry to carry out its decreed tasks. An officer of the rank of Commandant/DIG (District Inspector General) heads the RRF and is answerable to the Addl. IGP (Additional Inspector General Police) Annex F shows the organizational structure of RRF Sindh. After the the approval of National Action Plan, RRF has been deployed in different city zones and numerous terror plots have been curbed by conducting 4457 raids and 355 encounters in which about 52 terrorists and 113 dacoits were killed. after 23 December 2014, improvement in security measures have resulted in the arrest of 7086 criminals and recovery of kalashnikovs, rifles, shotguns, explosives, hand grenades and suicide jackets as mentioned by AIG Karachi Ghulam Qadir in his interview with Express Tribune. (Razzaq, 2015)

3. Special Security Unit

SSU (Special Security Unit) was primarily responsible for providing security services to the designated VVIPs (very very important persons) and their families within the province of Sindh. With increased crime rate and terrorist activities, domain of SSU has been enhanced and it has now been made responsible to support Sindh Police in counter terrorism operations as well. Currently, SSU is playing a vital role to restore peace in the province; war against Lyari gang and operations against banned outfits in Karachi are the prominent examples of the SSU's remarkable contributions towards counter terrorism. SSU has considerably strengthened the capacity of Sindh Police. SSU provides Sindh police with its special services when needed i.e.

risk assessment analysis, threat level assessments, security surveys and recommendation on operational strategies to counter terrorism (Creative Branch Special Security Unit)

4. Sindh Reserve Police

Sindh Reserve Police is responsible for safeguarding sensitive installations from terrorist activities i.e. factories, Plants, Energy power and grid stations in the province. It is headed by a Deputy Inspector General Police/Commandant. Annex G shows the organizational structure of SRP (Sindh Reserve Police)

Selection and recruitment

The selection and recruitment is done according to national testing service and candidates are selected on the base of physical and medical fitness. The age limit required for special security unit is from 18 to 28 years and qualification up to matric is required. Application process starts with publication of vacancy on newspaper. Before that, measurement test is being taken, which include chest, weight and height. After measurement application is being submitted to near police station. Then candidates are shortlisted for written test that is national testing services. After that physical test along with psychological test are done. Later on medical test and verification of candidate eligibility are done. After all screening process, candidate is being selected and orientation is being given. They are then send over to elite school Sindh for further training.

Training and development

Shaheed Benazir Bhutto elite police training school

Elite police training school is a branch of Sindh police. It is specialized training school which providing modern and advance training towards terrorism. Under Elite training school Sindh,

ranger Sindh personnel are also getting training under the pattern of Special service group SSG. In order to deal with terrorism, several course are being provided which include 12 month commando course, 6 month elite police course, 3 month advanced eagle police course, 3 month instructor development course, 3 month special weapons and training (SWAT) Course 2 month VVIP protection course, 1 month capacity building course, 1 month armed motorcycle patrolling course, 1 month sniper course, 1 month weapon handling course (Elite sindh police).

Training module comprise of weapon handling and close quarter tactics, unarmed combat, room combat, urban raid, building assault, search and clearance operations, movement in built-up areas and ambush drills, rappelling and rope work, explosive disposal and IEDs, security and VVIP protection (Elite sindh police).

Compensations and salaries

In Sindh, police personnel salaries are also in line with other provinces basic pay scales. However special allowances are being given to Sindh elite police personnel and special security unit. Compensation packages comprise of cash payments to Shaheed police personnel and plots, scholarships, marriage allowance, retirement allowance and medical assistance at Sindh police hospitals.

Weaponry and equipment

Special security unit have been given advanced and specialized weapons and equipment to combat terrorism. It include M4 rifles, light machine guns, G3 rifles, AK-47, 9mm glock, rocket propelled grenade launcher, rifle PS90, folding machine gun, corner short grenade launchers, night vision goggles, bullet proof jackets and helmets, tactical lights and headgears, binocular night vision, batons, elbow and knee protection (tahira tariq, 2015). For providing VVIP

protections, they are using bullet proof jeeps, command and control bus, escort jeeps, buses, ambulance and heavy bikes

Balochistan

Balochistan Police

Province of Baluchistan is divided into two parts i.e. A and B areas. Urban areas which are just 5% of the total are referred as “A” areas and rural areas which comprises of 95% of the total are known as “B” areas as mentioned by former IG Baluchistan Police Tariq Khosa in his article “*Blueprint for Baluchistan*”. Police is operative in “A” areas only and “B” areas are under control of ‘levies’ which was previously an informal policing force controlled by the local baloch sardars, until the Baluchistan Levies Force Act 2010 was passed on 7th April 2010. After the commencement of this act levies were given the status of formal policing force by the Government of Baluchistan. (SECRETARIAT, 2010)

Baluchistan Police saw several transitional phases just as Sindh Police. Primarily, like all other provinces Baluchistan Police followed the charter of Royal Irish Constabulary Police Act of 1861, which divided it into A and B areas. However, Police Order 2002 removed this discrimination among the rural and urban areas and there was to be a single police force for the province including levies which were made part of the Baluchistan Police. (Baluchistan, Provincial Government, 2011)

After the 18th amendment was made to 1973 constitution, provinces were provided with more autonomy and power. As per the new amendment, Police affairs came under the domain of provincial governments hence Baluchistan decided to make necessary changes to the police organization as per its requirements. The government chose to revert back to the Police Act of

1861 but with a few amendments. In order to legislate the changes it wanted in the Police forces, the province passed a new bill i.e. “Police Act of 2011” in the legislative Assembly which was, in many ways similar to Police Act 1861. As per the Police Act of 2011, all the changes made according to the Police Order 2002 were reversed. Office of the DPO (District Police Officer) was abolished and replaced by District Magistrate and the division of A and B areas in the province was brought back with levies operational. (Strategic Trade Syndicate, 2007)

Baluchistan Police Organizational Structure

As per the Police Act 2011, organizational structure of Baluchistan Police is as shown in Annex H, Central Police Office of Baluchistan police is situated in Quetta and IGP (Inspector General Police) heads the police department.

Departments of Baluchistan Police are: CPO (central Police Office) Quetta, RPO (Regional Police Office) Kalat, RPO (Regional Police Office) Makran, RPO (Regional Police Office) Sibi, RPO (Regional Police Office) Ioralai, RPO (Regional Police Office) Naseerabad, Baluchistan Highway Police, ATF (Anti-Terrorist force), Rapid Response Group, Special Branch , Crime Branch, Baluchistan Constabulary, Baluchistan Telecommunication Department, Police Training college, CID (Crime Investigation Department) and CTD (Counter Terrorism Department) (Strategic Trade Syndicate, 2007)

Organizations of Counter Terrorism in Baluchistan

1. Crime Investigation Department

Baluchistan is the only province which has not replaced its CID (Crime Investigation Department) with Counter Terrorism Department as per the requirement of National Action Plan. CID deals with crime investigation, interrogation and provides the police with intelligence

services regarding terrorist activities. This department is headed by a DIG (District Inspector General) (Baluchistan, Provincial Government, 2011).

2. Crime Branch

Crime branch carries out investigations and analysis throughout the province regarding offences like terrorism, target killing, murder, kidnapping, robbery and any other heinous crimes. DIG (District Inspector General) is the head of the department. Crime branch has three sub-departments i.e. Crime, Investigation and Legal which are headed by SSP Crime, SSP Investigation and DSP Legal all three report to DIG. Crime Department of Crime Branch deals with correspondence and queries of provincial and federal governments regarding crime analysis and management. Investigation Department is responsible to monitor the progress of crime in the province and lastly, legal department deals all the legal matters relating to courts which require investigation. (Central Police Office, 2013).

3. Baluchistan Constabulary

Baluchistan Constabulary is an important part of the provincial police. It is the provincial reserve police to assist police in performing special duties in both “A” and “B” areas of the province. It mainly has three functions to perform and is divided into three platoons i.e. Anti-Terrorism Force (ATF), Rapid Response Group (RRG) and Reserve Police. Firstly, Reserve Police performs the duties such as patrolling, reinforcing district police in maintaining law and order in the province. Secondly, ATF is responsible for providing security to VVIPs and sensitive areas. Lastly, RRG is specifically responsible to counter terrorism. Baluchistan constabulary is headed by an Addl. IGP (Additional inspector general police) (Office of the Inspector General of Police, Baluchistan, 2014).

4. Anti-Terrorist Force

Prevailing security situation in the province was the reason behind the establishment of ATF (Anti-Terrorist Force). The central role of this force is to restore peace and maintain law and order in the province of Baluchistan. Duties that come under the domain of this force are to provide VVIPs (very very important persons) with security and to conduct search operations and raids in case of heinous terrorist activity. For instance, according to The News newspaper ATF along with FC conducted a massive search operation against terrorist in two districts of Balochistan i.e. Mastung and Panjgur. 25 militants were arrested in this joint operation to avoid nefarious terrorist activity during the month of Muharram. (International, The News, 2014) This force is also used to provide security to sensitive and military installations but, it cannot act independently without the orders of the respective commandar ATF. (Office of the Inspector General of Police, Baluchistan, 2014)

5. Rapid Response Group

RRG (Rapid Response Group) is a well-trained and well-equipped group in Baluchistan Constabulary to perform special tasks of countering terrorism. This force is made to respond rapidly and to reach the crime scene within no time. RRG is a highly trained force which is capable of dealing with challenges in prevailing security situation of the province. (Office of the Inspector General of Police, Baluchistan, 2014)

6. Baluchistan Levies

According to BLFA (The Baluchistan Levies Force Act) 2010, levies force was given the status of formal law enforcement agency to operate in rural areas and highways. Levies force comes under the command of Home and Tribal affairs department of Government of Baluchistan.

According to BLFA 2010 functions and Duties of levies force are similar to those of Police i.e. levies force is responsible for peacekeeping in the region and to inquire, investigate into all offences mentioned in PPC (Pakistan Penal Code). Moreover, levies force is also obliged to collect, communicate and share intelligence with other law enforcement agencies; affecting public peace and crime in general. (SECRETARIAT, 2010) Providing security to the foreign delegation visiting the “B” area of the province. Levies force is headed by DG (Director General Levies force) appointed by Government of Baluchistan. Annex I shows organizational structure of the levies force. (Balochistan, 2015)

Selection and recruitment

The eligibility criteria of anti-terrorist force and rapid response group selection on the basis of physical and medical fitness maximum service at Baluchistan police, and security clearance and having an age up to 35. Any Baluchistan police and constabulary can join anti-terrorist force and rapid response group. They can't be inducted without proper psychological testing and clearance. Intelligence keeps a watch on each individual in order to know whether they are involved with forbidden organization or if any individual have the tendency and positive feelings for terrorist organization.

Training and development

To cope with various challenges of terrorism, short anti-terrorist course for Baluchistan police and constable have started at anti-terrorist force training complex Quetta. They also took their basic anti-terrorist course from Islamabad police academy and elite training school Lahore More than 750 officers are imparted for anti-terrorist training. They are trained under the supervision of 44 and 31 division of Pakistan Army. Furthermore, SSG instructors are also been assigned in

enhancing the capabilities of Baluchistan police force and Rapid response force against terrorism. They are getting training in use of firearm, ambush drills, raids, assault course, house clearing, weapon handling, camouflage and concealment, unarmed combat and anti-terrorist operation (Government of Balochistan, 2013).

Police Training College Sariab Quetta

In 2003, police training school Quetta was upgraded to police training college. The purpose of police training college Quetta is to develop abilities, skills and knowledge in order to fulfill the duties and roles according to law enforcement standards. Police training college has adopted same pattern of courses which are being conducted in FIA academy, National police academy, Sihala police academy and National institute of psychology. These courses include crime investigation, cyber terrorism, explosive disposal course and civil defense. They even enhanced their capacity building through opting foreign course such as anti-terrorism assistance program in USA, international terrorism investigation in Japan, task force operation course in Indonesia, combating international terrorism, suicide attacks and crime in turkey, forensic expert course in Australia, post blast investigation in USA etc (Balochistan Police). In order to make intelligence system efficient, special branch training have been given by intelligence bureau academy Islamabad

Weapons and specialized equipment

Federal government has sanctioned advanced weaponry and equipment to Baluchistan police countering terrorism. They are being provided with heavy machine guns, grenade launcher, pistols, glock, Ak-47, SMGs , light and heavy ammunition, short gun 12 bore, bullet proof helmets and jackets, smoke grenades, baton, rubber bullet for anti-riots, mobile jammers, mine

detectors, metal detectors, walk through gates, navigation gadget, wireless equipment such walkie talkie, and mobile set (Balochistan Police, 2007).

Salaries and compensation

In Baluchistan, salaries of police personnel are according to same Basic Pay Scale of structure of police. However, Anti-terrorist force and rapid response group are given special allowance up to 40% on the basic pay scale Rs.6000 per month and during training, they are given Rs.3000 for messing. Compensation packages include financial support to Shaheed, marriage and construction expense, stipend, funeral packages, scholarships for colleges and universities, loans and grants, medical assistance, pension packages and retirement grants.

Federal

Capital Territory Police

Islamabad Capital Territory Police was established for the policing and security of capital of Pakistan. It was established on 1st January, 1981 particularly under the Presidential Orders No. 17 and 18 (Islamabad Police, n.d.).Islamabad Police is the model for other provinces to follow as it is one of the leading forces in Pakistan.

Since the application of local government laws are enforceable in Islamabad therefore, they follow the Police Order 1861 for Islamabad. It gives its officers best salary packages from all the other police forces. Theoretically Islamabad Police works under District Magistrate controls but at operational level it directly reports to the Ministry of Interior. (HRCP, 2010)

The introduction of human rights officers' position was the initiative taken by Islamabad police to lessen the amount of public complaints and increase the accountability of police.

Annex J refers to organization hierarchy of capital territory police.

Federal Police Organizations are: Civil Armed Forces, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Rangers, Pakistan Coast Guards, Gilgit-Baltistan Police, Northern Areas Scouts, Frontier Constabulary, Capital Territory Police, Federal Investigation Agency, Anti-Narcotics Force, Intelligence Bureau, National Highways and Motorways Police, Pakistan Railways Police, National Police Bureau, National Public Safety Commission and National Police Management Board

Agencies established at the federal level as per Federal Legislative list, read with Article 142 of the constitution, were to have cross- provincial jurisdiction all over Pakistan for the matters and offences concerning Federal government. (Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010)

Organizations for Countering Terrorism in the Capital

Intelligence Agencies

Following are terrorism departments and wings in Islamabad Police Organization:

1. Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)

Under the Federal Investigation Act, 1974 the FIA is responsible for all the investigation of the crimes committed in the jurisdiction of capital territory. Director General is the head of this department which is headquartered in Islamabad. Three Additional Director Generals and ten Directors form up the team to assist the head. They effectively function and monitor the operations all over the country (Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010).

With the total personnel force of 3,500 federal police is empowered as an investigation agency to prosecute the crimes related to corruption in departments that are regulated by the federal government. Also to look after the specialized terrorism, human trafficking, smuggling, money

laundering, cyber-crimes, money frauds, violation of intellectual property rights and economic crimes. (Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010) Annex K refers to FIA organogram.

Departments under FIA: Anti-Corruption wing, Economic crime wing, Immigration wing, Technical wing, Legal branch, Interpol, Counter Terrorism wing, FIA Academy and Anti-trafficking unit. (FIA, n.d.)

a. Anti-Corruption wing

On 16th August 2004 The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) got hold of Anti-corruption wing but came back under FIA's domain on 24th October 2008. (FIA, n.d.)

Other than terrorism and human trafficking, the Anti-Corruption Wing of FIA deals with organized crimes like money laundering making it immensely important. The Additional Director General who is a senior police officers heads this wing with the help of director generals who supervise the operations in different zones. This wing is responsible for anti-corruption, spurious drugs, counterfeit currencies, PPC and other special laws and crime investigations. (FIA, n.d.)

b. Interpol

With the effort to coordinate between the international police organizations, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO or Interpol) was formed in 1914 with its general secretariat in Lyon, France. Interpol currently has 187 member countries among which Pakistan is one. Each member country has to establish a 'National Central Bureau' to coordinate with the center for the following functions: evidence collection, effective search of criminals, missing people's investigation, identification of unidentified bodies and for the exchange of information regarding international border law enforcement. (FIA, n.d.)

In 1952, Pakistan became the member of ICPC. Since then 'Pakistan's National Central Bureau' as per the constitution of ICPC, is attached with the FIA. The head of NCB- Pakistan is an ex-officio DG FIA. In 1990, a new communication system was launched by the name of X-400 to communication electronically through mails via this software. It was introduced by Secretariat General of ICPO, Lyon for all member states. In 1999, Pakistan's NCB got connected to this software. The Lyon's Interpol come up with various transformations in the system making it advanced and effective. (FIA, n.d.)

c. Counter Terrorism Wing (CTW)

The counter terrorism wing was established in 2013 when the federal government assigned FIA the role of Countering Terrorism. Before that it was known as Special Investigation Group (SIG). For the training of CTW personnel, US government provided special assistance in terms of advanced training and equipment. This wing is specialist in the analysis of crime scene, forensic science, and cybercrimes and on post bomb blast analysis. They also play an assistive role in anti-terrorism programs laid by the organization.

2. Investigation Bureau (IB)

Intelligence Bureau was established for the internal security counter-intelligence as civilian intelligence agency. IB operates under Cabinet Division but functions under federal notification hence the Prime Minister of Pakistan is liable to take IB directly responsible. The Director General heads it. Sometimes the Director General appointed is an army officer too. Ministry of Interior circulates the information collected by IB to all the respective law enforcement agencies in Pakistan.

The main function of IB is to conduct 'political surveillance' to identify the anti-state and anti-government groups, on all the politicians, government agents and public groups. It also supervises the foreign and domestic mails via the government censorship programs. IB reports the Law Enforcement Agencies about certain criminal acts and potential arrests in an area or related to suspicious activities, as it does not hold the formal arrest powers. (Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010)

Recruitment and selection

Recruitment and selection process is done through federal public service commission and national testing service. Selections are done on the basis of availability of vacancy. Recruitment is through application process and after that national testing service conduct written test in order to meet the eligibility of the job.

Sub-investigating inspector age should be between 18-25 years, qualification up to 2nd division and 2 year experience. Height 5'6 and chest 32x34. For women, 5'4 height is required. Assistant superintendent investigating officer should be in between 18-25 years, qualification of intermediate and height 5'6 for men and 5'4 for women. Constable age between 18-25, matric qualification and 5'6 height. After initial screening and entry test medical and physical fitness test are required for selection.

Training and development

Federal Investigating Agency Academy

Federal Investigation Agency Academy (FIAA) was established in 1976. A senior officer leads the FIAA, which is the commandant. FIA academy not only tasked to train and nurture new entrants but also the officers who are in halfway of their careers. Officers of the FIA serve as a

limit development resources which tend to the prepare the needs of other state and provincial law requirement offices, especially in the ranges, in which FIA have specific expertise including handling transnational crime, specialized and criminological examinations, and worldwide law implementation association, etc. FIAA has launched several training programs with the cooperation of foreign law enforcement agencies, civil armed forces, and major worldwide organizations such as United Nations Office on Drugs and crimes. The basic focus of such programs are towards inspecting the mandate, vis-à-vis, central and global crime. These crimes also include cybercrime and property crime. It also involve terrorism, aiding of terrorism, tax evasion, human trafficking and vagrants who are involved in smuggling. The FIAA also provides technological assistance in investigative areas such as inspecting and analyzing crime reports, examining the documents and forensics evaluations. One of the significant goal of the FIAA is to direct essential and introductory instructional classes for the new contestants into the FIA, which range from Constable to Assistant Directors. It also hold different training workshops on different kinds of crime, investigation techniques and anti-corruption. The FIAA addresses the preparation needs of the FIA officers, working countrywide on several criminal acts influencing the State at the Local level. This training is provided to all state and provincial law enforcement associates and operators. The trainers and resource persons in the FIAA are chosen from within an organization. The expertise of a particular field conducts lectures and gives out presentations. Coaches from outside the organizations are also employed. On arranging trainings by the foreign law authorization organizations, they get their own mentors and specialists, alongside appropriate equipment. In order to enhance the capacity building of FIA, various courses are being provided in dealing with terrorism and extremism. It include interview and crime

investigation, anti-corruption, cybercrime, financial crime course and command course (FIA, 2005)

Compensation and salaries

Federal investigating agency personals salaries are in line with basic pay scale of Pakistan. Federal investigating agency personals is given financial assistance include scholarships for families children for primary, MA, BC and matric, loans and grants for marriage of daughters and son and construction, special facilities to lower ranks families such as medical facilities. Compensation packages is also being provided for Shaheed families such as plots, pensions, free health care, cash compensation etc

Combat Forces

1. Federal Constabulary (FC)

Under the North West Frontier Constabulary Act, 1915 the FC was established as an independent police force. It acts in accordance with the Frontier Constabulary Rules, 1958 and 1915 Act. As a federal armed police force, FC operates in FATA and the Frontier Regions ²of KPK as the KPK police is not authorized to operate over the limitations of FATA's agencies. It is because the Frontier Regions are part of KPK, so FC cannot operate until or unless the government of KPK gives it a consent. The mandate of FC, when formed was only to look after and stop the raids and incursions into settled areas from tribal areas. However, soon after it was granted autonomy, the duties of FC widened to provide services for internal security and protecting the important

² A group of small administrative units in FATA is called Frontier regions of Pakistan located in the east of the tribal agencies and in the west of the urban districts of KPK, each of the regions are named after neighboring district. These regions are administrated by FATA secretariat situated in provincial capital Peshawar. There are total six frontier regions i.e. Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank.

installations also, to get posted even inside or outside KPK (Commission., 2006). Presently, FC being a civil armed force consists of 22,815 staff members. The platoons hired are mostly Pashtuns from KPK or adjacent tribal areas (Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010).

The mandate of Frontier Constabulary includes the following:

- To watch and guard the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and its regions.
- To settle the disputes and to look after the kidnaping and illegal activities happening between the settled and tribal regions.
- During war/emergency, it acts as a force on the second in line of defense.
- Maintains peace and internal security by assisting the administration.
- To control the smuggling of drugs, weapons and human.
- Perform as per federal government's orders.

(Police Organizations in Pakistan, 2010)

Training School at Sadqabad, Hayatabad and Bannu

Number of courses are held at training school sadqabad, Hayatabad and bannu in order to meet the current security situation and able to meet the necessity of warfare. Refresher courses are held and foreign trainers are also invited over past years. There are courses such as area command course, platoon course which is ten week course done for weapon handling, operation conditions and drills, section commander course and UNODC course which are online course related to crime, counter-terrorism, search for building and vehicles and how to use advance weaponry to counter extremism and militancy (constabulary, 2014). Furthermore, courses held

Hayatabad consist of basic recruitment training, heavy weaponry training which include RBG-7, HMG-7.62, sniper rifles and 106mm RR, quick response course, and computer based course conducted by UNODC which comprise of intelligence, advance technique and weapon using (constabulary, 2014)

2. National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA)

Although NACTA was established in 2009 but did not get a legislative approval before 2013. The authority was formed under the Act No. XIX of 2013 passed by the Parliament and has Prime Minister of Pakistan as its chairperson. The Prime Minister is assisted by the Board of Governors which has Ministers of Interior, defense, finance, law and justice along with Chief Ministers of the four provinces, DG ISI, IB, MI, FIA and IGs of provinces as its members. NACTA has a national coordinator who performs the administrative tasks of the authority and implements the orders of the board. This authority brings together the heads of intelligence agencies, political authorities and provinces to come up with a mechanism which help counter terrorism and internal security threat (Authority Senate Secretariat, Islamabad, 2013).

NACTA works as a think-tank and a research organization which facilitates and educates the government about the insurgencies going on. It prepares reports and periodicals to provide a mechanism to eradicate terrorism and extremism and also reviews current laws and recommends any changes required to them.

NACTA has an indispensable role in implementing and coordinating the NISP. The NISP lays down each and every detail of the tasks which are associated with NACTA and how they are going to be carried out.

Following are the policy measures enlisted in the NISP where NACTA's role is vital:

- Establishment of Directorate of Internal Security (DIS) as per a measure of CDP, has to be established within NACTA which will act as a coordinating agency between all civilian and military intelligence agencies. This will further help agencies in carrying out ‘Intelligence Based Operations.’
- NACTA will also facilitate the implementation of National De-radicalization Program
- NACTA will help improve international diplomatic efforts so that there can be better border management and minimal external security concerns
- NACTA will also have a Directorate of Research and Development which will focus on all the efforts enlisted in the CRP part of the NISP
- Every organization and ministry is bound to share any information which has been requested by NACTA for the implementation of NISP.

NACTA will also coordinate with all provincial and law enforcement agencies to monitor the damages occurred due to terrorist activities and arrange for rehabilitation of the affected.

3. Pakistan Rangers

Pakistan rangers are the paramilitary force whose main objective is to secure the border areas and maintain internal security of Pakistan. Pakistan ranger came under the control of federal interior ministry. Pakistan ranger is divided into Punjab rangers and Sindh rangers and it is considered as the second life of defense and support of police. Pakistan rangers are distributed for various tasks for different situation. Number of troops are deployed for border security, few tact reserves for internal security when required and some of the troops are deployed for the protection of federal area. Over a period of time, Pakistan rangers are playing an important role in maintaining the law and order situation in Pakistan. Due to failure of police, Pakistan rangers are handling the current law and order of cities like Karachi, Islamabad and Lahore. A counter-

terrorism force was established in 2004. They are trained under the specialist group of Zarrar Company of SSG Pakistan army. Furthermore, they have enhanced their capacity building by joining exercises with different countries such as United States rangers and United Kingdom air services.

Recruitment and selection

All the recruitments and selections are carried out in accordance to Pakistan Rangers Recruitment Rules 1968. No relaxations is given to anyone in medical, education, height and age standards. In Punjab rangers, the physical standards for civilian (male) imply that the age group should range in between 18 to 25 years where as for Sindh rangers from 18 to 30 years for all ranks. They should be at least 5'-6" tall with minimum chest ranging 33" with 1.5" extension. The weight should not be less than 121 lbs. No overweight candidate will be registered. The physical standards for ex-servicemen (male) is the Sub-Inspector should be 45 years. The minimum Height should be 5'-6" with minimum chest measure of 33" including 1.5" expansion. Weight is obligatory not to be less than 121 lbs. The physical standards for civilian (female) include their age ranging from 18 to 30 years (All Ranks). Their minimum height should be 5'-3". They should weight in accordance to the medical rules. Their marital status should be unmarried (No approval of marriage will be allowed during training period). The education standards for civilian (Male) states that the Sub Inspector should be at least be FA / FSc or equivalent qualified. A Havildar is supposed to pass their matric. Higher qualifications in all cases are more desirable. Preference will be given to females having technical learning / ability that is 3 years nursing diploma with experience in recognized institution / hospital, LLB, AUTOCAD, B.Ed. /M.Ed. and, Computer Diploma (Software / hardware) and vocational courses etc. The minimum education for ex-servicemen includes that the Sub Inspector should at

least Matric or AEC-1, MR-Eng.-II & I qualified, Havildar should be matric or AEC-II, MR-II & Eng.-III qualified. In-eligibility criteria of an individual includes elimination from any Government department or Rangers on ground of discipline. The candidates convicted from any Court of Law or previously declared medical unfit from Rangers or any other Government department are also not acceptable. Those who are retired from Rangers at own request cannot be accepted. Applicants with difference in date of birth stated in Computerized National Identity Card and Education Certificate are also in eligible to apply (Pakistan Rangers Sindh, 2012).

Training and development in Pakistan Punjab Ranger

Recruit training

Pakistan rangers training system starts with recruit training which is to transform raw civilian into a discipline force by molding them in the military culture. There is a 6 month training process and it emphasis on: Firing, drill and physical training. Whereas there are various other modules during recruit training process which include tactics, Map reading, Field craft, rangers obligation studies and internal security.

Wing level training

Wing level training is the first step of advent of passed out recruits. Under wing level training along with recruit, all other ranks also undergo with wing level training in order to refresh their allocated tasks. Wing level training includes as follow:

- a) On job training: On job training play a vital role in the up building of all force and more than 60 percent force are deployed along the border. Main training activities include: Weapon handling and firing at short range, drills and procedures, anti-smuggling duties, first aid, physical training during survival in isolated location.

- b) Internal security training at internal security wing: Internal security training include anti-terrorist training, cordon and search operation, clearance of building, response at various level during suicide attack, vehicle borne suicide attack, fire raid by terrorist, drills and procedure involved in employment of Quick Response Force.
- c) General training: Recently, new policy have been derived in which two weeks general training will held in each batches at central location of each wing. General training include such as weapon handling, minor operations, internal security duties, firing, vehicle mounting and dismounting drills, defensive battle and defensive of posts.

Section level training

Specialized training activities are being conducted at section level which can be organized at central location or one of the wings with available resources and efforts. Specialized training comprises of heavy and specialized weapon training such as RPG-7, MG 1A3 with 2-4 weeks duration and firing at last week.

Training at Headquarter Punjab Rangers level

Various course are being conducted at Punjab rangers headquarter level. These course include advance leadership course, drill course, map reading, law enforcement cadre, ranger officer basic course, mid-career course, weapon training reduction cadre, junior leadership cadre, basic int. course and basic anti-terrorist training/commando course. Rangers' officials also participate for army level course in order to acquire maximum benefit out of it.

Training competition

Various training competition are being conducted within the pattern of army level competition so that rangers can participate at army level. These training competition include as follow:

1. Inter wing RPG-7 sub caliber device competition
2. Inter wing sniper competition
3. Inter wing assault course and small arms firing competition
4. Inter wing Border on post maintainense competition.

Weapons and equipment

Pakistan rangers are equipped with specialized and tactical weapons in counter-terrorism and maintaining internal security. It include automatic rifles such G3, AK-47, steyr AUG, machine guns, sub machine guns 9mm, SMG-PK, pistol, glocks, sigma series TT pistol, dragunov sniper, mortars, navigation goggles, bullet proof jackets, RPG-7, heavy machine guns, bell 407 jet ranger and APC.

Compensation and salaries

Ranger's salaries are based on basic pay scale (BPS-5) Rs.13000 with special allowance for securing border area. Rent and resident allowance as 45% house rent based on basic pay scale are given in cities mainly to those wo are married and singles are provided free accommodation. Compensation packages are also being provided such as compensation for Shaheed and deceased families. Funeral grant and financial assistance up to Rs.50000. Free health facilities of Shaheed and deceased families and delivery of plots by government. Other than that, rangers are being provided loans and grants for constructions of house and other purposes include marriage

expenses of daughter or son. Health facilities are being provided at ranger hospitals and dispensaries.

Current Modus Operandi

In order to study the empowerment of civilian law enforcement agencies, it is important to note the current Methods of Operation in place at each province so that proper mechanism of empowerment can be defined.

All four provinces have the same basic mechanism of carrying out its operations; however, KPK had certain changes after the National Action Plan came out in December, 2014. In Pakistan, and generally in most democratic nations of the world, the way forward for combating is as follows:

- Police force takes the lead in ground operations and acts as the first line of defense
- Para-military forces are the second in line of defense and will only come ‘In- aid of civil power.’
- Military, comes as a last resort when the situation is beyond the control of the both the organizations mentioned above.

In Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan the way forward for carrying out operations against the terrorists is the same. The process starts by considerable amount of Intel from the intelligence agencies, both civilian and military, chiefly, Inter-Services Intelligence, Federal Investigative Agency, Intelligence Bureau, Military Intelligence and Special Branch. This is followed by coordination between the police para-military and military forces depending upon the nature of threat by the enemy lurking around. The specific force which is then capable enough to handle such a target goes on ground to combat the threat.

The level of coordination between these forces varies among provinces but usually there is a coordinated effort where all three or at least the police and para-military jointly carry out operations. This is the modus operandi carried out in urban and rural areas to counter terrorism.

In areas like FATA, the military is the sole authority to use force due to the on-going military operation to counter terrorism.

KPK has a slightly different modus operandi in a way because as per the Capital City Police Officer (CCPO) Dr. Mian Muhammad Saeed, it was decided among the civilian and the military law enforcement agencies after the attack on Army Public School, Peshawar that the agency who gets the intel about a terrorist threat lurking round the province will take the lead in joint-operations. That is, if the ISI gives information about a suspect in Peshawar, the Internal Security Division of the Army residing under Peshawar's Core Headquarter will take the lead in combatting that threat. The police, however, will only assist and vice-versa. (Saeed, 2015).

Shortcoming of Law Enforcement Agencies

For years, Police and LEAs (law enforcement agencies) have been convicted of being the most inefficient and ineffective institutions in criminal justice system of Pakistan. Preventing criminal activities and inspection are the main functions of the police and therefore, their delivery in these areas reflects their effectiveness and efficiency. Unfortunately, Police as an institution has miserably failed to provide public with required safety and in maintaining law and order to deter crime. There have been numerous reasons why, civil LEAs have lagged behind in dealing with crimes and contemporary terrorist activities (Center for Pakistan and Gulf Studies)

It took a lot of time and effort of different stakeholders to plague this institution. As after independence in 1947, Pakistan decided to stick to the Police Act 1861. For about 54 years, police act served as the basis for policing system with few minor amendments till 2002. In 2002, military regime brought some reforms under the heading of Police Order 2002 which replaced the Police Act of 1861. Objective of Police order 2002 was to purge the institution and make it non- partial, self-governing, accountable and highly professional Police force (Parvez, 2015) (Abbas, Police and Law Enforcement Reform in Pakistan, 2009).

All four provinces adopted this new law except for the Islamabad Capital Territory due to certain constitutional repercussions. After the general elections of 2008 and 18th amendment to the constitution in 2011, when provinces were provided with more autonomy; several amendments were made to the Police Order 2002. In fact, two of the provinces Sindh and Balochistan reverted back from this Order. Sindh went back to Police Act 1861 and Balochistan passed a new legislation, the Police Act 2011 which was quite similar to the 1861 Police Act. However, Punjab and KPK opted for Police Order 2002 with few amendments as per their provincial dynamics. (Khosa, 2015).

Over the period of 67 years, numerous Commissions have been formed up to propose plans on the strengthening of Police as an institution but, dismally, this institution was never on the priority list of the political regimes in power. It has always been a victim of politicization, ill-equipped, ill-trained and inadequately funded. Moreover, Executives have been manipulating the police by keeping transfers, postings and promotions in their hand (Jamal, 2011). Dwindling charters and uncertainty among the police regarding their tenures and offices has been a major reason behind police's inefficiency and why they have failed to deliver what is expected from them. 'Lack of political will and accountability' in this regard have badly fractured the command of police. Real sufferers of this union of politics and police are the people of Pakistan.

Pakistan has become a vulnerable victim of terrorism and extremism. Terrorist organizations operating inside Pakistan have improved their capacities and abilities, to encounter with law enforcement agencies. Nature of terrorism has changed over time, tactics of terrorist organizations have become more sophisticated and they have opportunely seeped into the web of Pakistani society. Advancements in weaponry, Intelligence, training and technology possessed by the terrorists groups are way better than our civil law enforcement agencies. Civil law enforcement agencies and police are incapable of countering terrorism alone because their training, recruitment, weaponry and skills are not up to the mark, although they are required to be as disciplined as military but there are numerous loopholes and shortcomings in the current policing model of the country. In order to cater these pitfalls, military interference has always been a necessity since the emergence of Pakistan. Police was never trained to counter such situations but situation and requirements changed after 9/11 (Khosha, 2015). Policing models need to be revised and strong determination and political will is demanded by the ruling authorities.

Regrettably, both civil and military regimes abused the state machinery which made good governance, rule of law, accountability, fairness and equity as merely the principles laid on paper and never benefitted the general public of Pakistan in its true essence.

Interview LEAs-Finding

This table reflects the summary of results and findings construed using the interviews and secondary data employed during this research. While using ‘axil coding’ method in content analysis, different levels of politicization, human resource management and institutional capacities in four provinces are measured.

Factors	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
1. Politicization (High/ Medium/ Low)	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
Human Resource					
2. Recruitment	NTS (Junior Rank)	NTS (Junior Rank)	NTS (Junior Rank)	NTS (Junior Rank)	NTS (Junior Rank)
3. Training (Excellent/ Good/ Satisfactory/ Poor)	Good	Good	Poor	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
4. Promotion (C-T Dept)	Course qualification & Performance	Course qualification & Performance	Course qualification & Performance	Course qualification & Performance	Course qualification & Performance
5. Salary & Benefits	Basic Pay Scale & Fringe Benefits	Basic Pay Scale, Special Allowance & fringe Benefits	Basic Pay Scale, Special Allowance	Basic Pay Scale & Fringe Benefits	Basic Pay Scale, Special Allowance & Fringe Benefits
Institutional Capacities					
6. Analytical Skills	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

7. Intel Coordination	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
8. High-Tech Weaponry	Satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory	Good	Poor
9. Legislative/ Organizational Flaws	Never Accepted the Police Order 2002.	Accepted the Police Order 2002 after some amendment in it.	Reverted back from Police Order 2002	Accepted the Police Order 2002 in its true form.	Adopted new police act 2011.

Source: Interviews and analysis through secondary research.

*The key of the grading used is attached in the Annex L.

1. Politicization in Police

The police organization in Pakistan has continuously been played as a tool by the political regimes to serve their interests. The constant shift of power between the democratic and military regimes made conditions worse. Police is used as a tool, manipulated to act against government oppositions in order to victimize and marginalize them. (Authoritarianism and Political Party Reform in Pakistan, 2005) Political affiliations of police officials is another significant issue which questions the recruitment and selection procedure of these officials. Such affiliations question the professionalism of these forces at the very basic level as they tend to favour decisions motivated by political interests. (Grare, 2010)

Though the institution was used as a tool by various concerned groups, police itself also became politicized in many ways. As Muhammad Shoaib Suddle, former Inspector General of Sindh Police said, *'The political influence on this institution by the state executives have made it much less effective. The recruitment, training, promotion and postings all are done without following*

any merit system. Only done on the orders and affiliations with the people in power.' (Suddle, 2015)

While talking to many government and police officials in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, we analyzed that the province has much less politicization as compared to other provinces. While discussing this with Inspector General Police KPK, Mr.Nasir Khan Durrani, he stated that: 'In the past two years, soon after the PTI's government was elected to power we observe no political interference. Hence, we are less politicized!' (Durrani, 2015) Also CCPO Peshawar told us that: 'All the recruitment is done via National Testing Service. The selection and promotion is done on merit system. We only need full autonomy to function in our 100% capacity.' (Saeed, 2015)

For instance, two senior police officials of Islamabad police, instead of ensuing punishment for not following the instruction given to them by the political officials. Muhammad Ali Nekokara, senior superintendent police officer (SSP) was discharged from his position and Aftab Cheema, Inspector General Police was coerced to take retirement. This is the extent to which police is politicized in Pakistan. (Gillani, 2015)

Former Islamabad Police Chief, Afzal A Shigri who has served in other provinces as well says that: "Our police is without any doubt, politicized. The significant use of this institution as a tool to play politics, overpowering the opponents, could be see during 1990s. Institution hold no transparency and accountability to general public and police Order 2002 was gradually demolished." (Gillani, 2015)

Also the lack of political will to reform the police department is not at all seen by any of our leaders. Aitzaz Ahsan, Senator gave his opinion on of the reports saying:

“Overall, the picture that emerges is dismal. The single thread running through this volume is that Pakistani governments lack the political will to reform the country’s police force.” (Khan, 2012)

Hassan Abbas talks in his report, ‘Police and Law Enforcement Reforms in Pakistan: Crucial for Counterinsurgency and Counterterrorism Success’ about the effective enacting of Police Order 2002 was, as it gave rise to institutional building that would give base to effective functioning of Police. The politicians and their puppets in police leadership influence the implementation of Police Order hence, making it a failed effort. (Abbas, 2009)

Human rights activist, Asma Jehangir also sheds light on the same subject saying:

“Pakistan remains in the doghouse of the international community mainly because its rulers refuse to accept that violence and conflict within the country is escalating and has serious ramifications for the entire region.” (Khan, 2012)

Thus, to promote peace and stability in the society and promote the well-being of its citizens, the institution needs to be neutralized and de-politicized.

2. HR, Recruitment and Training

When it comes to training of police officials, we see that in Pakistan human resource is rigorously trained physically but minimal effort and investments have been made for their psychological training and human resource development, which has become a necessity in today’s prevailing security situation. In order to make Human Resource effective and efficient; conventional curriculums and teaching techniques should be replaced with new ones. Following are the improvements needed in the current system:

- Investigation capabilities should be enhanced
- Introduction of modern technology
- To change the *Thaana Culture* of the police. Making it more responsible and accountable to general Public.
- Improve the technical, physical and organizational resources of the institution to strengthen its counterterrorism capacity.

Also, Appraisal system ought to be changed so that incapable personnel can be replaced and fired which create hindrance for the institution to function efficiently. Moreover, promotions can be made transparent.

While discussing about the long-term effectiveness of trained combats by Elite Force Training Academy with the Commandant EPTS, Col. Saad Saleem said: “The commandos are fit to do their jobs when they pass out from the academy but, due to lack of consistent training they lose the physical health required to function effectively.” (Saleem, 2015) Hence, people are often tortured by the interrogating officers in order to make them confess because police personnel lacks the ability to deal with the prisoners in a humane manner.

In 2005-2006 the Police academy for PSP officers in Islamabad became functional. Meanwhile, all the four provinces run their own training academies. The infrastructure, training capability, capacity to train the number of soldiers in a limited time span and the passing out of officers’ criteria of the training academies is different in each province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has started 5 more schools to train their policemen with modernized methods as mentioned by Assistant Director Elite force KPK, Fida Shah in an interview.

Punjab Elite School is doing well in training. Modern tactics and methods are being used and soldiers are also being trained psychologically. They are planning to increase their capacity and gradually making some reforms towards better training tactics. The quality of Baluchistan and Sindh police training institutions needs much improvement to counter ever increasing crime in the country.

The specialization of every department personnel is another issue. Keeping in view the pace and nature of terrorist attack, no specific contribution has been made for hiring and training professionals in this area. For example, the major investigation agency FIA, has limited human resource, not all of them holds the expertise needed in terrorism investigation. In recent past, the number of personnel have increased a little bit, still not fulfilling the requirement for countering the increasing terrorist activities in the country. (The Asia Society, 2012)

The need for expert forensic capabilities is much important and helpful to plan and investigate successfully the future activities of the militants. The only major forensic science laboratory till late 90's was situated in Rawalpindi. That too had limited number of experts. But after the Police Order 2002, each provincial capital now has its own FSL. This was a positive improvement in the system but they lack the significant tools to meet the current security demands.

3. Lack of coordination between Intelligence Agencies

Another major problem with the police institution is the lack of timely intelligence reports due to mismanagement in coordination of civilian Intel agencies with the state owned and military intelligence agencies. There is no trust developed between the Intel outfits with the police force for better execution of the strategies to counter militant attacks. It was told by a well reputed journalist that in 90's, the state owned intelligence agencies spread their two officers in every

district of Pakistan to protect and shelter the state-supported militants if the police creates any problem.

So, there is lack of coordination between FIA, IB (Civilian Intelligence Agencies) and ISI, MI (Military Intelligence Agencies). This plays a negative role in keeping trust between civil and military run agencies. In informal discussions it was analyzed that the police officers are pressurized to let militants go away by the Intel agencies. The intensity of these requests have decreased after 9/11 attack.

The ability to collect the right data and analyze it is another major problem faced by civilian intelligence agencies. Also the lack of high tech instruments to trace and keep track of terrorist creates a major issue. The FIA and IB aren't even capable to keep record of banned militant organizations.

While taking interview from Assistant Director ISI, Mr. Farukh Ellahi elaborated on the fact that: 'The civilian intelligence agencies relied heavenly on us for the data. If we don't provide them the Intel on time they are not capable and efficient enough to proceed in their task.' (Ellahi, 2015) Likewise, even to collect data on the phone calls made by militants, FIA and police have to request other intelligence agencies to provide them with the data. Thus, they delay in time and communication gap between the organizations leads to inefficient investigation.

Former Interior Minister, Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao publically shared his opinion saying:

“Coordination between and among the ISI, IB, Police and the Special Branch of the police is far from satisfactory and that intelligence agencies often have information but do not share it with law enforcement agencies.” (Abbas, 2009)

4. Organizational flaws

After 18th amendment, maintaining law and order became the responsibility of provincial government. Whereas passing legislations regarding criminal law and procedure still rests with federal. Federal police and police of all 4 provinces act independent of each other or it would be more appropriate to say if we have five police forces in the country then we have 5 policing models one for each. There is no synchronization among the police forces hence, lack of uniformity and poor quality of services are the consequences. This provincial autonomy brought so many positive changes with regard to governance but, for police as always it did no good. Police order 2002 came as gospel to revitalize the contaminated police force into accountable, transparent, trained and highly professional one. Since it was not going in the favor of the feuds, number of amendments were made to it that it lost its true spirit. In 2011, Sindh reverted back to police act 1861, Balochistan adopted new police act 2011 which was the carbon copy of police act 1861, Punjab remained stuck to Police order 2002 with few amendments and progressive changes and KPK was the only province that chose to adopt police order 2002 in its true form. Islamabad capital territory since 1947 has been following the police act 1861. Hence, there is lack of coordination among the police forces of the country.

Furthermore, there is a divide between the senior police leadership and junior police officers. Senior police officials are appointed by PSP (Police Service of Pakistan) cadre of the civil services whereas; junior police officials come through provincial service of police. Therefore, chances of promotion from junior post to senior positions are very unlikely thus; this results in demotivated human resource in police forces. Such de-motivation leads to corruption and failure of delivery from the police cops and stains the image of police as an institution. Besides this there is huge gap of not having a transparent and standardized system of hiring, training, postings

and promotions, political influence eats away factor of accountability from the department of police in all four provinces especially in Sindh and Punjab where political influence is much higher than other provinces. Moreover, this creates uncertainty and job insecurity among the police forces which is the core reason for their failure of delivering and performing. When they have this notion, they are just going to be on a certain position as long as their political masters are in power as soon as they leave, they might also need to go. This uncertainty and insecurity give a push to common policemen towards corruption and dishonesty both, neither the employee nor the employer are honest with each other.

Disregard of human rights and misconduct of the police with ordinary people is very common and is termed as “*Thana Culture*”. Thana culture illustrates the environment of police stations and how citizens are treated by the police, instead of getting a notion of safety and security presence of police brings fear among the public. Stories of brutal torture in the police stations by the cops to make the convicted criminals with undetected crimes or to accept what they have been charged with, are very common and newspapers are full of such incidents where due physical torture by police criminals often faced physical disabilities by losing an eye, arm or leg and sadly, some of them died as well. This practice of unreasonable physical torture, arrest and search has been adopted as a norm by the Pakistani Police and this is due to lack of incentives and motivation among the civil forces.

5. Conventionalism and Corruption

Police in Pakistan has contaminated reputation that common people often avoid interaction with cops. Police as an institution is corrupt and incompetent and hence, getting a justice through police is ambiguous and general public is being victimized by this system. Even internally

police accepts that they do not hold a good image in the eyes of public as in his interview Dr. Shoaib Suddle (ex-IGP Sindh) said *“People change their tracks on seeing a police cops coming from fear of being abused”*. However, police is no different from other institutions of state i.e. custom officials, intelligence services and government officials. *“Police gets stained because it plays at foreground from dealing with general public to getting rid of legal and political disputes”* said (DIG Hyderabad) Sanaullah Abbasi in his interview. Nevertheless, Police cannot be ignored for its daily violation of its duties, human rights and inefficiencies.

Police is often blamed for torturing to get confessions because they lack needed techniques and means of investigation and interrogation. Use of forensics in Pakistan is very rare and no further development has been done in this regard moreover, due to lack of funds and political will work which was in progress has been stopped and only a facility of DNA test is available at the laboratory which is located in Islamabad. Field of Investigation did not get much of an officer’s effort because primary work in this department was never considered as a field job by the organization so as a result no one ever feel encouraged to work in this area.

Police training schools especially in Sindh and Balochistan are in dreadful condition because of inadequate allocation of funds. The instructors in these schools are mostly those officials who were removed from their field jobs due to political reasons and hence, they are not as much motivated as a faculty member of these training schools has to be. Luckily, KPK is progressing in this area by building additional training academies with the support of U.S government as mentioned by CCPO KPK (Capital City Police Officer) Saeed ; in an interview. It is assumed that support from international donor is needed in order to revitalize Pakistan’s law enforcement agencies capacities.

Pakistan Police force lacks latest technical and intelligence support for reporting and information. Consequently, they have to rely on military intelligence services which make blackmailing and distorted information as inevitable result. Police force does not possess the weaponry needed to counter the prevailing security situation in the country i.e. latest APCs (Armored Personnel Carriers), water cannons, riot control equipment etc.

6. Poor Analytical Skills

Pakistani police force is not adequate to deal with changing nature of terrorist activities. It is not trained and well equipped to maintain law and order in these catastrophic conditions where the enemy is much stronger and advanced in terms of training, weaponry and tactics. Lack of coordination among police and intelligence agencies has been the root cause of poor performance by police on number of occasions.

Conventional data collection techniques and methods have been great gap in the system. Many militant groups are not traced and tracked correctly as some of them are not well profiled and criminals and terrorists associated with these groups often change their affiliations to the religious organization which not under government observations and in this whole menace police remain perplexed. This noticeable absence of cooperation among the law enforcement agencies and intelligence agencies is the core of the problem. For instance, in order to get the data from telecommunication companies (to keep a track of calls made by terrorists), the police is supposed to send request to intelligence agencies and the time delay can be harmful to the investigation purposes.

Police force also suffers from poor analytical capacities and its work heavily relies on assessment competencies of the infrastructure. Without relevant data regarding terrorists and enough

expertise to assess and interpret them it becomes difficult to draft an effective strategy to encounter terrorist activities. For instance, there were five suicide bombing attacks took place in Islamabad in 2009 and it was reported that there were students of Lal Masjid who conducted these attacks indicating, police failed to keep record of these students after the incident of Lal Masjid in 2007. (Abbas, Reforming Pakistan's Police and Law Enforcement Infrastructure, 2011)

Wave of suicide attacks all over Pakistan since 2006 took away the lives of many police officials, but, law enforcement agencies failed to stop the vicious cycle of these attacks in an organized manner. Doubts and sense of security about the capabilities and capacities of militant groups was the crux of failing to come up with an effective strategy to encounter these attacks. For instance, intelligence agencies and Punjab government remained silent and complacent about threats posed by the militant groups, residing in south Punjab which allowed these networks to survive but to seep into society fabric (Abbas, 2009)

Moreover, security and protection of witness is a utopian concept in Pakistan. Resultantly, those who stand against the criminals and terrorists in the courts receive no protection. Numerous police officials and witnesses investigating and testifying against the terrorists have been either killed or kidnapped. For instance, member of a militant group “Sipah- Sahaba” Malik Ishaq is alleged to have committed 70 murders but has never been stuck in the convictions and those who testify against him fear their lives (Kharal, 2010). Judges also face the security threats and hence, they keep delaying the court orders in terrorism cases. For example, terrorist involved in major attacks in the province of Punjab were released because complainant failed to provide strong evidence and witness. (Abbas, Reforming Pakistan's Police and Law Enforcement Infrastructure, 2011).

Chapter#5 Model Countries

There are numerous definitions of terrorism worldwide and they vary from country to country. Each country defines terrorism according to its circumstances and history of terror in that area. One definition can only be agreed upon if there is a consensus established on the level and source of violence which is considered legitimate in a particular scenario or circumstances.

While writing this case study, we kept in mind the definition of terrorism as prescribed by the United Nations which is as follows, “Conducting criminal activities with the intention to threaten and terrorize the public, any particular group of people or any political group are inexcusable whatever the circumstances or viewpoints of any political, ideological, philosophical, ethnic, racial, religious or any other kind that may be raised to justify these acts” (azdema)

The research methodology we chose for our thesis is triangulation, and it has three components which are interviews, documents and case study. This research methodology supports our model countries as well as we have taken the case studies and documents in studying these models. The countries we chose are Indonesia, Israel and USA and their models of policing. The reason behind using these models is to come up with a model for Pakistan, and to study their strategies and terrorism in detail. We are looking for the approaches and strategies these countries chose towards countering terrorism. Whether these countries were applying soft and hard approaches, and what were their comprehensive strategies or laws specifically for countering terrorism.

The analysis we are giving is based on the comparative study of these model countries and Pakistan. The history and nature of terrorism prevailing in these countries and how is that linked with Pakistan. The lessons we derive from these models is that we are looking at the terrorism from their perspective and studying their law enforcement agencies to curb the terrorism in

Pakistan. The characteristics that we are looking for are their training weaponry strategies and laws.

The first country we chose is Indonesia; there have been so many similarities between Pakistan and Indonesia. The presence of radical Islamic groups and the nature of terrorist activities is almost the same in Indonesia as of Pakistan. There have been hotel bombings in both the countries; the terrorist groups in these countries have had links with Al-Qaeda and the terrorist groups in both the countries have the same Jihadi ideologies.

The second country we chose is Israel because of its very unique police force for countering terrorism. We chose this as a model country because it gives us a new way or strategy to deal with the terrorism. Its police force called *Yamam* is its counter terrorism force which is securing their borders as well and it gives us a new perspective to deal with terrorism on our borders in Pakistan.

The third country is USA, after the terrorist attack of 9/11; USA declared war on Afghanistan to hunt down the terrorist groups. At that point in history, Pakistan chose to act as an ally to America in this war against terrorism. This war resulted in numerous spillover effects on Pakistan which in turn lead to the creation of fundamentalist and extremists in the Pakistani society. Pakistan lost a number of soldiers and civilian lives in this war. Therefore, Pakistan is a major stakeholder with USA in this war as it has huge strategic effects on Pakistan's international position and relations with other countries globally which it would have to face, not only in the present but in future as well.

Indonesia

Terrorism according to Indonesian is defined as “any act of violence that creates terror or insecurity among the public, causes destruction of vital or strategic objects, violates the public’s freedom (in any way) or causes death of people”. This definition covers terrorism in a broader view hence, it is further categorized into minor and major acts of terrorism for example, issuing bogus threats to someone would come under the category of minor issue while mass killing, bomb blasts and using a nuclear weapon to create terror would be foreseen as major acts of terrorism and these will be dealt with accordingly.

History

Terrorism history of Indonesia: Radical Islamic movements have long been a problem for the Indonesian territory owing to their presence since the colonial era. With Indonesia becoming a secular independent state, Soekarno’s government greatly disappointed leaders of such movements since this secular government did not allow radical Islamist movements and zero tolerance was shown. This dispersed various leaders of small radical movements, some of whom joined the Darul Islam rebellion. Darul Islam was a strong rebellion movement which started its operations to establish an Islamic State within Indonesia in 1942. Continuous efforts were made by Soekarno’s government to suppress operations of Darul Islam which was eventually crushed in 1962 by the Indonesian military. Though major operations of Darul Islam had been suppressed and some leaders arrested, it was still operational underground and inspired other radical movements. The year 1998, however, marked end of political restrictions on establishment of radical Islamist organizations when Suharto left the office. Following the reformation period, many activists were released from prison and were joined by those radicals who had fled the country (indonesia-investments).

About Indonesia

Located in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is a sovereign state that lies between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The population of Indonesia is huge and it amounts to around 245 million as per July 2004 census which makes Indonesia world's fourth largest country after China, India and the United States of America. The trend of population is increasing since estimates account a 1.5 percent annual population growth rate. The urban to rural population split is estimated to be thirty one percent to sixty nine percent respectively. A birthrate of 21.1 births per 1000 and mortality rate of 6.26 deaths per 1000 accounts for increment in Indonesia's population. Clarity between ethnic identities is not always seen. However, these groups appear to be more distinct than they actually are. In terms of ethno linguistic groups split, Indonesia has almost 350 recognized and identified groups in total, of which a majority of 180 ethno linguistic groups are located in Papua with 13 different languages. Javanese share in the Indonesian population amounts to almost 45 percent, Sundanese 14 percent, Madurese 7.5 percent, Coastal Malays 7.5 percent and 26 percent constitute the "others" category. (Division, Library of Congress – Federal Research, 2004)

Nature of terrorism and terror activities

Starting off with a brief history of terrorism in Indonesia, different kinds of terrorist groups were found in the country such as the Jamah Islamiyah which is an Islamist terror group related to Al-Qaeda, separatist movements like Darul Islam, militias like Fretilin (an East Timorese independence militia) which opposed the Indonesian occupation of East Timor, Gerakan Aceh Merdeka and Organisasi Papua Merdeka which are associated with recent terrorism situation in the country.

The terrorism basically started 1949 in the West java when an independent Islamic State was publically announced by S.M. Kartosuwirio. This proclamation paved way for Darul Islam/ Tentara Islam Indonesia (DI/TII) movement in the region. The Indonesian government took this movement as a revolt and took military action to stop the movement. The detailed counter-terrorism plan included recapture of the province and all other areas under the control of the DI/TII. Starting off in 1949, this rebellious movement became proactive and strong to such an extent that it took more than a decade for the Indonesian government to suppress it in 1962 (Hasan, Hendriks, Janssen, & Meijer, 2012).

The focus of Indonesian government had drifted from categorizing different terrorist movements based on their background since there were a number of other domestic rebellions, security disturbing movements and incidental violence along with Islamist-related violent movements. The plan was thus to take all these movements under the banner of mutiny or revolt and suppress any movement against the ideology or political system (Hasan, Hendriks, Janssen, & Meijer, 2012).

Talking about specific incidents where westerners have been a major target, the Jakarta stock exchange bombing in 2000 and the Bali resort town of Kuta attack in 2002 are worth mentioning. Among several such tourist attack incidents, the deadliest event accounted for 202 fatalities out of which were 164 international tourists. Indonesia had gone through another dreadful extremists attack on July 17, 2009 in the form of J.W. Marriot hotel bombing immediately followed by Ritz-Carlton hotel bombing in Jakarta on the same day. This event resulted in nine fatalities and more than 50 wounded, including six Americans. Noordin Muhammad Top, a Malaysian national, is believed to have planned these attacks. He was

associated with Jamah Islamiyah's anti-western unit. Noordin was killed by the Indonesian police in September 2009 following a raid in central Java.

The police force went vigilant after the July, 2009 bombings and became successful in preventing an attack to assassinate President Yudhoyono. In August, 2009, the police raided several militant hideouts and discovered a militant network and their plot to assassinate the President by using a minibus filled with explosives. It was supposed to be a suicide attack. These events resulted in a more hardened approach towards the apprehension of Noordin Muhammad Top (Vaughn, Chanlett, Dolven, Manyin, Martin, & Ni, 2009).

After evading the police for more than seven years, Top was killed in an Indonesian police encounter during a successful raid that took place in central Java on September 17, 2009. A laptop computer was confiscated after the quarter day long raid which contained evidence of connections between Indonesian militants and Al-Qaeda (Vaughn, Chanlett, Dolven, Manyin, Martin, & Ni, 2009).

The police force have had notable success from the establishment of Detachment 88 until 2013 apprehending assailants carrying out terrorism, some resulting in casualties during encounter with armed suspects during arrest activities. A series of separate police raids in Central and South Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara in January, resulted in the demise of seven suspected terrorist and apprehension of over twelve suspects. These suspects were presumed to be directly connected to terrorist training and financing. May 8, 2013 followed the killing of Abu Roban during a police raid in Kendal, Central Java where two other suspects were also apprehended. Roban chaired a leading position in the Abu Omar terrorist group and was also linked to the renegade Santoso's group. Roban's group was also suspected to be behind bank robberies in

order to help finance the terrorist activities. In each such case, the police have been fired upon by the terrorists using illegally acquired weapons and explosives (Bureau of Counterterrorism , 2013).

June 11 saw Detachment 88 carry out raids in Poso, Central Sulawesi, and Makassar, South Sulawesi in which there was at least one fatality and two apprehensions of suspected terrorist. A following raid on July 22 in Tulungagung, Java by Detachment 88 again resulted in two apprehensions and two fatalities of the suspected terrorists (Bureau of Counterterrorism , 2013).

56 cases of terrorism went through desk of the Attorney General through October. One notable case is that of Abu Hanifah, the leader of an adaptation of Harakah Sunni Masyarakat Indonesia (HASMI) was sentenced in the month of August to eight years in a correctional facility for violating Indonesia's 2003 counterterrorism law. Hanifah, along with close to twelve suspects were apprehended by the police in October 2012 for planning an elaborate bombing of nearly ten high-profile locations including U.S. diplomatic facilities in Jakarta and Surabaya (Bureau of Counterterrorism , 2013).

The police have found success in effectively disrupting terrorist networks through their diligent pursuit of these terrorists; booking more than 75 suspects in over 40 separate raids. Indonesia worked in close coordination with international partners like United States over their terrorism issues. December 3 saw the indictment of three suspects on terrorism charges pertaining to an organized attack on the embassy of Burma in Jakarta in May (Bureau of Counterterrorism , 2013). Terrorist groups:

In Indonesia the terrorist groups which are actively involved in Indonesia are as Darul Islam, Kumpulan Militant Malaysia Liberation Front which is based in Philippine, JamahIslamiyah,

Gerakan Aceh Merdeka. Darul Islam a seasoned Indonesian militant movement gave birth to a group which called itself The JamahIslamiyah in 1993. Envisioned in Malaysia 1978 by Abdullah Sungkar and Abu Bakar Bashir, a couple of insurrectionists sought refuge in Malaysia from the authorities in pursuit of them. During their refuge, Abdullah Sungkar and Abu BakarBashir started to devise a plan of injecting an Islamic State inside Indonesia. Their ambitions were to create an Islamic State in Indonesia that would later engulf the entire Southeast Asia including Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, southern Thailand, and southern Philippines.

Steps were taken to dismantle and cripple the activities of the Jamah Islamiyah by the Indonesian authorities and in 2003; they succeeded in doing so, arresting over 200 known associates of the group including the Hambali. Hambali was suspected to be the leader of this organization. The group has then staged various attacks, for instance the Marriot Jakarta bombing, in retaliation and in a show of power to the public (Stanford University , 2012).

The Jamah Islamiyah had also established powerful ties with the Kumpulan Militant Malaysia and Moro Islamic Liberation Front, a radical militant group based in the Philippines. According to intelligence, Abu Bakir Bashir headed the Indonesian Mujahidin Council and the Kumpulan Militant Malaysia along with the Jamah Islamiyah. These strong ties allowed many Jamah Islamiyah associates, including explosives specialist Al Ghazi, to undergo training in Moro Islamic Liberation Front's training camps in Mindanao during the 1990s (Stanford University , 2012).

Before the 2002 Bali Bombing, Afghani trained militants lead the Jamah Islamiya. These Afghani militants possessed an anti-western ideology and had connections to Al Qaeda. Since

then their leadership has been crippled due to internal conflicts, arrests and/or death (Hwang, 2011).

The police force became fell victim to extremist brutality throughout the year 2013. Several attacks by the extremists on high profile officials resulted in four Indonesian police officers fatalities and seven injured in August and September. A prison official was also shot, who later died, by the attackers in the Central Javanese city of Jogjakarta near a prison in August. Following this attack in August, an extremist fired a gun at the house of a police official in Tangerang which is situated south of Jakarta. According to intelligence authorities, the extremists who led these attacks on police were linked with existing terrorist groups. Events such as these established a trend that preyed on the local police force.

Terrorist groups started gathering and hiding in some areas in small groups, for instance, the mountainous areas near Poso, Central Sulawesi where they could easily plot their moves without getting noticed. In addition to these hidings, smuggling of weapons from neighboring countries into Indonesia also greatly disturbed the authorities and law enforcement agencies (Bureau of Counterterrorism , 2013).

Legislations

Indonesia's 249 military operations which were conducted in 60 years were mostly linked with internal security threats. It shows that there was more use of hard power than soft power. Indonesian government used forces and took a lot of measures when the matter of "national stability" needed attention. There are few factors on which their measures were based. First, the presence of communist and regional insurgencies always required the attention of police and military. Secondly, it became quite natural to deal the violence with more violence and coercive

actions. And it has been shown in the history that repressive measure creates more violence, rather than curbing with it.

After the Suharto incident situation had been changed a bit, but things changed very fiercely after the Bali bombings in 2002 and which indicated that terrorist groups are the most important threat to Indonesia. Later, after the investigations and information from other countries revealed that it was JI behind the most of the bombings in Indonesia. Police found out about JI, it had a strong network of about more than 5000 people, and it had 2000 members. It also had active links with al-Qaeda. The government of Indonesia was very concerned when they found out that there were strong extremist terrorist groups residing in Indonesia and they had links with other such radical groups in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The government then took some serious steps to deal with these threats and used a lot of its resources to curb the terrorism. The parliament of Indonesia then made two anti-terrorism laws.

Law No. 15/2003: It grants the legitimate or constitutional ground for the police to jail any suspected terrorist for six months before any bill is issued. This law gave the powers to judge and the prosecutors to block or take control of an organization's or an individual's bank account if they think that they have been financing terrorist activities.

The president Megawati gave the orders No. 4 dated 22 October 2002 to make the Terrorism Eradication Coordinating Desk (TECD) working under the supervision of political, security and legal minister. It was a body made to increase the coordination and assistance between different organizations such as military police and intelligence agencies that are working towards the same goal of eradicating terrorism. The purpose of this body was to deal with the perception that there was a poor coordination between National police and intelligence agency and they could not

foresee the terrorist attacks. At the same time in June 2015 an elite counter terrorism force Detachment 88 was made by the National Police (POLRI) and the American Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA). This new law enforcement agency was assigned the tasks of investigation, rescue and other things that deal with countering terrorism (Hasan, Hendriks, Janssen, & Meijer, 2012)

Law No. 1/2002 extended powers of investigators and gave them more freedom in carrying out counter terrorism investigations based on severity. The key operative provisions of this law allowed suspects to be arrested and detained for a period of six months for questioning and prosecution. While detaining could be done for a period of six months, investigators were allowed to examine personal mail, tap telephones and any other mode of communication for a period of up to one year. Additional powers and authority to the Police and Prosecutors included power to block and monitor bank accounts of suspected terrorists or of those involved in funding terrorist activities. Hence, these tools and powers could prove to be really helpful in countering terrorism and bring enemies of state to justice. At this point, it should be noted that all these powers and authority are subject to severity of the matter (Lindsey, 2002).

Anti-Terrorism force

Indonesian Police (POLRI) formed an anti-terror special force unit to counter terrorist activities which was named Detachment 88 also known as Delta 88. The Special Detachment 88 put an end to military being the primary counter-terrorism force in Indonesia since this unit was recognized as a premier anti-terror unit. Hence, the Indonesian Defense Forces (Tentata Nasional Indonesia, TNI) and BIN were recognized as supplementary units. Delta 88 was vastly funded by the United States government through its State Department's Diplomatic Security Service. The

training facility for the special force unit is situated in Megamendung which is situated 50 kilometers south of Jakarta. Trainers and instructors included Special Forces personnel from CIA, FBI and the United States Secret Service.

Delta 88 is trained and designed to be one of the most skillful anti-terrorist units which has the capability to deal with different kinds of severe terrorists' threats including bomb threats and hostage situations. Delta 88 included four hundred fully trained and skilled personnel which went operational in 2005. The unit included investigators, explosives specialists and an attack unit of trained snipers.

Hence, this formed the Indonesian national police force's major anti-terror unit by the name of Detachment 88. The unit is responsible for Indonesia's success to counter terrorism throughout the years. Many of the suspects arrested by the unit have been tried and convicted.

Faiz Fauzan, an associate of Noordin Muhammad Top, involved in the Bali bombings of 2005 was arrested by the Indonesian authorities in May 2008. Following a terrorism trial in April 2008, an Indonesian judge declared the Jamah Islamia an illegal organization. In addition to these counter terrorism initiatives by the Delta 88 and Indonesian authorities, the government also launched a program of de-radicalization which sought to bring extremists and their families into the fold of normal society and a balanced life (Vaughn, Chanlett, Dolven, Manyin, Martin, & Ni, 2009).

Training

Detachment 88 or Delta 88, as mentioned above, receives massive training from Australia and the United States agencies. The funding to the unit is provided or aided by the United States and its agencies. Different programs are designed to train Delta 88 operatives whose batch of trainers

comprises local trainers as well as trainers from abroad. For these trainings, different schools have been set up, by the Indonesian government, which offer a variety of advanced courses and training sessions. A new anti-terrorism training school has been set up in central Java region which is partly funded by the Australian government. This school is designed to become a Centre of specialist training for police forces across the south East Asian region. High level cooperation has been promised by regional governments due to continued threats from Islamic militants. It is claimed by the Indonesian government that establishing such a central counter terrorism training school in the region would prove to be an important next level step in aligning regional police and counter terrorism forces against continued terrorism and would foster better relations between different police forces. (Harvey, 2004)

Weaponry

According to various reports and insights, Delta 88 has US modern US weaponry and assault vehicles such as ArmaLite AR-10 sniper rifles, Colt M-4 assault rifles and the Remington 870 shotguns. For efficient movement and increased mobility, Delta 88 has its own C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft. It is reported that Delta 88 has almost the same equipment and training materials as those of United States anti-terrorist units (Indonesia's Elite Force).

Indonesia Intelligence agency BIN

Badan Intelijen Negara, BIN is a national intelligence agency in Indonesia which processes and produces all intelligence information and co-ordinates with all intelligence institutions, and it is responsible to the president and parliament. (W., 2000)

The name of the intelligence agency was changed to the BIN from Bakin in 2001. The name reflected the end of Suharto period. BIN evaluates both domestic and foreign intelligence which

is collected by military, police and its own people. It has strong communication networks outside the civilian and military administration as well and it works directly under the presidents (Pike, National Intelligence Agency (BIN, 2013)

Strategy used by Indonesia to curb Terrorism

Indonesia sentenced cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir and a formal trial was started against Abu Tholut in June 2011 who was allegedly a member of Tanzim Al Qaeda in Aceh. Events like these are self-evident of the fact that Indonesia, which is the largest Muslim majority country in the world, is taking comprehensive and efficient measures in fighting the war on terrorism. This war on terrorism by Indonesia can be tracked back to 2002 following the Bali nightclub bombings by Jamah Islamiyah militants, who caused 202 fatalities of which many of them were foreigners. Again, this provides enough evidence that Indonesia is among one of the most successful countries whose strategies are so well built and planned that these have given Islamist radicalism and terrorism, a really tough time.

An increased number of militant Islamist groups was seen after transition of Indonesia to democracy after the fall of Suharto regime. These militant groups proclaimed their demands of Shari'a implementation in the country. Their notorious activities included raiding cafes and casinos etc. Several jihadist groups then emerged and became active in different parts of the country suitable for them to operate which include Maluku and Central Sulawesi regions. Terrorist activities were carried out in Jakarta, Bali and other regions of the country in the name of Jihad to give it a religious shelter. Jamah Islamiyah was the most active among these terrorist groups and had connections with Al-Qaeda, hence carrying out Al-Qaeda's operations not only in Indonesia but throughout the South-East Asia region.

Since, at the start, Indonesian strategies were not well aligned to counter terrorism, Islamist radicalism reached such heights that Indonesia, for once, became a safe site for terrorists carrying out operations throughout the South-East Asia. At that point in time, Indonesia needed a well-built strategy to deal with such terrorism situation since the ‘enemy centric’ strategy applied by the Government of the New Order had failed because of increased demand of reform and democracy after the fall of Suharto. Reform changes needed high involvement and strengthening of the National Police (Polri) while at the same time decreasing the involvement of military to counter-terrorism. Before Polri could take over, detailed training and equipment was needed to enhance capability and capacity of the force to counter-terrorism since Polri was not equipped with the required skill set initially and did not have a complete database. Strengthening Polri and lesser involvement of military in counter terrorism was highlighted by Indonesian civil society as well at the time of President Megawati. The 2002 Bali bombings changed the whole scenario and proved that it was then inevitable to build effective and comprehensive strategies to combat terrorism and Islamic radicalism.

Indonesia then started developing an effective approach to combat these problems by using the ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ measures strategy. President Megawati’s administration strengthened various organizations and agencies such as the National Police, the Indonesian Intelligence Agency (BIN) and the Indonesian Military Force (TNI) under the newly formed Terrorism Eradication Coordinating Desk (TECD) to deal with the threats of terrorism. As discussed earlier, there was a need to strengthen police and not rely much on the military. Hence, the police was designated to operate at frontlines combating terrorism with effective strategy involvement which was majorly based on law enforcement rather than just security. This followed bold steps such as integrating military’s counter terrorism expertise and resources, housed in Gegana Regiment II of the

Brigade Mobil (BRIMOB) into the Special Detachment 88. Detachment 88, formed in 2003, became highly mobilized and proved effective in its operations as it arrested or killed 600 suspected terrorists. Steps have been taken since then by the Indonesian government to continuously improve the capacity and capability of counter-terrorism agencies. These steps include increment in budget, strengthened cooperation with several foreign agencies and various other initiatives to combat Islamist radicalism and terrorism.

The “hard approach” was applied by the Detachment 88. In the period of not more than 5 years, this agency arrested around 500 individual and killed 40 terrorists. The agency is answerable to the human rights national and international organizations specifically in USA and Australia because these two countries are funding and training them, as to the reason and clarification of so many deaths. Now because of the agency’s hard approach, the country is now facing less major attacks than before.

It does not mean that terrorist groups have been removed from the scratch; there might be a possibility that terrorists went undercover to work on their strategy and to come up with a plan to deal with the agency’s hard approach.

The critical challenges were somehow still there, because Indonesia have been only focused towards operational strategy rather than strategic. It did not look at the broader perspective to deal with the terrorism, and took ad-hoc measures. All the initiatives taken so far were only operations; they had strategy of responding and pursuing rather than addressing the environment of terrorists and their activities.

Then Indonesian government felt the need of administering the “soft approach” which affirm the compelling methods used on individuals. It is used to build a cooperative relation with the individual and to change his mindset. Police has also been really successful in implementing the

de-radicalization programs and it is dealing with a lot of militants to convert them from what they have become. Through these programs, the militants also help the police to give information on the terrorist attacks, operations, and the information related to the members of terrorist organizations.

These radicalization programs were limited to some aspects of the society; but Indonesia needs to involve all the parts of the society, from big organizations to dealing with the jihadi mindset at the ground level. It was important because the radical organizations and recruiters were infusing religiously extremist views in the society. The recent terrorist activities have shown that JI has the ability to get through the situations; it also has been shown that the nature of threat has somehow changed.

After the Indonesian government realized its weaknesses in countering terrorism efforts, the government invited the civil society to participate in campaigns against radicalization. The civil society believes that in order to curb the terrorism in the longer run, there is a need to deal with the extremists groups that poisons the mindset of local population with extremist ideologies. “Population centric” strategy is needed to save the population from infecting these ideologies. Such a strategy is competently made from the perspective of counter insurgency (COIN) rather than the perspective of countering terrorism. One of the characteristics of COIN is to highlight the role of civilians in countering terrorism. Therefore the civil organizations like Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah are participating in conflict stabilization and preventing jihadi teachings (Hasan, Hendriks, Janssen, & Meijer, 2012).

There has been a struggle to deal with internal and external problems of terrorism. Civil society at the external level tries to show the good picture of Islam in dealing with national and

international issues. Whereas, at the internal level society tries to deal with the population's mindset and teach them the true nature of Islam.

Indonesia has dealt with the terrorism and it used both the soft and hard approaches brilliantly to deal with the radical groups. Indonesia is used as a role model for other countries for such de-radicalization programs and strategies (Hasan, Hendriks, Janssen, & Meijer, 2012).

Israel

Location

Located in the Middle East, Israel is a sovereign state lying along the eastern coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. Israel is bordered by Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. The geography of the country allows it to lie at the junction of three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. Israel flooded with immigrants, is a small country which is about 290 miles (470 km) in length and 85 miles (135 km) in width. The population of the country is about 7.8 million. The diversity is such that it comprises of people with a variety of ethnic backgrounds, lifestyles, cultures and traditions. Population of the country has increased ten-folds since its inception in 1948. Judaism is the religion of majority of the population since 75.4 percent of the population is Jewish. The remaining 24.6 percent is split into different other religions of which Arabs make up the maximum number of inhabitants with 20.5 percent out of this 24.6 percent "others" category. The country has two official languages which are Hebrew and Arabic. A number of other local languages are also spoken nationally. Talking about technology, innovation and economy, Israel's industry mostly manufactures high value added products which consist of medical electronics, telecommunications, computer software and hardware, solar energy, food processing and chemicals (State of Israel, 2013).

Terrorist Incidents

In March 2000, Israeli intelligence found out that a number of terrorists infiltrated Israel via the Gaza Strip and tracked them down to a house in Taibeh where they laid in hiding. The terrorists were suspected to be carrying several suitcases filled with explosives and were planning to bomb five Israeli cities all at once. *Yamam* officers arrived at their hideout and prepared to carry out the raid when suddenly; one of the terrorist came out and detonated a bomb he was carrying. The unit responded immediately and stormed the hideout, engaging and neutralizing all four terrorists. *Yamam* completed the mission by taking only one non-fatal casualty (Hani, 2014).

In 2014, three Palestinians were killed in Jenin at the hands of *Yamam*. Among them was 22 year old Hamza Abu AL-Haija, the son of a senior Hamas official in the West Bank. Al-Haija was a member of Hamas as well. The *Yamam* found an M-16 assault rifle on him. His hideout was discovered Friday night inside the Jenin refugee camp. *Yamam* worked in coordination with the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) in carrying out this operation. The *Yamam* encircled the hideout while other IDF units set up a secured perimeter and guarded it (Y Net News, 2005).

HAMAS

Hamas is a Palestinian Islamist political organization and a labeled militant group that has waged war on Israel since 1987 in order resist and battle Israeli occupation of Palestine. The methods employed by Hamas to wage this war include suicide bombing and rocket attacks. It seeks to restore Palestinian territories and end the Israeli occupation. It is also the governing body of Gaza, independent of the Palestinian Authority. Hamas intends to wipe Israel off the world map as it does not recognize it to be a real state but instead an oppressive form of occupation. Hamas was the vanguard in the attacks against Israel in 1990s and 2000s, making use of suicide

bombers. In more recent years, Hamas has switched to rockets and mortars. Hamas also has a network of social services to provide remediation to the Palestinians who have lost everything to this war. In 2006, Hamas also won a slight majority of the seats on the Palestinian Authority legislative elections. This put Hamas in a leading position in Gaza and the West Bank. Deal made between the PA and Israel were unacceptable by Hamas and as a result, the Western powers cut off all aid to Palestine in order to undermine Hamas's efforts against Israel. The Palestinian people were dependent on these foreign aids. This increased the tension between Hamas and the PLO which then ultimately led to war between the two groups. The war ended with Hamas holding power over Gaza while the PLO did over the West Bank (Beauchamp, 2015).

Legislation

Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance No. 33 of 5708-1948: Terrorist organization, according to Israeli law, is defined by Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance No. 33 of 5708-1948 as “a group of people who indulge in activities that relate to acts of violence which can cause death or injury to someone or threats of such acts to someone”. This ordinance also clearly defines member of terrorist organization as “an individual who relates or belongs to the terrorist organization in a number of ways which partially or fully include, participation in any of its activities, planning its propaganda, publishing in its favor, carrying out financial activities or collecting articles and sensitive information for the benefit of the terrorist organization. By court of law, any member of a terrorist organization will be held responsible and liable for any of its activities. Upon conviction, he/she can be imprisoned for a term of five years or more depending upon the severity of the terrorist acts. The ordinance also takes clear stance on confiscation of any property in acquired by the terrorist organization before or after the publication of this ordinance

in the official gazette. This property shall be confiscated in favor of the State by order of a District Court (State of Israel, 2013).

Anti-terrorism Force

Israel has an elite civilian hostage rescue and counter-terrorism unit which goes by the name of YAMAM which is a special police combat unit established in the 1970s which is also a Special Forces unit in the Border Guard. YAMAM's inception was a direct consequence of the 1974 Maalot massacre. Lebanon based terrorists charged inside a high school in the northern town and held the teaching staff and students hostage. The rescue efforts by the Israeli police ended with the tragic demise of more than 20 students in that school. After this incident, the newly established *Yamam* became the primary unit in charge of any hostage rescue scenarios and rescue efforts within the country. It has also been known to conduct counter-terrorism efforts inside the territories. *Yamam* is also considered as the most competent Special Forces unit. Their expertise includes hostage rescue, counter-terror operations, SWAT duties, undercover police operations, and VIP security (Y Net News, 2005).

Yamam is efficient with deployment times and contains within its department, a high level of coordination as compared to other squads. This is due to the fact that *Yamam* has training courses for their officers in various fields such sniper training, recon, dog training, and bomb disposal (Y Net News, 2005).

Recruitment process for *Yamam* is extremely tough and requires a high degree of merit in order to ensure that the new recruit is competent enough and willing to risk his own life for the sake of battling terrorism in the country and protecting the lives of its citizens. The unit ensures that each new recruit is provided with the utmost quality training and equipment. This is to make sure each

officer has the required skill set for the job along with its tools. The basic qualities that are sought out in new recruits are professionalism, determination, courage, leadership, fighting spirit and modesty. These characteristics, coupled with military command experience, are essential for developing an effective task force that carries out varied missions every year. Every year, hundreds of resumes pour in for a position in this elite police force but the unit's strict recruitment process carefully screens the prospective candidates and only leaves behind the applicants that are best suited for the job. A *Yamam* officer is made well aware of his responsibilities and what makes him stand out from the rest. He is also expected to carry out his responsibilities diligently and make tough decisions on field or during a combat situation. The new recruit is also thoroughly inspected psychologically to check for mental and emotional stability and a good moral compass (Hani, 2014).

More than half of the *Yamam* comprises of officers from the Israeli army. Such officers who were accustomed to commanding others and leading them into battle, faced a new challenge of getting stripped of their rank and learning new combat techniques unique to *Yamam*. The operations of the unit included hunting high priority terrorist targets, suicide bombers, and battle day to day serious crimes. This along with maintaining combat readiness for their prime directive of hostage rescue, required a high level of operational competencies which an average police force could not handle (Hani, 2014).

Recruiting the right personnel proved to be the primary challenge for *Yamam* as their high merit requirements screened almost all of the applicants. In fact, only about one percent of the initial applicants actually make to the extremely demanding training course. And even from these selected few, candidates fail to graduate and become a *Yamam* officer (Hani, 2014).

This lengthy and meticulous screening process and training pays off. The efforts and determination of every single *Yamam* officer testifies to this fact. And it is because of this rigorous recruitment process that *Yamam* has made a major contribution to security and safety of Israeli citizens (Hani, 2014).

Training

The training mechanism is very discrete clearly stating that all police officers shall be trained and be explicitly responsible for counter-terrorism. However, there is distinction in levels of counter-terrorism training. There are four levels of this training of which basic/level 1 training is given to all police officers. This training is intended for those officers whose main job description within the police force is not related to counter-terrorism. This training is intended only for the purpose of dealing with such a situation where they might face any terrorist incident or an emergency case. This level 1 training provides enough skills to officers to carry out first response activities for example, isolating the site of a terrorist attack/ incident.

The second level training is more detailed and is provided to Yassam or Special Patrol Unit. These officers are trained to become a quick reaction force in such a way that they can provide quick responses to a terrorist situation and end it as soon as possible. For instance, if there happens to be a terrorist situation where shooting is seen, this force will be trained enough to find and stop the shooter within a very brief amount of time. Those who receive and pass this level 2 training are equipped with special equipment and transportation necessary to stop such terrorist activities for instance, urban warfare.

The third level of training is more advanced since it includes undercover operations to counter terrorism. This is undercover operation based training and is provided to a unit named “Mistaa’rvim”. This training imparts such skills in the trainees that after passing the training,

they can track, reach and arrest their target without even being noticed or detected. This level of training imparts knowledge of the topography of areas prone to emergence of terrorist threats, local customs, culture, speech and the balance of power between different ethnic groups within the target area.

The fourth level of training is the most advanced counter terrorism training which is provided to Special Police Unit or Yamam which is an elite counter terrorism unit. This level of training imparts high level skills in officers and operatives so that they can carry out special and most sensitive operations for example, sensitive counter terrorism operations at border. These officers are also trained to deal with hostage situations (Weisburd, Jonathan, & Perry, 2009).

Weaponry

The force is equipped with high level modern weaponry to deal with worst case scenarios. These include (but not limited to): Assault rifles Carbine Sub machine guns Light machine guns Sniper rifles Pistols (Israel Weapon Industries, 2005)

Intelligence Agency, MOSSAD

Israel has an intelligence agency which goes by the name of Mossad which carries out secret operations and activities and its operatives remain anonymous to public. Mossad has a legacy of being successful in carrying out bold and daring sensitive operations. As already said, Mossad's activities remain confidential and secret to the public and even, at sometimes, to high rank officials of Israel. It is often seen that an event had happened years ago before it was publicized or came in knowledge of the people which, again, is merely about 5% of the whole event. Mossad has strong intelligence relations with intelligence organizations of other countries and it has sustained these relations. Taking diplomatic conditions and variants into account, Mossad

has been successful in establishing covert relations with countries that do not openly support or contact Israel. Mossad has successfully carried out various special operations for example the pursuit of Nazi criminals. Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann was captured in 1960 and trial was undertaken in Israel. Looking at another example of Mossad's successful operations, let us talk about 1962 when Mossad found and returned a child named Yossele Shumacher who was a victim of child abduction and was smuggled out of Israel by his grandfather. David Ben Gurion instructed Mossad for location and retrieving of the child after a great public uproar at that time. This avoided any tension that could arise between religious and secular people (Israeli Secret Intelligence Service, 2014).

United States of America

In today's world not a single country is safe from the acts of terrorism. As each day passes by all the countries are making increased efforts to enhance their counterterrorism strategies and all the technological advancements associated to this field. The definition of terrorism varies from country to country and their perspectives. The United States of America defines International terrorism and domestic terrorism separately under 18 U.S.C. § 2331 for Chapter 113B of the Code named as "Terrorism"

International terrorism constitutes acts having the following three characteristics:

- Include acts of violence or activities which are harmful to human beings and that break any laws; federal or state.
- Acts which seems to have the intention to (a) threaten the public; (b) to alter any policy of the government by use of any threat; (c) to influence the behavior of government by the acts of assassinating, mass destructing, or kidnapping; and

- Any acts which primarily happen outside the territorial jurisdiction of United States of America, in terms of means by which they achieve, the people they expect to threaten, or locale in which their culprits function or pursue asylum.

Domestic terrorism constitutes acts having the following three characteristics:

- Include acts of violence or activities which are harmful to human beings and that break any laws; federal or state.
- Acts which seems to have the intention to (a) threaten the public; (b) to alter any policy of the government by use of any threat; (c) to influence the behavior of government by the acts of assassinating, mass destructing, or kidnapping; and
- Any acts which happen inside the territorial jurisdiction of United States of America.
- Under 18 U.S.C. § 2332b, "federal crime of terrorism" is defined as an offense which:
- Appears to affect the behavior of government by the use of threats or retaliation against government.
- Breaks any of the several listed statutes which includes § 930(c), which relates to the murder or attempted murder in an attack on any federal capacity with a weapon and § 1114, which relates to the murder or attempted murder of U.S. officers and employees. (The Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2015)

USA– Country Profile

United States of America is a country which is located in North America sharing borders with Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and two countries; Canada and Mexico. It is the third largest country of the world in terms of population and area. It comprises of 50 states and government structure is a constitution based federal republic holding a very strong democratic system. The

head of government and chief of state in United States is the President. (Michigan State University, 2015)

United States of America is a racially and ethnically diverse nation. According to United States Census Bureau following are the racial and ethnic groups in the U.S:

- White Americans constitute the majority population having 77% share
- Hispanic and Latino Americans constitute 17.1% of the share
- African Americans constitute 13.2% of the population.
- White, non-Hispanic or Latino population constitute 62.2% of the population. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000)

The 9/11 attack

On the day of September 11, 2001, the New York City was attacked by 19 militants of an Islamic extremist terrorist organization al-Qaeda by the hijacking of 4 airliners. They conducted suicide attacks by flying two planes in the twin towers of World Trade Center in the New York City, third plane hit Pentagon outside Washington, D.C, and fourth plane fell in an open field in Pennsylvania. This terrorist attack killed about 3000 people including 400 firefighters and police officers and resulted in massive destruction. After this attack a number of initiatives took place to fight with terrorism. These steps include many structural and policy changes which are discussed. (History, 2015)

The counter terrorism and counter intelligence structure is multifaceted in the United States of America and it is modernized repeatedly. There are also certain laws passed to deal with terrorism which define the roles and functions of various agencies in counter terrorism acting inside and outside of the US.

Legislations

The Posse Comitatus Act:

The Posse Comitatus Act is a Federal law of the United States which prevents the federal government from deploying and using of the military at the places of domestic law enforcement agent to perform their duties. This act pertains to the Army and the Air force and does not talk about the Naval Forces but the Navy itself has adopted such protocols which are aligned with the Posse Comitatus Act. The Posse Comitatus Act does not apply to;

- The National Guard Forces which come under the authority of the state
- In issues of controlling domestic violence, the Posse Comitatus Act does not apply on the federal troops. This exemption is of the same nature for the federalized National Guard troops and the active duty military as well.
- It was decided that the aerial photography, visual searching and surveillance activities by the military would not be the violations of the Posse Comitatus Act.
- There was a drug exception included in the Posse Comitatus Act by the Congress. The Army was allowed to provide assistance and skilled services to the civilian law enforcement agency in case of “war on drugs.”
- A member of the Judge Advocate Corps could be used to hold the position of a special assistant prosecutor. In this case he would retain his dual role in participating in the process of investigation, presentation to grand jury and prosecution and it would not be considered as a violation to the Posse Comitatus Act.
- During the peacetime, the Coast Guard is exempted from the Posse Comitatus Act.
- The Naval forces were allowed to help and provide support to the the Coast Guard in pursuit, examination and confiscation of the vessels which are suspicious that they could have any linkage to the drug trafficking. (Rand Corporation, 2015)

According to the law, anyone who is found to be taking any action which is in violation of The Posse Comitatus Act is shall have to pay a fine of amount not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. (Legal Information Institute, 2015)

The USA PATRIOT Act:

The USA PATRIOT Act was passed in the USA after the terrorist attacks of 9/11. The full form of its title USA PATRIOT Act is "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001." Since this Act has been passed, it has played a very important and major role in the numerous operations conducted in order to provide protection to the citizens of America against the danger of terrorist attacks. This Act was ratified by the Congress by overwhelming bipartisan margin in order to enhance the law enforcement agencies with new techniques and apparatuses to identify and stop the acts of terrorism. (United States Department of Treasury , 2015)

The USA PATRIOT Act enhances the USA counter terrorism structure in various substantial ways which are discussed as under;

1. The USA PATRIOT Act gave powers to the investigative agencies like the FBI to use the techniques and apparatuses that were also obtainable prior to this Act for fighting against organized crime and drug trafficking but were approved by the courts under the Act in order to inspect and detect the terrorism activities.
 - It was made possible by empowering the law enforcement agencies by allowing the usage of surveillance to catch the movement to terrorist and terror related crimes which includes chemical weaponry offenses, usage of weaponry mass destruction, the killings of American citizens abroad and terrorism financing.
 - By giving power to the federal agents to use the roving wiretap to catch the terrorists as the terrorist are becoming sophisticated and are experts in blocking the installed surveillance systems by using various means.
 - By allowing the law enforcement agencies to exercise the investigation activities in such a way that the terrorist do not sense that they are being monitored.
 - By giving power to the federal agents to ask the courts to give an order to acquire the information or records of a business in the cases of national security terrorism.

2. The USA PATRIOT Act played the role of a facilitator between the government agencies for the smooth sharing of information and providing cooperation so that they are able to “connect the dots” in an enhanced way.
3. The USA PATRIOT Act resulted in the introduction of enhanced technological advances in the system to combat the terrorists.
 - It gave power to conduct searches wherever the need might be felt by the law enforcement officer in the area where a terrorist activity took place.
 - It also helps the victims of cyber hacking to get help from the law enforcement agencies in order to catch the hackers.
4. The USA PATRIOT Act resulted in the increased punishments and penalties to the criminals of terrorist crimes.
 - Sheltering a person who has committed a crime or would commit a crime in future was also listed as an offense.
 - Increasing the penalties to the criminals who conspire with the terrorists or assist the terrorists in their activities in any possible way.
 - Punishment of terrorism attacks on the mass transit systems.
 - Punishment of bio terrorists. (The United States Department of Justice, 2015)

After the terrorist attack of 9/11 there are numerous changes and restructuring done in the local law enforcement agencies in the USA in order to counter terrorism in a better way. Actions are taken to build up the existing system against the acts of terrorism. In the United States of America, the agencies which do the policing of terrorism particularly include the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is the main agency in counter terrorism and it comes under the Justice Department. The other one is the Department of Homeland Security and its agencies. There is a very fine line which differentiates between the law enforcement agencies and the intelligence agencies in the USA. The local counter intelligence comes under the domain of the Federal

Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) only operates in the foreign issues and is not allowed to carry out its field operations on the US soil. (Central Intelligence Agency, 2013)

Intelligence Agency

The FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the local intelligence and security providing institution in the USA and it works as America's major law enforcement organization at the same time. The Federal Bureau of Investigation comes under the Department of Justice and is simultaneously a part of US Intelligence Community and it reports to the Attorney General and the Director of the National Intelligence. (intelligence.GOV, 2015). Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which does not enjoy the powers to execute any operations on the US soil, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the primary local law enforcement agency having field offices in all the major cities, these field offices are 56 in number and are spread throughout the USA. A senior level FBI officer who works at the field office has the responsibility to simultaneously represent the Director of National Intelligence. (The FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014) The domain of Federal Bureau of Investigation's operation is not only limited to the local level but it also plays a major role in the operations conducted which are of foreign nature. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has its offices in USA consulates and embassies all around the world. The purpose of establishing of these offices is to maintain a coordination system with the foreign security agencies and under the normal circumstances they do not conduct independent operations on the foreign land. Although under certain special circumstance the FBI carries out

secret operations but these involve the coordination between the government agencies. (NBC News, 2005)

Training and Recruitment

The Federal Bureau of Investigation had a total number of 33852 employees in December, 2009 which includes 13412 special agents and 20420 support agents who are experts in the intelligence analyzing, information technology specialization, language specialization and other related fields. (The FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation , 2015)

Hiring

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is highly impassable and the candidates are severely inspected and examined and this process takes place over a long period of time. The candidate should be between 23 to 37 years of age in order to become a part of Federal Bureau of Investigation as FBI agent. It is necessary for the candidate to be an American citizen and have secured at least a four year long bachelor's degree. The candidate should have a clean past record and extraordinary moral character. It is also mandatory to have a 3 years prior experience in professional work before the application is submitted by the candidate. In order to be induced into the agency all the candidates have to hold a top secret security clearance. This security clearance is attained after the passing of chains of Single Scope Background Investigations (SSBI) which are managed by the Office of Personnel Management. (U.S Department of Justice, 2005)

The candidates have to pass a series of physical test, Physical Fitness Test (PFT) as well in order to able to apply for the post of Special Agents. This test consists of 1 minute sit-ups, maximum push-ups, 300 meter long run and 1.5 miles long run. The candidates also have to pass a

polygraph test which consists of various questions including the previous or current habits of drug use. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not induct the candidates who fail to pass the polygraph test. (Taylor, 2013)

Training of the Fresh Inductions

The training of the freshly recruited agents is considered one of the most important and essential mission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is of vital importance that each and every one of the agent possesses the awareness, understanding, skills, commitment and expertise to investigate the criminals, terrorists and spies. They must be aware of their duties and responsibilities and how to achieve the end results while staying and working under the law enforcement powers given to them under the constitution of the United States. All this is made possible by the FBI after training the agents in such a way that they can conduct the operations expertly and faithfully. If the FBI realizes that any agent is not fit to perform in the agency, under these circumstances they send him home.

The induction process is difficult and very few people make it to the next level after rigorous selecting procedures but the training of the new agents is much more difficult and requires hard work, dedication and commitment. They learn about the investigative procedures and skills, how the FBI carry out on ground operations, gain knowledge and skills on how to carry out intelligence based investigations, become experts of how to deal with the computers and extract or keep safe the valuable information. All these activities are done side by side with the physical training.

The basics

The training comprises of about 800 hours consisting of a diverse range of web based modules, which are divided into four major parts: Academic, Cases, Training of firearms and operational skills.

Academic Training

The trainees study a diverse range of subjects which familiarize them with the ground rules of law, moral and ethical issues, behavioral sciences, report writing and conducting interviews, fundamental as well as the sophisticated ways of intelligence and investigative techniques, study of the field of forensics, and interrogation. Students are trained in a way that they are made experts in comprehending and managing the counter terrorism and counter intelligence, criminal and cyber-crime investigations, and weapons of mass destruction, So that these agents are experts to deal with any situation which arises when they are working in various operations after they graduate.

Cases

At The Federal Bureau of Investigation the case studies are used to test the determination and spirit of the trainees that they can show in real life situations. It is done to get an idea of what results and problems they would face in the field so that they are better equipped to deal with them beforehand. Different exercises are conducted which include the simulation of an attack by the terrorist and criminals. A practical exercise named Capstone uses role players to play culturally diverse roles in an intelligence and terrorism driven scenario. The trainees are also given a chance to provide evidences in moot court.

Firearms Training

Since 1934, special agents of FBI are allowed to carry the firearms. As a part of their training to prepare them for fighting against any encounters with the deadly forces, all of the new agent trainees have to complete their training with the Bureau-issued pistol, shotgun, and carbine. The FBI's initial law enforcement firearms training module consists of learning the basics of operating around the firearms safely, the weapon handling expertise, and the live fire training. It is mandatory for all the student trainees to pass successfully with each weapon test.

Operational Skills

This module consists of learning of numerous tactics ranging from the defensive techniques to surveillance, from working on physical fitness to enhancing tactical driving. The defensive techniques include grappling, boxing, handcuffing, control-holds, weapon retention, searches of subject, and disarming techniques.

Trainees have to go through about 90 hours of instruction and practical exercises in their training which particularly emphasis on tactics and techniques, planning of operations, operating of cooperation of the informants and witnesses, electric and physical surveillance, the development and the dissemination of intelligence, and carrying out successful undercover operations.

Virtual Reality Tactical Training Simulator or VirtSim plays an essential role in the training of new recruited agents and is a part of the training program. This training simulator was created for the FBI and FBI is the first law enforcement agency in the world to use this in their training program. VirtSim is a 3 dimensional technical simulator which creates wireless and motion captured technology to develop virtual 360 degrees tactical environment.

Physical Training

To be able to be a special agent, it is of vital importance that the trainees are in perfect physical state. Therefore they have to undergo various kinds of physical trainings and have to pass a standardized physical fitness test to ensure their fitness. To secure a passing score on the test, the trainees have to acquire a minimum cumulative score of twelve points, with securing at least 1 point in each of the 4 parts: push-ups which are untimed, sit-ups in 1 minute, timed at 300 meter sprint, and timed at 1.5-mile running.

The other training domains include Law enforcement's executive development, Hogan's/ tactical alley, Survival techniques and skills, National Executive Institute, the driving skills (TEVOC), firearms.

Class instructors and leadership

A selective number of supervisory special agents among the Training Division perform as the supervisor of the class for the term. The special agents from FBI's field's offices are available at the academy to offer counselling, advice and support to the new trainee agents. The full time instructors at the academy include the instructors from the Training Division and the visiting instructors are the experts from the fields of forensics, counter terrorism department, intelligence department and various other domains from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gradation of the trainees

Once the students are found to have successfully fulfilled and finished all the levels of the training program and are considered to be proficient the Federal Bureau of Investigation's core values, they are prepare to graduate.

Once they leave the academy, they are the new agents in the field and are totally equipped to carry their ammunition and firearms. They are all set to get going to their first assignment and start working as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's special agents. They often visit the academy again for the purposes of specialized training related to any particular field and also for the refresher courses which continue throughout their careers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2015)

Weaponry

All of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's agents carry a firearm but the most technological advanced force within the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) Force.

Equipment and weaponry carried by the agents include: Helmets/Googles, Vests, Radio, Primary Weaponry (H&K (Heckler & Koch) MP5 sub machine gun), Advanced Protection, Sub Load, Pistol, Gloves/ Fatigues/Boots/Kneepad and Gas Mask.

United States Department of Homeland Security

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a cabinet department of the USA federal government which came into being as a reaction of the terrorist attacks of 9/11. The prime responsibility of Department of Homeland Security is to provide domestic protection to the United States against terrorism activities, natural disasters and man-made disasters.

Unlike the Department of Defense which is charged with the duty to carry out foreign military operations, the United States Department of Homeland Security is authorized to operate locally and domestically in a civilian domain to ensure protection to the country within its territory, at

the borders and outside the country's territory. The main goal of Department of Homeland Security is to ensure preparedness, prevention, and response to all kinds of domestic emergencies but specifically terrorism related issues. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2013)

The United States Department of Homeland Security is divided in various military and civilian components. The civilian components which deal with the issues of counter terrorism are discussed below:

United States Customs and Border Protection

United States Customs and Border Protection is one of the biggest and multifaceted components of the Department of Homeland Security. Its prime objective is to keep the terrorists and any links to the terrorist activities out of USA while ensuring and smoothing the international trade and travel while keeping in view the USA laws and regulations regarding immigration, drug trafficking and other related matters. (U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 2015)

United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement ensures the homeland security and protection of the general public by enforcing the criminal and civil federal laws relating to the issues of immigration, trade, customs and border control. It prevents the terrorism activities by capturing and tracking of weapons, money, contraband and other assets related to illegal activities. (U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), 2015)

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) works for the protection of the country's transport systems to make sure that the public has the freedom to move and carry out trade

anywhere. The Transportation Security Administration was formed to provide secure transportation systems to the public by eliminating and fighting against terrorism and working as an efficient counterterrorism organization. (Transportation Security Administration, 2015)

The United States Secret Service (USSS)

The United States Secret Service (USSS) has a dual mission statement. Its responsibilities include the protection of the President of the United States, the Vice President, their families, the White House, the Residence of Vice President's, all kinds of the national and the visiting world leaders in USA, all the former Presidents and all kinds of events having national significance. It is also the responsibility of the United States Secret Service (USSS) to ensure protect and preserve United States payment structure and financial system to guarantee the integrity of the nation's economy. (United States Secret Service, 2014).

Science and Technology Directorate

The Science and Technology Directorate's mission statement is to carry out technological research and development to equip the nation in a better way to deal with the issues of terrorism and also to enable the local officials to use the technology in such a way which helps them to provide enhanced protection to the nation. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2015).

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

The role of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office is to improve and increase nuclear detection efforts of federal level, state level, territorial level, tribal level, and local level governments as well as the private sector and to certify a coordinated retort to such threats. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2015)

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)

The responsibility of Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is to acquire, decode and use the intelligence and information from various sources to detect any current and future threats to United States of America. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2015)

Office of Operations Coordination and Planning

The responsibility of Office of Operations Coordination and Planning is to supervise the day to day security of United States and the coordination of matters between the Department and also with the governors, the law enforcement partners, the Homeland Security Advisors and the serious infrastructure operators in all of the fifty states of United States of America and more than a number of fifty main urban zones nationwide. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2015)

Office of Policy

The Office of Policy is the main policy formulation and coordination component in Department of Homeland Security. Its responsibility is to ensure a central, organized and synchronized emphasis towards the development of Department-wide and long termed planning for the protection of the United States. (U.S Department of Homeland Security, 2015)

The Counter-terrorism Policing in New York City

The terrorist's attack of September 11, 2001, on New York's twin towers, paralyzed the New York City like no other part of the USA. The instant response to the incident was from the city's first responders, especially the firefighters and the law enforcement agencies' officers and they

lost their lives as they were carrying out the rescue operations while assisting other people to get out of the towers safely. (USA Today, 2005)

The New York Police Department (NYPD) was already previously working on its counter terrorism activities but after the attack of 9/11, the counterterrorism policing took a significant and crucial position in the over-all general purpose and goal of The New York Police Department. The zone of New York which are believed to be specifically vulnerable like the area of financial district, are under continuous 24 hours surveillance by the police department. In addition to this, the supplementary tactical teams are always ready for extra deployment on the required basis. The New York Police Department is also involved for the visible deployment of the surveillance forces all around the New York City, in the shape of heavily armed paramilitary designed units. In addition to this, the training programs are conducted for the officers to teach them to use special counterterrorist techniques and tactics, the skills to recognize which are the high risk infrastructure zones in the New York City and to apprehend the kind of the terrorist threat. (New York City Police Department , 2015)

After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, The New York Police Department made a specified and dedicated Counterterrorism Bureau and supervises an Intelligence Division. In its specific counter terrorism instruments, The New York Police Department has created a ‘NYPD Shield’ program which is dedicated to work on the links between counter-terrorism and the private sector security. It is a kind of partnership created between the private and the public sector to ensure protection to the New York City from the dangerous activities of the terrorists. ‘NYPD Shield’ program works in a way that it enables the New York Police Department as well as the private sector to gain the information and cooperation from each other. (NYPD Shield, 2015)

The New York Police Department also works in collaboration with federal and other law enforcement agencies, especially through the help of a Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) which allows the exchanging of intelligence between local and federal law enforcement agencies. (The FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2015). The New York Police Department also involves in international cooperation with reference to the matters of counterterrorism. There are many New York Police Department's liaison officers which are permanently posted in foreign countries, on the other hand some agents have been posted abroad temporarily on a number of counterterrorism operations abroad. (Ambellas, 2014)

Findings - Model Countries

- Indonesia has a very trained and skilled counter terrorism unit which goes by the name of Detachment 88 which has thwarted almost 90% terrorist attacks since its inception.
- The Detachment 88 model helps in intelligence tools as well. Detachment 88 has its own operative intelligence system which has enabled it to thwart several terrorist plots.
- Indonesia's de-radicalization program which are led by the government and police including Delta 88, are an important tool of curbing terrorism.
- Indonesia involves its civil society to counter terrorism through reformist organizations. Though Indonesia has a major population of Muslim community, and extremist groups are also found there like in Pakistan, but they have started following the moderate teachings of Islam. There has been an involvement of civil society at the grass root level. Civil society looks at the internal and external problems of the terrorism and tries to solve them by using differently approach for both. At the external level, the focus has been on creating the better

image of the country whereas at the internal level, civil society has focused on giving moderate teachings of religion among the members of the country.

- There has been a shift in Indonesia from enemy centric approach to the population centric in countering radicalism and terrorism. Indonesia came up with a model which brought the concept of balancing hard and soft power in the country.
- The level of training *Yamam* Police force in Israel is highly advisable for other countries. They are inducted after three years of training by military.
- *Yamam* is special CT unit which serves the border and serves inside the country as well. It is expert for hostage rescue and counter terrorist operations. It secures border as well.
- The Posse Comitatus Act is a Federal law of the United States which prevents the federal government from deploying and using of the military at the places of domestic law enforcement agent to perform their duties. Although it looks like a very efficient tool which can be used to make sure that the military is performing its duties while staying in its domain but the exceptions to this Act might be created if need be. Attorney General has the power to ask the Defense Secretary for emergency force if local law enforcement authorities are not fully equipped to deal the threats involving the release of nuclear weapons, such as a possibility of use of a nuclear or radiological weapon. Such help may be provided by any personnel from the Department of Defense, provided that this help does not affect U.S. military preparedness adversely in any way. The only exemption for the use of this kind of assistance from military is the threat of the involvement of nuclear weapons.

- Although The USA PATRIOT Act gave immense questionable powers to the state but such blatant steps are needed to be conducted while taking into account the present circumstances. The use of surveillance to catch the movements of terrorists and terror related crimes proved to be a very helpful preventive strategy.
- The sphere of Federal Bureau of Investigation's operation is not only limited to the internalized security but it also plays a main role in the operations conducted having global significance. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has its headquarters in USA consulates and embassies all around the globe. It helped the FBI in maintaining a coordination system with the foreign security agencies and provided a channel for better intelligence sharing.
- The recruitment in FBI is highly impassable and the candidates are severely inspected and examined and this process takes place over a long period of time. The training is done on Academic, Operational, Physical lines and the personnel are provided with the most advanced technological weaponry.

Chapter#6 Reforms & Recommendations

The desertion has discussed in depth the mechanism, organizational structure, resource available and the existing short comings of the civilian agencies which act as a hindrance in their ability to undertake the task of counter terrorism. Here are few reforms which need to be introduced in the system to enhance the functioning and capacity of law enforcement agencies:

Institutional Reforms

Autonomous Institution

Civilian LEAs, especially police organization needs to be made autonomous, independent and free of any political interference. This may sound an impossible solution but the government must aim to work on the independence of this organization just as military. This, however, does not mean the 'militarization of police,' instead; there should be independent Standard Operating Procedures which must be rigid and not subservient to any political regime in this organization.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police has taken a step towards disassociating itself from the influence of the political governments (**Durrani, 2015**) but this is merely an initial phase. The institution should not be manipulated by political actors, promotions must follow a specific protocol, transfers must be made according to certain pre-determined criteria, etc. The civilian intelligence agencies, like Intelligence Bureau, Federal Investigative Agency should also function with considerable independence, without any political interference.

Significant level of autonomy will enable these institutions to take decision on their own by taking their parent ministry, the Ministry of Interior, into confidence and employ the best means available to counter terrorism.

Inter- intelligentsia coordination

Well- timed and opportune information about a suspect or any terrorism related event can be a valuable asset in terms of countering terrorism. A major factor which keeps the civilian agencies at a back foot is that they lack an efficient intelligence gathering mechanism. Although police has ground-level contact with the general public and has more interaction with them than the armed forces, there is lack of sophisticated, technologically advanced intelligence gathering mechanisms.

The military-led intelligence organizations like the MI and ISI have a considerably organized and technologically advanced Intel gathering sources. In such a case, it is important to either share resources or have a coordinated effort in terms of countering terrorism.

Under the National Internal Security Policy, 2014 a Central coordinating agency, Directorate of Internal Security (DIS), between all 33 civilian and military intelligence and operational agencies had to be formulated. This central agency has been formed under the National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA) but remains largely non-functional due the inabilities of NACTA.

Counter terrorism operations require immediate handling hence a coordinated intelligence-sharing mechanism should be in place so that timely effort can be carried out. The military intelligence agencies must share necessary information with the civilian agencies so that they can take a lead in operations.

Framework to improve civilian institutions' public perception

Civilian institutions lack public credibility and trust which is enjoyed by the military institutions in the country. Intelligence agencies like the military's Inter- Services Intelligence enjoy

immense public support whereas the IB, FIA, police have a considerable trust deficit among the public. This is due to lack of a proper framework in place to cater for public relations, in the government. A few ministries do have their Public Relations department but they have not been able to make sufficient success. In order to maintain considerable respect and trustworthiness in the public eye, the civilian law enforcement agencies need to maintain regular contact with the general public and take them into confidence about their potential. The military's model of 'Inter- Service Public Relations' (ISPR) is an example of a successful public relations model which has been able to take the public into confidence before every move by the Pakistan Army.

Legislative Reforms

Legislative Standardization

Police Order 2002 lays down modern, comprehensive and extensive set of rules which govern the police organization but unfortunately, this Order is not followed by two of provinces of Pakistan. Sindh follows the Police Act from the Colonial era and Baluchistan follows a slightly amended version of the same Act. The Police Act, 1861 is outdated and was initially formulated by the British to maintain control over their colonies, therefore, such a basis of law is not suitable for implementation in a prospering, modernizing and industrializing Pakistan.

The federal government should carry out measures to pass legislative changes in order to ensure that there is uniformity in terms of the Police Laws which are implemented throughout the country. Police Order 2002, must be implemented throughout the country so that there is uniformity in terms of modus operandi, powers and organizational structure of the police organization.

This measure will strengthen the police organization as a whole which will act as a stabilizing factor in preparing the force to counter threats of higher intensity such as terrorism.

Legislative Empowerment as the US

The Posse Comitatus Act is a Federal law of the United States which prevents the federal government from deploying and using of the military at the places of domestic law enforcement agent to perform their duties. An action of this sort should be incorporated into the law of Pakistan so that military men perform their duties while working within their domain i-e protecting and fighting at the borders. The civilian law enforcement agencies should be made capable and competent to save the lives and property of the public, in case of any kind of unfortunate events happening domestically.

Empower National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA)

NACTA was set up under the Act No. XIX of 2013 but, minimal budget allocation was made. Moreover, initially it faced organizational issues regarding its chain of command. There was a conflict among Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior but, now command stays with Ministry of Interior. NACTA is a think tank and a committee which brings all the LEAS on board. In order to achieve the desired results to counter terrorism it is necessary to make NACTA functional and fill up the lacuna in its implementation i.e. sufficient budget should be allocated for NACTA to operate and all organizational gaps should be filled.

Organizational Reforms

Traditional Village policing model must be revived

Traditional village policing concept emphasizes the role of police in day-to-day interaction with the locals of a village or community which gives it access to ground-level intelligence. Police has traditionally been known for its contacts with the local community and finding about local criminals through this system.

However due to community disengagement the police is no longer able collect ground-level Intel about criminal who can be potential or existing terrorists.

This model must especially be revived in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where it has porous border with FATA and villages of southern Punjab which are being suspected as growing hubs of terrorism.

No “Comrade-in-arms” in Civilian institutions

Civilian institutions face a continuous leadership crisis where there is no concept of seniors taking responsibility of their subordinates. This creates ‘survival’ a basic challenge in the police organization instead of ‘progress.’

The concept of ‘comrade-in-arms’ means that soldiers are friends with each other and the Commander of the troops takes responsibility of his platoon. He takes ownership for the achievements of his troops and also acts as a mentor in times of insurgency. This aspect however is missing in the police force.

The seniors seldom motivate or encourage the police officers to step ahead and take charge. This needs to be changed because counter terrorism is a challenge of a higher magnitude which requires equally higher level of motivation.

Measures to enhance police accountability

Lack of accountability is also one of the reasons that add to the inefficiency of these institutions. The Ministry in charge must lay down proper set of rules to hold the officials of institutions accountable in case of mismanagement and any act of avoiding duty.

Police must be accountable to those in its department hierarchy. This accountability depends upon the quality of District, Divisional and sub-Divisional officers who comprise the department and the seriousness with which all the penalties listed in Chapter XVII of the Police Order, 2002 are implemented.

The establishment of Public Safety Commissions does guarantee significant checks and balances on the police from the district to the national level but practical improvement will only be possible if the commission acts objectively and is given considerable weightage because the powers of the commission are merely advisory. These commissions were introduced in the Police Order, 2002 but have only been only implemented by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police as yet **(Khosa, 2015)**

Police must also be accountable to the judiciary because the criminal justice system cannot deduce desired results without police cooperation and vice versa. Although Criminal Justice Coordination Committee has been set up but they require elaborate coordination mechanisms and more frequent meetings.

Resource Enhancement

Mechanism of Capacity utilization and sustainability of civilian forces

Elite Force Training School in Punjab trains its forces through an extensive six month training programme where it equips them with all the necessary skills required to counter internal security threats of the country. Legislatively, the mandate of this force is to counter terrorism but has been more occupied for the protection of Very Very Important Personalities (VVIP) which deteriorates the benefits which could be attained from the well-trained force. The government must take appropriate steps to retain the abilities which have been inculcated in them.

Revision of Compensation plan

The Basic Pay Scale needs immediate revision so that the police and intelligence officers get a fair share against their services. The fringe benefits and allowances are also considerably lower in terms of quality and quantity as compared to the men in armed forces. For example, the accommodation for married and unmarried, the health and medical coverage, etc. are of poor quality for the men in the police service.

A better and revised compensation plan will boost up the morale of individuals who will be committed to their cause of fighting terrorism.

Lessons from Indonesia, Israel and America

- Pakistan can take Detachment 88 as a model anti-terror unit and can implement methods used by the Indonesian police counter terrorism unit. Counter terrorism units at provincial level are necessary but clearly they have not been very successful in preventing terrorist attacks

over the years, so there should be a very highly skilled and trained central force as well just like Detachment 88.

- The central counter terrorism unit of Pakistan should be in close coordination with different intelligence organizations to maximize productivity. Pakistan needs to adopt a system just like Delta 88 in which attacks are prevented rather than dealt with later on.
- One of the most important points will include selection and recruitment criteria of the counter terrorism force commandos, officials and operatives at different levels. Basically, most of the candidates are those who have gone through general police recruitment process. Considering the escalated terrorism rate in Pakistan, the need of the hour is to have a recruitment process specifically designed for this central counter terrorism force as reflected in the recruitment process of Detachment 88 and *Yamam*.
- We discussed above how Pakistan has long been a victim of fierce terrorism especially after the 9/11 incident. The major discussion on terrorism was based on the fact that Tahrir-e-Taaliaban Pakistan (TTP) along with the Afghani Taliban has played major role in escalating terrorism in the country. A vast number of recruits in the TTP are of Afghans along with the local tribal people. Furthermore, weaponry and equipment used by TTP is mostly smuggled and as we took this into earlier discussion as well that this smuggling of weapons is being majorly carried out through the weak permeable long Pak-Afghan border. The need of the hour here would be deploying a specific counter terrorism force, possessing the required skill set and training, at the border along with Army. This force should be in close collaboration with border intelligence and the Pakistan army like *Yamam*.

Lessons for military

- Evaluating military's role historically and its incursion into the political sphere of the country, Pakistan's military needs to be kept at bay from the political sphere for the smooth continuation of democracy. Therefore, legislations like the 'Twenty-first amendment Act,' 'Pakistan Army amendment Act,' etc. need to be avoided.
- The government needs to understand that countering terrorism is not a matter of two years (as per its policies defined), it is a long term process which requires capacity building of the current civilian apparatus which has greater access to the public.
- Military forces of a country are trained to counter external threats and are equipped with different skill sets than the civilian forces. Therefore, it is important to decipher between the natures of threat each one is equipped to deal with and assign tasks accordingly.
- The current National Action Plan has come up with decisive set of actions to counter terrorism where as it lacks a long term approach to it. De-radicalization of the society is an initial step which the government needs to take to reap fruit in the future. Provinces like KPK, which are the most affected province from terrorism is doing nothing about it.

Conclusion

After scrutinizing the organizational structure, human resource ability, level of training and weaponry available to civilian law enforcement agencies in depth through various interviews and first-hand interaction with these forces, it can be deduced that the institution is motivated enough to take up the challenge of countering terrorism. There are a few constraints in the development and efficient management of these resources but the state needs to provide for them.

For the smooth continuation of democratic process in Pakistan it is vital to restrain military power and reduce the country's dependence on this force to counter its internal upheavals. Pakistan Army has been dominating the political landscape ever since the country's inception and is also the key formulator of its strategically vital policies. As discussed by Ayesha Siddiqua (2008) in her writing, it is an open secret that the military dominates the country's foreign policy and National Security policy regime. So much so that Stephen P. Cohen comments in his writing, 'The Pakistan Army,' that while most countries have armies to protect them, Pakistan Army has a country.

When the military becomes over-powered, it tends to enter the political arena which disrupts the continuation of democratic process in the country. One major reason for this military dominance is the greater role of the armed forces in their role against curbing terrorism. If, therefore, this policy of countering terrorism is taken up by the civilian institutions it will not only give the military a setback in its indigenous hegemony, it will also make the long ignored civilian apparatus showcase its capabilities.

This research has extensively studied the civilian law enforcement institutions with a specific emphasis on counter-terrorism units along with three different country models who employ

civilian agencies to counter this threat in their country which shows that civilian agencies are substantially capable.

Those who support military's role in combating terrorism can look into this research which shows that with certain reforms, the civilian institutions can be empowered enough to take a lead in the counter-terrorism operations of the country.

This research could've been further elaborated by analyzing the organizational structure in detail which is causing hindrances in the efficiency and politicization of the law enforcement agencies. This analysis could then be used for proposing a model inculcating organizational changes needed. Moreover, we could've interviewed the junior rank officers to include a holistic view of the lack of motivation and other reasons which stop them from taking a lead in countering terrorism.

All this could be future areas of research and had it not been for financial and time constraints, we would have included these areas in our thesis.

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APPENDICES

Annex A

General Questionnaire

1. What is your jurisdiction of Authority?
2. What is the nature of terrorism in your province?
3. What is your modus operandi in countering terrorism?
4. Are the current resources available to your institution enough to counter such extreme threats of terrorism?
5. Your views about the change in security situation after September 11, 2001?
6. Level of coordination between Civilian and Military Law Enforcement Agencies.
7. Who takes the lead in joint- operations?
8. Which force do you think is best suited to counter terrorism? (Military, para-military or civilian)
9. Any significant changes in your modus operandi after National Action Plan? Specify.
10. What is the success rate of NAP in your province? (statistics)
11. Elaborate upon current level of weaponry and training.
12. Are joint-training sessions carried out?
13. Level of politicization in police organization
14. What are the reasons that are holding back the civilian LEAs to counter terrorism in the same way as military-led forces?
15. What efforts are being endowed in your province for the de-radicalization of society?
16. To what extent has countering terrorism become difficult due to porous inter-provincial borders?

Annex B



Top Left: Interview with Mr. Fida Hussain Shah

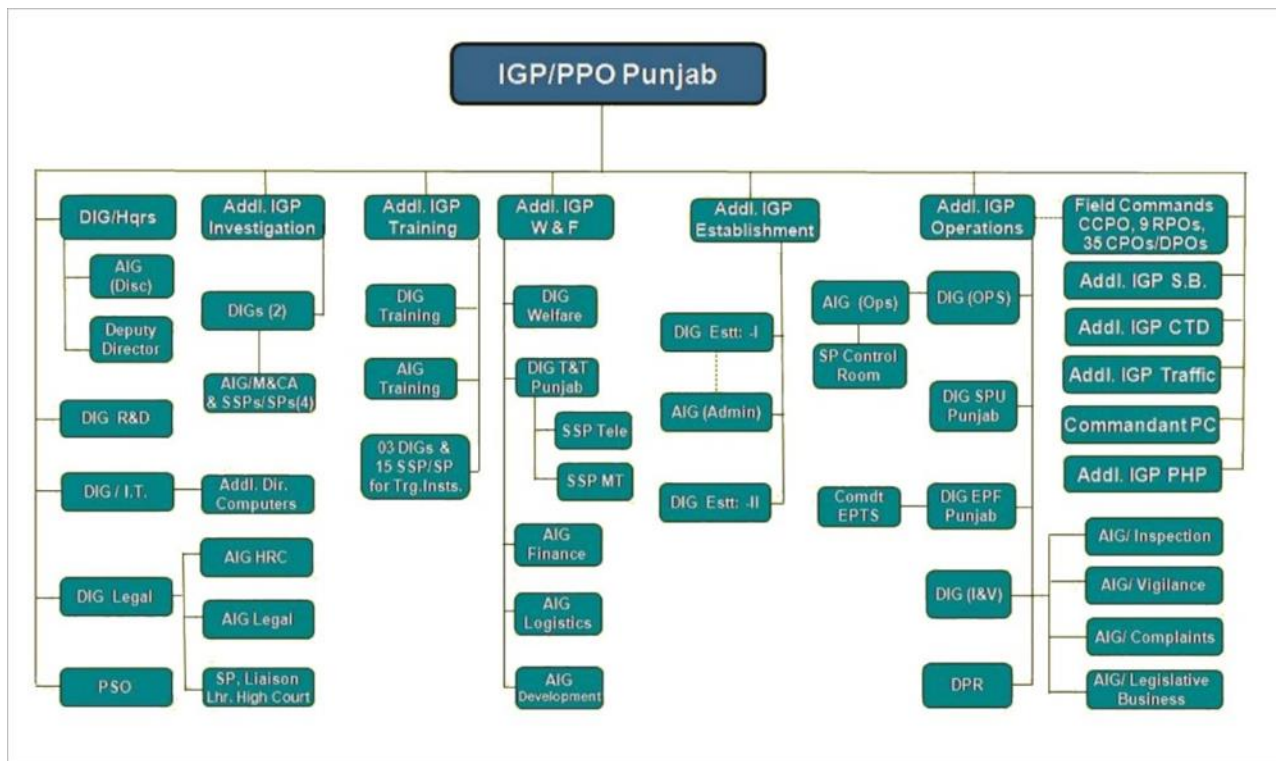
Top Right: Interview with Mr. Col Saad Saleem

Down Left: Interview with Mr. Azam Suleman

Down Left: Interview with Mr. SanaUllah Abbasi

Annex C

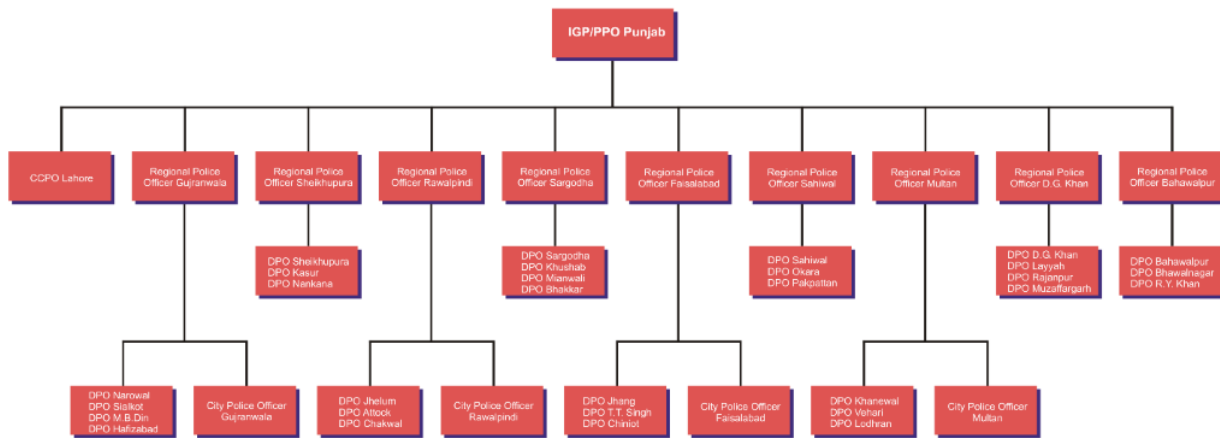
Institutional hierarchy of Central Police Office (CPO), Punjab



(Punjab Police, 2011)

Annex D

Field Organizational hierarchy of Punjab Police



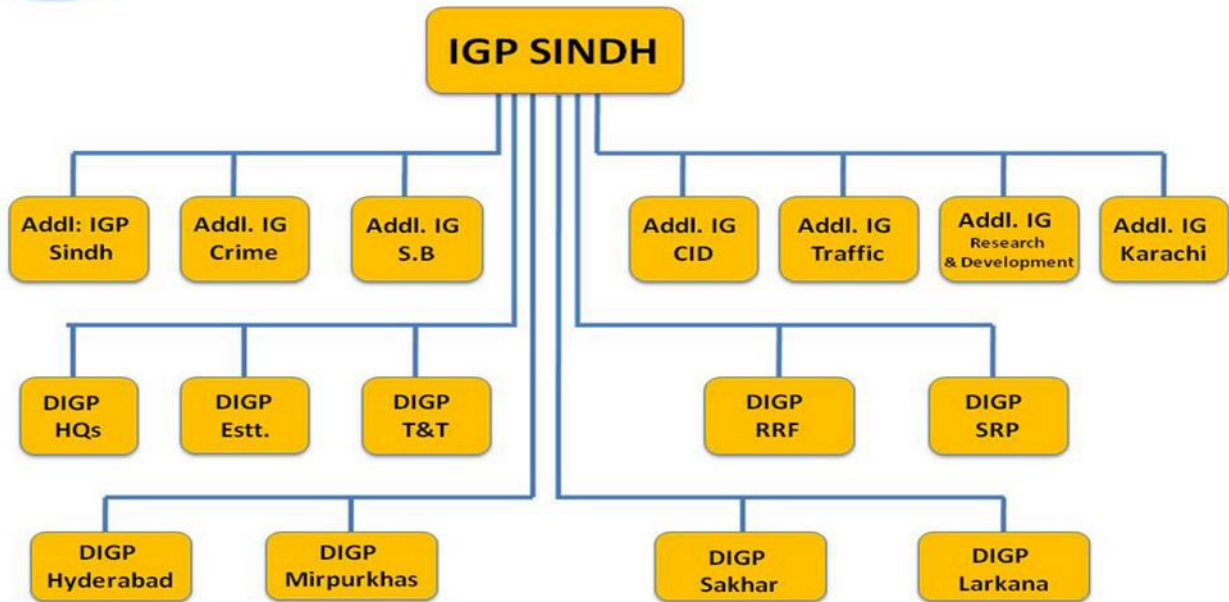
(Punjab Police, 2011)

Annex E

Institutional hierarchy of Sindh Police



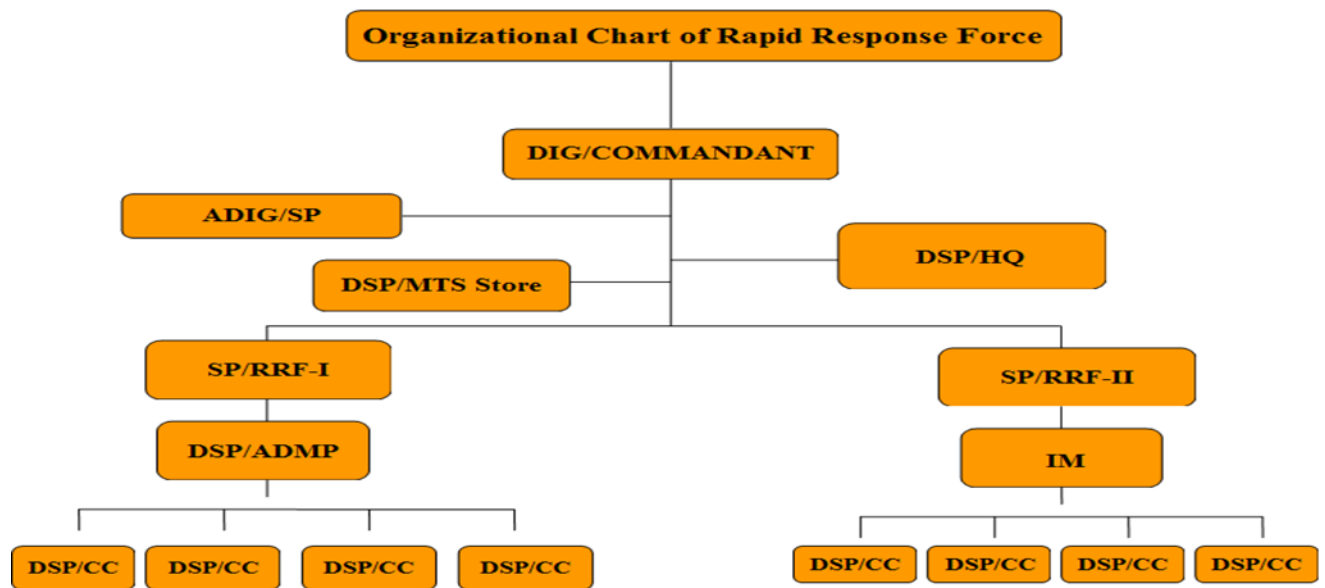
Organizational Chart of Sindh Police



(Sindh Police, 2015)

Annex F

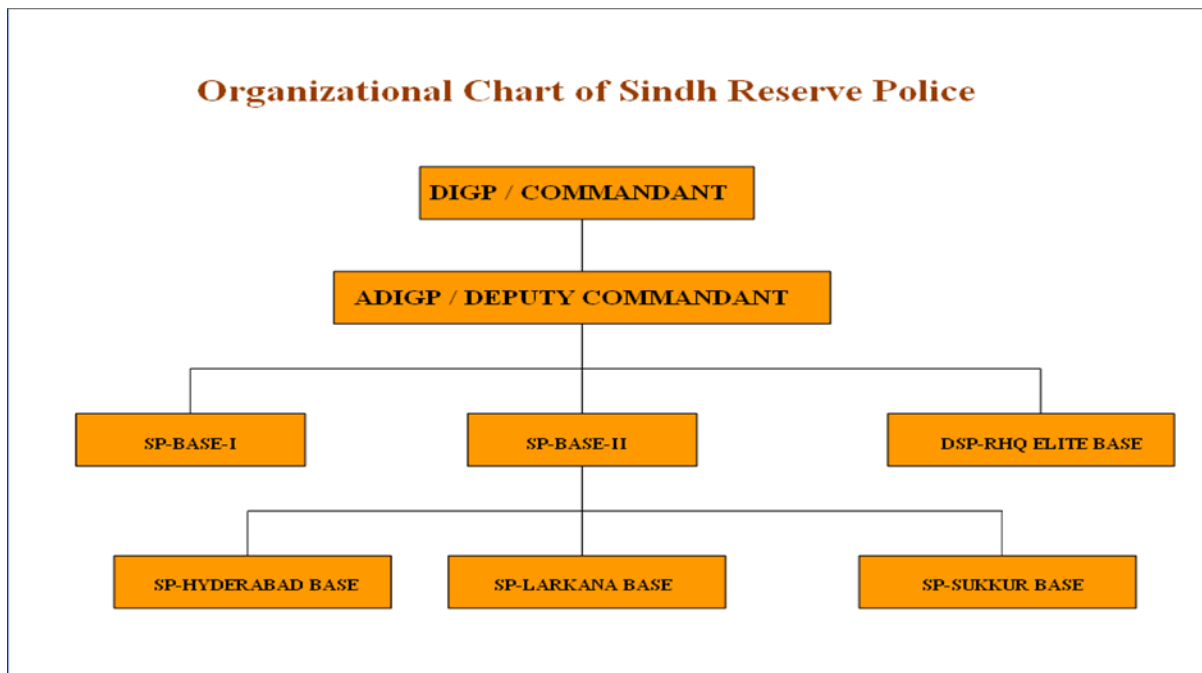
Organizational hierarchy of Rapid Response Force (RRF, Sindh)



(Sindh Police, 2015)

Annex G

Organizational hierarchy of SRP (Sindh Reserve Police)



(Sindh Police, 2015)

Annex H

Organizational hierarchy of Balochistan Police



(Strategic Trade Syndicate, 2007)

Annex I

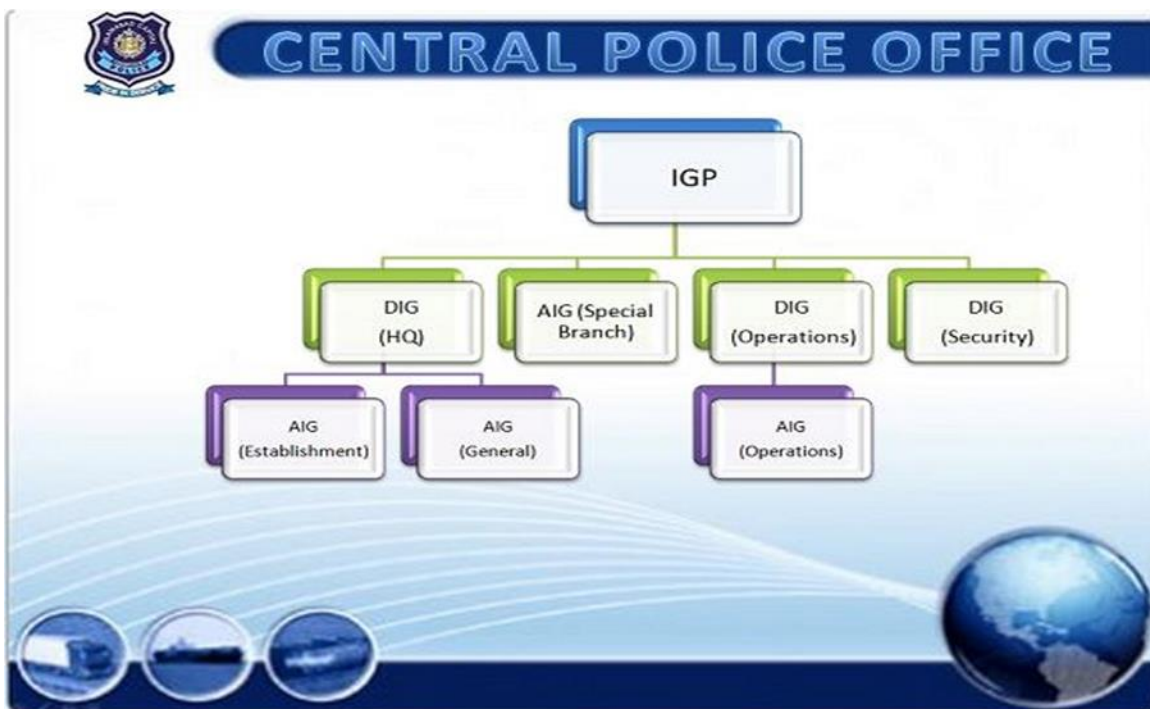
Organizational hierarchy of the levies force.



(Balochistan, 2015)

Annex J

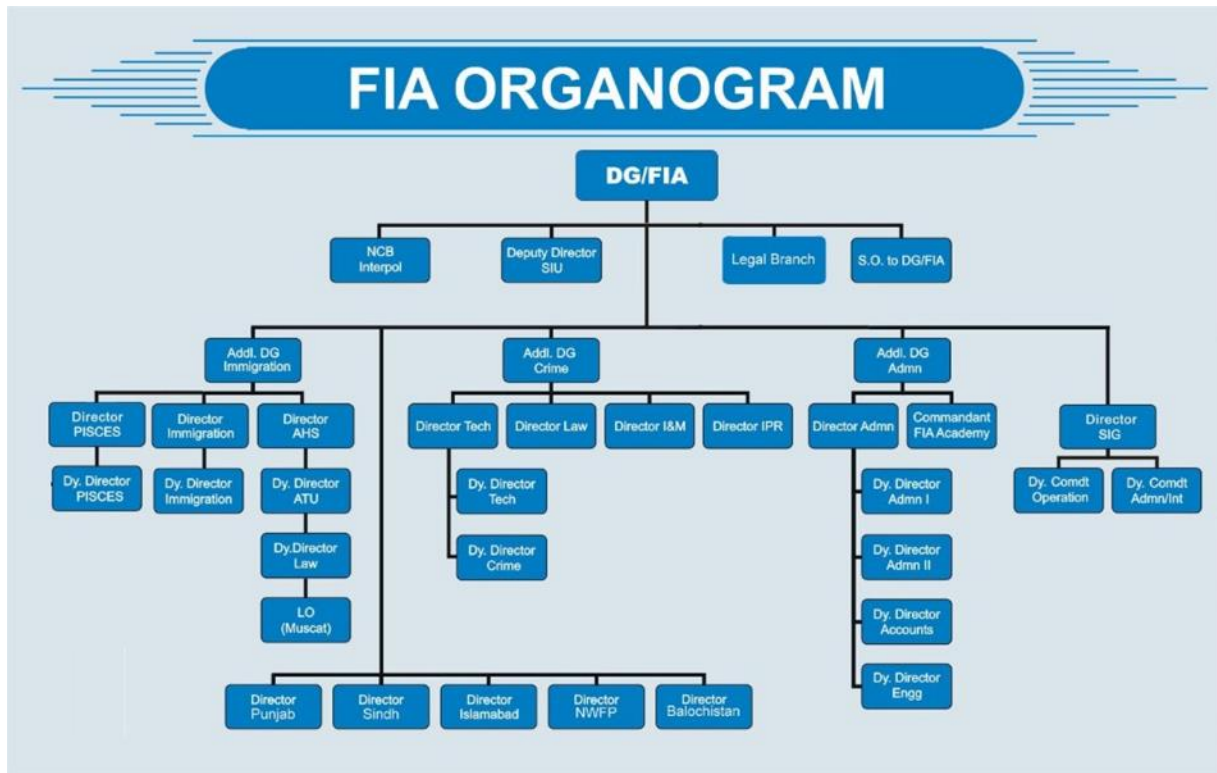
Institutional Hierarchy of Capital Police, Islamabad.



(Islamabad Police)

Annex K

Organizational Hierarchy of Federal Investigation Agency



(FIA,n.d)

Annex L

Key of the grading used in the findings on LEAs.**Politicization:**

1. HIGH – highly influenced by political bodies which makes it difficult to function efficiently.
2. Medium – political influence is under control due to strong leadership
3. Low – political influence is much lesser because of the different government regime

Training:

1. Excellent – Efficient and Effective methods of training and development which meet the needs of today's prevailing security situation.
2. Good – Improvements have been made to the training methods but it does not meet the requirements of the prevailing security situation.
3. Satisfactory – Training and development of the officials is not up to mark and immense improvement is required.
4. Poor – Quality of training and development of the police personnel is severely weak, utmost efforts and investment is needed.

Salary and Benefits

1. Basic Pay Scale of Pakistan:
 - Constable (BPS 5) receive an amount from Rs.10000 to 20000
 - Police inspector or SHO (BPS 16) receive Rs.20000 to 25000
 - Additional superintendent of police (BPS 17) receive Rs.30000 to 65000
 - Deputy inspector general of police (BPS 20) receive Rs.45000 to 75000

- Inspector general of police (BPS 22) receive Rs.55000 to 1,30,000 (Studysols, 2009).
2. Special Allowance:
 - Punjab: Instructor receive special allowance of 20% in elite police training school.
 - Baluchistan: Anti-terrorist force and rapid response group are given special allowance up to 40% of their Basic Pay Scale.
 3. Fringe Benefits – Includes various packages such as cash compensation for shahuda which range from police personnel to civil servants, cash payment for plots, education packages for Shaheed police in public and private schools, loans are given to police personnel who have served 10 years, family pension and burial charges.

Analytical Skills

1. Good – officials possess good analytical skills but further embellishment is required.
2. Satisfactory - improvement is needed to polish the analytical skills
3. Poor – Police officials do not possess the skills required to analyze the situation and foresee the future.

Intel Coordination

1. High – There is strong communication and information sharing between military, federal and provincial intelligence and law enforcement agencies.
2. Medium – information sharing and communication amongst the intelligence and law enforcement agencies needs improvement.
3. Low – information sharing and communication amongst the intelligence agencies and law enforcement agencies is minimal and needs to be enhanced.

Lack of High Tech Weaponry

1. Excellent – Modern weaponry with technological advancements.
2. Good – Modern weaponry but needs technological advancements.
3. Satisfactory – Lack of tech based modern gadgets and weapons
4. Poor – Weaponry does not meet the requirement of today’s prevailing surety situation.