

Pakistan's Counter-Terrorism Strategy with Viable Recommendations

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Abstract

Pakistan has been a victim of terrorist activities for the past two decades. No place has been left out as not only military installations, training centers of law enforcing agencies were targeted but soft belly targets like schools, hospitals, mosques, public parks, courts, hotels and restaurants were also chosen by the terrorists. Pakistan Army is a team of professionals having a mastery at their work have been fighting the menace of terrorism effectively but Army alone cannot control it to the fullest without the will and support of the general public and without a 'hand & glove' relation with other facets of the society. The objective of this article is to analyze those factors which gave birth to terrorism in Pakistan. Keeping in mind theoretical nature of the study, secondary data analysis method has been used to argue the issue. This study determines that the military operations are not the only solution to counter terrorism in the Pakistan but public opinion, political will and a close and friendly cooperation and coordination is a must to address the issue. Need of the hour is to take all the political, social and economic stakeholders onboard to tackle the issue, of terrorism bluntly.

Keywords: Pakistan; Counter Terrorism Strategy; National Counter Terrorism Authority; Pakistan.

1. Introduction

Pakistan is located in South East Asia. It lies between 24.35 and 37.05 Northern latitude and between 61 and 75.05 Eastern longitude. Total area is 796096 sq. km. In geographical terms, it is surrounded by four countries; Afghanistan, Iran, China and India each of which is a major player in international politics. Pakistan is located at the junction of great powers. In its neighbor's world's emerging power China lies. Any alliance among world powers enhances its significance. Pakistan is playing a front-line role in the war against terrorism. US have interest in the region to contain the growing China, nuclear Iran, and terrorist Afghanistan and to benefit from the market of India. US interest is to counter the rise of China which has earned all the qualities to change unipolar world into bipolar. In all these perspectives, Pakistan has either a direct or indirect prominence.

The enemy has devised the strategy of fifth generation war and has planned to brain wash the young, innocent, barren minds of the people of

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Pakistan to make them hate their own people and institutions. It is very much evident from the episode of Mr. Kulbushan Yadav which is a proof of it. Many separatists are paving their ways by seeping in our ranks and files and playing as a 'wolf in sheep clothing' (Abbas, 2005). These elements have to be eliminated ruthlessly, single headedly and with iron hands. As any loophole left, or if treated loosely will give them strength for reunification and posing larger threat in the future. The hostile agencies fund the terrorists and they operate as per the directives being given by their leader (s). Like in the case of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) whose head Mullah Fazlullah has already fled to Kunar Province, Afghanistan along with his associates and operates from there. Although, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) has been formulated and National Action Plan (NAP) is in place and much of the work is in progress. Success of numerous operations of Pakistan Army notably Operation Zarb-e-Azb and the current ongoing Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad have paved a successful way by bringing back peace to the nation and a ray of bright hope to the country (Reddy, 2002). Yet, there is a lot to be done. Pakistan has faced the maximum brunt of the war on terror and stood its grounds when comparably militarily stronger countries have collapsed even under slighter compression. For that, the resilience of the Pakistani nation merits commendation. They stood their turf once the world lost faith in them, when enemies conspired for their downfall and when their society faced seizure from within (Fair, 2014). It seems that the test is coming to an end and the nation has been able to secure a decent score for itself. Today's Pakistan stands at the doorsteps of a brighter prosperous future. It needs to, and it has learnt from its past. Over the years, the country had undergone four wars with India, a neighbor five times its size, dismantled in 1971, has been facing insurgency in Baluchistan, and number of coups and political crises. On western border, it had been fighting a proxy war against the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) (now Russia) in collaboration with the US and Pakistan had to host about three million Afghan refugees for over a period of four decades. It was also facing international sanctions due to its nuclear blasts of May 1998. (In terms of international relations, it is important to keep in mind that '*Friends may come and go but neighbors stay forever*'. Pakistan's neighbors include China, Iran, Afghanistan and India. Pakistan and Afghanistan share a 2400 km border called the '*Durand Line*'. This border enjoyed little significance prior to 9/11, since a sizeable Pashtun diaspora lives astride it. Inter-marriages and cross border movement is common and welcomed. What the governments of the countries view as *smuggling*, the people living across the border view as legitimate trade. Most Afghan leaders have resided in Pakistan at one time or another and therefore reflect favorably on it. Pak-Afghan relations have seen their fair share of ups and downs (Crews & Bashir, 2012).

India has always worked against the interests of Pakistan. The pattern of India and Pakistan's relations with regards of Afghanistan is considered a zero-sum game where India's gain have been considered the loss of Pakistan

and Pakistan's gains have directly been affecting the gains of India. In the present global environment, India has attained strong position with favorable opportunities to establish and develop relations with Afghanistan at the expense of Pak-Afghan relations. It has pursued proactive diplomacy and has been able to create pro-Indian lobbies in Afghanistan. She has established numerous diplomatic missions in the border belt of Pakistan which have intensively been used to harm Pakistan's interests (Junaid, 2005).

The shocking events of 9/11 and the inclusion of Al Qaeda into the equation left both countries dumbfounded. While Pakistan was quick to choose sides, the Afghan Taliban had trouble accepting US allegations against Al Qaeda. Pakistan joined US camp in combating global war on terror and paid a heavy price by losing about seventy thousand personnel of Army, law enforcing agencies and civilians and heavy struck to its economy and infrastructure (Bergen & Tiedemann, 2013).

2. Pakistan's Counter-Terrorism Strategy after 9/11

The world political scenario altogether changed after 9/11 incident. Pakistan had to take tough decision of joining US in her global war on terrorism but this coalition was not accepted by Pakistani people as initially they were not convinced about the legitimacy of the campaign. Protests, demonstrations, rallies and riots erupted nationwide (Alexander, 2010). Religious parties completely opposed the use of force. Difference of opinion ascended even with the military, as it did globally. Before 9/11, most people were encouraged to reflect on the Afghan Jihad as a legitimate religious call, and to reflect on Taliban as rightly guided people. But now, it seemed deceiving and sinful to suddenly part ways with those Afghan brethren. Initially, the people distanced themselves from the war on terror (Ahmed, 2009). Musharraf and the Army lost their popularity to an extent that there were orders for officers and men to avoid going out of cantonment premises in uniform, owing to fears of retribution. It had a deep impact on the soldiers too, who sensed anger and animosity within the very people whom he was supposed to protect. Higher military leadership had to put in extra efforts to keep them under command convinced of the legitimacy of their cause. Even till date, occasionally, few soldiers or junior officers ought to be caught in anti-state activities and would accordingly be punished. Government of Pakistan was also unenthusiastic in its attempts to fight initially, and had to do peace deals with Taliban at the drop of a hat. That approach however, did not work. Ample opportunities were given to the fighters to surrender, and amnesty was announced for them more than once. They however, chose to continue fighting. Lately, a debate spread in the country about the idea of Good Taliban and Bad Taliban, wherein the Taliban who fought the Coalition forces in Afghanistan were thought to be fighting for the sovereignty of their country which was their legitimate right and were therefore on the right. Pakistan did not need to fight those Taliban. They could either be encouraged to stop carrying out cross border attacks through negotiations and peace deals, or could be requested to vacate the area.

Bad Taliban comprised fighters of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LJ), Tahreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TNSM) who declared war against Pakistan were thus to be fought and eliminated (Rana, 2004). This line of thinking had flaws since both good and bad Taliban were inter-related, having sympathies and kept supporting each other. So, they kept jumping across the fence and remained indistinguishable. Though in this context, international media has often blamed Pakistan for playing a double game. However, truth of the matter is that this concept was no more than an academic debate and never took deep roots on ground. Two things played an important role in rallying up public support for the fight against terrorism. The first was a visible increase in the indiscriminate and brutal terror attacks. Attacks on mosques, destruction of public property such as schools and hospitals, targeted destruction of girl's schools, killing of tribal leaders, attacks on Army, PAF and naval bases resulted in the people's growing disenchantment with the Taliban and demanded an action against them (Charny, 2007). The other important reason was that people internationally witnessed the horrors of wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya Syria and other countries. The total collapse of those countries, the civil wars ensued, and their abject miseries instilled fear in the Pakistani people. Public support was slowly galvanized, although incidents of American heavy-handedness such as the Salala attacks, Raymond Davis affair, Drone Attacks and the Abbottabad attack etc. often proved counter-productive and created a rift between the government of Pakistan and its people. The attack on Army Public School (APS) Peshawar proved to be the last nail in the coffin for TTP, where after a deeply saddened and angered nation put its full support behind Operation Zarb-e-Azb (ZeA).

Among the few branches of Pakistan Army whose importance came to fore during the war on terror and which then rapidly grew in size and resources include Special Services Group, Army Aviation and Intelligence tentacles. While infantry is the main arm fighting the terrorists, these other arms act as force multipliers. Units of other arms such as armour and artillery initially participated in their own particular role, however they were later also employed on infantry role to provide respite to infantry battalions whose high recycling and reemployment rate in the war on terror was affecting a toll on their state of preparedness for conventional operations, and certain other matters also. Frontier Corps has overtime been fully overhauled. In the past its role mostly was anti-smuggling; however it was now facing the major brunt of the enemy and therefore needed an overhauled. It has come up as a very potent fighting force. The idea of pre-induction training of units has now been institutionalized and Commanding Officers are very particular about imparting best possible training to their men. Anti-terrorist training has also been established in all military and civilian schools of instructions including Pakistan Military Academy & Police Academies. Few institutions have also popped up such as the National Combat training Centre (NCTC, Kharian Cantonment) and others. The concept of quick impact projects has also

trickled in to keep the local public on own side. National media and its military counterpart, Inter Services Public Relations Directorate (ISPR) has also bloomed. From a single Pakistan's television channels and a small insignificant Directorate hardly two decades ago, both the national media and ISPR grew manifolds into formidable powerhouses, capable of fighting Pakistan's case internationally, making and molding public opinions leaving lasting impressions. Their direct support paid rich dividends in painting the correct picture at home and abroad. Undoubtedly Pakistan Army in collaboration with other law enforcing agencies of the country carried out very effective and fruitful operations to combat the terrorists and beaten terrorism in the country. The succeeding paragraphs will put some light on the elements and tools of terrorism.

3. Elements and Tools of Terrorism

There are three elements which serve as basic ingredients of terrorism, these include:-

- a. **The Planner** who plans a terrorist act or activity. It may also be in the shape of espionage, sabotage, subversion. He is usually a person or a number of persons having a similar mindset, motives and drive. They have unity of thought, foresightedness and even intimidation by yet another authority controlling him / them for their own motives, gains, goals and future perspectives.
- b. **The facilitators** who facilitate the terrorists right from the outset. From planning till execution of a terrorist activity, it's the facilitators who provide full support and facilitation to the terrorist(s) in terms of men, material, information, safety, comfort, living, feeding, clothing, transportation, communication, execution etc.
- c. **Funding Authority** it's a very common axiom "money makes the mare go". So, the same holds good here and there is always a funding authority who holds the harness of the terrorists right from the dot of the start point to the bang of the execution point.
- d. In addition to these elements, there are some basic tools of a terrorist activity. which are: -

Person (s). These include person (s) in the shape of terrorists and suicide bombers.

Material. It includes all materials including weapon, exploding/detonating material to any transportation means, vehicles, motorbikes etc.

Information. It includes collection of information/data from any facilitating source and means of communication like cellphones, personal computer, laptop tablet, memory cards, documents, files, maps, sketches social media accounts etc.

Communication. This include the communication means through which the terrorists get themselves connected with their superior commander(s), planners, and facilitators, funding authority and other terrorists and suicidal bombers. By this, they not only get the information about an

activity or target but also get guidance, instructions feedback regarding progress of an action, activity or target.

4. Recommendations for Pakistan

Basing on the analysis, some of the recommendations are proffered for future guidance of research scholars and policy makers to formulate a policy for Pakistan to eradicate the terrorism more effectively and to combat the menace of terrorism more pragmatically.

5. Local Reforms

- a. All District Coordination Officers (DCOs) in collaboration District and Tehsil nazims be tasked by the respective Inspector General Police and respective Chief Ministers/Governors to establish a District/Tehsil control room at entry/exit point of their locality.
- b. The Data of all locals of the respective locality, their motorbikes, and vehicles be furnished in control rooms and maintained/updated on fortnightly basis.
- c. The control rooms be open and operating effectively on 24/7 basis without any slackness and attendance of the staff be ensured by biometric means.
- d. The control rooms be visited by respective DCOs impromptu basis and at staggered occasions and record of visit be maintained through biometric means.
- e. Staff of well-furnished and religiously maintained control rooms with immaculately updated date be appreciated/rewarded
- f. Defaulter staff found negligent in discharging their duties be dealt severely.
- g. Any suspicion found in data be immediately shared with intelligence tentacles/Federal Investigation Agency/Intelligence Bureau/Law enforcing agencies and subsequent actions of dealing with the malicious persons / vehicle/equipment be taken as soon as possible.
- h. Any stranger without a known but valid purpose of visit be monitored and the person being visited should also be informed of any malicious activity, its subsequent consequences.
- i. Local masses be taken into confidence by addressing them through local ketchery/seminar/display of posters/Pena flex expressing the view point to general public that these steps have been taken in order to ensure public safety, security and not for any inconvenience.
- j. Thana culture of all tehsils and district be revisited, modified and be made human friendly and freed from political interference.
- k. Any staff member found misusing his powers or exceeding his limits be dealt severely.

6. National Reforms

- a. Biometric registration of all citizens, their vehicles, cellular phones, SIM cards.

- b. Verisys be established at every entry points of a city with multi nodes thereby ensuring safety, security and flow of the traffic as well.
- c. Any person found with suspicious vehicle/fake documents, his vehicle be confiscated, and he be dealt with severely and treated as a facilitator.
- d. System of biometric FIR be introduced, and data be maintained and updated regularly.
- e. Data of lost vehicles or with change of ownership, found involved in malicious activity be maintained at every entry/exist point and dealt accordingly as per standard operating procedure in vogue.
- f. Data thus furnished be maintained and updated on regular basis at provincial and federal capital in collaboration with tehsil and district security control rooms.
- g. Provincial/Federal security control rooms be manned 24/7 and attendance be ensured through biometric means.
- h. These control rooms be visited be authorities concerned on impromptu basis and any slackness by addressed severely, justly and frequently.
- i. To help the staff work religiously, good administrative arrangements be ensured.
- j. System of reward and punishment be maintained on justice and frequent basis.
- k. Holding seminars on peace, security and counter measures in the in all schools, colleges, universities, public/private sectors to educate them on the subject.
- l. Security of foreigners be ensured but at the same time their activities be critically monitored and if somebody found involved in any malicious activity be dealt with in accordance with foreign office maintaining national integrity and in the best interest of the country.
- m. All cellular phones and sim cards be biometrically registered in the name of their users.
- n. Any cellphone and sim card not registered in the name of the user be blocked.
- o. Any cellular phone being found with malicious phone calls, messages, social media data be confiscated and the user by apprehended, handed over to intelligence tentacles and dealt as per standing operating procedures in vogue.
- p. SIM card be blocked and the user company be warned and held responsible for not observing the code of conduct of national security.
- q. National counter terrorism authority should act upon on the National action plan with iron hands and ruthlessly.
- r. Pakistan has tolerated Afghans hospitality for over four decades. Now, truth of the matter is that despite our good will gesture, Afghans never accepted us with heart and soul. Rather, they are as hostile a sour adversary in the east. So, enough of the hospitality and now it's the time to repatriate Afghans.

- s. Repatriation of Afghans be done with a firm national stance very systematically and without any further laxity.
- t. All Afghans be treated as foreigners in terms of identity/issuance of CNIC, passport.
- u. Any CNIC, passport erroneously issued be cancelled forthwith and a strict check and balance be ensured at all airports.
- v. Fencing of western border by speedup and security measures being raised be more strengthened, systematized, be made state of the art and fool proof.
- w. Cordial relations be initiated and maintained with Iran, Turkey, Russia, and Central Asian Republics.
- x. There should be maintained cordial relations with Afghan Taliban and any steps taken by India be overridden by sensible diplomacy and positive, responsible and vibrant steps be taken by the foreign office.
- y. Abrogation of article 370 and 35A by Indian prime minister be combated with firmness and sternness, by raising the voice all over the world, approaching UNSC and make UNSC to compel India to undo the steps being taken by Indian Premiere, including lifting of curfew and all subsequent steps after the unlawful act was implemented.
- z. Foreign elements never let any chance go waste to tarnish Sino-Pak friendly relations, foreseeing any future misadventure by our adversary; Pakistan needs to take solid steps to safeguard the whole route of CPEC, its engineer, technical hands and its infrastructure.
- aa. Foreign attention to be engrossed in Gwadar port by ensuring multifaceted facilities on international standards with fool proof security arrangements.
- bb. Measures to safeguard the Taftan border thereby ensuring cordial relations with Islamic Republic of Iran.
- cc. Foreseeing any future misadventure like that by Indian spy Kulbushan Yardage's, it's of great importance to take more solid steps to bring the Baloch tribes under mainstream and address their sense of deprivation in a positive and befitting manner.

7. NACTA Reforms

- a. Name of terrorists, their family members, their sympathizers and their facilitators be put on ECL and displayed at every airport and regularly updated.
- b. Cases of terrorism be disposed off quickly and the terrorists be executed justly and without time lapse and political interference.
- c. De-radicalization center be established at national level and a team of professionals to include psychologists and motivational speakers be ensured.
- d. Affected individuals be de-radicalized and bring them to normal life/main stream thereby making them good and beneficial citizens of the country.

- e. Likewise, names of terrorists with photos be displayed at every local, provincial and federal security control rooms updated regularly and general public alerted and monitored.
- f. To limit movement of the terrorists and restrict their mobility and aware general public, names with photos be displayed at every railway station, bus stands, public parks.
- g. No hotel owner be permitted to give room(s) on reservation before confirmation of the guest(s) from the respective security control room.
- h. No property dealer be allowed to sell/buy the property without confirmation the person.
- i. No property dealer to give the house/car on rent without confirmation from the respective security control room.

8. NADRA Reforms

NADRA being the sole institution for registration/attestation of the persons, its staff be held responsible for any lapse erroneously entered data/issuance of fake computerized national identity cards.

- a. So as to make the staff more responsible and their acts accountable, employees temporarily inducted /on contract be either made permanent or renounced.
- b. NADRA personnel showing slackness/complacency in discharge of their duties or found responsible in facilitating preparation of fake CNIC or entering fake data be treated as an act of fraudulency under law. Such individuals be punished by suspending their services and rendered unsuitable for any government job in the country.
- c. Induction of employees in NADRA be made sophisticated/after compulsory security clearance by intelligence tentacles,
- d. Rule should be made that individuals with a requisite intelligence quotient only be part of the team. For the matter, the candidates applying for jobs in NADRA to qualify through National Testing System.
- e. Job at NADRA be made performance based and excellent individuals be rewarded with promotions/incentives and vice versa.
- f. All fake CNICs be permanently blocked and the subsequent facilities like passport, visas be cancelled by the NADRA forthwith. More so, jobs/employment sought on the basis of fake data/fake CNIC be abolished and the NADRA employee and the individual responsible for the act be made an example.
- g. NADRA to take practical steps to get all the vehicles, cell phones, sim cards biometrically registered in the name of the users and in the event of loss of it, a proper data/record be maintained and updated regularly.
- h. Data so furnished be readily available and shared with intelligence tentacles and with the federal/provincial/local security control rooms in order to curb any misuse of the vehicles, cellphones and SIM cards by the terrorists.

9. Madaris (Religious Schools) Reforms

- a. Registration of all local madaris in a locality maintaining their data base in collaboration with wifaq-ul-madaris and Islamic Ideological Council thereby bringing it into main stream.
- b. Registration of Khateeb and the students as per NADRA data base thus curbing the tendency of seeping in of strangers/foreigners and malicious persons.
- c. Data of the khateeb and students and their visitors be maintained and updated on daily basis with the local security control room and lapses if found be reported to the authorities concerned and dealt with severely as per the plan of action in vogue.
- d. Appointment of Khateeb after necessary verification by the intelligence tentacles and attestation by tehsil and district administration.
- e. Any person found in black/grey list be reported and necessary subsequent actions by the official concerned be taken.
- f. Syllabi/system of conduct of examination of madaris in the country be devised, formulated, administered and monitored on the lines of federal board of education and with uniformity and books be issued free of cost.
- g. Security and administrative control of madaris should be the responsibility of the tehsil/district government.
- h. A handsome pay package to the khateeb and monthly stipend to deserving students be given.
- i. To curb any sense of deprivation, madrasa students having matriculation/secondary school certificate examination or higher education be provided guidance and support to apply for the jobs in all public sectors as par with other citizens of the country.
- j. To appreciate madrasa students, a special quota be given to them in scholarships, renowned colleges, universities and jobs.
- k. Students of a particular tehsil/district be given admission in their respective locality and students from any other locality be entertained owing to the unavailability of the subject facility.
- l. Boarding house system be discouraged and if inevitable the facility be given on extreme compassionate cases with real and strong reasons like long distance from hometown or financial constraints etc.
- m. Madrasa students should also be encouraged to participate, compete and show their skill in games at national level/international level.
- n. To address their mental/psychological issues, lectures by psychologists be organized on regular intervals.
- o. To address their sense of inferiority complex and sense of deprivation, the madrasa students be given opportunity to take part in extracurricular activities like visiting renowned colleges, universities, libraries, public places, arts exhibition, excursion and recreational trips to worth seeing places of the country so that they should enjoy their life like a normal citizen, and they should not feel themselves to be untouchables or aliens.

- p. A proper visitor's record register be maintained at every madrasa and check by the local security control room be kept on respective madrasa of a locality.
- q. Students be allowed to be visited by their own parents/siblings/valid relatives only and not by any stranger.
- r. Orphans studying in madrasa be given special attention as they can fall an easy prey to terrorists who can brainwash their minds and can misuse them for their motives.

10. Educational Reforms

- a. Measures to be taken to devise a similar syllabus right from play group till higher secondary school certificate for the whole country without discrimination.
- b. Free education be extended to the children of poor, deprived/orphans at least till SSC in consultation with tehsil and district zakat and usher committees.
- c. Scholarships be given to bright students to make them more effective and beneficial citizens of the country.
- d. To encourage child education and discourage child labor, poor students be given free uniforms, books, stationery items.
- e. NGOs be brought under the eye of local government in collaboration with intelligence tentacles and no body be allowed to run an NGO without proper permission/necessary verification and security clearance.

11. Media Reforms

- a. Media is the fourth pillar of a country and it can play a very positive, vital and effective role.
- b. PEMRA should implement her code of conduct in letter and spirit in the best interest of the nation and country.
- c. Media should avoid creating hype and should avoid spreading rumors, negative propaganda or propagating hostile agenda.
- d. Media should present positive and soft image of the country.
- e. It should give programs promoting national unity, love peace and harmony, education, awareness of general public.
- f. No live coverage be given to acts of brutality, hatred, scorn or anything tarnishing national interest and unity.
- g. Any news regarding law enforcing agencies/armed forces be aired only after confirmation from their respective media tiers.

12. Conclusion

Pakistan has been a victim of terrorist activities for the past two decades. No place has been left out and military installations, training centers of law enforcing agencies, schools, hospitals, mosques, public parks, courts, hotels and restaurants have been chosen as soft belly targets by the militants. Owing to the reactive approach and poor counter terrorism strategy and absence of

counter terrorism policy at the beginning, the terrorists have been at large. Pakistan Army is a team of professionals having a mastery at their work have been fighting the menace of terrorism effectively but Army alone cannot control it to the fullest without the will and support of the general public and a 'hand & glove' relation with other law enforcing agencies. Undoubtedly, we are living in the age of social media. So, Media as regarded a fourth pillar of a nations building can play a very effective role if played positively. Role of Judiciary as one of the basic pillars is self-evident and has its remarkable place in playing its befitting role in combating the menace of terrorism in collaboration with other institutions of the country. The enemy has devised the strategy of fifth generation war and has planned to brain wash the youth, barren minds of the people to put them in suspicion and infuse hatred about their own people and institutions.

The episode of Mr. Kulbushan Yadav is a testimony. Many separatists are paving their ways by seeping into our ranks and files and playing as a 'wolf in sheep clothing'. If any loophole are left or treated loosely, it will give them strength for reunification and posing larger threat in the future. These elements have to be eliminated ruthlessly, single headedly and with iron hands. The hostile agencies fund the terrorists and they operate as per the directives being given by their leader (s). Like in the case of TTP whose head Mullah Fazlullah has already fled to Kunar Province, Afghanistan along with his associates and operates from there. Although, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) has been formulated and National Action Plan (NAP) is in place and much of the work is in progress. Success of numerous operations of Pakistan Army notably Operation Rah-e-Raast, Rah-e-Haq, Operation Zarb-e-Azb and the current on-going Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad have paved a successful way by bringing peace back to the nation. We should have faith in our armed forces and stand by them in every thick and thin. There is a famous saying that "hope sustains life", let us take the suggested recommendations into consideration and let's hope for the best.

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