

A Critical Analysis Of Pakistan's Counter-Terrorism Strategies In 21st Century

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Abstract

This research presents an exhaustive basic examination of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare systems in the 21st century. The review researches the development, execution, and viability of different approaches and measures embraced by the Pakistani government to battle illegal intimidation. The investigation envelops a point by point assessment of military tasks, regulative changes, insight improvements, ¹and financial drives embraced to address the complex idea of illegal intimidation inside the country. The examination utilizes a blended techniques approach, consolidating subjective give a nuanced comprehension of the counter-psychological oppression endeavors. The review closes with suggestions for upgrading Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare methodologies. These ideas underscore the significance of a comprehensive methodology that incorporates safety efforts with formative strategies, further developed knowledge sharing, and the requirement for cultivating local area versatility against radicalization.

Key Words: Pakistan, Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism strategies, Psychological effects.

Introduction

In the 21st century, Pakistan has confronted a persevering and diverse danger from psychological warfare, requiring the turn of events and execution of extensive counter-illegal intimidation techniques. The international meaning of Pakistan, situated at the junction of South Asia, Focal Asia, and the Center East, has made it a point of convergence for both territorial and worldwide security concerns. The nation's counter-psychological warfare endeavors have been molded by its intricate interior elements, including ethnic and partisan divisions, political shakiness, and financial difficulties, as well as outside pressures from adjoining nations and global entertainers. The beginning of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare systems can be followed back to the result of the September 11, 2001, assaults in the US, which generally adjusted the worldwide security scene. As a critical partner in the U.S.- drove Battle on Fear, Pakistan has needed to explore a fragile harmony between helping out worldwide endeavors to battle psychological warfare and tending to its own homegrown revolts and assailant gatherings. This double test has prompted the reception of an assortment of military, political, and financial measures

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pointed toward killing fear based oppressor dangers and tending to the underlying drivers of fanaticism (Ahmed, 2016).

Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare approach has advanced throughout recent many years, set apart by huge arrangement shifts and key realignments. Key drives incorporate the send off of significant military activities, for example, Activity Zarb-e-Azb and Activity Radd-ul-Fasaad, the reinforcing of counter-psychological oppression regulation, and the foundation of particular counter-illegal intimidation units and organizations. Furthermore, the Public Activity Plan (Rest) of 2014 addresses an exhaustive structure pointed toward handling illegal intimidation through a diverse methodology enveloping policing, coordination, and financial turn of events. Regardless of these endeavors, Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression techniques have confronted various difficulties and reactions. Issues like the perseverance of assailable places of refuge, the sluggish speed of legal changes, and claims of state complicity with specific aggressor bunches have brought up issues about the adequacy and truthfulness of the nation's counter-psychological oppression drives. In addition, the basic liberties ramifications of counter-psychological oppression activities, including reports of extrajudicial killings and implemented vanishings, have additionally confounded the story (Ullah et al., 2019).

This research means to basically dissect Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare techniques in the 21st Century, looking at the triumphs and disappointments of different drives, the effect of homegrown and worldwide elements, and the more extensive ramifications for provincial and worldwide security. By diving into the complexities of Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression strategies, this study looks to give a nuanced comprehension of the difficulties and potential open doors that lie ahead in the continuous battle against psychological warfare. To comprehend Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare techniques in the 21st hundred years, it is fundamental to investigate the verifiable setting that has formed these approaches. Pakistan's experience with psychological oppression is well established in its set of experiences, especially its association in the Afghan struggle during the 1980s. The U.S.- upheld jihad against the Soviet intrusion of Afghanistan saw Pakistan become a bleeding edge state, facilitating a large number of Afghan displaced people and filling in as a base for mujahideen warriors. The tradition of this period, including the multiplication of assailable organizations and the radicalization of sections of the populace, has had enduring ramifications for Pakistan's security climate (Khattak and Mushtaq, 2015).

The development of Pakistan's counter-illegal intimidation strategies can be separated into particular stages. The quick post-9/11 time saw Pakistan adjusting intimately with the US, bringing about critical military and monetary guide pointed toward reinforcing counter-illegal intimidation abilities. This period was set apart by starting triumphs in catching high-profile psychological oppressors and destroying Al-Qaeda organizations. Be that as it may, the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan and the ascent of Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) presented new difficulties, requiring a change in center towards battling local uprisings. The mid-2000s to mid 2010s addressed a time of escalated military tasks against psychological oppressor fortifications in the ancestral regions. Tasks, for example, Rah-e-Nijat and Rah-e-Rast designated TTP and its associates, prompting transitory decreases in fear based oppressor exercises. In any case, these tasks additionally brought about huge blow-back and uprooting, worsening complaints among the neighborhood populace and filling further radicalization (Khayyam et al., 2018).

The December 2014 assault on the Military State funded School in Peshawar denoted a defining moment in Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare system, exciting public agreement for a more planned and exhaustive methodology. The Public Activity Plan (Rest) was acquainted as a vigorous structure with address both the functional and philosophical features of illegal intimidation. Key parts of Rest incorporate the foundation of military courts for rapid preliminary of psychological oppressors, a crackdown on

disdain discourse and fanatic writing, and changes in the training area to counter extreme philosophies. Lately, Pakistan has additionally tried to address the financial components of illegal intimidation, perceiving that destitution, joblessness, and absence of schooling add to the favorable place for radicalism. Drives, for example, the Kamyab Jawan Program and the Ehsaas Program expect to give financial open doors and social security nets to weak portions of the populace, consequently lessening the charm of aggressor enlistment (Wahab, 2021).

In spite of these endeavors, Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare systems have confronted huge difficulties and reactions. One of the significant reactions is the apparent specific focusing of assailant gatherings, with claims that specific groups are endured or even upheld because of their essential utility in territorial struggles, especially in Afghanistan and India. This double approach has prompted allegations of guile and subverted Pakistan's validity in the worldwide local area. Additionally, the viability of military tasks has been addressed because of the recurrent idea of insurrections, where destroyed bunches frequently reappear under new initiative or characters. The legal framework's sluggish speed in indicting and sentencing psychological oppressors has likewise been a disputed matter, featuring the requirement for more extensive lawful and institutional changes.

The normal opportunities implications of counter-unlawful terrorizing measures have also jumbled Pakistan's strategy. Reports of extrajudicial killings, executed vanishings, and the use of military courts have raised serious concerns among normal opportunities affiliations. Balancing security goals with the protection of normal opportunities remains an essential test for Pakistan as it investigates its counter-mental fighting undertakings. Pakistan's counter-mental fighting frameworks in the 21st century reflect a muddled trade of military, political, and monetary measures. While tremendous progress has been made in lessening mental oppressor practices and annihilating attacker associations, huge challenges remain. The practicality of these procedures is subject to keeping an eye on the secret explanations behind enthusiasm, ensuring the uniform utilization of counter-unlawful terrorizing techniques, and keeping up with essential freedoms rules. As Pakistan continues to change its system considering creating risks, a fundamental assessment of its counter-mental fighting methods gives huge encounters into the greater mission for concordance and dauntlessness in the district.

Research question

1. What are the vital parts and targets of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare systems carried out in the 21st century?
2. How viable have Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression techniques been in diminishing the frequency of psychological warfare and improving public safety?
3. What are the significant difficulties and reactions related with Pakistan's counter-illegal intimidation systems, and how could these be addressed to work on their viability?

Research methodology

This research utilizes a blended techniques way to deal with direct an extensive examination of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare methodologies in the 21st Century. The exploration approach is organized into a few particular stages, including writing survey, information assortment, information examination, and translation. The underlying stage includes a broad writing survey to lay out a hypothetical system for seeing counter-psychological warfare procedures and to distinguish key ideas, hypotheses, and existing examination pertinent to Pakistan's unique circumstance. This writing audit envelops scholarly articles, government reports, strategy archives, and other significant sources. Following the writing survey, the examination uses a mix of subjective and

quantitative information assortment techniques. Subjective information is assembled through semi-organized interviews with key partners, including government authorities, security specialists, and agents from common society associations associated with counter-psychological warfare endeavors. These meetings give important experiences into the turn of events, execution, and adequacy of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare methodologies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Roy and Nawab, (2020) the abstract and consistent audit consolidates how States and Worldwide Affiliations have applied explicit methodology to contain the evil of mental abuse in different districts of the planet? The arrangement of single or inspected States against the overall mental persecution is known counter-unlawful terrorizing. It stays utilitarian through a sensible blend to fight dread based oppressor practices all around the Planet. It is a planned demonstration of the states to hinder the likely risks at public and worldwide level with the utilization of explicit preventive measures. The Counter Mental fighting philosophy contains Early Rebuke Information, prudent strike, a tight security structure, a strong control, interference of financing, backlash, clear understanding system, political measures and improvement of unprecedented Counter Unlawful terrorizing Units. These specific techniques for counter mental fighting used by the overall establishments and states I-e Australia, Britain, Canada Germany, India, Pakistan and the US wanted to contain the objectives and to actually look at the places of refuge of the protesters.

Ullah et al. (2019). The contention on dread and military exercises uncommonly steamed the presences of people on one side yet on the contrary side exhibited the phenomenal adaptability of the country in this perspective. The nation was never prepared to oust with such enormous internal and outside results. As per the examiners the nation is gigantically affected intellectually in this contention against dread, regardless, the exercises against antagonism will move forward with many fronts anyway here is one thing ought to be highlighted that the ordinary strategies embraced against the aggressors should be changed and significant level properly to counter the attackers effectively. In actuality the normal government and military staff are accomplishing each possible work to control the antagonism from one side of the country to the next and to restrict whatever psychological effects of this contention on the overall population. Taking into account what is going on, this paper attempts to essentially research the counter mental persecution approaches of Pakistan especially in regards to NISP and Rest.

Roy, (2023). The abstract survey bases on the start of counter unlawful terrorizing ground and technique towards the Pakistan-US relationship during the 20th hundred years. Pakistan emerged as a front state at the crossing point of critical powers. There were a principal contemplations that drove the unquestionable relationship to be changed into contemporary useful changes. The focal objective of the audit portrays old and new security structure among America and Pakistan in the perspective of neo overall environment. The audit emphasis on different parts like trust deficiency and optional organization anytime remained equivalent determinants of separate relations between the US and Pakistan in the genuine perspective during 20th Century. The unquestionable and dynamical enhancements have coordinated Pakistan and US towards the advancement of future political course of action as one of the focal issue of the audit. It reflects the US-Pakistan crucial and regional working relationship on unambiguous issues like security, common reliability, and monetary structure building, provoking the plan of different challenges, split the difference, and countering mental mistreatment in the looming future.

Khayyam, (2018). The difficulties of mental fighting and radicalism address a threat to the consistent quality, financial new development and human improvement of nations. It, along these lines, remains a serious concern for the state to rethink its methods towards bringing consistent quality. This paper, on conveying content examination procedure, researches the standard security perspective as a statecentric approach under the

different thought of wellbeing. The contemporary procedures; Buzan's thorough perspective of a public wellbeing complex, Mehbub-ulHaq's human security thought and Mohammed Ayoob's concept of slight state, are researched to focus on the genuine and anticipated occupation of city responsibility towards fostering a convincing counter-mental fighting story of Pakistan. It is spread out that due city responsibility might potentially counter the incredible statements of faith through helpful undertakings at home. It can moreover address some unsuitable knowledge about Pakistan's inefficient counter-fear measures at the regional and overall level.

Evolution of terrorism in Pakistan

The development of psychological oppression in Pakistan all through the 21st century has been multi-layered and well established in both homegrown and worldwide elements. In the mid 2000s, Pakistan turned into a vital participant in the worldwide conflict on fear following the September 11 assaults in the US. The nation saw a flood in aggressor exercises as radical gatherings tracked down safe-haven in its ancestral districts along the Afghan boundary. These gatherings, including the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, took advantage of financial complaints, strict philosophies, and international pressures to execute demonstrations of viciousness inside Pakistan and then some. The Lal Masjid attack in 2007 denoted a critical defining moment, featuring the developing impact of revolutionary components inside Pakistani society and the difficulties looked by the state in fighting fanaticism. Ensuing years saw a progression of destroying psychological oppressor assaults focusing on army bases, strict minorities, government structures, and public spaces, bringing about a huge number of setbacks and inescapable trepidation (Ahmed, 2016).

The ascent of Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) further heightened the contention, with the gathering sending off high-profile assaults and participating in close quarters combat against the Pakistani military. The Smack Valley uprising in 2009 highlighted the versatility of aggressor organizations and the limits of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare endeavors. In spite of military offensives, for example, Activity Zarb-e-Azb and Activity Radd-ul-Fasaad, fear monger bunches kept on adjusting their strategies, framing collusions, and taking advantage of provincial precariousness. At the same time, Pakistan confronted analysis for its supposed help of specific aggressor groups as apparatuses of international strategy, compounding pressures with adjoining nations and stressing worldwide relations. The Haqqani organization, specifically, arose as a quarrelsome issue, with allegations of Pakistani support filling question among Islamabad and Washington (Roy et al., 2020).

In the midst of these difficulties, Pakistan executed different counter-psychological oppression procedures, including military activities, knowledge collaboration, authoritative changes, and endeavors to counter radicalization and fanaticism. The Public Activity Plan (Rest), sent off in 2014, expected to exhaustively address psychological warfare through a blend of policing, legal changes, and financial drives. Notwithstanding, the viability of these procedures has been defaced by issues of execution, asset limitations, and political infighting. Besides, the developing idea of illegal intimidation, including the rise of new dangers, for example, ISIS and its subsidiaries, keeps on presenting difficulties for Pakistan's security mechanical assembly. The nexus between psychological warfare, coordinated wrongdoing, and partisan brutality further confounds the scene, requiring a comprehensive methodology that tends to underlying drivers and cultivates provincial participation (ADEEL, 2020).

The development of psychological oppression in Pakistan mirrors a perplexing transaction of homegrown, local, and worldwide variables, with significant ramifications for security, strength, and administration. Understanding this advancement is fundamental for forming successful counter-illegal intimidation techniques that address the basic drivers of fanaticism while shielding common liberties and advancing comprehensive turn of events. The development of psychological oppression in Pakistan traverses a perplexing

direction set apart by diverse elements. In the consequence of the Soviet-Afghan Conflict during the 1980s, Pakistan turned out to be profoundly laced with the Afghan mujahideen, worked with by its knowledge organization, the Between Administrations Insight (ISI). This inclusion laid the basis for the expansion of fanatic belief systems and assailant bunches inside Pakistan's nation.

During the 1990s, Pakistan encountered a flood in partisan brutality powered by Sunni-Shia pressures, with bunches like Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan executing shocking assaults. Also, the Kashmir struggle gave ripe ground to aggressor outfits, for example, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad to work without risk of punishment, further compounding Pakistan's inward security challenges. The turn of the century saw a huge shift as Pakistan turned into a forefront state in the worldwide conflict on dread following the 9/11 assaults. In light of strain from the US, Pakistan left on a progression of military tasks in its ancestral districts, remarkably Activity Getting through Opportunity and Activity Zarb-e-Azb, pointed toward uncovering fear based oppressor safe-havens. Be that as it may, these tasks were not without contention, as they prompted removal, regular citizen setbacks, and claims of denials of basic liberties (Bilal et al., 2022).

At the same time, Pakistan wrestled with the ascent of local aggressor gatherings like Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which looked to challenge the state's position and force its adaptation of Sharia regulation. The TTP's lobby of savagery, including self destruction bombings, designated deaths, and assaults on military and regular citizen targets, represented an imposing test to Pakistan's security device. Besides, Pakistan's permeable lines with Afghanistan gave a favorable climate to transnational aggressor networks like al-Qaeda to work, further confusing counter-illegal intimidation endeavors. The expansion of fanatic madrassas, radicalization through virtual entertainment, and the nexus among psychological oppression and coordinated wrongdoing added layers of intricacy to Pakistan's security scene. Lately, Pakistan has made progress in fighting psychological warfare through a blend of military tasks, knowledge driven crackdowns, and regulative measures. The foundation of the Public Activity Plan (Rest) in 2014 pointed toward tending to psychological oppression exhaustively, zeroing in on counter-fanaticism drives, deradicalization programs, and improving coordination among policing. In any case, challenges persevere, including the resurgence of aggressor gatherings, cross-line psychological warfare radiating from Afghanistan, and the basic financial complaints that fuel fanaticism. The development of psychological oppression in Pakistan highlights the requirement for a complex methodology that tends to the side effects as well as the main drivers of savage radicalism, while offsetting security objectives with deference for basic freedoms and law and order.

Overview of Pakistani Government's Counter-terrorism strategies

In looking at Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression procedures in the 21st hundred years, a basic examination of administrative strategies and regulations uncovers a diverse methodology pointed toward tending to the complicated difficulties presented by illegal intimidation. Under the authority of Head of the state Imran Khan, Pakistan has sought after different drives, including the Imran Resettlement Strategy, to actually battle psychological warfare.

Imran Resettlement Policy

The Imran Resettlement Strategy addresses a critical part of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare endeavors, especially in resolving the issue of inside dislodged people (IDPs) impacted by military tasks against fear based oppressor gatherings. Sanctioned under the residency of Head of the state Imran Khan, this strategy highlights the public authority's obligation to giving help and backing to dislodged populaces, while likewise meaning to work with their recovery and reintegration into society. The essential target of the Imran Resettlement Strategy is to relieve the financial effect of counter-

psychological oppression procedure on impacted networks, in this way encouraging strength and versatility in struggle impacted districts. Through this approach, the public authority looks to guarantee the arrangement of fundamental administrations, including medical care, instruction, and job amazing open doors, to uprooted people and families. Furthermore, endeavors are made to advance discourse and compromise among different ethnic and strict gatherings, encouraging a feeling of solidarity and union inside the general public (Tayebi et al., 2024).

Notwithstanding its respectable aims, the Imran Resettlement Strategy faces different difficulties and reactions. Pundits contend that the execution of the approach has been damaged by regulatory failures, defilement, and absence of straightforwardness, prompting postpones in the conveyance of help and administrations to impacted populaces. In addition, concerns have been raised with respect to the amplexness of assets assigned for the resettlement and recovery process, featuring the requirement for more noteworthy responsibility and oversight. All in all, the Imran Resettlement Strategy addresses a critical part of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare procedures, mirroring the public authority's obligation to tending to the helpful outcomes of contention and psychological oppression. Be that as it may, to guarantee its adequacy, deliberate endeavors are expected to defeat execution challenges and work on the conveyance of help to impacted networks. By resolving these issues, Pakistan can additionally upgrade its ability to successfully battle psychological warfare and advance feasible harmony and improvement.

National Security Policy

The Public Safety Strategy of Pakistan frames the general system for tending to security challenges, including psychological warfare, inside the country. It envelops different components pointed toward defending Pakistan's sway, regional respectability, and public interests while advancing security and advancement. One of the essential mainstays of Pakistan's Public Safety Strategy is counter-psychological oppression. The strategy stresses the significance of a far reaching approach that coordinates military, policing, political, and financial measures to really battle psychological warfare. It perceives the requirement for both present moment and long haul techniques to address quick dangers while tending to underlying drivers like destitution, radicalism, and administration issues. The arrangement highlights the significance of worldwide participation and territorial associations in countering psychological warfare, featuring Pakistan's obligation to team up with different countries and global associations to battle the worldwide danger of psychological oppression. It likewise underscores the significance of tending to the hidden complaints and elements that fuel psychological oppression, including financial differences, political complaints, and philosophical fanaticism. Also, the Public Safety Strategy accentuates the significance of reinforcing Pakistan's institutional limit and flexibility to endure security challenges. This incorporates upgrading the capacities of policing, further developing knowledge assembling and sharing components, and cultivating coordination and collaboration among different partners engaged with counter-illegal intimidation endeavors.

As we set out on another part with the as of late revealed Public Safety Strategy (NSP) for the years 2022-2026, I need to address the meaning of this thorough archive to individuals of Pakistan. The NSP marks a takeoff from traditional ways to deal with public safety, focusing on human security as the foundation of our country's steadiness and thriving. Interestingly, our strategy system stretches out past regional guard to include the insurance of residents' sacred privileges and wellbeing from all types of fanaticism, wrongdoing, psychological warfare, and orientation based savagery. Vital to this change in outlook is the acknowledgment that monetary security is indivisible from human security. By tending to primary imbalances and encouraging comprehensive development, we plan to engage each pakistani to understand their maximum capacity. The incorporation of orientation safety efforts highlights our obligation to battling separation and guaranteeing

equivalent open doors for all. Critically, the NSP underlines law and order as basic to an equitable and responsible society. Through a responsive equity framework, we try to maintain the privileges of each and every resident and advance a culture of responsibility. In the domain of financial turn of events, the NSP outlines a way towards an additional fair and prosperous future. By focusing on interest in human resources and encouraging a product drove economy, we mean to work on expectations for everyday comforts, lessen joblessness, and accomplish practical turn of events. The China-Pakistan Financial Hall (CPEC) remains as a demonstration of our vision of provincial incorporation and monetary development. In any case, we perceive that genuine advancement relies on a group driven approach, where the prosperity and freedoms of our residents are vital. In this vein, the NSP addresses another common agreement between the state and its kin. Programs like Ehsaas highlight our obligation to social security and comprehensive turn of events, guaranteeing that nobody is abandoned in our excursion towards progress. As we explore the difficulties and valuable open doors ahead, let us recollect that our most noteworthy resource lies in the strength and capability of our kin. Through deliberate endeavors and steady commitment, we can fabricate a future where each pakistani can flourish and add to the success of our country.

Moreover, the strategy highlights the requirement for a nuanced and adjusted approach that regards basic liberties, law and order, and majority rule standards while battling psychological warfare. It accentuates the significance of drawing in with networks, advancing resilience and pluralism, and tending to complaints through exchange and compromise processes. By and large, Pakistan's Public safety Strategy perceives psychological warfare as a complex test that requires a thorough and comprehensive reaction. By tending to both the side effects and main drivers of psychological oppression, the strategy means to fabricate a safer, stable, and prosperous future for Pakistan and its kin.

Expulsions Policy of Afghanistan during the Kakar Government

In looking at the ejections strategy of Afghanistan during the Kakar government, fundamental to consider the international intricacies impacted the nation's way to deal with counter-psychological oppression. The Kakar organization, confronted with interior flimsiness and outer tensions, sought after a multi-layered technique to address psychological warfare exuding from its boundaries, especially from Pakistan. The choice to execute a removals strategy originated from Afghanistan's longstanding complaints in regards to Pakistan's supposed help for guerilla bunches a working inside Afghan area. The Kakar government saw these gatherings as weakening powers sabotaging Afghanistan's sway and security. Besides, the arrangement was driven by the need to show settle in defying cross-line psychological warfare and to pressure Pakistan into making a conclusive move against assailant safe-havens on its dirt (Khan, 2024).

The ejections strategy involved the ID and removal of people associated with contribution in fear monger exercises, especially those with supposed connections to Pakistan-based assailant associations. This included extremists as well as people blamed for offering material help or haven to psychological oppressor components. The execution of the strategy was met with both homegrown and global investigation, with worries raised in regards to fair treatment, basic liberties infringement, and the potential for worsening two-sided strains among Afghanistan and Pakistan. While the removals strategy expected to disturb fear monger organizations and deflect future assaults, its adequacy was frustrated by functional difficulties, including permeable boundaries, defilement, and restricted institutional limit. Besides, the arrangement unintentionally stressed relations with Pakistan, worsening existing strains and obstructing participation on shared security concerns. Moreover, there were reports of retaliatory measures by Pakistan, further entangling endeavors to accomplish provincial soundness and counter-psychological warfare targets (Yousaf, and Kakar, 2024).

In spite of its goals, the ejections strategy confronted various difficulties and restrictions. The absence of exhaustive counter-psychological warfare regulation and legal changes in Afghanistan hampered the public authority's capacity to actually arraign and keep thought fear based oppressors. Moreover, the strategy took a chance with distancing sections of the populace, especially ethnic Pashtuns with verifiable connections to Pakistan, in this way sabotaging more extensive endeavors to encourage public solidarity and compromise. Moreover, the removals strategy highlighted the more extensive intricacies of Afghanistan's counter-psychological oppression endeavors, featuring the requirement for a complete and nuanced approach that tends to basic complaints, reinforces administration and law and order, and advances local participation and discourse. At last, the outcome of Afghanistan's counter-illegal intimidation technique pivots on strategic measures, for example, removals as well as on tending to the underlying drivers of fanaticism and cultivating comprehensive political cycles that address the complaints of minimized networks.

Role of military operations in counter-terrorism

Operation Rah-e-Rast and Operation Rah-e-Nijat

During the 2000s, Pakistan confronted critical security challenges in its ancestral locales and the Smack Valley, where assailant bunches had laid out fortresses. The military sent off Activity Rah-e-Rast in May 2009 to recover Smack Valley from the Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The activity was instrumental in dislodging aggressors and reestablishing government control, however it included huge removal of nearby populaces. Following Rah-e-Rast, Activity Rah-e-Nijat started in South Waziristan in October 2009, focusing on the TTP's focal administration and foundation. These activities were described by extreme battle and critical calculated difficulties yet were vital in upsetting the TTP's functional capacities and recovering key domains (Gohar and Ullah, 2024).

Operation Zarb-e-Azb

Activity Zarb-e-Azb, sent off in June 2014, denoted a defining moment in Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare endeavors. This thorough military mission pointed toward destroying assailant safe-havens in North Waziristan, a basic center for different psychological oppressor associations, including the TTP and Al-Qaeda. The activity included composed ground and air attacks, methodically destroying fear monger organizations and annihilating their framework. The outcome of Zarb-e-Azb fundamentally debased the functional limit of psychological oppressor gatherings, prompting a remarkable decline in fear monger exercises inside Pakistan. This activity likewise featured the significance of military methodology, knowledge coordination, and local participation in fighting psychological oppression really (Yousaf et al., 2024).

Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad

Expanding on the triumphs of past tasks, Activity Radd-ul-Fasaad was started in February 2017 to unite the additions made and dispose of lingering psychological militant components across Pakistan. Not at all like the previous tasks zeroed in on unambiguous locales, Radd-ul-Fasaad took on a far reaching approach, including both military and regular citizen policing. The activity underlined knowledge based tasks (IBOs) to acquire and kill fear monger dangers. It additionally pointed toward countering the philosophical help for illegal intimidation by advancing de-radicalization projects and reinforcing line security to forestall cross-line penetration. The diverse methodology of Radd-ul-Fasaad highlighted the developing idea of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare technique, coordinating dynamic and non-motor measures to address both prompt and long haul security challenges. The series of military tasks significantly affect the security scene of Pakistan. They have fundamentally diminished the functional space for fear based oppressor associations, reestablished administrative control in beforehand rebellious

locales, and worked on open trust in the state's capacity to keep up with security. Be that as it may, these activities have not been without challenges. The removal of regular people, obliteration of framework, and the requirement for long haul restoration and reproduction in impacted regions present continuous hardships. Also, the industrious danger of fear based oppressor resurgence and the complex provincial elements, especially including Afghanistan, require constant cautiousness and versatile techniques (Shah, 2024).

Military tasks like Rah-e-Rast, Rah-e-Nijat, Zarb-e-Azb, and Radd-ul-Fasaad have been urgent in Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression methodology in the 21st hundred years. These tasks feature the basic job of the military in recovering domain, upsetting fear monger organizations, and reestablishing security. While huge headway has been made, the getting through nature of the psychological militant danger requires supported endeavors, complete arrangements, and provincial collaboration to guarantee enduring harmony and dependability.

Successes and challenges of military interventions

Military mediations in Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression endeavors have shown the two victories and difficulties all through the 21st hundred years. On the achievement front, military mediations have been instrumental in destroying fear monger organizations and disturbing their tasks. Activities, for example, Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad have actually designated assailant fortresses in the ancestral locales along the Afghanistan-Pakistan line, altogether debilitating the foundation of different fanatic gatherings. These mediations have additionally worked with the worry or end of high-profile psychological militants, consequently upgrading public safety and diminishing the quick danger presented by illegal intimidation (Yigzaw and Mengisteab, 2024).

Nonetheless, close by these victories, military mediations have introduced critical difficulties. One significant test is the gamble of inadvertent blow-back and regular citizen losses, which can worsen hatred among the nearby populace and act as an enrollment device for psychological militant gatherings. In addition, the permeable idea of the Pakistan-Afghanistan line has permitted assailants to dodge military offensives by crossing into adjoining regions, subsequently sabotaging the adequacy of simply military methodologies. Moreover, the absence of complete coordination and participation among different state organizations, like the military, knowledge organizations, and policing, hampered the maintainability of military mediations and obstructed long haul counter-illegal intimidation endeavors.

The peculiarity of "blowback" represents a critical test, by which military mediations can incidentally radicalize specific fragments of the populace or fuel fanatic belief systems, prompting a pattern of savagery and shakiness. Also, the intricacy of Pakistan's inward elements, including ethnic and partisan strains, further confuses the adequacy of military intercessions, as they frequently neglect to address fundamental complaints or main drivers of radicalism. All in all, while military mediations have accomplished striking achievements in destroying fear monger organizations and improving public safety, they additionally face impressive difficulties, including the gamble of regular citizen setbacks, cross-line elements, institutional coordination deficiencies, blowback impacts, and the intricacy of Pakistan's interior elements. In this way, a far reaching counter-psychological warfare methodology should go past military measures and consolidate political, financial, and social aspects to successfully address the complex idea of the fear monger danger (Yigzaw and Mengisteab, 2024).

Socio-Economic and Political Strategies

Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression procedures in the 21st century have consolidated different financial measures pointed toward tending to the main drivers of illegal intimidation. The public authority has perceived that monetary hardship, joblessness,

and absence of instructive open doors are huge elements that add to the radicalization of youth. To alleviate these issues, a few projects and drives have been sent off to improve financial circumstances in weak districts. For example, the Benazir Pay Backing System (BISP) gives monetary help to low-pay families, expecting to decrease destitution and backing fundamental requirements. Furthermore, drives like the Public Professional and Specialized Preparing Commission (NAVTTTC) offer professional preparation to upgrade business open doors. Advancement projects in the Governmentally Directed Ancestral Regions (FATA, for example, foundation improvement and restoration projects, have additionally been key parts of financial systems. These endeavors are intended to incorporate underestimated networks into the standard economy, in this way diminishing the charm of fanatic belief systems (Driukov et al., 2024).

On the political front, Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare procedures have involved both inward changes and worldwide participation. Locally, critical advances have been taken to improve administration and law and order. The Public Activity Plan (Rest), sent off in 2015, is a far reaching system that incorporates political measures, for example, the foundation of military courts for the quick preliminary of psychological oppression related cases and the reinforcing of hostile to psychological warfare regulations. Endeavors to change the police and legal frameworks have been pointed toward working on the adequacy of policing guaranteeing the quick conveyance of equity. Strategically, there has likewise been an accentuation on de-radicalization and compromise programs, for example, the Pakistan Armed force's drive in Smack, which centers around reintegrating previous assailants into society. On the worldwide stage, Pakistan has tried to fortify its strategic binds and improve collaboration with adjoining nations and worldwide powers to battle psychological warfare. This incorporates taking part in global discussions, consenting to reciprocal arrangements, and helping out worldwide bodies like the Monetary Activity Team (FATF) to check the supporting of psychological warfare. These political methodologies mirror a diverse methodology, recognizing that counter-psychological oppression requires serious areas of strength for both administration and hearty worldwide organizations (Biondo et al., 2024).

Initiatives for Socio-Economic Development in Terrorism-Affected Areas

The Public authority of Pakistan has perceived the need of financial advancement in battling psychological oppression, recognizing that destitution, absence of schooling, and monetary disappointment are critical supporters of the multiplication of radical belief systems. One of the essential drives in such manner has been the send off of the "Public Activity Plan" (Rest) in 2015, which incorporates an exhaustive technique pointed toward coordinating underestimated networks into the standard financial system. The Rest focuses on the improvement of framework, like streets, schools, and clinics, especially in locales that have generally been favorable places for psychological oppression, similar to the Governmentally Controlled Ancestral Regions (FATA), presently converged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Notwithstanding framework advancement, the public authority has acquainted a few instructions centered programs with counter the impact of fanatic stories. Drives, for example, the "Taleem-ul-Balighan" program expect to give essential and auxiliary schooling to grown-ups in struggle zones, advancing proficiency and decisive reasoning among populaces that have been deliberately denied of instructive open doors. These instructive projects are supplemented by professional preparation plans, which are intended to furnish the adolescent with attractive abilities, accordingly improving their business prospects and lessening their helplessness to radicalization (Hussain and Alam, 2024).

Financial drives have additionally been urgent in the public authority's system. The Benazir Pay Backing Project (BISP) is one of the biggest social security nets in the nation, giving monetary help to low-pay families. By tending to the prompt monetary necessities of poor people, BISP means to diminish the financial urgency that can drive people towards

radical gatherings. Moreover, the Pakistan Neediness Easing Asset (PPAF) plays had a huge impact in giving microfinance credits and awards to private companies and business people in psychological warfare impacted regions, cultivating monetary independence and flexibility. The combination of previous aggressors and their recovery into society is one more essential part of Pakistan's financial procedure. Projects, for example, the "Sabaoon" drive, which gives mental guiding, schooling, and professional preparation to previous youngster officers, are instrumental in reintegrating these people into society. These projects not just assistance in breaking the pattern of brutality yet in addition show the public authority's obligation to comprehensive turn of events and compromise (Umar, 2024).

Worldwide associations have likewise been utilized to reinforce financial improvement in psychological warfare impacted regions. Cooperative ventures with global associations like the Assembled Countries Advancement Program (UNDP) and the World Bank have worked with the execution of enormous scope improvement projects, going from framework to medical care enhancements. These associations assist with guaranteeing the manageability and viability of improvement drives through specialized help and monetary help. All in all, Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression systems have progressively consolidated financial improvement as a center part. By tending to the fundamental financial circumstances that encourage radicalism, the public authority means to establish a more steady and secure climate. The diverse methodology, enveloping training, monetary strengthening, foundation improvement, and recovery, features an acknowledgment that tactical arrangements alone are lacking to kill illegal intimidation. These drives address an all encompassing work to construct strength against radical belief systems and to advance long haul harmony and success in psychological warfare impacted locales.

Political reforms and their impact on counter-terrorism

Political changes in Pakistan have been crucial in forming the nation's counter-psychological oppression techniques in the 21st Century. The political scene of Pakistan has seen massive changes, with different state run administrations carrying out changes pointed toward upgrading administration, further developing policing, tending to the underlying drivers of psychological warfare. One of the outstanding changes was the execution of the Public Activity Plan (Rest) in 2014, which was a far reaching methodology contrived after the staggering Peshawar school assault. The Rest required a scope of measures, including the reorganization of the law enforcement framework, foundation of military courts, and guideline of madrassas (strict schools). These actions were pointed toward destroying psychological militant organizations, controlling the spread of radical belief systems, and dealing with culprits (Gaudino, 2024).

The effect of these political changes on counter-psychological oppression has been diverse. On one hand, the foundation of military courts took into consideration quick preliminaries and convictions of psychological oppressors, which was a critical hindrance against fear monger exercises. The guideline of madrassas helped in checking and controlling the dispersal of radical philosophies, accordingly decreasing the enlistment of people into fear based oppressor associations. Also, the upgrade of policing through better preparation and assets worked on their ability to actually battle psychological warfare. Be that as it may, these changes additionally confronted difficulties and reactions. The dependence on military courts, while compelling for the time being, raised worries about the evasion of the normal legal interaction and potential basic liberties infringement. The political will to execute these changes reliably across various organizations likewise fluctuated, prompting slips in authorization and occasional resurgence of fear based oppressor exercises. Moreover, the basic financial issues that fuel illegal intimidation, like neediness, joblessness, and absence of schooling, have not been completely tended to by

political changes, restricting the drawn out supportability of counter-psychological oppression endeavors (Adelaiye, and Fadason, 2024).

All in all, political changes in Pakistan altogether affect counter-psychological oppression, adding to the disturbance of fear based oppressor organizations and decrease of fear monger exercises. Nonetheless, the viability of these changes is dependent upon reliable political responsibility, adherence to common liberties, and thorough systems that address the main drivers of psychological warfare. The eventual fate of Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare endeavors will rely upon the capacity of its political initiative to maintain and expand upon these changes, guaranteeing a comprehensive way to deal with battling illegal intimidation.

CONCLUSION

This research basically broke down Pakistan's counter-psychological warfare systems in the 21st Century, zeroing in on the development, execution, and viability of different strategies and activities. Pakistan has confronted a diligent and developing fear based oppressor danger, provoking a complex reaction that has included military tasks, regulative changes, knowledge upgrades, and financial drives. Key military activities, for example, Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-Fasaad have fundamentally disturbed fear monger organizations and decreased the recurrence of huge scope assaults. Regulative measures, including the Counter Psychological Oppression Act revisions and the foundation of military courts, have planned to reinforce the legitimate structure for indicting fear based oppressors. Knowledge abilities have been supported through participation with global partners and mechanical headways. Furthermore, financial projects have been carried out to address the basic reasons for fanaticism. Pakistan's counter-psychological oppression techniques display a few qualities. The tactical tasks have been quite successful in recovering and balancing out locales recently constrained by fear based oppressor gatherings. This has not just debilitated the functional abilities of these gatherings yet in addition reestablished state expert in basic regions. The lawful changes have given a more powerful system to battling psychological oppression, despite the fact that their execution stays a test. Upgraded knowledge tasks, upheld by global joint effort, have prompted critical precautionary activities against fear based oppressor plots. Moreover, financial drives have begun to address some main drivers of psychological oppression by further developing schooling, business valuable open doors, and local area strength in weak regions.

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