
KARACHI - A RESILIENT CITY IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

Karachi's situation is very difficult to address. Three decades of violence has taken its toll on the socio-economic fabric of the city. The operational side of addressing the conflict situation has met with successes in post-Karachi operation. The figures are indicative of the strides made to break the infrastructure of the terrorism in Karachi, which also had political and international linkages. The backbone of the terrorists has been broken, main infrastructure dismantled, sleeping cells are now being targeted and lots of pre-emptive intelligence based operations are being carried out in Karachi. However, what has made the task of addressing the conflict matrix of Karachi more daunting and challenging is the resurfacing of the hard core realities: first, the criminal groups; armed groups and the non-state actors have overt and covert support of the political parties, second, this has resulted in the operation supposedly acquiring a political dimension, which is being resisted and resented by the mainstream political parties of Sindh as well as Karachi. The sustainability of the operation lies in addressing the issues of politicization of over stretched and under-funded police, lack of political will to take difficult decisions and the ability of political parties to clean their ranks and files and the issue of governance and de-weaponization of the city.

Keywords: Karachi Situation, Karachi Operation, Sustained Stability, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

The general law and order situation in Karachi has improved considerably due to ongoing operation by Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The operation commenced in 2013 to counter peaking lawlessness, sectarian violence, target killing and massive loss of national economy and image (Hasnain, 2015). The concern about the situation goes beyond the international borders. Karachi has a cosmopolitan nature to its makeup. In addition, it is the only operational port city of Pakistan, which at the moment is considered as the most important pillar of economy. For international community, the situation in Karachi is of

great concern because of their own citizens, residing in Karachi for business purpose as Karachi houses offices of many multi-national businesses. For Pakistanis, the concern is about the existence of the country, due to the peculiar nature of Karachi. People hailing from all over the country resides in Karachi and earns their livelihood from the city. It is popularly termed as mini-Pakistan, and disturbances in this city are considered not localized but of national importance. The later aspect of the issue, especially, has made it imperative to study and analyze the situation in Karachi and suggest remedial measures for sustained stability (Quora, 2015).

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH

Karachi is Pakistan's life line due to only available port and Pakistan's biggest city housing population belonging to every segment and every part of the country. It also provides employment of varying dimensions to majority of its residents and contributes enormously to national exchequer. Since last one decade in particular, the security situation has generally been on reverse slide affecting its economy and substantial loss of lives and property. Through a calibrated and synergized efforts of federal and provincial agencies, Karachi operation was launched to restore its lost prestige as most harmonious and colorful city. This article will explore the ongoing security situation and genesis of problems and proffer recommendations for enduring stability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research article follows qualitative research and historical case study design. Primary and secondary data in the form of transcripts, press briefings, articles and books have helped in logically constructing arguments with empirical evidences and answering the research questions.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the genesis of Karachi problems and how it is affecting security mosaic of Karachi?
2. How much stability has been achieved as a result of ongoing security operation?
3. What all can be done to achieve sustainable peace and enduring stability in Karachi?

GENESIS OF KARACHI PROBLEMS

Karachi: A Hub of Immigrants: Before independence Hindus controlled business and industry in Karachi. After the independence, transmigration took place in which majority of the Hindus left for India and much more Muslims from India migrated to Karachi. Selection of Karachi as capital of Pakistan attracted Muslim officials to Karachi that filled up the vacuum of the departing Hindus. The population of Karachi mushroomed, from few hundred thousand to almost a million. This gave a clear majority to the Muhajirs (immigrants from India) in the city. Karachi was officially made the capital of Pakistan on 22nd May 1948, when the Constituent Assembly decided that it would be separated from Sindh to become a Federally Administered Area. The decision further enhanced the trend of migration to Karachi from India. This fuelled resentment of Sindhis towards Muhajirs. The seeds of ethnic strife were thus planted in Sindh at the time of independence. In the constitution of Pakistan a proviso was added providing fixed quota in government services and admission in professional education institutions (World Encyclopedia, 2016). This gave to the dislike of Muhajirs assured seats in both to the rural Sindh. Same year Sindhi was declared official language of Sindh, sparking language riots. Due to rapid economic activities and setting up of new industries, people from all over the country came to Karachi for seeking jobs. Resultantly, the population of Karachi increased and started denting the Muhajir majority in the city.

Rise of Several Political Movements: In the seventies and early eighties, Karachi was politically dominated by political and religious parties. In student politics, there was a strong influence of Islami Jamiat Tulba (IJT), a student wing of Jamat-e-Islami and Peoples Student Federation (PSF), student wing of Peoples Party. Muhajirs felt that they were not being represented properly and launched All Pakistan Muhajir Student Organization (APMSO) in 1978 with Altaf Hussain as its leader. The organization quickly grew stronger as most of the Muhajir students in IJT and PSF joined APMSO. In 1984, Altaf Hussain founded Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) giving identity to Muhajirs and demanded equal rights for them as well as abolition of quota system. Thus, ethnic divide and urban struggle between opposing factions for the control of Karachi began.

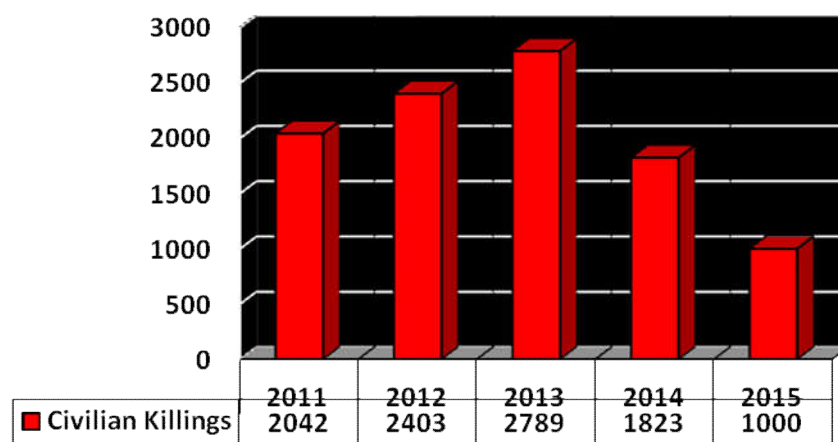
Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan: In 1979 Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and Muslims all over the world were encouraged to join Jihad against the invaders. Pakistan became the frontline state and a conduit for supply of arms to Mujahedeen. This led to a large- number of firearms into wrong hands and turned university campuses into

battlefields. Several actors started playing their role covertly and overtly and started distributing weapons to their supporters and later turned to generating resources through, extortions, kidnapping and illegal possession of state lands. This led to ethnic rivalries and violence which continues till date.

Operation Clean Up (1992-94): Operation Clean-up (other codename: Operation Blue Fox), was an armed military intelligence program led by the Sindh Police and Pakistan Rangers, with an additional assistance from the Pakistan Army and its related intelligence agencies. Planned by the FIA, Intelligence Bureau and launched under the directives of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1992, the program was also continued by upcoming Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in 1993-94, as part of her internal policies. It was initially launched against the dacoits of interior Sindh (May 20, 1992) but later its objective was molded to ‘cleanse’ Karachi city of ‘anti-social’ elements (Wikipedia, 2014).

PRESENT SITUATION OF KARACHI

Lawlessness: More than 1000 people have lost their lives in Karachi in 2015 in violent incidences, however, there has been a significant drop in target killing and extortion cases as compared to past years (In 2011, around 2,042 people lost their lives to killings, followed by 2,403 in 2012; 2,789 in 2013; 1,823 in 2014). The use of small arms on targets, shops, residences and indiscriminate firing on moving public as well as military transport vehicles remained frequent (ARY News, 2015).



Source: ARY News, 2015.

ECONOMIC COST

Karachi is the only littoral megacity of Pakistan and a nerve-center of the national economy. It contributes to almost 60% of the country's economy and is home to State Bank of Pakistan, the Stock Exchange and head offices of national and multinational companies including banks, financial institutions and real estate companies. In addition, major media houses in Pakistan have their head offices in Karachi. According to Federal Government's figures, Karachi generates about 15% of the national GDP, 42% of value added in manufacturing sector and 25% of the revenues of the Federal Government. An international organization has estimated that by 2025 the GDP in purchasing power parity of the city would rise to USD 193 billion from USD 78 billion in 2008 (Global Think Tank, 2015). However, the growth potential was constrained by a host of problems, the chief amongst which was the fast-burgeoning population of the city and the challenge of effectively managing them followed by lawlessness, protracted administrative neglect, political expediency and moral bankruptcy. Shutdown of Karachi results in massive loss to the economy of the country that is estimated to be Rs 15 billion a day. The city's economy is large and diversely driven, greatly benefitted by the presence of the largest and most dynamic industrial giants in the country like the Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate (SITE), Korangi Industrial and Trade Estate and North Karachi Industrial and Trade Estate. The productions include a wide variety of goods from textiles to chemicals to steel and machinery. Owing to its geo-strategic significance, Karachi is ideally positioned for businesses and investment.



Source: <http://potdrum.com/special-report/karachi-a-centre-to-pakistans-economy>

IMPACT ON NATIONAL COHESION

It is the largest city of the country in terms of population and has more members in the National Assembly than the province of Balochistan. All the ethnic groups of Pakistan reside in Karachi in respectable number. According to the census of 1998, the linguistic distribution of the city was: Urdu: 48.52%; Punjabi: 13.94%; Pashto: 11.42%; Sindhi: 7.22%; Balochi: 4.34%; others: 14.56 (Explore Pakistan, 2016). It has a hefty population of foreigners both legal and illegal immigrants; and foreign nationals employed in Pakistan. It employs the maximum people in the country, hailing from all over Pakistan.

CRIME AND POLITICS

All big cities have two things in common, slums and organized crime. Organized crime requires patronage and support of officials and to a limited level from local politicians. The understanding is mutually beneficial to all. Transparency International has defined organized crime as: “criminal activities for material benefit by groups that engage in extreme violence, corruption of public officials including law enforcement and judicial officers, penetration of the legitimate economy (e.g. through racketeering and money laundering) and interference in the political process (Transparency International, 2008). In this context:

- Karachi had always had its share of criminal gangs and organized crime. Earlier, the patronage was limited to officials and had territorial limits within the city. With politics getting a bigger role in day to day affairs, for successful operation of organized crime, political patronage was required; which came very readily. The pattern does not have much difference from the USA (Woodiwiss Michael, 2001) except in Karachi, politicians and political parties providing patronage to crime were not only of local level but of national level.

- MQM started its politics on ethnic basis, and tasted its first stint in power after the non-party local body elections. The party got hold of municipal power in Karachi and Hyderabad in 1987. The military government of General Zia-ul-Haq gave the municipal government's full freedom to operate. The criminal gangs on local basis paid their allegiance to them. In areas totally dominated by MQM, the party used its own party structure to collect *bhatta* (protection money), a very handsome sum for a city of the size of Karachi; initially the money was used to fund political activities of the party (Chaudry, 2011).
- MQM came into national politics in 1988 and almost swept Karachi, 11 seats out of 13. The domination of MQM was fully stamped on Karachi affairs. With subsequent elections, other political parties dented this position of MQM; mostly because of demographic changes in ethnicity in Karachi. During the period 2002-2007, Sindh had a minority government, and MQM numerically was the biggest partner in that set up. Home department was with MQM during this period, they further strengthened its street muscle, by issuing arms licenses to its supporters. By virtue of control over Home Department, MQM ended up controlling police, giving it a free hand in the city.

THE TURF WAR

The political parties in Karachi draw their support from separate ethnic groups. Traditionally, the Urdu speaking people of Karachi favoured the religious or rightist parties, that support has now been claimed by MQM. Baluchis and Sindhis support PPP, because of Sindhi origin of Mr. Bhutto and his leftist policies. Pathans were split in their support towards ANP, which is the heir of Bacha Khan, a nationalist Pathan icon, and the JUI because of religious reasons and tradition of their elders supporting them in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. However, elections 2013 changed the political demography of Karachi as now more groups have emerged in the city seeking share of the exploits.

KATCHI ABADIES

Traditionally, creation of *katchi abadies* (irregular housing settlements) remained a domain of Pathans. Initially these localities were accommodating Pathans only. However, with the passage of time this became a sector of informal economy. Preemptive illegal possession of land, for settling people is also going on in the city. It is believed that more the 14000 acres of state land is under illegal possession (*qabza*). Courtesy these *katchi abadies*, Karachi is growing at a rate of 5.6 % per annum. Due to the corrupt nature of utility service providers, these *katchi*

abadies got utilities at a quicker pace than regular settlements, which were slowed by bureaucratic procedures. Builders of Karachi, also emulated the *katchi abadies* settlers, and went into town planning and multi-storied buildings with incomplete permissions; to be regularized by building authorities and water and sewerage board at a later stage. For all this everyone involved in the business, needed muscle and protection to be provided by political parties. Resultantly, most parts of the city are outside the realm of the government (Adil, 2011).

POLARIZATION OF KARACHI

Karachi by all definitions is now a fragmented city, polarized politically, ethnically and on sectarian basis (physically, psychologically and administratively). There is very little scope of objective assessment for improvement under the existing situation. The bureaucracy, itself suffers from this division. Appointments and postings at all tiers are done on this division. Worst hit is the police department, with the maximum impact, where it is felt that a non-pathan SHO cannot be effective in pathan areas and vice versa. Under the circumstances, impartiality in conduct is almost impossible.

ONGOING SECURITY OPERATIONS IN KARACHI

The deteriorating law and order situation led to the 2013 Karachi operation against the militants. It had the ownership of all the political parties, the very vocal powerful business community of Karachi and the civil society with the sole objective of restoring peace in Karachi and ridding it off the Taliban. After two-and-a-half years, the same operation has developed controversies. Political fragmentation has become very profound. There is an atmosphere of complex confrontation between PPP and MQM and blame game between the Federal Government and Government of Sindh (Baoqai and Hassan, 2016). The confrontation between MQM and PPP has just deepened with MQM's blames on the PPP and the federal government for not doing enough to protect them against the operation which they now see as being politically motivated. The Sindh government blames the federal government of using the operation to target the PPP. The leadership of the two major political forces of the province has given statements against the operation hinting of it being biased and politically motivated. The reservations of the Sindh government are indicated by their feet dragging in extending special power of Rangers in Sindh on more than one occasion. The activities of the NAB and the FIA are also seen in the same light.

MANDATE

The issue now is: what is the mandate of Rangers in Karachi? There seems to be lack of consensus on it. The murky politics of the city threatens the operation, whereas the political parties want the operation to work for their respective interests. The general understanding in Sindh is that the mandate of Rangers is restricted to elimination of non-state terror, extortion and kidnapping for ransom. The Rangers' dabbling with the corruption-terror-nexus and the nexus that exists between politics, crime and terror including providing political cover to terror organizations did not go down well with the political parties of Sindh. What further aggravated the situation are now the allegations of established links of political parties with spy agencies like RAW. Although law enforcement agencies and the Rangers claim for nabbing several suspects belonging to banned militant outfits in the Karachi operation, started since September 2013, leaders of political parties, especially Awami National Party, Muttahida Quami Movement and Pashtun residents see less focus of the law enforcement agencies on banned religious terror outfits during the operation.

IMPACT OF KARACHI OPERATION

Post-September 2013 operation, the security agencies have paved the way for liberation of Taliban 'no-go-zones' in Karachi, also referred to as 'war-zones'. The Taliban had dug deep into the areas populated by Pathans, creating virtual "no-go-areas", terrorizing the local population. Now the LEAs claim to have a complete control of these areas, especially of the most dangerous western part of the city. They also claim that 70-80% is purged. The Talibanization of Karachi has died down. Pakistan now has the lowest level of terrorist violence in almost a decade. After three years of operation, there has been a significant improvement on the ground and 71% Pakistanis believe that Karachi operation has led to decrease in crimes in the city. The city has witnessed a decrease of:

- 70% in target killings.
- 65% in dacoities.
- 62% in cases of kidnapping for ransom.
- 84% in extortion cases.
- 72% bank robberies.

Now normalcy has returned to Karachi, there is an upsurge in economic, social and cultural activities. The port city is now experiencing increased economic activities. Retail outlets reported record sales during the Eid Festival in the year 2015, breaking a ten year record with Rs.90

billion Eid-ul-Fitr sale. Karachi in the same year spent around Rs.30 billion on sacrificial animals during Eid-ul-Adha. The Independence Day celebrations in August 2015 saw a lot of zeal and fervor by Karachiites. Chairman All Karachi Tajir Ittehad said: “sales recorded in August 2015 crossed Rs.5 billion, breaking the sale records of past 40 years”. This has been further endorsed by the international observers and media. The *Washington Post* stated that ‘Karachi has now become a safer place (*Washington Post*, 2015). The World Bank in its report January 2016 *Global Economic Prospects* stated that ‘macro-economic adjustments and crackdown on violent crimes in the country’s industrial and commercial hub of Karachi are supporting investors’ confidence (*World Bank Report*, 2016).

ANALYTICAL DEBATE ON KARACHI SITUATION

Ethnic/Demographic Challenges: Karachi has a multi-ethnic and multi-national profile, as explained earlier. It has an estimated population of more than 20 million, and people hailing from all the provinces and belonging to all shades of ethnicity reside in the city. Karachi, minus violence, is viewed as a classical example of multi culture coexistence. Ethnic clashes and disturbed law and order situation have sent negative messages for the national morale and unity. Coffins dispatched to other parts of the country from Karachi, increases mistrust, hostilities and hatred amongst diverse nationalities negatively affecting national security.

Economic Security: Karachi produces 70 percent of Pakistan’s domestic requirements of industrial and commercial goods. It contributes almost two third to the exchequer. The city produces about 42 percent of value added in large scale manufacturing, and 20-25 percent of Pakistan’s GDP. The economic activities in Karachi contribute more than \$78 billion to total annual GDP (Price Water House Coopers, 2008). It suggests that the importance of Karachi is critical both for federal and provincial governments. Significant aspects from economic security perspective are:

- Currently unrest is causing trade loss of over Rs.15 billion in a single day which is devastating for the country’s fragile economy that has been caught in the vortex of low growth and high inflation.
- Violence in Karachi has resulted in flight of capital outside Pakistan to investment friendlier economies besides seriously discouraging direct foreign investment. This is further depleting the country’s economic potential (Balgamwala, 2011).

Political Dimensions: The problem of Karachi has many players trying to dominate the political horizon over and above their representation to reap the economic benefits, it is therefore important to analyze political strategy of various factions to draw their impact on national security. Some details are given below:

- As per media sources, target killings and majority of other problems are initiated by MQM, which then has a chain reaction.
- Ongoing operation by Rangers and Police is seen with suspicion. The perpetual cycle of engineered violence has shaken the confidence of citizens over the ability of government and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).
- The struggle between PPP and MQM to change the political landscape of Karachi to consolidate maximum political space before next general elections of 2018 which may result in repetition of peace and war cycle in near future.

INTERNAL SECURITY DIMENSIONS

Foreign Support to Miscreants: According to the informal estimates of LEAs, there are 20 million weapons in Karachi and about 15,000 militants with various degree of expertise (*Tribune*, 2015). Money is collected from foreign sponsorship, extortion, land grabbing, armed robberies and kidnapping for ransom besides narco-trade. Weapons flow from India and Afghanistan by well-organized gun running mafia. These are transported from Afghanistan through frequented and unfrequented routes via Balochistan. Cargo travels along Pakistan – Afghanistan – Iran border to coastal areas and subsequently reaches Karachi through fishing boats. Second route is from Jacobabad to Tando Allahyar. Third route is from India through Nara gap using unmanned camels. Narco trade takes place in shape of raw opium from Afghanistan with chemicals smuggled from India and Iran. The conversion takes place at Lyari, Orangi Town, Sohrab Goth and Landhi Town for further transportation to Europe and America through sea routes. Drug money is the principal source of income of many violent groups. Elaborate logistic support to various groups from external forces makes the security paradigm quite complex and challenging with a potential of continuous unrest in future causing potent threat to the state.

Terrorism: The prevailing law and order situation in Karachi provides an ideal opportunity for terrorists across the country to target strategic installations. Terrorists have already tried to target these installations in the past such as PNS Mehran and Karachi Airport and are

capable of doing it again. Any such attempt will further erode the public confidence about efficiency of LEAs. Major vulnerabilities include Governor / Chief Minister Houses, Jinnah International Airport, Courts, universities and cadet colleges, oil refineries, main hotels, SUPARCO, KANUPP, Headquarters 5 Corps, Naval Aviation Base, Naval Hospitals, Pakistan Naval Academy, Pakistan Navy Ammunition Depot, PN Dockyard and the PAF Base Faisal, Masroor and Korangi. Moreover, elimination of key political figures, targeting of religious places, sabotage, attacks on foreign nationals / diplomats and mass killing of the people in terrorism friendly environment of Karachi will have serious security implications.

Unification of Sub - Nationalist Groups: Sub - nationalist elements were marginalized before the development over Sindh Local Government Ordinance 2001 and Commissionerate System. PPP government provided them a cause and slogan to pull them to the streets. These elements have now gained sufficient potency to challenge writ of the state.

Fallout of Operation by LEAs: The efficiency of LEAs particularly police is seriously hampered due to political workers' stuffing, corruption, incompetency and lack of capacity. Selective employment of Police further complicates the security environment. However, recent step of Sindh Government to grant policing power to rangers had brought a balance in the system.

Power Struggle among Religious Groups: This challenge emerges due to power struggle between various sects, indoctrination and least tolerance for other sects. The sectarian rift between Shias and Sunnis and clashes between Deobandis and Brelvis over the control of mosques has a potential to paralyze the city as well as whole country.

International Dimensions of Karachi Crisis: Meddling by various nations in Karachi affairs with a view in keeping pressure on Pakistan to pursue their national objectives cannot be ruled out. International backlash is also expected in case immigrants from other countries are targeted by the terrorists in Karachi creating challenges for our foreign policy and our image abroad.

Recommendations for Sustainable Peace and Stability in Karachi: Situation in Karachi demands immediate short and long term steps to be taken for addressing the issue. In this regard following suggestions are made:

Short Term Measures (up to six months): Civil service be shuffled bringing in impartial and non-political officers; same can be borrowed

from Federal government with preference to those who have not served long periods in Sindh:

- Rangers should continue it's across the board operation with same policing rights till the writ of state is established in all parts of the city. Criminals and their patrons may be identified and brought to justice.
- Army should be called in for single point agenda of de-weaponizing the city and the province. All weapons should be collected at police stations and a total ban on carrying weapons other than by the LEAs should be imposed.
- The state should consider buying these weapons from the license holders on market price, making Karachi an arms free city.
- Police should be reshuffled at all levels and appropriate steps may be taken to ensure a politically impartial police.
- Except for the de-weaponization operation, maintenance of law and order, responsibility of crime control and investigation should remain with police. Other LEAs including intelligence agencies should continue following their charter of duties and provide an all-out support to the police, with police responsible solely for law and order and crime control.
- All intelligence networks in the city should be aligned to work in a mutually supportive manner under Joint Investigation Teams (JIT), supplementing each other, for monitoring trends of resurfacing of such phenomenon in future.
- Political parties and their wings should not be allowed to collect money in the name of zakat, fitrana, hides and skins of slaughtered animals on Eid; and only religious and welfare organizations should collect the same.

Long Term Measures (Six months to seven years):

- Conduct a transparent census. Gathering accurate census data is the first step to ensuring inclusive political representation.
- Ensure dispensation of swift, free, fair, equal and exemplary justice across the board by establishing more courts with smaller territorial jurisdictions and appointing judges on merit.
- Negotiate a political solution of the problem by political restructuring, confidence building and strengthening the political/democratic process by giving voice to all factions. Smaller constituencies at all tiers can achieve this goal.
- Restore peoples' confidence in the government by putting in place a more powerful and potent state machinery to ensure law and order in the city and re-establishing writ of the government.
- Delink local government from civil administration for good and just administration where local govt. system should run municipal affairs while commissioner should run the administration.

- Reform police system with primary emphasis on imparting international level of training, weapons and a compatible pay package.
- Restructure the police stations on modern lines with lesser territorial jurisdiction and more police officials' with complete authority to act in accordance with law whenever and wherever needed.
- Hold police accountable where law and order situation deteriorates and violations are reported.
- Adequate resources should be allocated to the police and civil administration for effective implementation of rule of law.
- Dismantle the militant wings of all political and religious parties.
- Formulate an effective strategy to curb sectarian disharmony through education, promoting inter-sect dialogue and monitoring madrassahs, imam bargahs and mosques for any sectarian trends.
- Rehabilitate affectees of natural calamities and IDPs due to ongoing Law Enforcement Operations in FATA and surrounding areas by offering those jobs, vocational training and supporting them in establishing and earning their living in their native areas.
- Tackle the problem of illegal immigrants and take appropriate measures to check further growth of their population and prompt repatriation.
- Plan to check the growth of Karachi city itself by controlling the katchi abadies and giving incentives in the new economic zones away from Karachi.

CONCLUSION

Situation in Karachi though has improved significantly since start of current operation. The city has generally been running without fear of shutter down, boycotts etc. which was recurrent feature in the past. Investor and trader's confidence has been restored to a large extent and late night life of city of lights in returning to normal. However, there are still occasional incidents of Target killing, sectarian violence, drug and Qabza mafias along with host of other crimes which is eroding people's confidence and affecting the psycho-social life of Pakistanis all over the country. Despite much progress made, the prevailing conditions are still considered as non-conducive to foreign investments and revenue generation is taking a huge toll in terms of financial losses to the state. The silver lining despite these problems is steady pace of China –Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) as a result of which many Chinese are working and moving freely across the country and especially in Karachi. The government with support of LEAs has given firm commitment and resolve to continue fight against terrorism and bring this menace under control. It is hoped that with synergized political harmony and integrated

application of Law Enforcing Agencies and will of this nation will bring enormous successes and enduring stability.

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