

ISSUE OF GOVERNANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ANALYSIS OF LAW & ORDER SITUATION IN PUNJAB PAKISTAN

Dr. Mughees Ahmed*

Zab un Nisa**

Sidra Akram***

Dr. Kiran Sami ****

Abstract

The escalation of insecurity, political violence and instability has seen since last decade in the state because of Pakistan's appearance in the "War on Terrorism" as a front line state. Nonetheless, many efforts have been done on the matter but mostly not related particularly in tabulating the human losses in war. This work endeavor to tabulate the human losses down and political brunt of nihilism on Pakistan particularly in Punjab-most populated province of Pakistan. Post Behaviouralism approach and its implementation is applied in this study

Keywords: *Post Behavioralism, War on Terrorism, Talban, Human Cost, First Information Reports*

Introduction

Post Behaviouralism is 'The need to study all realities of Politics' and the need to admit the study of values along with facts Almost 52,000 people both officials of law implement agencies and civilians and military have been killed in terrorist assaults during 2002-2013. To endure their animation militant institutions have developed cramped set-up with suspect's network that has culminated in expansion in crime ratio against Punjab. Targeted killing and sectarian violence is the latest gadget of terrorist. The political brunt of terrorism mostly disesteemed indication although; it has blunt effects on Punjab province.

Inappropriately, the previous decade has been the intensification of insecurity, political violence and instability as consequences of role of Pakistan as frontline state in the "War on Terrorism (WOT)". After several years, this war has no end

for Pakistan. Literally, the hazard of terrorism has expanded multiform and because of it there are several somber connotation of this for Pakistan. In the real senses, it would be correct to mean that the Pakistan is disbursing heavy cost in this “War on Terrorism” at the expense of its survival and sovereignty. Due to geographical adjacency of Pakistan to Afghanistan (theater of war on terrorism for NATO violence) Pakistan had to flop its part.

The study will endeavor to classify some political brunt of “terrorism” on Punjab. More precisely, the present threat of terrorism is deteriorating the Punjab’s economic advancement, social framework and political structure. The terrorism acts are menacing law & order situation in Pakistan, encroaching human rights of public, deleterious basic framework and future financial convenience. Terrorism has sullied the prominence of the Punjab province; the prosperity prospects, stability and peace are being adversely overwhelmed due to dearth of financial sprouting and good governance.

Impacts of “Terrorism” on Pakistan

The most apparent brunt in a war is “Human Cost” and no doubt Pakistan had to pay it from the last several years to “War on Terror (WOT)”. It reveals from a report presented before “Pakistan Supreme Court” by intelligence agencies on 27th March, 2013 that in Pakistan 49,000 lives have lost since 2001 (The Express Tribune, March 27, 2013). In all terrorist attacks, in the strings of injuries, casualties and disabilities most distressed groups are army, rangers, Para military forces, polices, front corps and levies rather than civilians. Due to drone attacks and military progression militants also have been killed.

By integrate the numeral causalities induced by terrorist assault, ethnic and political rampage, target killing, sectarian violence and drone attacks, the “Human Cost” can be computed. Mostly, the mechanism of violence assaults involved firing, remote control bombs, rocket attacks, land mines, beheadings, sabotage, target killings, hand grenades and modernized explosive devices. In Pakistan several security agencies and research institutions (International and National) have documented these losses but the issue is the dissemblance in numeric value correlated to human losses.

“More than 24,000 people, including civilians, law enforcement agencies and troops were killed in terrorist attacks during the period 2002-2013. Year 2007-2013 have been costlier in human term. Another 25,000-plus people were killed during military offensives against Taliban insurgents in the tribal regions of Pakistan since 2008. According to the law enforcement agency report submitted

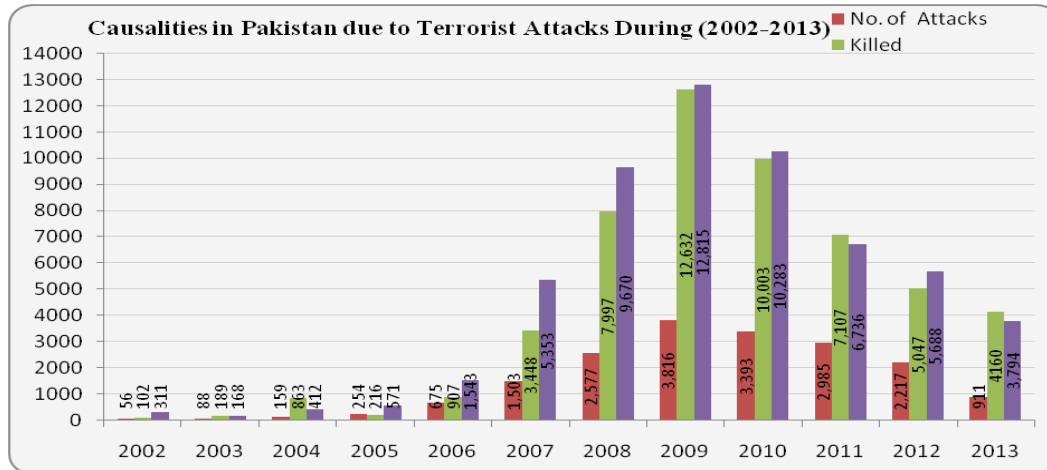
to the Supreme Court, since 2008, 15,681 has been the number of armed forces casualties in tribal areas”(Abbasi, 2012).

By examining distinct figures and reports, in terrorist brutality in 18634 attacks, 52671 people died and 57344 got injured. The data specified by “Interior Ministry” is distinguished as assumable data do not hold the death toll of the law implement agencies.

Table 1: Causalities in Pakistan due to Terrorist Attacks During (2002-2013)

Year	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
2002	56	102	311
2003	88	189	168
2004	159	863	412
2005	254	216	571
2006	675	907	1,543
2007	1,503	3,448	5,353
2008	2,577	7,997	9,670
2009	3,816	12,632	12,815
2010	3,393	10,003	10,283
2011	2,985	7,107	6,736
2012	2,217	5,047	5,688
2013	911	4160	3,794
Total	18,634	52,671	57,344

Source: Developed by the researcher with reference to the data provided by the Pakistan Security Reports by PIPS & CIRCLE



The table displays the figure of people injured and killed during terrorist attacks operational attacks, suicide attacks, ethno-political brutality, sectarian violence, drone attacks, political directing and target killing.

Drone Attacks in Pakistan

Drone or unmanned air borne vessels (UAV) is exclusive equipment for United States in 21st century. They are much discussing due to utilizing it in target killings of terrorist in term of Pakistan, a country that is not in conflict with United States. For these attacks, no law full vindication has been given by the United States. A lot of people have been killed, disabled and injured because of US drone strikes tackled in FATA by CIA.

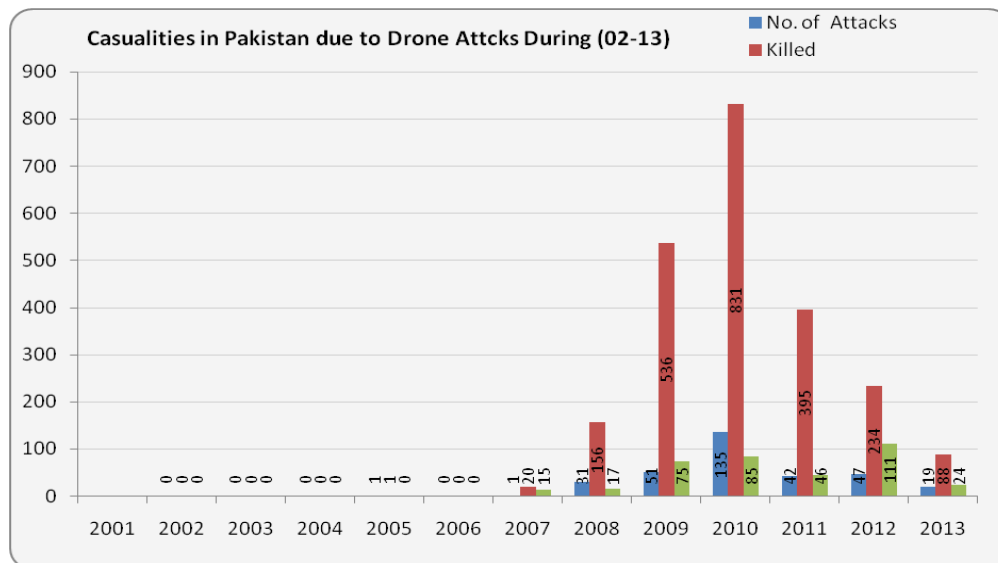
The drone strike first time in Pakistan was directed in November 2004 by which three people were killed involving “Talban commander Nek Muhammad” in Dhok, village of South Waziristan. (Amnesty International, Oct, 2013). It is not easy to get absolute data of casualties due to US shots to shelter the drone plan from accountability combined by the barriers to independent exploration of attacks in North Waziristan. Another reason for the dearth of official data has been beneath the reporting and interruptions to persuasive investigation in FATA. In this connection, Ben Emerson-special UN Rapporteur stated on 14th March 2013 “Almost 400 civilians had been killed as a result of drone strikes, and that a further 200 individuals were regarded as probable non-combatants. According to statistics provided to Ben Emerson by Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there have been at least 330 drone strikes on the territory of Pakistan since 2004 causing at least 2200 deaths and injuring 600 people. (OHCHR, 2013).

“The Bureau of Investigative Journalism (TBIJ)” reports that from 2001 to 2013, existing data display that in Pakistan, drone attacks killed 2365 people and 847 people got injured. Following are few existing statistics on the occurrence of drone attacks and their brunt in Pakistan.

Table 2: Causalities in Pakistan due to Drone Attacks During 2002-2013

Year	No. of Attacks	Killed	Injured
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	1	1	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	1	20	15
2008	31	156	17
2009	51	536	75
2010	135	831	85
2011	42	395	46
2012	47	234	111
2013	19	88	24
Total	327	2261	373

Source: Developed by the researcher with reference to the data provided by the Pakistan Security Reports by PIPS & CIRCLE



A few provinces are great pretentious as to others and bear much encumber of casualties such as FATA, Baluchistan and KPK. Similarly few cities are greater affected as to others inside these provinces. Quetta in Baluchistan, Peshawar in KPK has seen a lot of blasts as to other and Khyber, Kurram Agency in FATA and also South and North Waziristan Agencies have borne the maximum casualties. These mentioned three regions are much pretentious due to geographical propinquity to Afghanistan and have borne the impact of brim over affects of war in Afghanistan firstly and the second reason is dearth of good governance and advancement, these regions have been the procreation floor for terrorism, last but not least mostly suicide assaults, the whole military operations, many assaults on the military and also drone strikes have occurred in these regions that has lost more citizens.

The subsequent table shows the anticipated hammering of lives province wise from 2001-2013.

Table 3: Number of Casualties Province-Wise

Year	KPK	FATA	Baluchistan	Sindh	Punjab	Islamabad
2002	22	0	5	45	22	0
2003	0	14	66	12	21	5
2004	0	34	78	63	85	0
2005	0	43	61	9	14	26
2006	210	113	208	63	0	0
2007	1096	0	224	0	0	0
2008	982	619	296		219	119
2009	1,438	644	386	73	420	30
2010	836	904	600	5	309	15
2011	820	612	710	120	116	4
2012	401	631	631	289	75	1
2013	936	1716	960	1668	81	11

Source: Developed by the researcher with reference to the data provided by the Pakistan Security Reports by PIPS & CIRCLE

The “Crime Index” of Pakistan was 58.71 in 2012 and was 61.52 in the year of 2013. The rate of crimes higher within the increase in “Crime Index”. “Safety Index” of Pakistan in 2013 was 38.48 that is preferred than 41.29 in the year of 2012 (National Bureau of Police Research).

Strikingly, the data differ as to the “Human Right Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), Citizens Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) and Sindh Police. According to the Senate Standing Committee report a total of 79863 abduction cases were reported in 2008-2013. Punjab witness and increase in abduction cases account for 64796 followed by Sindh with 11357, KPK with 2221, and Baluchistan with 1065 followed by Islamabad with 338 cases”(CPLC,2013).

Law & Order Situation in Punjab

Throughout the Punjab, the diverse categories of classify terrorist and political aggression engross but are not restricted to “interfaith and interfaith” high plane violence, secessionist riot, terrorism, ethnic sod and sectarian dissension wars. The decisive network and balmy destination between isolated bands keep going the violence frequently make it composite to fasten a perception among the categorization of brutality and revelation leading the group’s stance. The reaction of the government to the constant and brutal nature of the incidents has by the years prearranged from indolence to assurance on momentary security amounts, make up repressive military accomplishment to antiterrorism, asserted “Extra Judicial Killings” and imposed desertion together with the police, intelligence agencies, and exterior military disruption.

During the last 10 years, Punjab province has observe the slender violence among all domains before noteworthy of sectarian sadism have not given out a significant inclination for disarmament. Nevertheless, the intensity of terrorist assaults that have set aside in Punjab province in the last 10 years has been exceptional and vivid, and Punjab province deliver a rearing sod for “Militant and Terrorist” recruits the phase at worldwide and nationwide levels (Yamin & Malik, 2012).

As regards to its economic vivacity and huge amount of people, Punjab is calculated as the core province of the Pakistan. Syndrome put that it is currently the insignificant cruelty of all provinces in the country. Even if the intact numeral of assault associated deaths are tapering in correlated circumstances with regard to with others sectors of Pakistan, the whole numbers of rough treatment related deaths are denotative of crucial volatility in the province. According to Pakistan Annual Security Report 2007, “The average death toll per militant attack in Punjab has increased by more than 1000% since 2005, and that for terrorist attacks has more than doubled” (Pakistan Annual Security Report, 2007).

This prominent elevate in deaths is connected to the caustic spirit of terrorist outbreak in the Punjab province (Punjab Assessment, 2013).

Perpetuation of “Law and Order” is mandatory for administration of lustrous and peaceful country. It mainly counts on the law enforcing institutions that accord with citizen of entire society. In this track, police presentation counts much. Police station staff was in general hesitant to index “First Information Reports (FIRs)” and that was obligatory for explore in cognizable stations. The police approach towards people is rough. Mistrust starts to duplicate cases of maltreat and stiff handling with the citizens (Punjab Ombudsman Annual Report, 2007).

Extra Judicial Killings

An alarming sketch of meet up killings experiments over the very last year’s “195 people were reported to have lost their lives in encounters with police during 2003. 105 people were killed in 135 encounters in Punjab alone during 2004. The pattern continued during 2005-08. The data at Human Right Commission Pakistan (HRCPP) collected from news paper revealed that 166 encounters took place during November, 2004 to August, 2005 with 252 killings and 35 police officials killed. Media reports put the death tolls in police encounters for 2006, 2007 and 2008 at 171, 234 and 259 respectively” (Jamal, 2012).

The changing tactics and goals of the diverse terrorist bands functioning in the Punjab province precede horrific issues to “Police force” together with restricted resources, inadequate apparatus and poor schooling. Punjab’s national law employ infrastructure has collapse to flourish any advanced and methodical counter intimidation policy honorary to the scarcity of incentives, mandatory skill and investigative apparatus for which, no doubt, that crimes percentage irrespective of violence has also augmented in current years. Law and order tasks and luxury errands use up a momentous lump of police resources (Abbas, 2011). The drought of “Forensic Collar” further turn down police competence and effectiveness to hold political exploitation, nepotism and bribery are blatant they underneath police creditability, reliability and public manifestation. An additional barrier to “Criminal Law” imposition is the clumsiness of judicial sector of Punjab. Police potential is essential for managing terrorism and flexible insurrection-infected sites. A sprouting body of accurate research has structured that law coercion not equipped force, is further influential gadget for this obligation (RAND Corp., 2008).

An surveillance by “Christine fair of Jorge town university’s Edmund A. that a police-led effort would be better than one led by the army, as the history of successful insurgency movements in disparate theaters across the globe shows”(Wall Street Journal Asia, 2009).

P. Lackey in his research work "Counter Terrorism" deliberated that "The killing of civilians by terrorist is not war, but murder, so the social genre of terrorism is crime, and terrorist should be classified as criminals," and he correctly figure out from this assertion, "if terrorist are criminals, their natural antagonists are the police" (P. Lackey, 2006).

P. Lackey states that mostly tricks treated gravely for any attempt regarding "Counter Terrorism" fall within the breadth of ordinary police exertion, comprising the forensic hunt of terrorist assaults dropping information from desolate terrorist lodges looking for expected terrorist locations, Permeation of terrorist groups by concealed agents, alertness of caution locations, monitoring doubt and underneath database of presume. Hence, also it is to divergence rebellion or violence an outstanding police authority is a tough stake of any country.

"Extra Judicial Killings" in police encounters with the consent of towering offices is not a novel practice. There is an account on such policies as renowned by Ex-IG of police and Ex- Federal Interior Secretary "M.A.K. Chaudhry" in his autobiography:

"Before the murder of Kalabagh [then Governor West Pakistan], when Ayub considered himself under thread of assassination, the new Governor of West Pakistan, the retired general Muhammad Mosa, ordered the wholesale arrest and disposal of violent of criminals in Punjab region. The IGP proceeded accordingly and fake encounters between police and criminals mushroomed. Hundreds of so called criminals were rounded up and killed in cold blood during different kinds of encounters" (Chaudhry, 2006 p. 54, 55).

A police officer at "Faisalabad" stated that the police ensued the process of encounter due to skimpy tenet percentage, non continuation of facts, non emergence of "Identification Parade" and ejection of seized criminals by courts on the bond. The officer further stated that police were fixed to slay the detained criminals convoluted in killing dupes in cases of kidnapping for ransom and robbery (Personal communication with a police officer. May 14, 2014).

"News paper reports and the pattern followed over the years suggest that extra legal killings by the police are an accepted policy among the high political offices, for example a news paper report appearing on 22 April, 2009 revealed that around 260 police encounters took place across Punjab since the election of the incumbent chief minister in June 2008, leading to the elimination of more than 270 "Criminals". The report further revealed that according to the Punjab

police, 73 criminals and two police officials were killed in 77 encounters in the first three months of 2009, while during the Governor's rule in the province from Feb, 25 to March 31. Only one encounter took place in which two alleged robbers were killed by the elite force in Lahore" (Jamal, 2012).

In another "Interview" for this study, A "Police officer" at Faisalabad acknowledges that "a variety of illicit minded "police officials" shapes gangs within several police officers to extract money from so-called accused and still non accused by bullying them of "death" in meet. In addition, in these practices to solve personal scores "police officials" have also been create to have indulged" (Personal Communication with a police officer. May 14, 2014).

In composed situation, police stroke can be substitute by military operation, but that generate a new mint of issues, unreliable from colossal civilian's loss to destruction of civil liberties. An ordinate employment of force is generally always injurious. Frequently, militaries are not outfitted or trained to knob with familial "Law and Order" issues. Strikingly, the military ought to behave as a fall back power which is quantifiable to crack in if preferred in back up of police behavior. The police generally adopt torture to stretch acknowledgment since they do not have further refined conduct of investigation. As 1990s, Pakistan had at this time one forensic laboratory sited in Rawalpindi together with skilled staff in it and presently in special cases could an official achieve approach to this talent.

Hassan Abbas in an article "Police & law enforcement" explained that "most police officer feels that, in order to secure their career prospects, they have no choice but to do the bidding of their political masters" (Abbas, 2009).

Political Manipulation in Police Department

"Political manipulation" reveal in police department. Armed and political monarchs have worn out the police to trounce balk and humiliate aggression of politicians. Police in dealings more neglected in the 90s, while munificent experienced police officers became well-known for their relation with important political groups and their up-gradation and transfers became string ensuing to political tuning in the province. In 2009, within the time of removal of "Mian Shahbaz Sharif as of Punjab Chief Minister" on Feb 25, 2009 due to controversial verdict of court, the influential tier of police authority in Punjab was mitigated of its officers close up to "Mr. Salman Taseer, Governor of Punjab" were selected passionately. Owing to this broad police restoration, a foremost terrorist act yield up in Lahore beyond the visiting cricket team of "Sri Lanka". Although some police officers liquidated rescuing the cricketers, several terrorist

out unharmed, through illuminating police disorder and ineffectiveness. After Mian Shahbaz Sharif was revived as “Chief Minister” later in March, 2009. By the prior judgment of court, he yet again reverses all the transportation in police sector fixed by Governor.

Additional aspect is that the ratio of high crime has stimulated an inappropriate police source to retreat to slaying as an obvious route to dispose of convicted than endeavor the rigorous assignment of sentencing and prosecution (Abbas, 2011).

Terrorism and Political Off Shoots in Pakistan

From the last decade Pakistan and its mechanism has been asserted time and lately as a consequence of terrorism. The militant and terrorists bands have claimed the state's writ as government institutions particularly security institutions have been blatantly challenged and targeted. Assaults on security and military institutions such as General Head Quarters GHQ, Mehran Base and also assaults on military officers have been demonstrated by the terrorist and militants. In Pakistan, the other aspect of terrorism has been the rising pulsation of political slayings in the previous decade. Many more workers and leaders have been aimed and killed since 2001. There is never a distinct research that scripts the political slayings besides attacks on Pervez Musharaf former president of Pakistan and Benazir Bhutto former prime minister of Pakistan.

Karachi may be called as breeding base of political slayings and meanly attacks were damned on Sunni Tahreek and MQM. Political abductions and killings have also developed familiar in Baluchistan. To communicate intuitiveness into the enlarging rank of political intensity, a person can examine that from Jan, 2013 to May, 2013, almost 298 political workers and leaders were killed.

“Punjabi Talban -- who have emerged as renowned group in FATA – visit their native areas they motivate the local people to take action against what they call anti-Islamic activities of barber, cosmetics and CDs shops. Punjab's Rajanpur district on the border with the insurgency-hit Baluchistan province, also felt the intensity of militant activities” (Pakistan Security Report, 2008).

However, typically terrorist assaults aimed of embattled the armament forces; prominently the damaging assault against the security arm was at the “Army Head Quarter” on 10th October in Rawalpindi. The outburst concluded after army officers assassinated the attackers which were hid within the lodging and had captured several army officer. The fatalities enclosed 14 army officer 01 known

militant and 04 of the assaulters. “Communal and Religious” brutalities were noted throughout the Punjab in 2009.

“Almost 44 terrorist outbreaks occurred in 2010, as to 11 in previous year. In spite of this increasing figure of terror outbreaks in Punjab, the deaths were less as in the last year that may be due to comparatively some suicide outbreak at crowdies areas in 2010” (Pakistan Annual Security Report, 2010).

“Rabbani Group”, subgroup of Punjabi Taliban efficient in central and north Punjab usually in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Gujrat districts (Daily Ummat, October 4, 2012).

It enclosed from an intercontinental media report that “A combination of hired criminals and local militants had grown in Pakistan, who snatched people from their homes, vehicles and work places for ransom. These networks were active across the country but Karachi, Punjab and now the federal capital was also among the critical areas” (Dawn, Sep 6, 2012).

According to “Global corruption barometer 2007” In Pakistan, the most corrupt sector is police. In the foremost traction, the police commonly execute as a guard and VIP odd jobs for an increasing number of officers, foreign dignitaries and politicians assignments that diminish its whole capabilities (Oxford Analytica, 2009).

The dearth of assurance among armed and civil agencies also shows an unpleasant aspect. Yet, to gather data from telephone companies the “Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and Police” have to stipulate intelligence agencies, and some delay evidently waste decisive time. Generally mobsters who apprehensive militant religious groups are not fractured and traced proficiently. Even barred militant institutions are not better outlined. Special security plunder and events are not provided to investigation officer, police officers and adjudicators belongs to subordinate courts, muddled in subsequent “Counter Terrorism” following the “Counter Terrorism Cases”. Consequently, a few have been smack of in proposed killing those soon after unnerve the police and disappoint their “Anti-Terrorism” attempts. Moreover the police are gradually sufferer of terrorist out-breaks, mainly in Lahore.

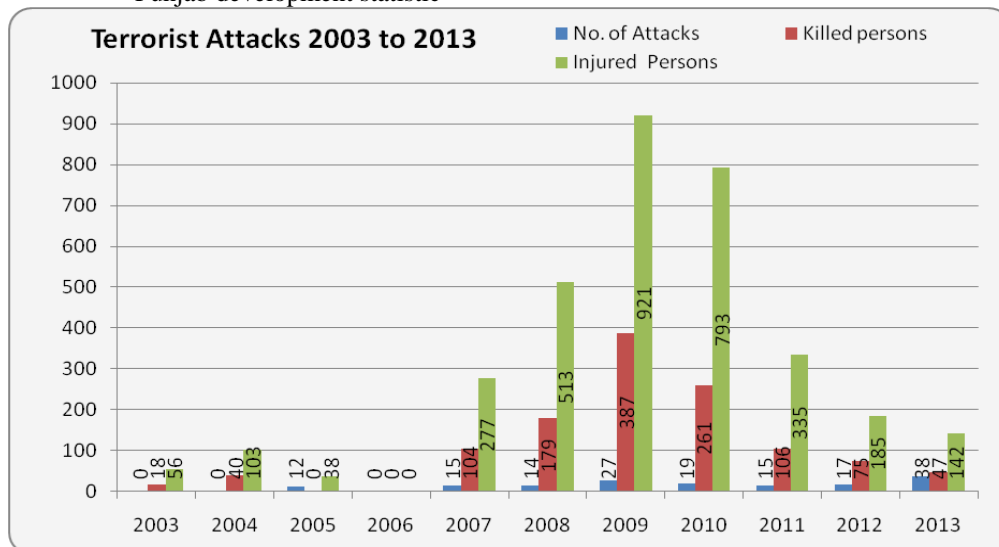
The banned agitators and aggressive chains deepened their simulation in Punjab. The number of terrorist attacks in Punjab province during 2003-2012 tabulated as:

Table 4: Terrorist Attacks 2003 to 2013

Years	No. of Attacks	Killed persons	Injured Persons
2003	03	18	56
2004	04	40	103
2005	12	07	38
2006	07	0	0
2007	15	104	277
2008	14	179	513
2009	27	387	921
2010	19	261	793
2011	15	106	335
2012	17	75	185
2013	38	47	142
Total	41	169	474

Source:- Annual Administration Report, Punjab Police

Punjab development statistic



The terrorist incidents did not instigate after “World Trade Centre” incident. This wave of terrorism set off as the “Afghan Cold War” was commenced. Two foremost powers scarce the harmony of province only to widen their conglomerate in the orb. According to “Punjab Development Statistics” the

percentage of terrorist assaults in 2003 was 3 while in 2013 it was 38. In addition to terrorist outbreak and reported crimes, suicide and sectarian attacks were also noted in Punjab.

Suicide Attacks

The most stereotyped strategy used by militants in current years to induce maximum loss in Pakistan including Punjab is “suicide attacks”. Suiciders focused foreign envoys, political leaders, law implement agencies, security forces including civilians in markets.

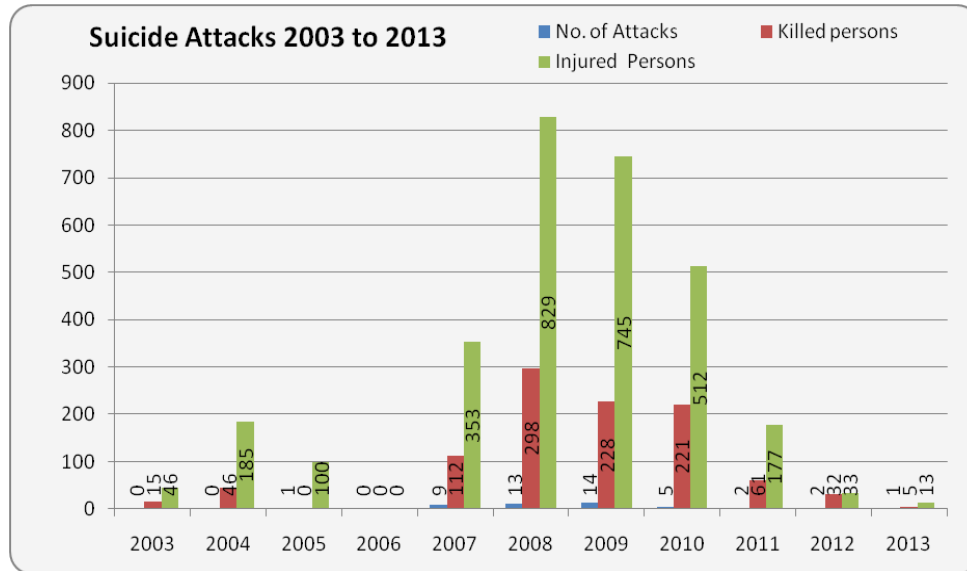
“The number of suicide attacks in 2009—most of which were carried out by the TTP -rose in comparison with 2008. Of the 15 suicide attacks in Punjab, 13 were carried out by TTP militants or local Taliban factions. Seven of the 13 attacks targeted the security forces. The January 2010 Pakistan Security Report 2009 attacks on Moon Market Lahore, Khosa Market, Dera Ghazi Khan, a Muharram procession at Imambargah in Chakwal and at Parade lane mosque in Rawalpindi can be termed as the most devastating ones. Riots’ targeting a Christian neighborhood in the Punjab town of Gogra on 1st August was the single most horrific instance of communal violence in Punjab during 2009. At least 50 houses of Christians were torched in by a banned militant outfit. The eight fatalities included seven people burnt alive as they hid in their house, while 18 people sustained injuries in the attacks” (Pakistan Annual Security Report 2009).

Table 5: Suicide Attacks 2003 to 2013

Years	No. of Attacks	Killed persons	Injured Persons
2003	1	15	46
2004	04	46	185
2005	1	25	100
2006	0	0	0
2007	9	112	353
2008	13	298	829
2009	14	228	745
2010	5	221	512
2011	2	61	177
2012	2	32	33
2013	1	5	13
Total	41	169	684

Source:- Pakistan Security Reports

The above mentioned data is also sketched in graph to examine the ratio of suicide attacks in Pakistan.



Sectarian Violence

The phenomenon “sectarianism” is not new one in Pakistan. Two bloodstained decades of “sectarian violence” has seen by Pakistan since 1980s. Only in 2007 it axiom that incidents of “Sectarian Violence and Clashes” going up. The reason is that the Taliban wanted the tribal strap sanctuary, sectarian issues were oppressed in “Kurram agency” aligned with the Shias living in Parachinar. Taliban are mostly anti-Shia and Deobandis but mean while the way they wanted to entrance Afghanistan from side to side Kurram was proscribed by the Shias. In FATA anti-Shia campaign by Taliban just led to the consolidation of radical Shia groupings and consecutively remobilized the Sunni radical organizations along with Taliban hold in all over Pakistan.

To Punjab’s stability and internal security “Sectarian Violence” is also one of the crucial threats. In addition, sectarian interrelated attacks and target slayings by sectarian bands, sectarian injustice is also progressively penetrating person’s behaviors and attitudes in Punjab. In spite of the government’s replicated bans on sectarian bands, these are happening more defiant and active all over the country, especially in Queta, Karachi and in south Punjab.

The means of radicalization twisted sectarianism in 1990’s within the beginning of “War on Terror WoT” it imitation the set-up of terrorism. Recently there has

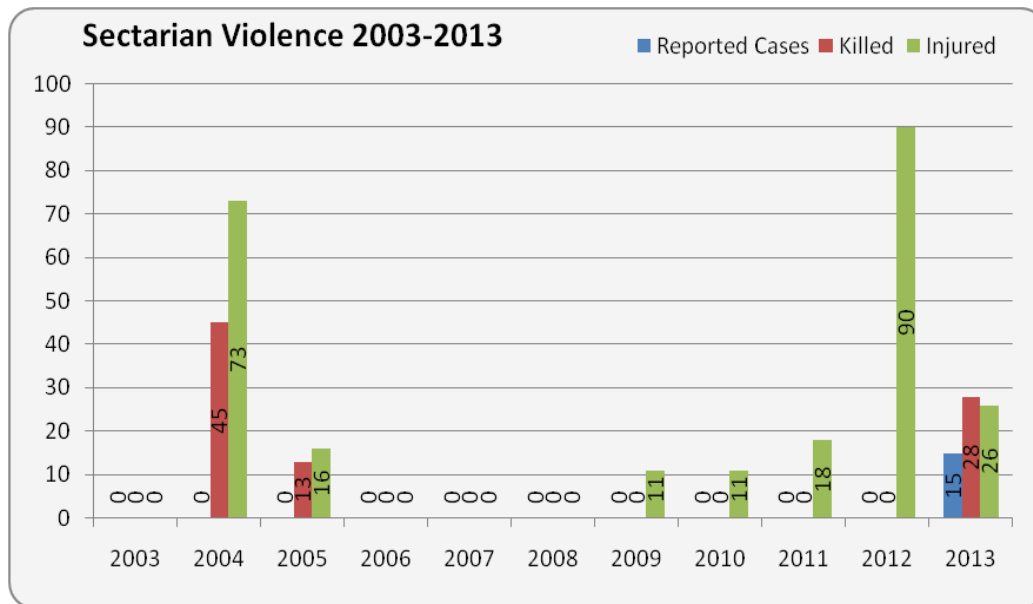
been decelerate in the occurrence of mutiny but sectarianism has repetitively repaired and almost all “Religious Political Parties” have established sectarian arena. For this innovative sectarian wrong step have full-blown within minorities particularly “Qadianis & Christians” have been curbed by the emerging religious radicalism.

Table 6: Sectarian Violence 2003-2013

Year	Reported Cases	Killed	Injured
2003	01	01	09
2004	05	45	73
2005	04	13	16
2006	01	01	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	01	02	0
2009	05	04	11
2010	04	07	11
2011	03	07	18
2012	03	45	90
2013	15	28	26
Total	43	153	245

Source:- Annual Administration Report, Punjab Police

Punjab development statistic



The larger figures of sectarian violence are existing in the year of 2004 and 2009 in Punjab. Mostly in these sectarian violence Shias have been focused and generally the burden for these violence have been confessed by Tehreek Talban Pakistan (TTP) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (Lej).

Mostly attacks have been reported by Deobandis on shrines slaying most of barelvis from 2005 to 2010.

Enhanced Criminal Activities

It has emerged as arduous for militant arrangements to endure themselves, with demanding financial commands on compassion. An arising nexus among militant groups and criminal nexus is seeing that has developed in a boost in outrage. Now militants are muddled in “Kidnapping for Ransom” over Punjab and the connection between criminal bands and militant organization are barefaced.

With reference to the militant felonious network besides Punjab- Baluchistan, Karachi, Islamabad and the Tribal areas have become crucial areas. The emerging criminal animation during 2002-2012 in Punjab can deliberate by following table.

Table 7: Number of All Reported Crimes by Type, The Punjab

Office	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All Reported	249069	267519	276411	342561	344925	385616	383379	386437	419365	395006
Murder	4864	5050	5111	5233	5184	5671	5836	6242	6666	6312
Attempted Murder	6185	7061	6837	7385	6755	7128	6784	7309	7722	7549
Kidnapping/Abduction	6364	7449	7036	7948	7712	11155	11924	13497	15114	15562
Dacoity	1319	1607	1545	1824	1446	2136	2352	2752	3771	3099
Robbery	7472	8311	8786	10567	11225	13949	13968	16604	20790	17833
Burglary	9508	10274	8961	9927	8703	11216	11561	12683	14991	14686
Ordinary Theft.	16173	18215	20262	25781	23437	29729	29886	31929	33951	32615
Misc. n.e.s	165489	167203	179902	224039	235226	257200	252082	243094	258958	244017

Source:- Deputy Inspector General of Police (Crimes) Punjab Lahore.

Punjab Development Statistics

The reported crime cases of Punjab are mentioned above. In 2003, the rising ratio of “Kidnapping for Ransom” was of 6364 and it was exceeded up to 15562 in 2012. The crime frequency and rate has particularly raised manifold. The above mentioned data is reported while it is developed that the ratio is this crime (Kidnapping for Ransom) is more as to picture portray and the reason is that mostly such cases are not reported to police for the safety of the kidnapped person.

Conclusion

Commonly, the worst impacts of “War on Terror” on Pakistan has been that conscientious dogmatism has become excessive, individual have violated the laws, equipmentization is familiar, people have developed anti-state feelings, in addition to the military for inflicting this coercion on people. Drone strikes and military operations are immensely well-known. There is also a fact that mostly security forces along with rangers and police are deflected to bestow security and are on “Protocol Duty” with government organizations and politicians and are inaccessible to the community makes circumstances worse. The public hardships list runs long.

Law and order situation in Punjab was faultily affected during last some years. Punjab government was damned of soothing the anarchist and of determining accords with illicit supplies. Defense specialist fluent interest by laxity of the “Fourth Schedule of Antiterrorism act, 1997” by the power of illicit terrorists and sectarian groups in Punjab. They reckon that the exoneration of LEJ prominence “Malik Ishaq & Ghulam Rasool Shah” had committed to mounted Shia & Sunni strain. It was resolute by the “Federal Cabinet” to properly lift up the distress

within Punjab government. Still, no realistic strides were set aside athwart the bands.

There is need to dream up coordinated and collective “Counter Terrorism” scenario not only at the part of security agencies but commonly besides to media, civil society, media, policy maker and stock holder. Government of Punjab should concentrate a lot on this part and contribute prominent training and equipment to police along with their international “Counter Parts” to resist the annoyance in a skillful way. The Punjab government should passionately renowned the “Armed Forces” offered to scamper police to raise equipped latent because the police preparation should be not only around ordinary policing although capable to “Reverse-insurrection” operations. Government should have the rebuttal attitudes about the existing and voluble terrorist groups in South Punjab. The Punjab government ought to acquire crucial safety quantum’s to fight the swelling pass off while embracing quantum to enlarge governance and find solution of lament especially in South Punjab.

A paramount stress should be placed on “Law and Order” and on improved expenditures of resources during allocation of yearly budget. Endorsement sole cannot be a persuasive gadget to combat with violence till the authorized system capacity concerning the judges, prosecution department lawyers and antiterrorism courts are upgraded. A beleaguered constitutional framework would not setback aim only in prosecution but would be donate toward favorable situation to terrorists to proceed heeling outlook between a further people curbed within them and desertion equity because of adjournment.

The controversy of “Missing Persons” still hangs on. This is the nasty baggage that existing government is baffled with and ought to courage. Punjab has coped with and will cope with the accouterments of terrorism in the coming days inwardly and in its immigrant policy. Punjab wants to contemplate the effects of terrorism in the previous decade and dream up a policy to grab terrorism and aspects aggravating it.

On Pakistan, however nearly all the burden of terrorism is adverse but there is definite stuff that could gather from the “War against Terrorism”. These involve the intrinsic comprehension for outstanding self adequacy, rectify in and unification of Punjab province, bolstering democratic organizations, deequipmentization of the society, renovating of foreign policy, parochial assistance by marketing and energy pipelines, standardization with India and better assistance with Iran and administering relations with us. Eventually, politics

and “War on Terrorism” correlated and Punjab derives some practice from political and economic disturbing times.

Summarily, terrorism is inexorably the colossal curse and menaces that Punjab countenance today. In a little while we become aware of the heaviness of this issue and establish a public and national consensus on back out terrorism and classifying the invader in this concern more excellent, contrarily the boost of terrorism will vaporize us.

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